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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister—Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson — Deputy Minister—H. H. Ward

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME XXX

FOR THE YEAR

1930

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ERRATA.

On page 37, in column 2, title of third paragraph should read "Apprenticeship Classes at Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate."

On page 612, in column 1, line 3, omit the words "or the Court". On the same page, column 2, twelfth line from bottom, for the first word "such" read "sued".

On page 614, in column 2, fourth line from bottom, for "Act of 1872," read "Act of 1871".

On page 702, in the Saskatchewan division of the table, insert "Melfort" under "Estevan", and move up one line the names listed above Melfort up to "Ontario".

On page 1131, column 2, line 6, for "Signed on behalf of Local Union 138 I.B. of" read: "Signed on behalf Hamilton Hydro Electric."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of December showed the reduction usual at this season, but the losses were on a larger scale than on the corresponding date in most of the last ten years. In spite of these losses, however, employment continued in greater volume than on December 1 in any previous year of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 7,197 firms (each with at least 15 employees), employing an aggregate staff of 1,038,880 persons as compared with 1,086,380 in the preceding month; the employment index stood at 119.1, compared with 124.6 on November 1 and with 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on December 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These indexes, which are based upon the average number of employees of the reporting firms in the calendar year 1926 as 100, are indicative of conditions in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. At the beginning of December the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 9.3 compared with unemployment percentages of 6.0 at the beginning of November and 4.2 at the beginning of December, 1928. The December percentage was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,761 local unions embracing a membership of 212,973 persons. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a continued decline in the volume of business transacted during November, as shown by the average daily placements effected. This was chiefly due to lessened activity in services, construction and maintenance, logging and farming. In comparison with November, 1928, a smaller decline was reported, logging under this comparison showing a gain.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.83 at the beginning of December, as compared with $11.75 for November; $11.31 for December, 1928; $11.17 for December, 1927; $11.18 for December, 1926; $11.56 for December, 1925; $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher at 96.2 for December, as compared with 95.8 for November; 94.5 for December, 1928; 97.3 for December, 1927; and 97.9 for December, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes during December was slightly greater than that in the preceding month, and was considerably more than the loss in December, 1928. The existing disputes however, were all settled before the end of the month, none being recorded as in existence at the close of the year. Seven disputes were in existence during December, 1929, involving 1,684 workers, and resulting in the loss of 13,754 working days. Corresponding figures for November, 1929, were: 8 disputes, 823 workers, and 12,871 working days; and for December, 1928; 11 disputes, 577 workers, and 9,265 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

No new applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act were received by the Department in December. The Board that was completed last September in connection with a dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and its employees was expected to resume its sessions in January. The application for the establishment of a Board, received in November from linemen and other employees of the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System was still under consideration as the month closed. Further particulars of the proceedings during the month are given on page 13.

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United States conciliation service

The value of the conciliation service operating under the United States Secretary of Labour is now generally recognized, according to the Secretary's report for the past year. The department intervenes in labour disputes only on the invitation of one of the parties concerned. The force of conciliators is composed of officers specially trained for their work as peacemakers in industry. During the fiscal year 1929, 522 disputes were referred to the department for adjustment, and of these cases 385 were adjusted by conciliation, 40 were found impossible of adjustment, while in 21 cases settlements were effected before the arrival of the conciliator or the intervention of the federal representative was not warranted. In the United States, as in Canada, much of the conciliation work that is carried on must necessarily remain unrecorded. "Too much publicity not only affects the work of our officials, but often dissastrously affects the relationship of those concerned even after the controversy has been terminated. As in the diplomatic service between nations not all the real negotiations can be published, so this might be designated as the diplomatic service of American Industry." The Hon. Mr. Davis, Secretary of Labour, claims that conciliation and mediation constitute the real "American way" of keeping peace in industry. "Co-operation and good will between management and men is the real purpose of the Conciliation Service."

Joint action by British employers and workers

A further development was reported at the close of 1929 in connection with the discussions on methods of securing industrial peace which were begun about two years ago through the initiative of Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond). The LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1929, (page 265) noted the rejection by the employers' organizations of the proposals of the "Melchett-Turner" conference for the establishment of a Joint National Industrial Council. An agreement is now reported to have been reached between the Federation of British Industries and the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, on one side, and the Trade Union Congress on the other. According to a report in the London *Times*, December 31, it has been decided that the two parties to industry will hold joint conferences to debate such questions as unemployment, industry and finance, taxation, social services, inter-Empire trade, problems of international trade, international labour questions, powers of government departments, and cognate matters. The *Times* points out that the existing trade union machinery for discussing wage and working conditions will not be affected by the new joint body, but the significance of the change is that all unions collectively now enter into relations with all employers collectively. They will consider together all important problems affecting them.

Wages, hours of labour and prices in Canada 1920-1929

Two supplements are included with this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The first deals with Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1929, including the following classes of labour: (1) building, metal, printing, electric railways, civic employment, and longshoremen; (2) mining, lumbering, electric power, telephone; and (3) factory labour in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement of wholesale and retail prices and changes in the cost of living in Canada and various other countries in 1929 and in recent years.

8-hour day in Canadian steel industry

Beginning on January 1, 1930, the Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, began a new working schedule under which the workmen operate on three turns of eight hours each, and are also on a higher hourly rate of wages than formerly. The former schedule divided the working day into two shifts of 12 hours each where furnace operation was continuous. It is stated that the new policy will add $300,000 a year to the payroll.

The reduction in working hours is in line with other measures taken by this company for the benefit of its employees. An outline of the New Pension and Benefit Plan which took effect during the past year was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 649. The company is introducing labour saving devices as far as possible, and is an active participant in the accident prevention campaign now being carried on throughout Ontario.

The 12-hour shift was abolished in the United States steel industry in 1923, this action being the outcome of a conference on the subject that had been summoned by President Harding to meet at Washington in the previous year (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1923, page 879).

The results obtained by the practice of a shorter working day are declared to be highly beneficial both to the employers and the workmen.

Commission to investigate social questions in Quebec

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec on January 7 contained the following intimation of the government's intentions in regard to coming social legislation:—

"Several social problems of great importance are now up for consideration. Attempts have been made with more or less success to solve some of these in the other provinces and abroad. My ministers do not wish to be behind hand and intend to submit to you a bill appointing a commission composed of economists to study the various systems of social insurance, of foster-homes for children, of old age pensions and several other similar social questions. My ministers think that an exhaustive consideration of these different problems, in the light of experience gained elsewhere will lead to their satisfactory solution."

Old age and mothers' pensions and minimum wages in Nova Scotia

The Hon. E. N. Rhodes, premier of Nova Scotia, in the course of an address delivered at Halifax on December 17, made the following announcement of the government's policy in regard to minimum wages, mothers' allowances, and old age pensions. He said:—

"Looking to the future and the reasonable assurance of increased revenue, the Government at a recent meeting decided to establish a Board to bring into effect the Minimum Wage for Women. The personnel of this Board is now under consideration by the Government. Extreme care will be exercised in its selection, and it is our belief it will be one in which the public will have confidence and one which will deal in a just manner with this all important subject.

"At the approaching session of the Legislature a Bill will be introduced to provide for Mothers' Allowances based upon the necessities of the case and graduated upon a scale having regard to the number of dependent children.

"It is my desire to make clear the position of the Government upon another subject of vital importance to a large number of our deserving citizens, namely, Old Age Pensions. The Government favours this important social reform and has decided to establish a system of Old Age Pensions just as soon as the revenues of the Province are sufficient to warrant the payment which will be involved. With increasing industrial activity and expansion throughout the Province, with prospects of a steadily increasing tourist business, with the additional monies that will come to us through a readjustment and increase of Dominion grants and subsidies, and the revenue that will accrue to the Provincial Treasury through the operation of the Government Control system, it is my confident hope that the Government will in the near future be in a position to put into effect in this Province an Old Age Pensions system, in order that our aged citizens will be provided for. Old age pensions cannot be paid with mere promises; they require cash and the moment they can be provided without placing an undue burden upon the taxpayers of this Province, Old Age Pensions will be established."

It will be recalled that the Minimum Wage for Women Act was first enacted in Nova Scotia in 1920. It was proclaimed in force on May 1, 1924, but no Board under its provisions has so far been appointed.

British Widows' and Old Age Pensions Act amended

On December 6 the Royal Assent was given to an Act amending the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act of Great Britain (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1929, page 1210). The main provisions of the amending Act are as follows:—

Firstly, it extends the provision made by the Contributory Pensions Act for widows of men whose employment would have been insurable and who died before January 4, 1926: the requirement that they should have a dependent child is waived in the case of widows aged 55 and over, and younger widows who have a dependent child continue to receive a pension until the child reaches the age of 16, instead of 14½ as prescribed by the previous Act;

Secondly, it provides old-age pensions for the wives, between the ages of 65 and 70, of pensioners who were over 70 on January 2, 1928; under the earlier provisions, such wives have to wait until they reach the age of 70 before drawing their pensions;

Thirdly, it enables pensioners to continue to draw their pensions, and insured persons to qualify for pensions by continuing their insurance as voluntary contributors, after emigration to British territories overseas;

Fourthly, it relaxes the normal qualifying conditions for old age and widows' pensions: where the person has been insured continuously for ten years prior to reaching the age of 60, the requirement is waived that his contributions should average a prescribed number in each of the three years preceding the date on which he attained the age of 65 or on which he died, as the case may be;

Fifthly, it repeals the provision of the Act whereby children's allowances or orphans' pensions were withheld or reduced if the children had been awarded compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act: thus the children of men killed by industrial accident will benefit under both laws.

In a speech introducing the Bill, the Minister of Health explained that it represented merely the first measure in the pensions policy of the Government, as outlined in the official program of the Labour Party.

It is estimated that the total number of widows aged 55 and over who will benefit under the new Act is 500,000, of whom about one-half have already reached the age of 55. Pensions to those who will be 60 years of age before January 1, 1931 will begin on July 1, 1930. The number of wives between the ages of 65 and 70 of pensioners over 70 is about 24,000, and the number of widows whose husbands died before the commencement of the Act and who have children between the ages of 14 and 16 is estimated at 18,000. The new pensions will involve a total expenditure during the next 16 years of about £98,500,000, of which £81,000,000 is in respect of non-contributory pensions to widows aged 55 and over. The principal Act provided for a State subsidy of £4,000,000 for the first ten years of the Act's operation. This rate will be raised by the new Act up to £9,000,000 in 1930, and gradually by an additional £1,000,000 in each successive year up to £21,000,000 in 1943, at which figure it should remain for three years. Thereafter the cost will diminish.

Old Age pensions in United States

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in a recent issue, quotes the opinion of an American observer that there is a distinct tendency on the part of industrial employers and employees in the United States to depart from their traditional attitude towards State intervention in social problems and to recognize the need for legislative measures to reinforce voluntary effort for the well-being of the workers. An illustration of this tendency is afforded by the movement in favour of legislative provision for old age. That the question of provision for old age is exercising the minds of manufacturers in the United States is clear from the discussion on the age-limit for employment in industry which took place at the recent annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers. The opinion was expressed that the "older workman's day in industry has not passed" and that figures were given to show that the majority of employers had no maximum age-limit for hiring or discharging workers. At the same time it was admitted that, for reasons connected chiefly with the physical fitness and rate of output of older men, a considerable proportion of the employers have established such limits. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour has reported on the prevalence of discrimination against the older workers, whether by the fixing of a maximum age for engagement or by the fixing of a definite age for discharge. The Federation, at its annual meeting in Toronto, authorized the Council to pursue its investigations into this matter. At the same time, it declared itself in favour of State pensions for old age, payable at 65 and amounting to at least $300 a year. In these days when "social charges" are a constant pre-occupation of industrial employers in European countries, it is interesting to note these evidences that the problem of the worker who is too old to be accepted into or kept in employment is occupying many minds in the United States, and that there seems to be a growing disposition to seek the solution in a system of public old age pensions.

Proposed extension of mothers' allowance legislation

Women's Institutes in British Columbia are recommending the provincial legislature to amend the Mothers' Pensions Act so as to extend its benefits to any relative who undertakes the maintenance of children who are left unprovided for. It is pointed out that many children are in this condition owing to the death or disability of the mother, the family being maintained by the male parent, grandparent or some other relative, with great difficulty and at great expense. The Institutes point out that the object of mothers' pension legislation, as it exists to-day, is to keep the family life unbroken by helping the mother in the event of the loss of the father. In its extended form, as now proposed, similar assistance would be provided for a motherless family.

Dangers of navigation on Great Lakes

The *Sun-Times,* of Owen Sound, Ontario, made the following plea in a recent issue for greater protection for the sailors of the Great Lakes in view of the loss of life each year, especially in the fall.

"All sorts of protective devices are demanded for the man who is employed in the factory, the shop, etc., and they are supplied willingly, but the sailor on the Great Lakes

simply has to take his chance. There are many dangerous places along the Canadian shores of the lakes, but there is a woeful lack of assistance provided should any of the large vessels which traverse their waters go on the rocks, spring a leak during stormy weather or collide with other ships. There should be several coastguard stations established on the lakes, each with a wireless station included in the equipment, and with these firmly established there would be a feeling of security among the sailors which does not obtain at the present time. This is a matter which might very well be discussed at the coming session of Parliament."

Responsibility for water front accidents

In response to an inquiry addressed to him on behalf of the waterfront workers of New Westminster on the question of responsibility for the safety of men engaged in loading or unloading ships, the Deputy Minister of Labour of British Columbia stated recently that the provincial law administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board governs on the wharf, and that federal law (the Canada Shipping Act) and the acts incorporating the New Westminster and Vancouver harbour commissions govern on board ship.

"I fail to find", the Deputy Minister said, "any record of the sections in the federal acts for the safety and protection of men engaged in waterfront work ever having been made effective in this province. I am informed, however, that they have been put into effect at the ports of Montreal, Que., and Saint John, N.B. With the foregoing information in your possession, I respectfully recommend that you approach your harbour commission and request the appointment of a competent person with authority to inspect gear, machinery and equipment used in loading and unloading ships in the harbour of New Westminster, and where found defective to order a discontinuance of its use. Under section 11 of the Act incorporating the commissioners it would appear that sufficient authority is given. In the event of failure the Minister of Marine and Fisheries might then be approached for an appointment under the authority of section 674 or section 882 of the Canada Shipping Act."

Rescue depots in Northern Ontario mines

It was announced early in January that legislation providing for the erection of provincial rescue stations at Timmins. Kirkland Lake and Sudbury—three of the most important mining centres in Ontario—is to be brought down at the forthcoming session of the provincial legislature. The initial cost of such station will be approximately $10,000. These rescue stations are the outcome of the Hollinger fire disaster in 1928. Legislation providing for their establishment was proposed at the last session of the House, but the matter was laid over for action this year. In the meantime, construction of the station at Timmins on money advanced by the Workmen's Compensation Board, has been under way, and will be completed in a short time. The purpose of the stations is to train rescue teams at the various mines. Each station will be equipped with 12 sets of breathing apparatus, 12 all-service gas masks; one H. H. inhalator; three monoxide detectors, and a full complement of self-rescuers with accessory apparatus. There will be an official in charge of each, both night and day. Training will be so arranged, that in the event of a mine disaster it will be possible to summon the rescue crews from all three stations.

Problem of employment of physically unfit persons

At a meeting of the Province of Quebec Safety League, held at Montreal on December 20, a Committee was appointed to study the problem of the man unable to obtain work through physical disability. The members of the committee are as follows:—Dr. Grant Fleming, Dr. Frank G. Pedley, of the Montreal General Hospital, and Dr. E. Hurtubise, of the Montreal Tramways Company. It was suggested that these members might add to their number from among representatives of local employment agencies.

At the same meeting it was announced that an Association of Industrial Nurses in the Province of Quebec had been formed as a branch of the Provincial Association of Registered Nurses. The new organization will offer its services to any employer who is considering the employment of an industrial nurse for his plant.

Index number for industrial sickness

The United States Public Health Service has instituted a current index of illness among industrial workers, showing from time to time the frequency of sickness lasting for eight days or more. The "Notes on Industrial Safety and Health," on another page of this issue, give some information as to the scope of the investigation on which the figures are based. It is admitted that the recorded sickness represented in the index is incomplete, but it affords at least an approximate indication of the morbidity experience of the working population. The rates quoted are the average annual numbers of disabilities per

1,000 men employed, the tabulation covering thirteen large industrial establishments, with a combined working force of about 100,000, the establishments represented being east of the Mississippi River. The first report (Reprint No. 1316 from the U.S. Public Health Reports), recently issued, gives the rate of sickness and non-industrial injuries as 184·2 for the first quarter of 1929, compared with 133·8 for the corresponding period of 1928.

For the respiratory disease group an 86 per cent increase in frequency is indicated, due to the influenza epidemic which was still raging in the early part of 1929. Influenza itself was 163 per cent more frequent than in the same period in 1928. The pneumonia (all forms) rate was only 28 per cent above the rate of 1928. Deaths in the industrial population of the United States and Canada followed the increased frequency of sickness. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reports in its *Statistical Bulletin* an increase of 18 per cent in the industrial death rate in the first quarter of 1929 compared with the same part of 1928. The mortality rate appears to have been higher than during the first three months of any year since 1920. The combined influenza-pneumonia death rate showed an increase of 88 per cent over the rate in the first quarter of 1928. Disabilities which lasted more than one week on account of influenza and pneumonia in the Public Health Service's sample of the industrial population increased 147 per cent. Sickness from nonrespiratory diseases as a whole occurred at much the same frequency in the two periods.

Increase in proportion of apartment house dwellings

A report on building operations in the United States during 1928, reviewed on another page of this issue, calls attention to the rapid movement towards the "urbanization" of the population as reflected by the building permits issued during recent years. "The trend towards apartment house dwelling continues in full swing," it is stated; "in 1921 accommodations were provided for 224,545 families in the new buildings for which permits were issued during that year. Of this number 58·3 per cent were sheltered in 1-family dwellings, 17·3 per cent in 2-family dwellings, and 24·4 per cent in apartment houses. Seven years later, in 1928, it is found that 53·7 per cent of the 388,678 new family dwelling units were in apartment houses and only 35·2 per cent in 1-family dwellings and 11·1 per cent in 2-family dwellings.

Industrial employment of children in Canada

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare, at its tenth annual meeting held at Ottawa recently, adopted the report of the "Child in Employment" section, which recommended that the campaign to secure Canada's adherence to the international child labour conventions be continued with increased vigour during 1930, until ratifications of these conventions are obtained. It was decided also to carry out the following program of work during the present year; (1) to examine the numerous exemptions made from existing regulations governing seasonal industries such as fruit canning; (2) to secure the inclusion of boys in the minimum wage provisions, so as to prevent the common abuse by which low-paid males are substituted for female workers; (3) to promote the placing of juvenile immigrants, especially in commercial occupations or banks; (4) to secure the abolition of commercial home work, principally in the clothing industry, in so far as children are affected by this practice.

During the past year the Council assisted the Montreal Council of Social Agencies in carrying out an inquiry into the employment of children of school-leaving age, and into the prevalence of non-attendance at school among Protestant children in Montreal. It was resolved also to make an effort to interest the universities in a proposal to establish a summer course for institutional workers, the instructors to include members of the staffs of institutions and of the universities. If the universities should not act on this suggestion the Council will consider the possibility of itself giving such training.

Labour and industry in the United States

Recent developments and tendencies in the field on labour relations in the United States are reviewed in the annual report of the Secretary of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929. Mr. Davis refers to the "remarkable improvements in labour conditions" during the last two or three decades. "The continuing increase in wages," he says, "which has gradually spread all over the country, has been accompanied by shorter hours of labour, better working conditions, better homes, better schools, more parks and playgrounds." These improvements, it is claimed, accompany and result from the improved machinery and labour-saving devices, machines having "done away for the most part with arduous hand labour." Another hopeful development noted by the Secretary of Labour is the "new

human relationship" between employers and workers: "We now find that both are interested in securing a full measure of production from mine, mill and factory, all of which are now producing more than ever before, with the result that there is more to divide between the producers themselves."

Mr. Davis anticipates that a solution for the unemployment problem will eventually be found, indicating that this solution may lie in the direction of a further application of the principle of the wage earner's right to a share in increased production. Already, he points out, "the wisest business men today realize that our 45,000,000 gainfully employed and their dependents, constituting as they do this great bulk of our population, are the greatest purchasers of American products, and that, accordingly, it is a poor, unjustifiable economic principle to curtail their purchasing power by refusing them a just share in the fruits of increased production." Mr. Davis notes further the recent advances that have been made in vocational training, in the rehabilitation of the men disabled in industry, and in the development of community life.

French Superior Labour Council

The French Superior Labour Council held its thirty-third annual session during November. Reference to the constitution and work of this Council was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1927, page 8. At the recent session the Council was called on to consider resolutions submitted by the Permanent Committee, on the following subjects; posting up of labour legislation; apprenticeship contracts; regulation of labour in family workshops; and workers' health and housing. The Minister of Labour, Mr. Loucheur, who opened the session, described the previous work of the Council and emphasized the results which had been obtained. He proposed for discussion during the coming year the following questions: compulsory provision by employers of housing for workers in districts where there is no accommodation; regulation of the conditions of work of managers of branches of multiple stores; and the responsibility of contractors carrying on public services.

On the subject of apprenticeship the council recommended that the Superior Vocational Training Council should define certain trades in which apprenticeship should be made compulsory. "In such trades," it was declared, "it should be illegal to employ any child under 18 who does not possess an apprenticeship contract in writing or a certificate of vocational aptitude as laid down in the Vocational Training Act of 1919, or the diploma provided for in the Labour Code."

Changes in Trade Union Policy in Russia

Industrial and Labour Information the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of December 9, discusses the policy of the new executive of the General Council of Trade Unions in Soviet Russia as indicated by a number of important decisions, and especially by the setting up, in agreement with the Communist Party, of "advance guards" composed of the most reliable workers from the political point of view. The function of these bodies is to assist the Communist Party in carrying out its agrarian policy, and to help to improve labour discipline and to increase individual output by organizing "socialistic competitions" and observing the results.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council, at a meeting early in January, resolved to submit to the executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada the issues raised by the recent judgment of the Court of Appeal at Montreal in connection with the strike of clothing workers last summer. This judgment was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, page 1442. The Court held nine members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers jointly liable for damages caused during a strike in the clothing industry in 1926 to certain employing firms.

In view of the introduction of a new Mines Act in the Alberta legislature at its forthcoming session a conference has been arranged between representatives of the mine workers, operators, and government officials. Among the matters to be discussed are the eight-hour working day and the question of cancellation of mine certificates.

The *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 23, contains official notices of the formation of a Canadian Tailors', Dyers', and Cleaners' Association, and of a National Catholic Syndicate of Marble Polishers of Canada.

A lower retirement age for Federal employees, with optional retirement at the age of 60 after long service, is recommended in the annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission, published in December. The report states that the fact that 20·87 per cent of all annuitants now on the roll were retired for total disability before they reached retirement age, indicates that there are many in the service whose efficiency is impaired, but who cannot be retired now, their disability not being total. "A lowering of the retirement age and an optional retirement say at the age of 60, after long service, would make for greater efficiency."

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of December was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Stormy weather conditions had been seriously interfering with fishing operations in the Province of Nova Scotia, with the result that catches reported were small. While there were a few vacancies for logging workers being notified, operations in this industry were hampered by the weather conditions and the fact that men had left the bush for the holiday season. Winter construction activities, particularly in the City of Halifax, were rather favourable. Manufacturing, including iron and steel, showed normal activity. Although the coal mines were not working full time, production was about average for the season. Transportation reported rather heavy traffic, while trade was good. The usual number of placements of women domestic workers were being made.

In the Province of New Brunswick, while fishing catches were fairly small, this industry was not interfered with to the same extent by weather conditions as was the case in Nova Scotia. Some small orders for logging workers were being registered in the employment offices; while men were leaving the woods for the Christmas season, thus interfering with operations, fair progress was reported in this industry to date. Manufacturing in this province seemed fairly active with no outstanding feature commented upon. Apart from the City of Saint John, where construction work of some consequence was proceeding, the building industry was rather quiet. Transportation was quite active, and fair traffic through the winter port of Saint John was reported. Trade was quite favourable.

Placements in the logging industry in the Province of Quebec were quite numerous. Some slackening in the manufacturing industries in this province was noticeable; textiles in Montreal and leather in Quebec were mentioned in this connection. The condition of the boot and shoe industry in Montreal and the clothing and fur industries in Quebec was quite satisfactory, while manufacturing conditions at Three Rivers were stated to be normal. Seasonal reasons were given with reference to a general curtailment in building and construction activity, although Sherbrooke reported conditions as rather satisfactory. Railway transportation was active. Although trade was satisfactory, it was quieter than usual for the time of year. The usual shortage of women domestic workers was reported. Toward the close of the month some thousands of men were given casual employment by the City of Montreal for snow removal.

In the Province of Ontario unsatisfactory road conditions were interfering with the usual registration of orders from farmers for winter farm hands. With quite satisfactory numbers of road cutters, teamsters, pulp cutters and loaders being notified to the Ontario employment offices, many men were being placed in the northern portion of the province in the bush and logging industries. The mines in the same district continued normal operations, but very few additional workers were being taken on. Weather conditions produced the usual midwinter slackening in building and construction, but the employment situation as affecting those normally engaged in this industry was relieved to some extent by temporary employment at snow shovelling which was quite general throughout the province. Stocktaking and the holiday season combined to produce slackness in manufacturing, but indications for a resumption of normal activity after the first of the year were numerous. The shortage of women domestic workers for positions as cooks-general was again reported.

Very few orders for winter farm help were being registered with the Manitoba employment offices, this condition being due in some measure no doubt to the holiday season. Vacancies for logging workers, particularly through the Winnipeg office, were quite numerous, and large numbers of experienced workers were being placed. Building and construction, especially on inside finishing, were fairly active for the time of year in Brandon and Winnipeg. Winnipeg reports 1929 as the biggest building year since the War with prospects for 1930 decidedly favourable. Manufacturing was reported as normal. Continued activity in the mining districts of the province was reported, and the prospects for 1930 were encouraging, with the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon mines expected to reach the producer class within the next year. Demands for general and casual labour were not numerous. In spite of the interference of the holiday season the demands for women domestic workers were fairly satisfactory.

Not many farm workers were being placed in the Province of Saskatchewan. Building and construction throughout this province were very quiet. General labour and casual labour were not in heavy demand, and applicants registered were quite numerous. In the

Women's Divisions conditions affecting women domestic workers were fairly satisfactory.

Toward the close of the month the demand for winter farm help fell off quite considerably in the Province of Alberta. While some construction was being carried forward in the larger centres of this province, this industry was seasonally slack. The coal mining industry was not particularly active as orders showed a tendency to decrease toward the close of December. The demand for bush workers was not heavy. Vacancies for women

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929			1928		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	.....	221,979,663	237,698,646	227,866,165	273,058,358	256,295,802
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	108,733,697	116,261,197	94,620,925	102,966,710	112,340,617
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	111,068,332	119,265,558	130,847,423	167,013,618	141,816,210
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	16,651,765	18,752,279	15,476,165	16,380,605	18,614,418
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	4,176,749,612	4,713,472,771	3,866,181,970	4,431,843,134	4,272,541,050
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	187,003,716	185,085,767	186,086,685	186,631,654	190,304,248
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,453,060,773	1,470,045,528	1,520,285,026	1,523,495,911	1,511,595,332
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	1,443,075,155	1,473,427,797	1,230,985,708	1,237,957,932	1,227,076,375
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common Stocks.....	156·5	154·7	186·4	183·6	184·2	168·4
Preferred stocks.....	100·4	99·8	102·9	107·9	104·0	106·2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	102·3	103·3	103·3	96·0	95·0	95·0
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	96·2	95·8	96·7	94·5	94·9	95·4
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	22·11	22·03	21·96	21·56	21·52	21·52
(3) Business failures, number.....	259	184	175	210	174	157
(3) Business failures, liabilities.. $	3,753,882	3,302,336	2,564,855	3,012,925	3,287,479	2,488,560
(2)Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	119·1	124·6	125·6	116·7	118·9	118·8
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	9·3	6·0	3·7	4·2	3·1	2·2
Immigration.....	.....	7,286	8,817	5,515	6,844	8,041
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight.....cars	213,005	260,598	318,050	252,540	346,707	371,473
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	.....	18,180,201	20,445,780	.....	23,075,115	26,126,225
(7) Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	18,008,951	.....	19,390,212	19,363,444
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	16,121,191	20,152,442	21,092,079	24,358,668	27,020,332
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	11,571,544	12,842,606	17,935,323	17,052,558	17,014,052
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	3,601,082,540	.....	5,470,742,835	5,598,926,572
Building permits..... $	.....	16,166,385	18,063,577	16,742,139	15,822,401	21,558,085
(8) Contracts awarded..... $	32,549,000	45,375,500	57,083,600	18,905,000	29,038,200	44,584,908
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	82,632	86,516	91,409	103,450	95,426	93,186
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	82,415	93,648	115,674	103,054	108,463	108,987
Ferro alloys..... tons	6,986	7,418	7,674	5,160	4,532	2,127
Coal..... tons	.....	1,519,209	.....	1,518,635	1,694,572	1,702,151
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	.....	149,756,000	122,600,000	71,914,000	82,711,000	95,738,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	6,062,000	4,079,000	5,865,000	6,270,000	6,593,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	.....	18,159,000	11,812,000	17,487,000	16,955,000	13,842,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	216,959,393	356,881,327	196,018,977	252,591,464	295,843,929
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	.....	1,528,000	1,672,000	2,175,000	2,130,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	.....	105,160,000	89,145,000	102,311,000	96,937,000	78,478,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	52,098,000	51,428,000	46,481,000	48,051,000	47,111,000
(9)Sales of insurance..... $	.....	52,634,000	43,520,000	56,223,000	54,498,000	55,351,000
Newsprint..... tons	.....	252,046	251,914	208,484	223,645	217,290
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	7,176	8,975	6,734	8,154	13,016
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	179·4	196·9	165·4	183·8	180·9
Industrial production.....	.....	195·8	197·5	165·3	175·9	187·2
Manufacturing.....	.....	185·0	186·0	170·2	173·6	186·2

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Brads reet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending December 28, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines east of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

domestic workers being notified were not numerous.

In British Columbia some logging camps appeared to be fairly busy, but demands for logging workers were not numerous, and this condition was expected to continue until after the first of the New Year. The metal mines throughout the province continued active while coal mines were working short time. Building and construction were seasonally quiet with applicants for such work fairly numerous. Manufacturing industries did not show any special activity. While conditions throughout this province were not particularly depressed for the time of the year, from the employment point of view they were rather quiet.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

The seasonal losses recorded at the beginning of December, 1929, were on a larger scale than on the same date in most of the last ten years, but nevertheless employment continued in greater volume than on December 1 in any previous year of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,197 firms employing 1,038,880 persons, compared with 1,086,380 in the preceding month; the index (average, 1926=100), stood at 119.1, compared with 124.6 on November 1, 1929, and with 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on December 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in the Prairie provinces and Ontario. In the Maritime provinces, large seasonal reductions in employment were noted, chiefly in construction, but also in iron and steel and lumber mills, while logging, trade and services showed improvement. In Quebec, manufacturing, transportation and construction indicated declines, while logging was decidedly busier, and important gains were also reported in trade. In Ontario, employment showed a considerable decline; trade and logging registered marked seasonal increases, and noteworthy improvement took place in the tobacco, telephone and metal mining groups. Construction, transportation and manufacturing, however, reported large losses, and smaller decreases were shown in quarrying, wholesale trade and services. In the Prairie provinces, there was also a further reduction in employment; logging, coal-mining, telephones, and retail trade were much more active, while construction registered pronounced declines, and transportation and manufacturing were quieter. In British Columbia, manufacturing was dull, as were construction, logging and transportation. On the other hand, trade recorded heightened activity.

The eight centres for which separate tabulations are made showed lessened activity, the losses in Montreal being most noteworthy. In Montreal, manufacturing and construction reported a falling-off, but retail establishments afforded increased employment. In Quebec, there was a decrease, chiefly in construction and manufacturing. In Toronto, retail trade recorded improvement, while manufacturing, construction, services, communications and transportation were slacker. In Ottawa, curtailment was indicated, chiefly in construction and manufacturing, but communications afforded more employment. In Hamilton, manufacturers were decidedly slacker, while construction was busier. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, there was another large decline, mainly in manufacturing. In Winnipeg, improvement was reported in trade and communications, but manufacturing, transportation and construction released employees. In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction showed curtailment; on the other hand, trade afforded more employment.

A substantial reduction in activity occurred in manufacturing establishments, mainly in iron and steel and lumber factories, but also to some extent in food, textiles and other groups. Coal and metal mining, communications, logging and trade registered marked improvement, but gains in the last two were especially large. Transportation, services and construction and maintenance, however, reported reductions, which were very extensive in the last named.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of December, 1929.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

A continuance of the presence of the factors which had combined to depress employment amongst trade union members, as shown by the trade union unemployment reports for the end of October, produced further declines in the figures for the end of November. These factors were (1) the decreases in employment, particularly in railway employment, consequent upon the short wheat yield in Western Canada and the arrested movement of the crop; (2) the seasonal slackening in the building and construction group; and (3) the temporary depression in the garment division of the textile trades in the province of Quebec. The first and third factors mentioned above being exceptional in

character, their influence contributed substantially toward increasing the percentage of unemployment at the end of November to 9.3 as compared with 4.2 at the same date a year ago, but a comparison with October 31, 1929, did not show such a pronounced change, as the figure at the latter date stood at 6.0. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-one local unions, with a combined membership of 212,973 were included in the tabulation. Such falling off as occurred in the manufacturing industries was not of an outstanding character except for the Quebec clothing situation previously mentioned. Steam railways, both in operations and car shops, showed further recessions, these being wholly traceable to the lessened grain hauls necessary this year. Such declines as occurred were noticeable in all provinces.

On another page of this issue will be found a report in greater detail of unemployment reported amongst trade union members at the close of November.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of November, 1929, the references of persons to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 27,417, while the placements effected totalled 25,976. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment were 12,425 of men and 3,628 of women, a total of 16,053, while the placements in casual work were 9,325. Applications for work reported by the offices numbered 42,685 of which 30,079 were of men and 12,606 of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 18,394 vacancies for men and 8,590 for women, a total of 26,984. A decline is recorded in all transactions when the figures are compared with those of the preceding month and in vacancies and placements in comparison with November, 1928, applications alone recording a slight increase over those of November a year ago, the reports for October, 1929, showing 38,523 vacancies offered, 51,678 applications made and 36,066 placements effected, while in November, 1928, there were recorded 28,656 vacancies, 40,924 applications for work and 27,318 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of November, 1929, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of permits issued in 61 cities during November, 1929, was $16,166,385 as compared with $18,063,577 in the preceding month and with $15,830,836 for November, 1928.

The *Maclean Building Review* states that "the close of 1929 finds the building industry of Canada enjoying the results of the busiest year ever recorded. The total value of contracts awarded in the Dominion for all types of construction, as compiled by Maclean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to $576,651,800, as compared with $472,032,600 in 1928. This is an increase of 22·1 per cent over what was, till then, the record year. The monthly average is forty-eight millions as compared with thirty-nine millions in 1928. Ontario again leads the rest of the Dominion, showing a healthy increase, not only over 1928, but also over 1927, the former banner year. Quebec shows a big increase with a total equal to that of Ontario for 1928. All the western provinces show big increases for the third year in succession, while the maritime provinces maintain their usual level. Nova Scotia shows a big decline, but this is due to the fact that 1928 figures include a large pulp and power development costing $12,000,000".

The value of the construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion in December is estimated at $32,549,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 9.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that industrial expansion was characteristic in Canada during the first nine months of 1929. The result was that the chief factors of economic progress reached new high records surpassing all preceding years of Canadian history. The index of industrial production maintained by the Bureau averaged 13 per cent higher in the first eleven months than in the same period in 1928, which in turn exceeded all preceding records. The gain in forestry operations, including the lumber and pulp and paper industries, was about 12 per cent. An index based on the exports and production of metals and minerals in physical volume units showed a gain of 7·5 per cent over the average for the first eleven months of 1928. The industries showing outstanding progress during 1929 included the metal mining group with marked expansion in the production of copper and nickel, while most of the metals showed gains over 1928. The automobile industry operated at a high rate of capacity during the first half of the year,

while the decline in the latter half was in excess of the seasonal tendency. The oil industry enjoyed a prosperous year with the volume of distribution far in excess of any preceding year. The rubber industry was especially active during the early months of 1929. The iron and steel industry favoured with liberal orders from the principal users, operated until recently at a high rate of capacity. The field crops of 1929 were considerably below normal and the higher prices did not offset the drop in production. The value of the principal crops was estimated at 12.4 per cent less than in 1928. The reduction in the grain crop and the slow movement to external markets caused most of the decline in revenue carloadings and the net revenues of the two chief railway systems.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in November, 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $108,733,697 as compared with $116,261,197 in the preceding month and with $102,966,710 in November, 1928. The chief imports in November, 1929, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, $20,980,388; Iron and its products, $19,380,392; Fibres, textiles and textile products $15,147,261.

The domestic merchandise exported during November, 1929, amounted to $111,068,332 as compared with $119,265,558 in October, 1929, and with $167,013,618 in November, 1928. The chief exports in November, 1929, were: Agriculture and vegetable products, mainly foods, $38,828,934; Wood, wood products and paper, $24,909,517; Non-ferrous metals and their products, $13,686,529.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in December, 1929, was slightly larger than that occurring in November, a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia which involved several hundred workers increasing the figure slightly. As compared with December, 1928, the figures for December, 1929, show that, although fewer strikes occurred, over three times as many working people were involved in 1929, causing a substantial increase in time loss. There were in existence during the month seven disputes, involving 1,684 workers and resulting in a time loss of 13,754 working days, as compared with eight disputes in November, involving 823 workers and resulting in 12,871 working days' time loss. In December, 1928, there were on record eleven disputes, involving 577 workers and resulting in a time loss of 9,265 working days. At the end of the month all these disputes had terminated leaving no strikes or lockouts on record. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again somewhat higher at $11.83 at the beginning of December, as compared with $11.75 for November; $11.31 for December, 1928; $11.17 for December, 1927; $11.18 for December, 1926; $11.56 for December, 1925; $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920, $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. The advance was due to increases, mainly seasonal, in the prices of eggs, milk, butter, prunes, granulated sugar and potatoes, while the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon and beans were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $22.11 at the beginning of December, as compared with $22.03 for November; $21.56 for December, 1928; $21.37 for December, 1927; $21.41 for December, 1926; $21.87 for December, 1925; $20.90 for December, 1924; $21.21 for December, 1923; $20.97 for December, 1922; $21.49 for December, 1921; $25.67 for December, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.64 for December, 1918; and $14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due mainly to advances in the prices of anthracite coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was somewhat higher at 96·2 for December, as compared with 95·8 for November; 94·5 for December, 1928; 97·3 for December, 1927; and 97·9 for December, 1926. In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were higher, four were lower and one was unchanged. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group advanced, due mainly to higher prices for wheat, while the prices of coarse grains, rubber and vegetable oils were lower. Higher prices for cattle, livestock, fresh meat and eggs caused an increase in the Animals and their Products group. In this group leather and cured meat prices were lower. The Non-Metallic Minerals group also showed a slight advance, higher prices for coal and lime more than offsetting declines in the prices of glass. The groups which declined were Textile and Textile Pro-

ducts group, due to lower prices for raw cotton, raw silk and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to declines in the prices of lumber and cedar shingles; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for steel sheets; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower prices for lead, zinc and silver. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1929

DURING the month of December no new applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received by the Department of Labour.

Reference was made in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 975, to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on eastern and western lines being clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steam ship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The sittings of the Board were adjourned for a time, but it was expected that they would be resumed during January.

In the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1081, reference was made to the completion of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The sessions of the Board were adjourned for a time, but it was understood that the proceedings in connection with this Board would be resumed in January.

In the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1333, reference was made to the receipt of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a wages dispute between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being linemen, cablemen, station operators, assistant operators, lamp trimmers, maintenance men, electricians' helpers and assistants, steam engineers, chauffeurs, steam main service men, and other mechanics, members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg. The application was still under consideration at the close of the month.

The Garment Industry in Canada

The high rank of garment manufacturing among Canadian industries is pointed out by Mr. Harry Hereford, N.S.I.E., in the course of an article contributed to the *Credit Men's Journal,* December, 1929. Mr. Hereford describes the organization and work of the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers, a national body established in 1921, and now including within its membership the leading manufacturers of all classes of ready-to-wear clothing for men, women and children. "The manufacturing of clothing," he says, "takes first place amongst Canadian industries, the annual gross value of its products being in the neighbourhood of $150,000,000, with a payroll covering about 50,000 employees. It is true that pulp and paper, flour and meat rank somewhat higher in gross value but these commodities are largely exported, whereas the 150 million dollars worth of clothing is manufactured in Canada for Canadian consumption. This large figure is not surprising when it is realized that clothing represents about 18 per cent of the average family budget."

The writer describes some of the recent activities carried on by the Association on behalf of its members in connection with the sales tax and the tariff and also on the subject of existing or proposed legislation affecting the textile trade, express rates, etc. The association maintains a supply department for purchasing commodities in bulk, and renders various expert services to individual manufacturers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1929

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during December was seven, as compared with eight in the preceding month. The time loss for the month showed an increase over that in November, however, a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia involving several hundred men having increased the figure slightly. Compared with December, 1928, the figures for December, 1929, show that while fewer strikes occurred over three times as many workingmen were involved, causing a substantial increase in time loss.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*December, 1929.....	7	1,684	13,754
*November, 1929.....	8	823	12,871
December, 1928.....	11	577	9,265

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Five disputes, involving 911 workpeople, were carried over from November, and two disputes commenced during December. All of these seven disputes terminated during the month, four being in favour of the employer, and the result of three being recorded as indefinite. The dispute involving coppersmiths in Toronto carried in the table of strikes and lockouts terminated during November in favour of the employer, but this information was received in the Department too late for inclusion in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. At the end of December, therefore, there were no disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; plumbers, Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1928; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, and moulders at Lachine, P.Q., May 2, 1929.

On November 15 in a shingle mill in New Westminster, when the management demanded that the employees wait for the payment of wages, or as an alternative accept a reduction of ten per cent in order to tide the mill over a dull period, some of the employees ceased work and were paid off. The mill was, therefore, closed down one day after which work was resumed under the conditions prior to the dispute. This information, however, was received too late to be included in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

PULPWOOD CUTTERS AND CAMP WORKERS, NORTHERN ONTARIO.—This strike in the vicinity of Port Arthur and the Pigeon River District, including Griff, Shabaqua, Mabella, Shebandowan Lake, etc., for an increase in wages, was called off on December 18, the strikers, being replaced by workers brought chiefly from Winnipeg by the employers, returned to work or sought employment in other camps.

MOULDERS, MONTREAL, P.Q..—During December this dispute is recorded as terminated, employment conditions being no longer affected.

COPPERSMITHS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, commencing October 1 for an increase in wages, was called off by the union on November 19, the strikers resuming work under the same conditions as before the dispute. Information as to the termination did not reach the Department in time for the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE covering conditions during November.

SILVERSMITHS, TORONTO, ONT.—This strike, for a signed agreement with an increase in wages and the forty-four hour week, was called off by the union on December 31.

STAGE HANDS AND MUSICIANS, OTTAWA, ONT. —These disputes, involving stage hands from October 28 and musicians from November 11 and which followed a proposal as to a reduction in wages, terminated on December 14, the theatre involved having closed down on that date. On December 28, however, the theatre was reopened by a new company which signed agreements with the two organizations providing for conditions as before the dispute.

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—Part of the employees in the colliery ceased work in protest against the employment of certain workmen taking the places of other employees transferred to other work by the management. After three days work was resumed, the management stipulating that none of the employees whose work was the cause of the dispute should be permitted to work until the matter had been settled.

CIGAR FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In a cigar factory a number of strippers, females, ceased work along with the forelady complaining that the machines which were used (piece work) were inefficient. The management held that mechanics attending to these had reported them in proper working condition. Within a few days the company had replaced the strikers by promoting others in the establishment and by engaging new staff but some of the strikers were later taken back.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1929*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to December, 1929.			
LOGGING—			
Pulpwood cutters and camp workers, Northern Ontario.	800	10,000	Commenced Oct. 14, 1929; for increase in wages. Terminated Dec. 18, 1929; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—			
Iron, Steel and Products—			
Moulders, Montreal, P.Q.....	13	50	Commenced May 2, 1929; for increase in wages. Employment conditions no longer affected by Dec. 31, 1929.
**Other Metal Products*—*			
Silversmiths, Toronto, Ont....	86	2,000	Commenced Oct. 25, 1929; for increase in wages. Terminated Dec. 31, 1929; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—			
Recreational—			
Stage hands, Ottawa, Ont.....	6	72	Commenced Oct. 28, 1929; against reduction in wages. Terminated Dec. 14, 1929. Indefinite.
Musicians, Ottawa, Ont.....	6	72	Commenced Nov. 11, 1929; in sympathy with strike of stage hands. Terminated Dec. 14, 1929. Indefinite.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during December, 1929.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.....	750	1,500	Commenced Dec. 17, 1929; against transfer of certain workmen to other places. Terminated Dec. 20, 1929. Indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—			
Tobacco and Liquors—			
Cigar factory workers (strippers), Toronto, Ont.....	23	60	Commenced Dec. 6, 1929; against alleged inefficiency of machines for piece work. Terminated Dec. 10, 1929; in favour of employer.

* Strike of coppersmiths, Toronto, Ont., October 1, 1929, for increase in wages, terminated November 19, 1929. See text.

The General Electric Company recently adopted a new pension scheme under which the employees have the choice of two policies, one given free by the company, another paid for entirely by the employee. The premium paid by the company on the free policy is inflexible, but the benefit decreases reversely with the age of the insured at the time of application. If he is 28 or less at the time he receives the free policy, the latter's face value is, say, $500; if he is 40, it is only $440, etc. On the other policy, the premium paid by the employee amounts to fifty-eight cents per $1,000 per month if he applies at the age of 20 or less, and increases with his age at the time of application, but does not increase during the time of his employment.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes beginning in November was 33, and 18 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 51 disputes in progress during the month, involving 15,000 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 139,000 working days. Of the 33 disputes beginning in the month, 10 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 8 on other wages questions, 9 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on questions of trade union principle and 3 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 34 disputes, of which 8 were in favour of workpeople, 16 were in favour of employers, 10 ended in compromises; in two other cases work was resumed pending negotiations.

Australia

The dispute involving coal miners in New South Wales, which began March 31, continued during December. On December 17, the New South Wales government opened one of the largest mines, and this was the occasion for a riot in which one striking miner was killed and several other persons injured.

France

Statistics for the first quarter of 1929 show that 67 disputes, involving 24,577 workers, began in January; 55, involving 14,799 workers began in February, and 125 disputes, involving 16,216 workers began in March. Of the total number of 247 disputes beginning in this quarter, 175 were due to demands for increased wages, 10 over other wages questions, 24 for the reinstatement of discharged employees and the others for various other causes.

Netherlands

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1928 was 195, involving 15,200 workers and resulting in a time loss of 638,000 working days for the year.

New Zealand

For the first nine months of 1929, the number of disputes reported was 39, involving 42 firms and 4,911 workers. The total time loss in this period was 11,924 working days and the approximate loss in wages was £12,034.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in October was 61, and 68 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 9,366, and the time loss was 289,684 working days.

A strike of coal miners in the vicinity of Taylorville, Illinois, is reported to have lasted from December 9 to December 18. The number of workers involved was between 1,000 and 3,000. The strike was an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the National Miners' Union, a newly formed body of former members of the United Mine Workers, to secure a 30-hour week with a minimum wage of $35 per week.

Industrial Survey of Edmonton, Alberta

During 1929, the Industries Committee of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce conducted an industrial survey of the city for the year 1928, showing the extent of industrial undertakings during that year together with the corresponding figures for 1927. The survey shows an increase in payroll of over 13 per cent for 1928 over 1927, and an increase in production of almost 22 per cent. The following table gives some of the results of the survey:—

Manufacturing Firms.	1927	1928
Number of firms reporting.	192	197
Capital employed	$13,398,150	$15,613,438
Male employees	3,689	4,177
Female employees	978	1,340
Annual payroll	$ 5,365,529	$ 6,065,053
Material used	$17,893,329	$22,205,227
Output	$27,648,957	$33,719,195

Of the 197 firms reporting for 1928, 72 had from 1 to 5 employees; 55 had from 6 to 10; 25 had from 11 to 25; 19 had from 26 to 50; 13 had from 51 to 100; 13 had over 100 employees.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Investigation into Alleged Combine in Plumbing and Heating Industry in Ontario

THE second report of Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., appointed as a commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act to investigate an alleged combine in the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario, has been received by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act and was made public by the Minister of Labour on December 21, 1929. The last sitting of the commission was held in private at Toronto on December 18, 1929. The evidence taken previous to this date before the commissioner was heard in public, commencing in Windsor and district on August 12, 1929, and the proceedings of the investigation received wide publicity throughout the press of the country. The examination of witnesses before Mr. Waldron and the hearing of counsel for witnesses occupied fourteen days in Windsor and district, nine days in London, Ontario, and twenty-nine days in Toronto. In Fort William and Port Arthur an inquiry into the alleged combine was conducted in private by Mr. F. W. Griffiths, K.C., acting for the commissioner.

An interim report transmitted by Mr. Waldron to the Minister of Labour on October 31, 1929, was made public, together with the final report of the commissioner on December 21. The interim report conveyed the commissioner's findings on fraudulent practices alleged to have been discovered in connection with tenders on certain plumbing and heating contracts in London, Ontario.

The investigation concluded in December was authorized by Order in Council P.C. No. 1311, which follows:—

MINUTE of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th July, 1929.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 16th July, 1929, from the Minister of Labour, submitting as follows:—

That representations have been made to the Minister of Labour to the effect that the Amalgamated Builders' Council, an organization which includes in its membership plumbing and other contractors and dealers in the building trades in Toronto, London, Windsor, Fort William and Port Arthur, co-operating with the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, and the persons hereinafter named or referred to, is a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act;

That the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act has made enquiries into the said alleged combine, and reports that he has reason to believe and does believe that the Amalgamated Builders' Council, co-operating with the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and the persons hereinafter named or referred to, is a combine within the meaning of the said Act;

That the Minister deems it expedient in the public interest that a Commissioner be appointed under the powers conferred by the said Act to investigate the said alleged combine and the business of the persons who are or who are believed to be parties or privy to the said alleged combine.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that, under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the said Act, Gordon Waldron, one of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, be appointed a Commissioner under the said Act, with all the powers and authority thereby conferred, to investigate the business of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, and the business of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, and the business of the Dominion Chamber of Credits, and the business of the persons named in the schedule attached, and the business of any and all other members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council or of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, and the business of any other person who is or is believed to be a member of the said alleged combine or a party or privy thereto.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

Report of Commissioner

The report of Mr. Waldron, submitted after an investigation which extended over a period of five months, states that a combine in violation of the Combines Investigation Act has been found to exist among certain persons engaged in the plumbing, heating, and sheet metal trades in Ontario. All persons who joined the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, and the Amalgamated Builders' Council, together with the officers operating the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, are found by the commissioner to have been parties or privies to, or to have knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act. Of these persons, one hundred and thirty-seven are listed as having been given an opportunity to make representations on their own behalf before the commissioner. The list contains the names of 103 individuals and 34 companies, located in Windsor, London, Toronto, Port Arthur and Fort William. Those in Toronto include fifteen officers and three employees of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Amalgamated Builders' Council, the

Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited and the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union. With the exception of Louis M. Singer, K.C., these officers are plumbing and heating contractors. Of the three names of employees of the alleged combine, one is that of W. F. O'Connor, barrister. The remainder of the Toronto list consists of twenty-eight companies and seven persons engaged in business as manufacturers or jobbers of plumbing and heating supplies, with places of business in Toronto. Of forty-six persons in Windsor and district included in the list referred to above, twenty-five are plumbing and heating contractors, eleven are sheet metal and roofing contractors, and nine are jobbers of plumbing and heating supplies. The London list consists of twenty-five plumbing and heating contractors and five manufacturers or jobbers in this industry; while nine plumbing contractors and one jobber of plumbing supplies are listed as Fort William and Port Arthur members of the combine who received opportunity to make representations concerning their alleged complicity. Two officials of the journeymen plumbers' labour union are also stated to be involved in the alleged combine.

The Amalgamated Builders' Council, the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, and the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, have been referred to in the August, 1929, and December, 1929, issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, in reports of this investigation.* The Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, the fourth organization referred to in the report as having certain members involved in the alleged combine, was an association of Toronto plumbing and heating contractors with registration under the Trade Unions Act dated May 21, 1929. The formation and registration of this plumbing contractors' association took place in the settlement of a strike of the members of Local Union 46 of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters who were employed by non-members of the A.B.C., the employers' association registered under the Trade Unions Act on June 8, 1928. This strike was called on May 1, 1929, for the purpose of forcing such non-members to join the A.B.C., which had secured an exclusive agreement with the local journeymen plumbers' union. A compromise settlement was effected with the approval of the Minister of Labour, and a new agreement was effected by Local Union 46 with the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, which was formed and registered under the Trade Unions Act for the definite and limited purpose of carrying out the labour agreement. The Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union was joined by the Toronto members of the A.B.C. and by the non-members whose journeymen plumbers were on strike.

Mr. Waldron reviews in his report the evidence taken in the course of the investigation, and outlines the organization and operation of the above mentioned groups comprising the alleged combine. The methods and amounts by which prices were enhanced and the means by which trade was otherwise restrained or injured to the detriment of the public are reported in detail with respect to each of the cities where the alleged combine was in operation at the time of the investigation. It is found that there was, from the date of the convention at Hamilton at which the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild was organized, "that is, from June 11, 1927, to the date of the commencement of the operation of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, a combine detrimental to the public in contravention of the Combines Investigation Act and of Section 498 of the Criminal Code. . . . There was agreement at Hamilton to remedy the alleged conditions of the plumbing and heating trade, and there was agreement as to the methods or means of remedy. These were to raise the prices of materials and work to be paid by the public, to limit competition among operators in and out of the Guild, and to compel the jobbers and manufacturers, members and non-members, to respect the so-called sales policy or doctrine of the channels of trade."

"I find and report that there was, during the A.B.C. period, a combine detrimental to the public in contravention of the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code. The Guild was maintained and operated through this period and its character and membership were not altered by the registration and operation of the A.B.C. The changes made after the registration of the A.B.C were (1) the abandonment of the pretence of inividual action, and (2) the making of agreements with the labour unions of Windsor and Toronto by which these professed to contract that their members would not work for any but members of the A.B.C., that is, members of the Guild. I reject the contention made before me in the course of the investigation that registration of the Amalgamated Builders' Council as an employers' union under the Trade Unions Act of 1872 rendered the members immune from criminal responsibility for all that was done because all that was done was in restraint of trade."

At the head of the organizations constituting the alleged combine was Louis M. Singer, K.C., of Toronto, in the office of Commissioner. Mr. W. F. O'Connor, barrister, was associated with Mr. Singer and in his employ from June, 1927. The alleged com-

*LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, p. 868; December, 1929, p. 1338.

bine operated through branch organizations, located at Toronto, London, Windsor and district, Fort William and Port Arthur, and at other points where they have since ceased to act. It is pointed out by Mr. Waldron that members of the alleged combine did not become members of the two incorporated companies, the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited. "The Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, a non-share company, was incorporated in Ontario on June 30, 1927. The object is not clear. It may have been to provide a formal statement of beneficent and lawful purposes or it may have been to carry on the combine as a non-share company. If the latter intention was held, it was at once abandoned because no persons or companies joining the Guild became members of this company. The membership was by the charter limited to fifty. There is no minute or evidence that anyone was made a member of this company, and Singer notified those who joined the Guild that he would not be under their control and that they would have no interest or share in the company's finances or management." "The power of expulsion from the combine was retained by Singer, and there was expulsion for non-payment of fees, cutting prices, non-disclosure of tenders, lack of financial ability and disobedience to the rules as Singer had announced."

"There is still another noteworthy element of the structure of this organization put in operation as early as June, 1927. That was the list or the sending out of lists from time to time, of members of the Guild at first, and later of the D.C.C. and A.B.C., to operators, jobbers and manufacturers, who had joined the combine. A more unfair weapon in the circumstances could hardly be invented. When these lists were received, a jobber finding an operator not on the list would have notice that he might not sell to him, and an operator finding the name of a jobber or manufacturer not on the list would have notice that he was not to buy that jobber's or manufacturer's wares."

Manufacturers and jobbers of plumbing supplies who had subscribed to the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, withdrew their affiliation with that body, alleging fear that the operators might involve them in a breach of the Combines Investigation Act. The manufacturers and jobbers joined instead the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, a share company incorporated by Mr. Singer on September 8, 1927, for the stated purpose of selling credit information to its subscribers. Mr. Waldron reports "that the jobbers and manufacturers hereinbefore mentioned joined the combine, some of them joining, in the early stages of the combine, as they thought the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, and later with others passing to an alleged association with or membership in the D.C.C. They joined with knowledge of what the combine was about and with knowledge of its purposes to enhance prices, limit competition, boycott the jobbers and manufacturers and oppress the public. Almost without exception the jobbers and manufacturers have represented to me that they withdrew from the Guild upon discovery of the use of lists or upon discovery of the unlawful action of the combine." "It is just to say, on behalf of the jobbers and manufacturers, that in the formation and operation of this combine, their position was extremely difficult. They were pursued, dogged and threatened by members of the Guild with boycott, if they disregarded the sales policy or channels of trade. They were boycotted, many of them; Anthes, who had been selected because of his integrity to be chairman of the jobbers and manufacturers, exposed himself to boycott, and he was boycotted in Windsor. It is quite clear that any jobber or manufacturer who had resisted this combine and refused to sign acceptance of the sales policy would reasonably have regarded himself as in danger of great financial loss."

The third branch of the alleged combine, the A.B.C., was then devised, Mr. Waldron finds, as a means of more effective discipline by the alleged combine. The A.B.C. was registered under the Trade Unions Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 202, on June 8, 1928, and members of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild became members of the A.B.C. Through the provisions of the Trade Unions Act the promoters of the alleged combine planned to circumvent the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code against agreements fixing prices, monopolizing or restraining trade to the detriment of the public. The organizers of the A.B.C. planned ultimately to include within their membership, if possible, all branches of the building trades, and to extend the organization on a nation-wide basis. Under Mr. Singer's direction the organization of an electrical contractors' section of the A.B.C. was in process in Windsor and district when the investigation of the alleged combine was commenced.

Discipline was to be effected under the A.B.C. system "(1) by enabling the locals to resolve openly to boycott jobbers and manufacturers who ignored the channels of trade or the sales policy of the combine, and (2) by effecting agreements with union labour, by which union labour would bind itself not to

work for any but members of the combine. It was planned that, by the use of these weapons of discipline, the jobbers would be forced to obey and the operators facing the loss of material and labour would be destroyed or forced into the Guild."

A boycott resolution was passed by each of the two local sections of the A.B.C. in the Border Cities, namely the plumbing and heating contractors' section and the sheet metal and roofing contractors' section. By these resolutions both sections stated their intention of refusing to buy goods from any person selling locally plumbing supplies, or, in the case of the sheet metal contractors' section, sheet metal supplies, to persons other than members of the local sections of the A.B.C. The resolution of the plumbing contractors' local section was passed on October 8, 1928, that of the sheet metal contractors' section was passed on June 14, 1929; the latter association having been formed early in 1928 and having been granted a local section charter from the A.B.C. dated June 10, 1929. The Border Cities zone of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild had become the local section of the A.B.C. in that centre by a charter issued by the A.B.C. head office in Toronto in 1928 and dated September 25, 1928. Copies of these boycott resolutions were sent to the firms supplying such goods in Windsor and district and the terms of the resolutions were then enforced. Similar action was taken through a boycott resolution of the same nature passed by the local section of the A.B.C. in Fort William and Port Arthur.

Labour agreements were secured in Toronto and in Windsor and district by which the local branches of the journeymen plumbers and steamfitters' international union agreed to work only for members of the plumbing contractors' local sections of the A.B.C. Under the circumstances which prevailed, the commissioner states in his report that these agreements were in contravention of the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code.

The report states that "The true purposes of the registration, fraudulently concealed, were to enable the boycotting of jobbers and manufacturers despite the Combines Investigation Act, and the discipline of expelled or non-joining operators, by depriving them of both materials and union labour. The A.B.C. did not take the place of the Guild, but was merely an attachment or device added to make the Guild more efficient in the realization of the objects for which it had been promoted." Mr. Waldron advises that the registration of the A.B.C. was null under section 6 of the Trade Unions Act and ought to be so declared at once.

Concerning the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, Mr. Waldron reports that Mr. Singer, having a majority of A.B.C. supporters installed as officers of the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, proceeded to administer this association "in the same manner as the A.B.C." "The purposes (of the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union) were not those set out in the registration, but the true purposes were to oppress unlawfully the public and the manufacturers, jobbers and operators of the plumbing and heating trade in and out of the Guild or combine." The report therefore declares that the registration of the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union is null and ought to be so declared at once.

Interim Report on London Situation

The commissioner, on October 31, 1929, transmitted to the Minister of Labour an interim report respecting certain frauds stated to have been discovered in London, Ontario, during the course of the investigation, alleged to be breaches of the Combines Investigation Act and of section 444 of the Criminal Code. Section 444 of the Criminal Code provides that:

> "Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who conspires with any person, by deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means, to defraud the public or any person, ascertained or unascertained, or to affect the public market price of stocks, shares, merchandise, or anything else publicly sold, whether such deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means would or would not amount to a false pretense as hereinbefore defined."

These frauds were alleged to have been practised in London by twelve members of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and the Amalgamated Builders' Council, in the case of six local plumbing and heating contracts in 1927 and 1928. In each case the twelve plumbing and heating contractors, or certain of them, "would confer and conspire to defraud the Corporation, or persons asking for tenders, and having made the amount of the tender in the usual manner, by including the cost of material, labour, overhead and profit, each would add to his tender an amount agreed upon with the understanding that the successful tenderer would receive that sum in addition to the just amount of his tender from the person calling for tenders, and would then distribute it equally among those who were unsuccessful." In a plumbing contract for the City Hall of London in July, 1927, $4,000 is stated to have been fraudulently obtained from the Corporation of the City of London by the company securing the contract,

and to have been divided equally between the four other persons or firms tendering for the contract. An amount of $5,000 is alleged to have been fraudulently obtained in a similar manner by the same company in July, 1927, from the plumbing contract for the installation of comfort stations in a building of the Western Fair, at London, Ontario. From this sum $1,000 was paid to each of five unsuccessful tenderers for the contract. In a third case the same firm is alleged to have similarly obtained the sum of $150 in August, 1927, from a contract for the installation of a steam heating system in a private residence, and to have divided this money equally among the three other firms which had tendered for the work. A fourth case was that of a contract on the London Technical School in September, 1927, when $3,000 was equally divided by the successful tenderer among the three other firms tendering. Again, in February, 1928, $900 is alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by the plumbing firm securing a contract from a manufacturing company in London, and to have been divided among the three other firms which tendered for the contract. In the sixth similar case reported, the sum of $450 is alleged to have been divided by the firm securing a plumbing contract from a manufacturing company in London in the spring of 1928. This amount was divided among nine other plumbing firms which had tendered.

It was stated by some of the parties to the above alleged frauds, that the same were contrived and carried out on the advice of Mr. Louis M. Singer, the commissioner of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild. This was denied by Mr. Singer under oath at the city of Toronto. Following the investigation in London, the above amounts were said to have been repaid to the Corporation of the City of London and to the other parties who had incurred these additional charges.

Action Following Investigation

On December 27 the commissioner's final report was forwarded by the Minister of Labour to the Attorney General of Ontario for such action as he might choose to institute, in accordance with section 31 of the Combines Investigation Act. This action was followed by the declaration of avoidance and cancellation of registration of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and of the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union by the Secretary of State and Registrar-General of Canada on December 31. A further reference to the cancellation of these two registrations under the Trade Unions Act will appear in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

No decision had been received at the end of December as to whether prosecution by the Attorney General of Ontario would take place in connection with either the interim or the final report.

Legislative Program of Saskatchewan Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

A deputation consisting of Mr. H. Perry (chairman), Regina, and Messrs. A. M. Eddy, Saskatoon, William Stephenson, Moose Jaw, and H. D. Davis, Prince Albert, members of the Saskatchewan Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, waited on Premier J. T. M. Anderson and members of the Saskatchewan Government, and submitted a program of desired legislation. The program included the following recommendations:—

That the new Workmen's Compensation Act be put into operation as soon as possible with the following amendment: increase in rate of compensation from 66⅔ to 75 per cent, and the raising of the maximum earnings from $2,000 to $3,000;

The enactment of an eight-hour day law to cover all workers within the Province;

Co-operation with the Federal Government with a view to providing regulations governing the use of paint-spraying machines;

Enforcement of the provisions of the Scaffolding Act;

Enactment of legislation compelling employers who advertise for help during trade disputes to make known the existence of these disputes;

Stricter enforcement of fair wage regulations and a provision that wage rates for common labour be at least the same as that paid by the respective municipalities in which works are constructed;

Enactment of legislation providing for one day's rest in seven;

Raising of witness fees to $6 per day;

Legislation providing for the bonding of legal firms;

That the Provincial Health Act be amended to provide for examination of persons handling foods;

Reorganization of the Minimum Wage Board, with the appointment of a representative of labour on the same, and stricter enforcement of the Act's provisions;

Enactment of legislation providing for a weekly half-holiday.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Progress in Giving Effect to the Act of 1929

THE *Saskatchewan Gazette*, December 21, 1929, contained a proclamation giving effect, as from December 1, 1929, to section 2; sections 51 to 63 inclusive; sections 74 to 78; and sections 89 to 112 inclusive, of the Workmen's Compensation Act enacted in 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1929, page 379). Section 119 provides that the Act or any section thereof shall come into force on a date to be determined by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor. The sections now proclaimed as being in force make provision for the establishment of a Workmen's Compensation Board and define the duties of the Board; and for the collection by the Board from employers of labour in the province of statements in reference to their several industries, these statements to be used by the Board as a basis in establishing rates of assessment to be levied on the various industrial groups for the purposes of accident insurance.

In the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1323, note was made of the appointment of Mr. Netson R. Craig, K.C., of Moose Jaw, as chairman of the Board. Mr. Craig on December 10 made the following statement in regard to the preparatory work remaining to be completed before the Act can become fully operative.

"While the organization of the Board is being completed," he said, "steps will be taken to have every employer prepare and transmit to the Board a statement of the amount of wages earned by all his employees during the year then last past, or any part thereof specified by the Board, and of the amount which he estimates he will expend for wages during the then current year or any part thereof specified by the Board, and such returns must be verified by statutory declaration. These returns will form the basis on which assessments to create an accident fund will be made. It will be seen at once that the returns from employers must be complete, and set out the whole payroll of the province in industries coming under the Act, before it will be possible to make an equitable assessment on the employers of the various classes as classified by the Act. Before any compensation can be paid, the assessment to cover such payments must be made and the money paid by the Board. The Legislature has not provided anything for the payment of compensation. There is authority to appropriate a small amount for the preliminary expenses of organization, but the fund out of which compensation is to be paid must be found in its entirety by the Board and in the manner above indicated.

"It is certain that the compensation provisions of the Act cannot become operative during the first quarter of 1930, and possibly not during the first half. It is suggested that every employer obtain a copy of the Act, and become familiar with its provisions, particularly sections 89 to 112 and the classification set out in schedule 1 of the Act. Copies of the Act may be obtained from the Board upon application."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC

Preliminary Report for 1928-29

DETAILS of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec during the twelve months ending September 30, 1929, were supplied by the chairman of the Board, Mr. Robert Taschereau, K.C., at a meeting of the Province of Quebec Safety League held at Montreal on November 29. (The first report of the Board, covering the period from September to December, 1928, was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 739).

On September 30, 1929, 22,995 claims had been disposed of, and 3,712 were pending owing to consultations between the parties, or to the fact that the claimants' degree of disability had not then been established. A large proportion of these cases involved temporary total incapacity, the sum of $671,238 being paid in 13,838 claims in this group. Of this total, $466,064 was paid up by insurance companies in 10,019 claims; $201,129 by companies carrying their own insurance, in 3,776 claims; while $4,044 was paid in 43 claims, by employers who were not insured.

Indemnity for permanent incapacity, either partial or total, to the amount of $808,501, was paid in 1,521 claims, as a result of agreements made between the parties and approved by the Commission, or of decisions rendered in favour of claimants. Of the total payments, $613,184 was paid by insurance companies; $190,937 by self-insurers, and $4,380 by employers who were not insured.

The cases resulting in death numbered 109, the "rentals" or allowances to dependants that were allowed amounting to $649,213, of which $361,213 is payable by insurance companies, and $288,000 by self-insurers.

These 15,468 claims, that is those involving death, permanent partial or total incapacity, and temporary total incapacity, resulted together in a grand total of $2,128,953, of which $1,440,462 was payable by the insurance companies, $680,066 by the self-insurers, and $8,425 by employers who were not insured. These sums are exclusive of the amounts paid for medical attention, which, it is stated, would increase the figures by at least one-third.

The Board's statement includes tables giving particulars of the accidents that occurred during the year, as follows:—

Sex and Matrimonial Condition of Injured Workmen

Males:	
Married	7,822
Single	6,762
Widowed	339
Not specified	172
Females:	
Married	54
Single	306
Widowed	12
Not specified	1
Total	15,468

Age of Injured Party

Over 21 years of age:	
Total temporary incapacity	9,685
Permanent incapacity	1,228
Death	83
Minors:	
Total temporary incapacity	4,032
Permanent incapacity	280
Death	24
Not specified:	
Total temporary incapacity	122
Permanent incapacity	12
Death	2
Total	15,468

Nature of Injuries Temporary Incapacity Cases Involving Payment

Bruises, contusions and abrasions	3,806
Cuts, lacerations and punctures	4,292
Fractures	1,207
Crushes	1,319
Sprains, strains, twistings and wrenchings	1,642
Burns	582
Eye injuries	350
Hernia	127
Internal injuries	204
Concussion (brain, spine, etc.)	42
Dislocations	156
All other injuries	111
Total	13,838

Permanent Incapacity Cases

One or more toes	56
Foot	98
Leg	118
Head	19
Face	4
Eye	132
Ear	9
Nose	3
Arm	128
Hand	52
Thumb and three fingers	5
Thumb and two fingers	4
Thumb and one finger	16
Thumb	141
One finger	493
Two fingers	91
Three fingers	24
Four fingers	19
Internal organs	31
All other	78
Total	1,521

Of the 15,468 accidents which took place in all the Province, 5,570 happened in the City of Montreal, including the whole island and Ile Jésus. This represents a percentage of 37·3 per cent of the whole number of accidents.

In the City of Quebec and the County of Quebec, 893 cases were reported, representing a percentage of 5·77 per cent. This leaves a balance of 56·93 per cent for all accidents reported in all the other districts of the Province."

PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT RATES FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK 1930

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, as provided for under the Act, recently published the provisional assessments for 1930, being the estimated amounts necessary to provide sufficient funds in each of the industrial classes to meet all claims for compensation payable during the ensuing year. The provisional rates of assessment for 1930, per $100 of payroll, show a few changes from the rates for 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 181). These changes indicate to some extent the nature of the accident record in each group on which assessment is based.

In several of the larger industrial groups the assessment remained unchanged from last year, among these being, coal mining, which continues at $5 per $100 of payroll; manufacturing of steel and iron and its products, continues at $2; bricklaying and general construction remains at $3; sawmills, lathmills lumber yards workers and woodcutters, etc., continues at $5.

The principal changes among the industrial classifications, in the rates of assessment levied upon them for 1930, as compared with 1929, are as follows:—

Classes showing increases:

Manufacturing of cement stone quarrying, and dressing, $3 to $5.
Stone dressing or cutting, marble works and stone monument business, $1 to $1.50.
Plaster mills, 70 cts. to $1.
Logging, cutting of timber and transportation and hauling of lumber, $5 to $7.
Installation and handling of machinery, $1.50 to $2.
Manufacture of tar and tarred goods, distilling coal tar and refining products obtained therefrom, $1.20 to $2.
Manufacture of fertilizer not incidental to any other industry, $2 to $3.
Construction, installation or operation of electric power lines or appliances; electric light systems; power plants; electric railways; gas works, including natural gas, installation and maintenance, $1.50 to $2.
Operation of dry docks, including repair work on vessels, $3.50 to $4.25.

Classes showing decreases:

Steel shipbuilding and repairing, $2.50 to $2.
Sugar refineries, $1.50 to $1.
Wholesale and retail stores, general warehousing, 50 cts to 40 cts.
Telegraphs and telephone companies, office and exchange only, $2.50 to $2.
Express companies, including hazard of railway transportation, 60 cts to 50 cts.
Operation of railways, including ordinary maintenance also roadbed work, $2 to $1.50.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE NETHERLANDS

THE system of social insurance in the Netherlands, which now covers old age invalidity, accidents and unemployment, has been further enlarged so as to include a scheme of sickness insurance which will take effect on March 1, 1930. This legislation is described in the current issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* (published by the United States Department of Labour) as providing for one of the most advanced systems of social insurance systems in Europe. Its special significance is said to be due to the fact that the system is based upon an exact calculation of contributions, benefits and expenses, and also because it covers the bulk of the population and is unusually flexible in its working.

Invalidity and Old Age Insurance.—This part of the system covers all persons earning less than $1,206 a year, except those less than 35 years old at the time of original employment, and those provided for by public or private pensions. Employers and employees are held equally responsible in seeing that the latter are insured, and failure to comply with the law subjects both parties to prosecution involving a fine or imprisonment. The entire contributions are made by the employer. This is done by affixing each week government insurance stamps of the required value to the insurance card of the insured. These stamps may be obtained from any local post office or labour board.

Up to July 31, 1929, the weekly contributions were based upon yearly wages and made according to the following scale:—

	Yearly Wage	Contribution
Class 1	less than $ 96.48	$0.10
Class 2	$ 96.48 to 160.80	.12
Class 3	160.80 to 241.20	.16
Class 4	241.20 to 361.80	.20
Class 5	361.80 and over	.24

According to the new scale, which came into effect on August 1, 1929, and is based upon age and sex of the insured wage earners, the weekly contributions are as follows:—

	Males	Females
From 14 to 17 years	$0.16	$0.16
From 18 to 20 years	.20	.16
From 21 years and over	.24	.20

Benefits.—Benefits are payable, after 150 weekly contributions have been made in behalf of the insured, for permanent invalidity or for temporary invalidity which has lasted continuously for a period of six months. A wage earner is considered to be an "invalid" when on account of injury, disease, or defects he is unable to earn a living such as under normal circumstances may reasonably be expected of a person of equal abilities, education, etc.

The section of the act relating to the determination of the amount of the pension is given in the Legislative Series, 1923, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, reads as follows:—

75. (1) The annual amount of the invalidity pension and of the old age pension shall be arrived at by combination of the basic amount and the increment specified in this section.

(2) The basic amount shall be the amount arrived at by multiplying the total amount of the premiums paid by 260, and dividing the

result by the number of weeks for which the insurance has lasted. In this calculation any weeks during which an invalidity pension is received and any premiums paid for such weeks shall not be taken into account.

(3) If it is found that the insured person can show 150 or more premiums to his credit, paid for weeks which have elapsed since he attained the age of sixteen years, the weeks which have elapsed prior to the attainment of this age, and the premiums paid for such weeks shall also be left out of account in reckoning the basic amount.

(4) The increment shall amount to 11·2 per cent of the total amount paid in premiums, but shall not be less in any case than one-fifth of the basic amount.

A widow is entitled to benefit (1) if her husband was receiving invalidity or old-age benefit; or (2) if at least 40 contributions have been made on his behalf; or (3) if the widow is an invalid without prospect of regaining her normal health; or (4) if she has attained the age of 60 years. No benefit will, however, be paid if the marriage took place after the husband had reached his sixty-fifth birthday or after he had begun to receive invalidity benefit. The benefit payable to the widow is fixed at a sum equal to one-fifth more than the amount to which the deceased would have been entitled under the formula above quoted in the case of invalidity or old-age benefit.

Accident Insurance.—This system was established under an act of 1921, providing compulsory insurance against industrial accidents for all wage earners (with the exception of agricultural workers, seamen and fishermen outside territorial waters). A separate Act makes similar provision for agricultural workers.

Sickness Insurance.—The Sickness Insurance Act of 1913 was substantially amended by a new act enacted on June 24, 1929, providing compulsory insurance against sickness for practically all workers whose yearly wage is less than 3,000 florins ($1,206).

As already stated, this act will come into effect on March 1, 1930, and the amount of the contribution, which is to be made by the insured and his employer in equal shares, has not yet been definitely fixed. It is proposed, however, to fix it at 2 per cent of the wage of the insured. The amount of sick benefit is set at 80 per cent of wages, and becomes payable on the third day following that on which the sickness began. The maximum period of payment is six months; no payment is made for Sundays.

Unemployment Insurance.—Unemployment insurance is based upon a system of Government subsidies to the unemployment funds of the labour unions. These subsidies, which are fixed by law at 100 per cent of the contributions made by the members of the unions, have as a rule considerably exceeded this proportion during periods of excessive unemployment, especially in winter.

Increase of Wages in Germany

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, Germany, in a report appearing in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* (the weekly publication of the Department of Trade and Commerce) for January 4, 1930, stated that "since the stabilization of the currency in 1923-24 there has been a tendency for German wages to steadily increase. Successive increases have brought the level of wages in Germany fully up to the standard for continental Europe, and in many cases practically as high as the English standard. This movement has been effected gradually and with comparatively few labour disturbances, so that the successive wage increases have had little disruptive influence on the steady expansion of German export trade. The upward trend of German wages since 1924 has been remarkably regular, but since the middle of 1928 the movement has been at a slower pace. The wages of skilled workers at first increased rapidly and then commenced to rise more slowly. Among the unskilled group of workers the movement has been more regular. Among both groups the increase in wages has been greater than the rise in the cost of living, so that during the past five years real wages have risen. The increase in real wages has taken place in spite of the fact that the level of wholesale prices during this period has not risen. Even during the short periods of falling prices wages have been further increased. The whole wages movement since the currency stabilization therefore has had no direct relation to the rise and fall of prices.

The present level of wages in the principal branches of trade and industry is indicated by the following table giving the weekly tariff wages paid in September, 1929. (The Reichsmark is valued at $0·238, one hundred pfennigs equal one Reichsmark.)

Industry	Skilled	Unskilled
	In Reichsmarks	Per week
Mining	59·56	42·12
Metal	50·50	37·82
Chemical	51·79	42·91
Building	67·32	55·47
Wood	57·75	49·76
Paper	41·71	37·44
Book printing	56·12	48·85
Textile—Male	37·82	31·73
Female	27·70	22·37
Brewing	61·85	.....
Confectionery	48·76	.....
Railway	51·58	41·85

EMPLOYEES' PENSIONS ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Rules and Regulations of Scheme Effective August 1, 1929

THE Pensions Department of the Canadian National Railways published early this month the Rules and Regulations for pension allowances to retired officers and employees of the Canadian National Railways, pursuant to the Canadian National Railways Pension Act enacted by the Dominion Parliament at its session of 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 602). The new regulations are made effective as from August 1, 1929.

Hitherto the pensions provided by the Grand Trunk Act were payable only on the former Grand Trunk system, the employees on that system receiving pensions, while those on the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and the other Canadian National lines received none. The amending act authorizes the application of the existing pension arrangements to all employees on the Canadian National Railways without discrimination (The Grand Trunk Pension Plan was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924, page 33, and the Intercolonial plan was outlined in the issue of January, 1925, page 27).

The text of the new Rules and Regulations is as follows:—

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS PENSION DEPARTMENT

GENERAL NOTICE

The Directors of the Canadian National Railway Company, pursuant to the provisions of the "Canadian National Railways Pension Act," have made the following Rules and Regulations for pension allowances to officers and employees after they have left the service, which Rules and Regulations supersede and take the place of the present Grand Trunk Pension Rules and Regulations and any and all other pensions or existing pension rules and regulations, except those pertaining to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation and Provident Fund Association.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Wherever hereinafter used, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Company" means the Canadian National Railway Company (Successor, by amalgamation to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada), and includes any company or corporation to the officers and employees of which, pursuant to the provisions of the "Canadian National Railways Pension Act," these rules and regulations are made applicable.

"Directors" means the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway Company.

"Employee" means and includes any officer or employee of the Company, giving or required to give his whole time and attention to the business of the Company, or, jointly to the business of the Company and of some other Company, Companies, business, or employment as may be approved of by the Directors, and includes both male and female employees.

"Railway" means and includes any railway undertaking, lines, steamships, telegraphs, properties, and works which the Company has authority to construct, maintain or operate (except Canadian Government Railways).

"Service" or "In the Service" means continuous employment as an employee, and, for the purpose of ascertaining length of service, includes the period of service, if any, upon or in connection with the Company or Railway (a Schedule of which companies and railways is hereto annexed) and also includes such employment whether commenced prior or subsequent to the date when these Rules and Regulations shall come into effect, and whether such employment or service was or is rendered, prior or subsequent to the amalgamation, acquisition or control of such companies or railways by the Company—all of which service shall be considered as continuous from the date from which the employee has been continuously so employed.

"Continuous employment" in this definition of "service" means service continuously without break of any kind except such breaks in service as are specifically provided for in Clause 16 of these Rules and Regulations.

Persons who leave or resign from the service thereby relinquish pension privileges ,and if they re-enter the service they shall be considered as new employees, and service for pension purposes will count only from date of re-entering the service.

Prior employment with the Department of Railways shall be counted as service.

1. The Canadian National Railways Pension Fund shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be administered by a Pension Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Pension Committee").

2. The Pension Committee shall consist of nine members, seven of whom shall be officers of the Company, namely:—

The Chief Officer in charge of Pensions, who shall be the Chairman.
The Chief Officer in charge of Legal Affairs.
The Chief Officer in charge of Maintenance and Operation.
The Chief Officer in charge of Traffic.
The Chief Officer in charge of Finance.
The Chief Officer in charge of Purchases and Stores, and
The Chief Medical Officer,
(or such other officer as each of the said officers may from time to time appoint to represent and act for him on the said Committee) and two members to be elected from time to time from the ranks of officers of the recognized labour organizations on the Canadian National Railways by vote of such officers, who shall be general chairmen, legislative representatives, or

holders of higher official positions approved of by the Directors; notice of the election of such members shall be given promptly to the Secretary of the Pension Committee.

3. The Head Office of the Pension Committee shall be at Montreal, and the Pension Committee shall from time to time appoint a Secretary. There shall be attached to the Pension Committee in a legal advisory capacity a legal officer of the Company selected for the purpose by the Vice-President in charge of Legal Affairs of the Company.

4. All actions and decisions of the Pension Committee shall from time to time be reported to the Directors for confirmation, and when confirmed shall (subject to such modifications, if any, as may be made by the Directors) take effect as and from the date of the decision of the Pension Committee.

5. Subject as aforesaid and as hereinafter expressed, the Pension Committee shall have power:—

To make and enforce rules and regulations for the efficient operation of the Pension System:

To determine the eligibility of employees to receive Pension allowances:

To fix the amount of such allowances:

To prescribe the conditions under which allowances may be granted: and

The Pension Committee may, for the government of their own proceedings, make rules not inconsistent with these Rules and Regulations.

6. The benefits of the Pension system shall apply to all employees in the service on the date of the coming into effect of these Rules and Regulations or entering the service thereafter, provided that with respect to any employee entering the service on or after the said date any service rendered by him before he was of the age of sixteen (16) years shall not be counted for pension.

7. The Pension shall be an annual allowance calculated at the rate of one per cent (1%) for each year of service on the highest average rate of the employee's wages or pay during any ten consecutive years of his service, the calculation to be made on the gross amount from time to time credited to the employee on the payrolls of the Company without deduction of any kind.

(Example:—An employee in continuous service from the age of 25 years to 65 with highest average rate of wages between 40 and 50 of $1,000.00 per annum would receive forty hundredths of $1,000.00, or $400.00 per annum.)

8. Subject to confirmation as provided in Rule 4, such pension may be granted by the Pension Committee to employees on their retirement from the Company's service in the following cases:—

(*a*) To an employee retiring at the age of 65 years or over, with 15 or more years of service to his credit.

(*b*) To an employee of the age of 60 and under 65 years with 20 or more years of service to his credit retired by reason of permanent physical or mental disability upon the certificate of the Company's Chief Medical Officer that for such reason the employee is unfitted to follow his usual or any other suitable employment in the Company's service.

(*c*) To an employee who, after ten or more years of service to his credit, becomes incapable of continuing his service by reason of injuries received whilst actually at work in the employment of the Company, but only for so long as his incapacity shall continue.

(*d*) To an employee of the age of 50 years and upwards with 15 or more years of service to his credit who is discharged from the Company's service otherwise than for misconduct.

9. In ascertaining the number of years of service of an employee to determine the amount of his pension any number of months in the last year of his service less than six months shall be eliminated and up to and over six months shall be counted as one year.

10. Subject to approval of the Directors the Pension Committee may grant a pension to an employee on account of the special circumstances of his particular case where on retirement he may not be eligible under the provisions of Rule 8.

11. It is the intention that all employees shall be retired from the Company's service on reaching the age of 65 years. The Pension Committee may, however, upon the recommendation of the Head of the Department in which the employee is employed, approve of the continuance in the service of the Company of any employee after he has reached the age of 65 years for such period as the Pension Committee may determine.

12. The Pension allowance of a joint employee shall be based upon the proportionate amount of his wages borne by the Company.

13. No pension shall be at a lower rate than $25.00 per month, except in the case of joint employees.

14. The Pensions granted shall be payable by cheque in monthly installments.

15. The date of the commencement of the pension of any employee will be on the first day of the Calendar month following the month in which he was retired from the service, or such other date as the Pension Committee may determine.

16. The following need not necessarily be considered by the Pension Committee as a break of continuous employment or continuity of service:

(1) Absence on leave.
(2) Temporary lay off on account of reduction of forces.
(3) Suspension or discharge if followed by re-instatement or re-employment within one year with the approval of the head of the Department.

In reaching a conclusion as to whether there has been a break in continuity of service the fact of the employee entering other employment during such absence, whether on leave or from suspension, discharge, or lay off, may be considered by the Pension Committee.

(4) Applications for pension by employees who enlisted in the Army or Navy or Air Force and served upon the side of the Allies during the Great War of 1914-1918, may, in the discretion of the Committee, be dealt with as follows:

The period of such military or naval or air force service shall not be considered as a break in the continuity of service with the Company, and such period may be included in the ten years (referred to in Rule 7) used to ascertain the highest average rate of wages or pay, and in ascertaining the rate of wages or pay for the

period of such absence on military or naval or air force service, such rate shall be based upon the amount of wages or pay which the employee might or would have received had he not been so absent, such amount to be determined in the discretion of the Committee and such period of military or naval or air force service may be included in the total period of service on which his pension is based.

And applications for pension by employees absent on leave and, during such absence, being employed as General Chairmen, Legislative Representatives (or in any other higher official positions approved by the Directors) of organizations of labour operating on the lines of the Railway and recognized by the Directors may, in the discretion of the Committee, be dealt with as follows:—

With respect to employees absent on leave and during such absence being employed as aforesaid, such period of absence shall not be considered as a break in the continuity of, but shall be counted as service with the Company, and in arriving at the highest average rate for the ten year period of wages or pay for pension, the same shall be determined by using the average of the highest ten year periods of wages or pay received from the Company by the first five employees on the seniority list kept by the Company (on which list the name of the employee to be pensioned appears) immediately above such employee, and if there be not five such employees on such seniority list above such employee, then to make up such average of five employees' wages or pay by taking the wages or pay received by employees on such seniority list, in seniority order, immediately below the employee to be pensioned.

17. No pension or allowance shall be assignable in whole or in part, and in the event and during the continuance of any seizure, attachment, or garnishment thereof, any such pension or allowance shall cease to be payable.

18. The Pension Committee may in its discretion withhold permanently or temporarily the payment of any pension or allowance in any case where it considers there has been any misconduct on the part of the pensioner or any action on his part inimical to the interests of the Company.

(2) In the case of pensioners, who, in the opinion of the Pension Committee, are irresponsible or of unsound mind, or wherever the Pension Committee deems advisable, payments of pensions may be made to such person or persons, as, in the opinion of the Pension Committee, are best qualified in all the circumstances to administer such payments, whether or not the person to whom the payment is made is the legal guardian of the pensioner, or otherwise.

(3) The proportion of unpaid pensions or allowances of deceased pensioners will be paid up to and including date of death as the Pension Committee shall decide.

19. The Secretary shall keep himself informed of the whereabouts of all pensioners and shall require satisfactory evidence from each of them at least once a year that he still comes within these Rules and Regulations.

20. The acceptance of a pension or allowance shall not debar pensioners from engaging in other business, but such pensioners shall not so engage in other business or re-enter the service of the Company except with the written consent of the Pension Committee; otherwise their pensions or allowances will be subject to discontinuance by the Pension Committee.

21. Any person whose employment may be authorized shall not be eligible for pension if such person's age at the time of entry into the service exceeds fifty years.

22. It is expressly provided that neither the establishing out of its revenues of a system of pensions by the Company, nor any other action now or hereafter taken by the Company or by the Pension Committee, shall be construed as giving to any employee any right whatsoever to be retained in the service or any legal right or claim to receive any pension whatsoever, and the Company expressly reserves its right and privilege to discharge at any time any employee when the interests of the Company in its judgment may so require and without any liability for any claim or for any pension or other allowance than salary or wages due or unpaid.

23. The foregoing Rules and Regulations shall not apply to any employees or persons who are members of or eligible for or in receipt of pension or superannuation under any other plan, now or hereafter in effect, where such plan is contributed to wholly or partly by the Company or the Government of Canada (except Government War Pensions).

24. These Rules and Regulations shall take effect on August 1, 1929, and may be altered and changed from time to time by the Directors upon the recommendation of the Pension Committee as the Directors may determine.

SCHEDULE OF COMPANIES AND RAILWAYS FOR COMPUTATION OF "SERVICE" (AS DEFINED) AS AN EMPLOYEE (AS DEFINED) UNDER THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS PENSION FUND

Canadian National Railway Company.—Including former Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and other Companies amalgamated therewith, also the following owned, leased or controlled railways and companies:

Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
The Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company.
Grand Trunk Western Railway Company.
The Detroit and Huron Railway Company.
The Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad Company.
The Michigan Air Line Railway.
The Ottawa Terminals Railway Company.
St. Clair Tunnel Company.
Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon Railway Company.
The United States and Canada Railroad Company.
Vermont and Province Line Railroad Company.
The Pembroke Southern Railway Company.
The Central Counties Railway Company.
The Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railroad Company.
Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw Railroad Company.
The Thousand Islands Railway Company.
International Bridge Company.
Grand Trunk-Milwaukee Car Ferry Company.
The Terminal Warehousing Company, Limited.
The Montreal Warehousing Company.
Canada Atlantic Transit Company.
Canada Atlantic Transit Company of United States.

Chicago, New York and Boston Refrigerator Company.
Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.
The Oshawa Railway Company.
Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society.
Canadian National Railways (France) Limited.
Montreal and Province Line Railway Company (leased).
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company (leased).
Manitoba Northern Railway Company.
Prince Charles, Limited.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the following owned or controlled railways and companies:—
The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Saskatchewan Railway Company.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, Limited.
Canadian National Steamship Company, Limited, formerly Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Limited.

Canadian Northern Railway System.—Including amalgamated railways and companies and the following owned, leased or controlled railways and companies:
The Canadian Northern Railway Company.
The Bay of Quinte Railway Company.
The Bessemer and Barry's Bay Railway Company.
The Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company.
Canadian Northern Manitoba Railway Company.
The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.
The Canadian Northern Saskatchewan Railway Company.
Canadian Northern Western Railway Company.
The Halifax and South Western Railway Company.
The James Bay and Eastern Railway Company.
The Marmora Railway and Mining Company.
Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway Company.
Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg Railway Company.
The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.
The Central Ontario Railway.
The Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company.
The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company.
Brockville, Westport and North Western Railway Company.
Canadian National Electric Railways.
(Toronto Suburban Railway and Toronto Eastern Railway).
Canadian National Realties, Limited.
Canadian National Transfer Company.
The Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited.
Mount Royal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited.
The Niagara, St. Catherines and Toronto Navigation Company (Limited).
The Niagara, St. Catherines and Toronto Railway Company.
The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.
The St. Charles and Huron River Railway Company.
Toronto Dwellings, Limited.
The Manitoba Railway Company.
Okanagan Lake Boat Company, Limited.
The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited.

Canadian Government Railway System.—Including the following railways and companies:
Intercolonial Railway.
Prince Edward Island Railway.
National Transcontinental Railway.
National Transcontinental Railway Branch Lines.
Dartmouth to Deans Branch.
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway.
The Moncton and Buctouche Railway.
The Salisbury and Albert Railway.
The Elgin and Havelock Railway.
The St. Martins Railway.
The International Railway of New Brunswick.
Quebec and Saguenay Railway.
The Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway.
The Lotbiniere and Megantic Railway.
Cape Breton Railway.
The York and Carleton Railway.
Halifax Ocean Terminals.
Vale Railway (leased).
Saint John and Quebec Railway (leased).
Prince Edward Island Car Ferry.
Car Ferry—Strait of Canso.

Canadian National Telegraphs.—Including Canadian Northern Telegraph Company. The Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company, also employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company taken over with British Columbia Lines under agreement dated August 28, 1924, and those taken over with Maritime Lines under agreement dated January 4, 1929.

Canadian National Express.—Including the Canadian Express Company, Canadian National Express Company and Intercolonial Express Company.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited.

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited.

Canadian National Railway Company.—Including former Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and other Companies amalgamated therewith, also the following owned, leased or controlled railways and companies:
The Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company.
Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company.
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
Grand Trunk Western Railway Company.
The Detroit and Huron Railway Company.
The Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad Company.
The Michigan Air Line Railway.
Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon Railway Company.
The Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railroad Company.
Grand Rapids Terminal Railroad Company.
The Chicago and Kalamazoo Terminal Railroad Company.
Bay City Terminal Railway Company.
The Ottawa Terminals Railway Company.

St. Clair Tunnel Company.
The United States and Canada Rail Road Company.
Vermont and Province Line Railroad Company.
The Pembroke Southern Railway Company.
The Central Counties Railway Company.
Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw Railroad Company.
The Thousand Islands Railway Company.
International Bridge Company.
Grand Trunk-Milwaukee Car Ferry Company.
The Terminal Warehousing Company, Limited.
The Montreal Warehousing Company.
Canada Atlantic Transit Company.
Canada Atlantic Transit Company of United States.
Chicago, New York and Boston Refrigerator Company.
Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.
The Oshawa Railway Company.
Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society.
Société Anonyme Canadian National Railways (France).
Montreal and Province Line Railway Company (leased).
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company (leased).
Manitoba Northern Railway Company.
Prince Charles, Limited.
Saint John and Quebec Railway.
Quebec Oriental Railway.
The Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway.
The Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway.
The Inverness Railway.
The Kent Northern Railway.
The Montreal Stock-Yards Company.
Montreal Fruit and Produce Terminal Company Limited.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the following owned or controlled railways and companies:
The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Saskatchewan Railway Company.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, Limited.
Canadian National Steamship Company, Limited, formerly Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Limited.

Canadian Northern Railway System.—Including amalgamated railways and companies and the following owned, leased or controlled railways and companies:
The Canadian Northern Railway Company.
The Bay of Quinte Railways Company.
The Bessemer and Barry's Bay Railway Company.
The Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company.
Canadian Northern Manitoba Railway Company.
The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.
The Canadian Northern Saskatchewan Railway Company.
Canadian Northern Western Railway Company.
The Halifax and South Western Railway Company.
The James Bay and Eastern Railway Company.
The Marmora Railway and Mining Company.
Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway Company.
Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg Railway Company.
The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.
The Central Ontario Railway.
The Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company.
The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company.
Brockville, Westport and North Western Railway Company.
Canadian National Electric Railways.
(Toronto Suburban Railway and Toronto Eastern Railway).
Canadian National Realties, Limited.
Canadian National Transfer Company.
Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited.
Mount Royal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited.
The Niagara, St. Catherines and Toronto Navigation Company, Limited.
The Niagara, St. Catherines and Toronto Railway Company.
The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company.
The St. Charles and Huron River Railway Company.
Toronto Dwellings, Limited.
The Manitoba Railway Company.
Okanagan Lake Boat Company, Limited.
The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited.

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National Transcontinental Railway Branch Lines Company.
Dartmouth to Deans Branch.
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway.
The Moncton and Buctouche Railway.
The Salisbury and Albert Railway.
The Elgin and Havelock Railway.
The St. Martins Railway.
The International Railway of New Brunswick.
Quebec and Saguenay Railway.
The Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway.
The Lotbiniere and Megantic Railway.
Cape Breton Railway.
The New York and Carleton Railway.
Halifax Ocean Terminals.
Vale Railway (leased).
Prince Edward Island Car Ferry.
Car Ferry—Strait of Canso.

Canadian National Telegraphs.—Including Canadian National Telegraph Company, The Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company, also employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company taken over with British Columbia Lines under agreement dated August 28, 1924, and those taken over with Maritime Lines under agreement dated January 4, 1929.

Canadian National Express.—Including the Canadian Express Company, Canadian National Express Company and Intercolonial Express Company.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited.

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited.

BRITISH CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS TO BE CONTINUED TO IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA

The following letter from the Controller of the British Ministry of Health was received by the Mayor of Hamilton, Ontario, in December, being in reply to a letter addressed to the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, asking particulars concerning the proposed extension of British Old Age Pensions to pensioners residing in the Dominions:—

"Under the existing law a pension under the Widows', Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act is not payable to any person while absent from Great Britain. In the bill now before Parliament, however, it is proposed that as from January 2, this provision shall be modified so as to permit of the payment of any pension to which he may be entitled to a person resident in any part of His Majesty's Dominions overseas. It will be appreciated, however, that the scheme is a contributory one. In general, therefore, title to pension can only exist where the applicant, or in the case of a married woman or widow, the applicant's husband, has been insured under the scheme while resident in Great Britain.

"The method of payment of pensions to persons in the Dominion, in the event of the measure in question becoming law, has yet to be determined, and may, under the proposals in the bill, be a matter for arrangement between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Dominion concerned.

"As soon as possible after the passing of the new measure it is proposed to make known to persons in the Dominion who may be affected by the new provisions, what steps should be taken to lodge claims. For the present it is suggested that any persons who make inquiries from you on the subject should be advised to communicate with this Department."

The Japanese Trade Union Bill

The Trade Union Bill drafted by the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs in 1925, has been redrafted and will be introduced at the next session of the Imperial Diet. In view of the fact that the attitude of the employers' organizations towards the legal recognition of trade unions has become less hostile, and that public opinion favours the enactment of the Bill in order to secure a more orderly labour movement, it is expected that the Bill will be passed.

The Bill recognizes individual unions and federations of unions irrespective of trade. Any person not a worker may join a trade union, if such person: (1) has been a worker, (2) has been appointed an official of a union or (3) has been admitted by a resolution of a general meeting. Soldiers, sailors and civilians attached to the army or navy are not allowed to join a trade union. The only requirement for the legal recognition of a trade union is notification of the authorities accompanied by a copy of the rules, including the name, objects, address of headquarters, etc. Trade unions are free to be incorporated or not as they please. The primary purposes of a trade union must be to maintain or improve conditions of labour. It may also carry on the activities of a mutual aid society, a co-operative society, etc. The discharge of a worker by an employer on account of membership in a trade union is made unlawful. A contract of service which requires that the worker shall either withdraw from or refrain from joining a trade union is declared invalid. Trade unions are not liable for losses brought upon an employer by a labour dispute. The authorities are empowered to declare illegal any conduct on the part of a union which is contrary to law or to the rules of the union. They may also require unions to submit reports of their transactions, property, membership, etc. Means are provided for trade unions to resort to litigation if their rights are unlawfully violated.

The present Bill does not include any provisions relating to collective agreements. The Government intends to enact separate legislation on this subject.

During December a total of 5,530 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 45 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 454 were reported including 3 fatal cases, and 304 Crown, 3 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 6,288, of which 51 were fatal. The total number of accidents reported to the Board during 1929, was Schedule 1, 76,029; Schedule 2, 6,008; Crown, 5,066.

A lower retirement age for Federal employees, with optional retirement at the age of 60 after long service, is recommended in the annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission, published in December.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Annual Report of the Provincial Bureau of Health

THE sixth annual report of the Quebec Provincial Bureau of Health was published in December, the second report of the Division of Demography being included in the same volume. The first of these reports covers the 12 months' period ending June 30, 1928, and the second covers the year 1927.

Progress in Applied Hygiene

The director of the Bureau states that the Province has advanced considerably during the past few years in conditions affecting public health. "The new organizations," he says, "which the Provincial Bureau of Health has instituted and created the past five or six years have already begun to bear fruit. The results being obtained in other countries and the increasingly manifest tendency of health administrations in other Canadian provinces to imitate and follow us in certain directions, surely indicates that we are not on the wrong road."

As an example of the improved conditions now prevailing the report refers to the decline by nearly 1,000 in the number of deaths during 1927 of children under one year of age, and of 132 in the deaths in the province from tuberculosis, "Our infant mortality rate," it is stated, "dropped from 142.0 deaths per thousand births to 129·3, a gain of nearly thirteen points, and the death rate from tuberculosis from 127·9 per 100,000 population to 120·8, or a gain of seven points. We are progressing fairly rapidly as regards infant mortality, slowly as regards tuberculosis. And there is an explanation for this. The result of educational work, which is of paramount importance in protecting infant life, becomes manifest at once, whereas the campaign against tuberculosis, requiring so much time and involving so many elements, with some of which we are imperfectly provided, must be pressed for several years before we shall see the dawn of a better day. The figures cited above are still formidable, and heavily surcharge our general mortality which, without these two causes of loss, would be the lowest in all Canada. But we are confident that the gains already made will be followed by others still more striking as a result of the campaign of general education carried on throughout the Province and the individual instructional campaign of which each District Anti-tuberculosis Dispensary and each baby clinic in our large and small towns, are the centres. This gain of thirteen points in the infant death-rate in 1927 is the largest noted by any of the provinces of the country and is without doubt due to the diffusion of knowledge of maternal and infant hygiene effected by our County Health Units and Town Milk Stations.

"When our rural counties will all be provided with Health Units and our urban centres with baby clinics, our statistics on infant mortality will bear comparison with those of the most favoured states."

County Health Units

The County Health Units, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, were provided for under legislation enacted by the provincial legislature in 1928. A similar provision has been made in Manitoba (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 847). At the present time eight health units, comprising ten counties, exist in the Province of Quebec. These are, in order of formation, the Counties of Beauce, Saint-Jean, Iberville, Lac Saint-Jean, St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, Temiscouata, Joliette, Nicolet and Terrebonne. Two other units, one including the County of Chicoutimi and the other the two Counties of L'Assomption and Montcalm are about to be organized, and the Counties of Megantic, and of Temiscamingue at their last municipal council meetings, requested the same advantage and voted the tax necessary for their share of contribution. So, within a few months. there will be about fifteen rural counties provided with the system now considered the best for the protection of the public health.

The report mentions that one county is now contributing over $5,000 for public health, three others $3,500, and others again $2,500 for the establishment of public health organizations under the provisions of the Health Unit Act of 1928, to which reference has already been made. It is claimed that such rapid progress in this type of health system is unique on the American continent. The Rockefeller Foundation gave invaluable assistance in organizing these health units, contributing upwards of $34,000, for the work in the province during 1929, not including sums expended in the training of local staffs. "The results of the new organization are already apparent," the report states. "The staff of each unit devoting its whole time to its functions, it follows naturally that public health education may be practised in a most intensive manner. Repeated visits to all the municipalities in the county, frequent interviews with the civil and religious authorities, special

attention to the slightest outbreak of infectious disease, free distribution of sera and vaccines, medical inspection of school children and inculcation in the young mind of notions of hygiene, visits in the home by the nurses, travelling tuberculosis and baby clinics, reaching every parish in the county during the course of the year, repeated and efficient inspections of all public buildings, bakeries, butcher shops, groceries, restaurants, etc., all serve to demonstrate to the people that hygiene is a serious matter. The result may be judged from the fact that, in those counties first organized, the Health Unit now constitutes an integral part of the lives of the people and has become a necessary essential which will no longer be foregone.

"When, for instance, one sees the general mortality of the County of Beauce fall from 14·6 per 1,000 in 1926 to 11·8 in 1928, that of Lac Saint-Jean from 14·8 in 1926 to 12·1 in 1928, and that of Saint-Jean-Iberville from 12·4 in 1926 to 11·8 in 1928; and when, for the same years, the death-rate from infectious diseases has fallen from 211·9 per 100,000 population to 59·1 in Beauce, from 174·4 to 53·5 in Lac Saint-Jean and from 74·0 to 60·4 in Saint-Jean-Iberville, not to mention the very remarkable reduction in infant mortality as well, it may fairly be said that the system has proved its worth and that the important thing is, now, to maintain, perfect, and extend it."

Report on Vital Statistics for 1927

The report of the Division of Vital Statistics for 1927 is the second of the kind since 1924, when the Province was constituted a registration area. Prior to 1926 the statistical material collected for the province is stated to have been incomplete and inexact. The total population in 1927 is given as 2,604,000 (1,301,592 males and 1,302,408 females), or about 28 per cent of the population of the Dominion. Of the total population, 1,307,778 were less, and 1,296,222 were more than 21 years of age. The rural population formed 52·9 per cent and the urban population 47·1 per cent of the total. The report gives full particulars of births, marriages and deaths during the year.

Industrial Development in the United States and Canada

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has published the results of a survey carried out by one of its committees with the co-operation of the National Electric Light Associations on the subject of industrial development in the United States and Canada during 1926 and 1927. Two thousand and eighty-four communities, 1,934 in the United States and 150 in Canada, contributed their experience with three distinct types of community growth; first, growth through the acquisition of industries which have moved to that point from another city; second, growth through the establishment of branch plants; and third, growth through the setting up of new local industries. Reasons for industrial movement were obtained directly, for the most part, from the manufacturer locating the plant. Every state of the United States and all provinces of Canada are represented. The total population of all United States cities reported on in the survey is 51,930,811 which is approximately 75 per cent of the total urban population of this country. In Canada, the total population of all cities reported on is 2,912,211 or approximately two-thirds of the total urban population of that country.

One hundred and fifty Canadian cities reported a gross gain of 290 plants, employing 15,357 people, during the years 1926 and 1927. These plants included newly organized companies, branch plants, and relocations.

The average size of plant gained in Canada was 53 employees which compares with an average of 36 employees for the United States. Plants gained by cities in the Province of Quebec averaged 87 people, in Ontario 61, in Saskatchewan 35, in Alberta 27, in British Columbia 24 and in Manitoba 23. Of the 197 new local plants, 14 employed 100 or more persons. Four of these were pulp or paper mills, and the others were distributed among the following industries; dairy, bread and bakery products, medicines and food products, cotton goods, knit goods, motion picture films, and petroleum refining.

Twenty-eight of the branch plants established in Canadian cities were located there by United States firms, and six by English or Scottish firms. Of this total, 23 were established in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, and 1 in Saskatchewan.

Twenty-one firms relocated to Canadian cities and 18 firms moved away from Canadian cities. Of the latter group, 2 went to the United States, 3 moved from one province to another, and the remainder moved from one point to another within the same province.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Dominion Asked to Subsidize Public Health Units

The Association of Registered Nurses of the Province of Quebec, at a meeting on December 6, decided to send to the Dominion Government a request that a federal grant be made to the various provinces for promoting county health units.

Dr. A. Grant Fleming, of Montreal, gave an address in which he stated that there is an increasing demand for the specialization of medicine. "At the present time," he said, "it cannot be denied that the full benefits of preventive and curative medicine are not reaching all the people." As an evidence of the fact that people of moderate means are not receiving sufficient medical care, he pointed out that in the United States, a committee is working on the cost of this service. In Alberta the government is organizing travelling clinics. In Saskatchewan there are 27 municipal physicians on full or part time, and the people of the Province tax themselves to maintain sanatorium care. British Columbia is on the verge of some legislation on the lines of health insurance. In the larger centres it was comparatively easy to organize health departments, Dr. Fleming continued, the rural areas, however, have not had the benefit of much public health effort. In some provinces there has been division into large districts, each under a health officer, but with large territory to cover and no staff of workers he could accomplish little.

The solution to the problem of bringing the benefits of public health work to rural communities has been found in the province of Quebec, the speaker pointed out, in the establishment of county health units, of which the minimum group is composed of a medical officer, a sanitary inspector, a public health nurse and a secretary, all trained workers on full time service. Dr. Fleming pointed out that Quebec led the way in Canada in establishing county health units. The first unit was formed in 1926, and there are now at least 16 county health units in the Province, the county being taken as the basis of organization because it is the simplest political division for the purpose. The provincial health authorities, he said, were to be commended for the movement, in which assistance was given by the Rockefeller Foundation. "These County Health Units are giving results in the control of diseases and the improvement of health. The problem now is how this system can be extended across the Dominion."

By the British North America Act, Dr. Fleming pointed out, all matters not mentioned specifically as coming within provincial jurisdiction are under Federal control. Public health was not mentioned in the Act, and it would seem, therefore, that it became the responsibility of the Dominion Government. However, the provinces started to take care of public health, which has come to be regarded as a provincial responsibility. The Dominion Government has made a grant to the provinces on a *per capita* basis, to be supplemented by an equal sum from the Provincial Governments, to fight venereal diseases, and, Dr. Fleming thought it would be reasonable for the Dominion to subsidize further public health work, definitely assuming some responsibility for the health of citizens in the country. This would not relieve the provinces of their responsibility, but would stimulate them and assist in the work.

Duties of Employers in Regard to Industrial Safety

Mr. Robert Taschereau, K.C., chairman of the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board, at a meeting of the Province of Quebec Safety League at Montreal on November 29, spoke of the duties of employers in regard to safe practices. "I fail to understand," Mr. Taschereau said, "why an employer should persist in refusing to take the proper measures to safeguard the life of his employees. The contribution to the hospital does not relieve the employer from his obligations towards those who are working for him. His first duty is to safeguard them. I am aware that the employer who looks after his employees will not receive the same amount of advertisement as when he sends a large contribution to the hospital. The satisfaction of having done his duty will be a sufficient reward to the man who has his heart in the right place. What chance do you give your employees if you supply them with dangerous appliances? Do you think you are acting fairly when you ask your employees to risk their lives every day when you have failed to give them the necessary protection?

"Prevention of accidents is in the interest of the employer, because accidents are always expensive. The temporary closing of an industrial establishment or the temporary suspension of work may be brought about by an accident. Is the employer willing to run this chance? If so, and if he is not otherwise protected, I have no hesitation in stating that he is a poor business man. It is

true that, with regard to accidents to employees, the employer is in most cases covered by an insurance company, but who pays the premium? And when the experience is bad, are not the rates raised accordingly? We must also take into account the worry and loss of time which generally are the results of an accident. The employer should educate his employees and make them believe in safety.

Safety Education.—"The means taken by the employer will be inefficient unless the employee realizes that, in this connection, his own personal safety is at stake. What will be the use of supplying an employee with a pair of goggles or other means of safety unless he uses them? How can you prevent a mechanic from foolishly exposing himself to danger? Education is the only proper remedy. This education can be brought home by way of written instructions, posters, etc., and more particularly by way of oral instructions, given by a competent foreman or the party in charge of the work. The young employee or apprentice should, at the outset, be strongly impressed with the idea that Safety First is always the best policy. The employer should by all means encourage such a policy by taking a personal interest in those who are seriously endeavouring to have it prevail. Disregard of the elementary rules of prudence, wilful disobedience of instructions concerning safety, should not be tolerated in the establishment, and in flagrant cases, the authority of the employer should be asserted in no uncertain way.

Powers of the Board.—"It seems to me that our statistics show that there is a great room for improvement. No one will deny that with a little foresight, accidents resulting in the loss of one or more fingers could be substantially reduced. The situation could also be improved if proper safeguards were applied to machinery. Will the expense of a few dollars be a sufficient reason to allow the situation to remain as it is? In this connection, I prefer leaving the question open, but I may be allowed to remind those who are interested and who neglect to fulfil their duty that the Workmen's Compensation Commission is empowered under the Statute to investigate, and in proper cases, to apply the remedy. It would be a big mistake to believe that in this respect, the Commission will not fulfil its duty."

Health in Industry in Ontario

In an article on this subject contributed to the *Pulp and Paper Magazine,* December 26, Dr. John W. S. McCullough, Chief Health Inspector for Ontario, dwells on the value of health from the workers' standpoint. "Health", he declares, "is the most important asset of the workingman; just as sickness is the greatest cause of poverty, so sickness may be the ruin of the worker and his family." The writer gives a retrospect of the past activities of the Province of Ontario in assuring healthful conditions of labour as follows:—

"One of the earliest steps taken in the protection of the health of men in the industries of Ontario, was the provision by the Provincial Board of Health about 25 years ago, under Order in Council, of medical services at low cost. This provision remains the least expensive medical service to be found anywhere and its merit is acknowledged by the fact that the regulations governing the service have been adopted by other provinces of Canada.

"This service applies to all industries operating in the unorganized territory of Ontario. It costs the individual one dollar per month. Under it the worker is entitled to medical and surgical attention, medicine, nursing and hospital care during the period of his disability, these for any illness whose origin can be traced to the period of his employment. The monthly fee is collected by the Company and paid directly to the doctor without deduction. The quality of the service is assured by the fact that the contract of the employer with the doctor, must be approved by the Department of Health which reserves the right to annul such contract if the doctor is not deemed suitable, if the distance from his office to the camp is deemed too great for adequate service or for any other sufficient reason.

"Besides providing for the care of men in illness, the regulations include a much higher duty, viz., that of disease prevention; the protection against communicable disease, the provision of safe water supplies, clean camps, well-ventilated quarters, first-class food, separate kitchens, baths in many cases, in short, homes of a character quite equal to, if not better in many cases, than those occupied by city workers. Moreover, the inauguration in 1912 of a system of District Officers of Health, supplemented by a corps of trained Sanitary Inspectors serves to maintain the medical and sanitary services at a high level. The general appearance of the best camps is a revelation to medical and health visitors from other countries and provinces, who have occasion to inspect conditions on the spot. . . .

"A medical and sanitary service of the kind in operation in the industries of the newer portions of the province is of high benefit to both the industrial worker and his employer. On the one hand, such a service ensures satisfactory treatment at low cost to the worker, repairs his disability and returns him

to work within a reasonable period; the sanitary service protects him against affections having their origin in insanitary surroundings. On the other hand, the employer is benefited by the lessening of turnover or wastage of labour due to an excess of sickness or delayed recovery from sickness or injury."

Sickness Among Industrial Employees

The United States Public Health Service recently reprinted from the Public Health Reports a bulletin on this subject, showing the frequency of disability from important causes and lasting longer than one week among 165,000 persons in industry in 1927, and giving a summary of the sickness experience of this group from 1920 to 1927. From 1921 to 1927 the average annual frequency of such cases among male employees was 101 cases per 1,000 persons. It is pointed out that this is an understatement of the frequency of cases of sickness and non-industrial accidents, as sick benefit associations refuse payment for disability on account of several types of sickness, or for chronic diseases contracted prior to the date on which the sick person joined the association. The real magnitude of the sickness incidence rate is therefore unknown, but the figures in the present report are nevertheless of considerable value. None of the cases of sickness reported include industrial accidents.

A chart in the bulletin shows the relative importance of different groups of diseases from the standpoint of the frequency of their occurrence. Claims for sickness benefits on account of respiratory diseases constituted 41·8 per cent of the total claims; for digestive diseases, 13·7 per cent; and for external causes (non-industrial injuries), 10 per cent. These three groups added together, therefore, accounted for 65½ per cent of the cases for which sick benefits were paid by associations reporting to the Public Health Service.

Of the respiratory cases reported since 1921 nearly 50 per cent were influenza or grippe.

The digestive diseases were the second most important group from the standpoint of the frequency of their occurrence. Within this group, in the order named, the most important numerically were: (1) diseases of the stomach (not including cancer), (2) appendicitis, (3) diarrhoea and enteritis, and (4) hernia.

External causes made up the third largest group, and the fourth was the circulatory-urinary group, followed by rheumatism (acute and chronic). Other groups of importance numerically were diseases of the organs of locomotion, and the epidemic and endemic diseases. The illnesses not included in the groups mentioned above comprised only 7·9 per cent of the total cases.

Prevalence of Sickness and Physical Defects

The Service Letter on Industrial Relations, published semi-monthly by the National Industrial Conference Board (U.S.A.), had a note in the issue for November 25 giving some conclusions that were reached by the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care after a study of existing material on this subject. The field of observation regarding time lost for illness covered some 570,000 persons studies of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; the employees of the Boston Edison Electric Company, whose number is not stated; 1,282 office workers in an unnamed manufacturing concern; and 16,285 employees of the B. F. Goodrich Company. If the sickness observed in these cases were equally distributed among all the persons observed, it would mean for each a loss of time of about eight days, or between 2 per cent and 3 per cent of the working days of the year.

Figures with respect to physical defects drawn from the experience of the Life Extension Institute and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company do not state the proportion of the whole number showing one or more of the defects enumerated, but rather the proportion of the total number affected by each defect enumerated. Since certain defects are found in a majority of the total number, it seems unlikely that there is more than an inconsiderable portion of the community in which a physician would be unable to find some physical defect.

It is pointed out that the significance of such findings is much greater in relation to the present and to the future than it is in relation to the past. "What the conditions of illness and of physical perfection or imperfection may have been fifty years ago, we simply do not know. There is no ground for the conclusion, so often drawn, of physical deterioration. For all we know, the physical condition of the people of the United States may have been and probably was far worse than it is to-day. If, as has been demonstrated, mortality has declined, there is every reason to suppose that the physical disorders which precede death have diminished in their evil effects. Such figures, however, impose a duty in the present, namely, the more widespread and efficient utilization of preventive and curative measures. For the future such figures have a significance as a basing point from which future changes can be judged."

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Toronto Vocational Schools

The total enrolment in the Toronto vocational schools is 24,819, according to figures presented to the advisory vocational committee. Of this number 9,573 are taking commercial work, 14,385 are in the technical school classes, 225 at the Edith L. Groves School for Girls, 145 at the Bolton Avenue School for Girls, and 491 at the Junior Vocational School for Boys.

The enrolment by schools is as follows:—Day classes, Central Technical School, 2,537; Danforth branch, 1,257; Western branch, 889; Central Commerce, 1,998; Eastern Commerce, 1,502; Western Commerce, 1,030. Evening classes—Central Technical, 5,928; Oakwood Branch Technical, 173; Northern Branch Technical, 69; Danforth Branch Technical, 2,378; Western Branch Technical, 1,154; Central Commerce, 2,417; Northern Branch Commerce, 41; Eastern Commerce, 1,574; Western Commerce, 1,011.

Proposed Apprenticeship Legislation in British Columbia

The question of training boys in skilled trades in order to relieve the congestion of the labour market caused by an overabundance of unskilled labour, is one that is exercising the attention of many public-spirited men in British Columbia. In Vancouver there are some thirty-five apprentices who have been placed in positions, under the care of a group of men who represent many walks of life, and are known as the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council. So many boys are now eligible for apprenticeship that it has been deemed necessary to ask the legislature to pass an act respecting the training of apprentices. The proposed act has for its purpose the legalizing and extending of that form of apprenticeship whereby training is given to young persons in trades which require continuous teaching and opportunity of acquiring proficiency in that trade for a definite term of years. The act would at first be confined to certain specified trades in the building construction industry, such as carpenters, painters and decorators, plasterers, sheet metal workers and millworkers. The act would not compel anyone to have or to take an apprentice. Its main object is to secure proper conditions for the apprentice in any trade which, by voluntary application of a certain number of employers, or by agreement between employers and employees, makes application to come under the provisions of the act, and even then no individual employer is compelled to take apprentices.

It is proposed that where necessary, having relation to the number of industries and opportunities for training apprentices, similar district apprenticeship committees to the the one in Vancouver be set up elsewhere in the province. The administration of the act would largely be in the hands of local apprenticeship committees serving in an honorary capacity, as is at present the case under the Vancouver Council. The proposed act is largely modelled on the one at present in force in Ontario, and which has under its care some 1,500 apprentices with very satisfactory results. The situation at present is that there is a lengthy waiting list of boys eligible for apprenticeship, but for whom at the moment places cannot be found.

Special Classes at Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary

Special classes in automotive electricity, welding and third year auto service work have been started for the winter term at the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, with an attendance of 50. The two courses in automotive work will be conducted over a period of three months, while the welding course will take up only three weeks' time. The enrolment in the welding class is almost double the figure recorded last year.

Apprenticeship Classes at Kitchener-Walkerville Collegiate

A night class for apprentices will be formed at the Kitchener-Walkerville Collegiate probably early this year. Such a step will be necessary under the terms of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. Apprentices in the building trades will attend the courses of instruction. A check-up of conditions reveals the fact that eighteen young men will comprise the class, this number being at present employed in learning the rudiments of four branches of the building industry. A government grant will defray much of the expense incurred in conjunction with this class. The grant will be made on the same basis as payments now being made for similar classes elsewhere. Practical geometry, drawing and blueprint reading will be among the subjects taught.

International Kiwanis Plan Vocational Guidance

There are over half a million youths in the United States and Canada between the ages of fourteen and seventeen who are seeking vocational guidance. Placement of many of these boys is now being helped by the 1,835

Kiwanis Clubs which have made vocational guidance a major objective for 1930.

With 102,000 Kiwanians at work, the organization hopes to apply both general and specific technique to its vocational service. The work is now under way on the North American continent with school lectures on the various kinds of business and professional enterprises, the giving of individual counsel to find the likes, desires and aptitudes of youths, and finally the placement in surroundings where the young men and women can test out their capabilities.

THE FISHERIES INDUSTRY OF CANADA

THE "Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1928", has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with the Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments. The report contains an introductory sketch of this historic industry, which dates from the times ante-dating all authentic records, when the Normans, Bretons and Basques fished on the Atlantic cod-banks. The first grant of the fisheries of Canada was made by the King of France to de Monts in 1603. "Fishing, therefore, may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is to-day the Canadian domain. It has never since ceased to yield a perennial harvest both to Europe and America".

The extent and importance of this industry are set forth in the following paragraphs from the report:—

"Canada's fishing grounds are perhaps the most extensive in the world. On the Atlantic, from Grand Manan to Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The Bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters comprise not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition there are on the Atlantic seaboard 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. Large as are these areas they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. Hudson Bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater in area than the Mediterranean Sea; the Pacific coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length and is exceptionally well sheltered, whilst throughout the interior is a series of lakes which together contain more than half of the fresh water on the planet, Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone amounting to over 34,000 square miles, a total which of course does not include Lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles), Lake Manitoba, and others of even greater area.

"Still more important than the extent of the Canadian fishing grounds is the quality of their product. It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters in which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, herring mackeral, whitefish and salmon are the peer of any in the world. It is possible therefore, to state that by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada".

Review of Fisheries in 1928

Canada's fisheries production in the calendar year 1928 reached a total of $55,050,973 in marketed value, or $5,927,364 above the total for 1927. Only once before, save in 1918 and 1919 when the inflated prices of the war era prevailed, have the fisheries yielded a larger sum than in 1928.

The number of men employed in the catching and landing of fish—the primary operations of the fisheries—was 62,785, as compared with 63,415 in the preceding year, and in the fish canning and curing establishments 15,434 persons were employed as against 16,697 the year previously—a total personnel of 78,219 directly engaged in the fishing industry or 1,893 fewer than in 1927. The interesting point will be noted that though there was a decrease in the number of persons engaged in the industry in 1928 as compared with 1927 the catch and marketed value for the Dominion as a whole were both larger in 1928 than they had been in the previous year. Increasing use of powered craft and mechanical equipment in the fisheries is enlarging the productive capacity of the individual worker in the industry. The widening application of power in the fisheries is a factor which must be taken into the reckoning in any analysis of the changes from year to year in the size of personnel engaged in the industry. Capital investment showed some increase; amounting to $58,072,371, it was $1,765,910 greater than in 1927. It is also noted that while there was some increase in the capital investment in the industry in 1928, the indications are that there will be a further increase in the ensuing year.

Reckoning in terms of marketed value, forty-eight per cent of the Dominion's fisheries pro-

duction for 1928 is to be credited to British Columbia. The Maritime province accounted for thirty-two per cent, Ontario for seven per cent, the prairie provinces and the Yukon territory, together, for seven per cent, and Quebec for six per cent. Only in the case of one of the provinces, Prince Edward Island, was there a decrease ($171,126) in marketed value as compared with 1927. From the standpoint of marketed return, the salmon fishery was first in importance during the year and the total production from this fishery, increasing by some $3,000,000 as compared with the year before, had a value of $17,867,053. The cod fishery ranked next with a production valued on the markets at $6,285,777. The lobster fishery was third in marketed value —$5,183,988. In the case of both halibut and herring the year's production amounted to more than $3,000,000. Pilchard production was above the $2,000,000 mark and the marketed value of the catch of whitefish, most important among the inland fish from the standpoint of marketed return, was also more than $2,000,000. The haddock, pickerel, sardine, smelt, and trout fisheries, respectively yielded marketed values of over $1,000,000.

The following table shows the number of employees in the fisheries, by provinces, in 1928:—

Province	On vessels, boats, etc.	In fish canning and curing
Prince Edward Island	2,396	1,211
Nova Scotia	15,857	3,738
New Brunswick—		
Sea	10,596	2,035
Inland	444	.....
Quebec—		
Sea	8,695	1,274
Inland	2,152	.....
Ontario	4,128	.....
Manitoba	4,172	.....
Saskatchewan	1,084	.....
Alberta	1,401	.....
British Columbia	11,818	7,176
Yukon	428	.....

Fish Canning and Curing

The number of fish canning and curing establishments in operation in Canada in 1928 was 713, classified as follows: 375 lobster canneries, 67 salmon canneries, 22 clam canneries, 5 sardine and other fish canneries, 204 fish curing establishments, and 40 reduction plants.

Employees and Wages.—There were 15,434 persons employed in the industry in 1928, comprising 630 salaried employees, 10,579 wage-earners, and 4,225 contract workers or piece workers. The last classification includes chiefly contract workers who are employed in the salmon canneries of British Columbia, where a large part of the work is done under contract, the contractor engaging and paying his own workers and being himself paid by the cannery operator according to the quantity of fish packed. More than half of the workers in British Columbia salmon canneries are employed under this arrangement. Compared with the preceding year the total number of employees shows a decrease of 1,263.

The months of highest employment in the industry as a whole were June, when 9,418 wage-earners were employed and May, 8,942; while the months of lowest employment were February, with 1,468 wage-earners and January with 1,719.

The annual census of fish canning and curing establishments shows the form of organization, the time in operation and the hours worked by wage-earners. A classification of the returns of 1928 according to form of organization shows that 329 establishments were operated by individuals, 126 by partnerships, 250 by joint stock companies, and 8 by co-operative associations.

The average working day for wage-earners in 1928 consisted of 8.6 hours, and the average week of 50.8 hours. A classification of wage-earners according to the number of hours worked in month of highest employment shows 4,536 employees working 8 hours per day or less; 3,045 working 9 hours, 5,072 working 10 hours, and 284 working over 10 hours. Statistics in detail are included in the general tables of the report.

Fishing Bounty.—Under the authority of "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the Building of Fishing Vessels", the sum of $160,000 is appropriated annually by the Governor in Council. It is distributed under the name of Fishing Bounty by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, among fishermen and fishing vessel and boat owners on the Atlantic Coast, under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1928, payment was made on the following basis:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty $1 per registered ton; payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed $80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $7.50 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 12 foot keel, $1 per boat.

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $6.50 each.

There were 9,390 bounty claims paid. In the preceding year there were 9,609 bounty claims paid.

The total amount paid in 1928 was $151,411.20 allocated as follows: to 553 vessels and their crews, $41,099.50; to 8,837 boats and their crews, $110,311.70.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA DURING 1929

FOR the fourth year in succession, the mining industry of Canada reached a new high record output in 1929, when the value of production amounted to $303,876,000 or 10·5 per cent more than in the preceding year, according to the official estimate compiled by Mr. S. J. Cook, chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, recently published in a preliminary report issued by the Bureau. During the year new records were established in the output of asbestos, cement, clay products, copper, gold, gypsum, lime, nickel, petroleum, salt, stone, sand and gravel, zinc, and in the value of natural gas. The total increase in the value of the mineral output in 1929 over 1928 was $28,887,000.

Metals as a group showed the greatest gain at a total of $151,327,000 as compared with $132,012,454 in 1928. This was a gain of $19,315,000 or 14·63 per cent. Fuels at $76,116,000 as compared with $74,413,160 in the preceding year showed a net gain of 3 per cent or $1,703,000. Other non-metallics had a value of $21,205,000 as against $18,826,692 in the preceding year. The gain in this section was 12·6 per cent or $2,378,000. Structural materials including brick, tile, cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel valued at $55,228,000 as compared with $49,737,181 in 1928 showed a gain of 11 per cent or $5,491,000.

In order of total values, the leading mineral products of Canada are: coal, copper, gold, nickel, cement, lead, asbestos, clay products, silver, zinc, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, lime, petroleum, gypsum, cobalt, salt, and platinum metals. This list of 19 products includes all that reach an output value of one million dollars or over annually. Together they make up about 98 per cent of the total value of Canada's mineral production. In addition to these main products, about 50 other minerals were recovered in commercial quantities during the year. Canada produces 90 per cent of the world's nickel; 85 per cent of the world's asbestos; 55 per cent of the world's cobalt; 9 per cent of the world's gold; 8·7 per cent of the world's lead; 8·4 per cent of the world's silver; 6·4 per cent of the world's zinc; and 4 per cent of the world's copper. Comparative figures for 1929 and 1928 are shown in the accompanying table.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1929, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1928.

	1928	1929
	Value	Value
	$	$
METALLICS		
Gold	39,082,005	39,585,000
Silver	12,761,725	11,870,000
Nickel	22,318,907	25,700,000
Copper	28,598,249	43,362,000
Lead	15,553,231	16,551,000
Zinc	10,143,050	11,009,000
Cobalt and platinum metals	3,009,062	2,248,000
Other metals	546,225	1,002,000
Total	132,012,454	151,327,000
NON-METALLICS		
Fuels		
Coal	63,757,833	62,965,000
Natural gas	8,614,182	9,202,000
Petroleum, crude	2,035,300	3,945,000
Peat	5,845	4,000
Total	74,413,160	76,116,000
OTHER NON-METALLICS		
Asbestos	11,238,360	13,337,000
Feldspar	284,942	325,000
Gypsum	3,743,648	3,666,000
Mica	87,168	120,000
Quartz	523,933	500,000
Salt	1,495,971	1,560,000
Talc and soapstone	219,358	225,000
Other non-metallics	1,233,312	1,472,000
Total	18,826,692	21,205,000
Total Fuel and Non-Metallics	93,239,852	97,321,000
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS		
Clay products (bricks, tile, sewer pipe, pottery, etc)	12,381,718	13,055,000
Cement	16,739,163	19,595,000
Lime	4,534,568	4,878,000
Stone, sand and gravel, etc	16,081,732	17,700,000
Total	49,737,181	55,228,000
Grand Total	274,989,487	303,876,000

The New Brunswick Federation of Labour is in session at Moncton as this issue goes to press. Some of the matters under consideration are the proposed adoption by the Province of the federal Old Age Pensions Act; legislations to provide for the establishment of Mothers' Allowances and Minimum Wages for Women; amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Factory Act; and the report on the child welfare survey recently made by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, which recommended various legislative enactments.

REORGANIZATION OF COAL MINING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Provisions of Government's Coal Mine Bill

THE Coal Mines Bill was introduced by the Government in the House of Commons of Great Britain on December 11. The measure is divided into four parts, as follows:—

Part I proposes to regulate the production, supply, and sale of coal by means of a central co-ordinating scheme for the whole of Great Britain, and district schemes for all colliery districts; and these schemes, when approved or made by the Board of Trade, will have statutory effect. The Bill contemplates that these schemes may also provide for enabling financial assistance to be granted from within the industry itself to any branch or branches of the industry which are considered by the industry as a whole to require such assistance in order to extend or maintain the general volume of trade. The interests of the several districts as between each other, and the interests of the individual colliery owners in the several districts, are safeguarded by provisions for independent arbitration.

The public interest is protected by the fact that all details of every scheme must be approved by the Board of Trade and further by the provision for the formation of a national committee of investigation, containing representatives of consumers, whose duty it will be to inquire into any complaints made as to the operation of the central scheme. Similar committees with similar duties may be formed in every district. These investigation committees are given the necessary powers to enable them to obtain information relevant to their inquiries; and provision is made that, if any complaints reported by them to the Board of Trade as to the operation of a scheme in any district are not rectified to the satisfaction of the Board, the Board may direct that the scheme shall cease to have statutory effect; and that, unless they are satisfied that voluntary arrangements have been made in the district for securing the necessary co-operation with other districts and compliance with the central scheme, the Board may make a new scheme for the district.

Part II.—Section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, provided that the normal maximum period, during which miners might be below ground, could be increased by one extra hour on not more than sixty days in any calendar year. The Coal Mines Act, 1926, provided that during the continuance of that Act, i.e., until July 8, 1931, the normal maximum period (which had in the meantime been reduced by one hour by the Coal Mines Act 1919) could be increased by one extra hour on *every* working day instead of only on sixty days. Part II of the Bill proposes that, during the continuance of the Coal Mines Act, 1926, this extra hour shall be reduced to half an hour.

Part III authorizes the Board of Trade to set up a Coal Mines National Industrial Board with powers to investigate and report upon any dispute as to the terms of a proposed agreement for the regulation of the wages or other conditions of colliery workers in any district where there has been a failure to settle the dispute in accordance with any arrangements in force in the district.

Part IV contains certain general provisions, including an interpretation clause.

Under the provisions of the Bill the expenses of the committees of investigation and of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board are to be provided out of moneys provided by Parliament. The aggregate cost of these services is not expected to exceed £35,000 per annum.

Value of Perquisites of Farm Labourers in U.S.A.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently published a preliminary report on "The Perquisites and Wages of Hired Farm Hands." Farm wages are often estimated on the basis of the cash paid, and comparisons with non-agricultural wages give the impression that farm wages are distinctly lower than those in other industries. Real farm wages, however, are declared to be not actually lower than those for many other classes of labour. For the United States as a whole the total average monthly value of all the perquisites of farm labourers was $30.34; the amount of their wages was $46.44; the average total income each month being valued at $76.78. These averages are based on reports concerning 2,117 individuals. Wages were reported paid in cash alone in 109 cases, averaging $58.68. The quarterly wage rate reports issued by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, give average monthly wage rates of farm labourers in 1925 as $33.91 with board, and $47.84 without board.

Practically two-fifths of the remuneration of non-casual farm hands was found to consist of perquisites. The proportion runs distinctly lower where wages are highest, as in New England and on the Pacific Coast. The reverse tendency is characteristic of the South

Atlantic and South Central States. The southern tendency is to give farm hands house or cabin and fuel, and often food for their own tables, rather than board and lodge them as in the rest of the country. Certain kinds of farm products are frequently supplied. Milk is reported a perquisite in over a quarter of cases, and constitutes most of the values of the dairy and poultry group. Pork, including bacon and ham, makes up most of the bulk, value and frequency of the meats. Flour and meal are given about equally in frequency and in closely like quantities. They are seldom reported outside the South. Potatoes and apples are the principal vegetables and fruits in frequency. Values of the other vegetables or fruits, when given, are much the same.

Rural Credits in Australia

The Dominion Office of Great Britain published recently a report of rural credits in Australia, prepared by a special committee which investigated this subject at the direction of the Oversea Settlement Special subcommittee of the Imperial Conference held in November, 1926. The committee was composed of representatives of Great Britain and Australia and of co-operative organizations.

In regard to long term credit the committee found that adequate lending facilities were already in existence in Australia. "The most important of these facilities," it is stated, "are provided by the savings banks or other institutions under the control of the State governments, whose funds are guaranteed by the State. Such a system clearly can provide cheap credit. If it is felt that there is no objection to the indefinite extension of a credit system which leans upon the State governments as ultimate guarantors of the funds loaned to agriculture, these institutions would seem to offer the simplest way of providing mortgage credit at low rates of interest. If, on the other hand, it is felt that on the grounds of public finance rural credit should ultimately be freed from its dependence on the national credit, steps should be taken to organize the debentures of the State savings banks and other mortgage institutions as independent agricultural investments, secured solely upon agricultural wealth.

"In order to strengthen such a system, and thus to reduce as far as possible the cost of credit, it is recommended that co-operative farm loan associations should be formed by producers, modelled on those of the Federal Farm Loan System in America, and that mortgage loans should be made through their agency. This recommendation is subject to there being reasonable grounds for expecting the Australian producer to be willing to adopt some form of co-operative guarantee of loans made by mortgage institutions. Steps should be taken to develop uniformity in procedure between one State and another in regard to the granting of mortgage credit, and this should include, if possible, a standard form of agricultural mortgage. The Commonwealth Government, in consultation with the State Governments, should consider the advisability of constituting some central governing Board similar to the Federal Farm Loan Board in the United States of America, empowered to co-ordinate the activities of the various mortgage institutions."

Marketing Credit.—"Marketing credit should not only provide the producer with a reasonable advance on his produce at the time of production, but it should assist in promoting the orderly marketing of the produce after it has left the producer. Credit for marketing purposes can be obtained from the Rural Department of the Commonwealth Bank (by associations of producers) and from the other banks. It is not considered that any further lending machinery is required. To develop marketing credit from these sources is primarily a question of extending, strengthening, and unifying marketing associations of producers. It is recommended that consideration should be given to the question of establishing some Commonwealth or inter-State authority for the supervision of the constitution and working of marketing associations."

Production Credit.—This includes short-term and what is sometimes called "intermediate" credit.

"Intermediate credit was introduced in the United States to provide loans of maturities ranging between nine months and three years. Having regard to the wide difference between the systems of rural credits in Australia and America, it is not considered that any special steps for the provision of intermediate credit in the Commonwealth are necessary. Accommodation of this type should be given by the State banks and joint stock banks. It is suggested that the formation of co-operative guarantee societies might be considered, particularly in the closer settlement areas, as an alternative to co-operative credit societies of the European type. The object of such societies would be to guarantee their members' bank overdrafts. Every effort should be made to organise new and existing co-operative trading societies, with a view to strengthening their credit status, on the lines which have been successfully followed in Denmark."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

The International Labour Conference, at its Thirteenth Session (October, 1929), decided to place on the agenda of the Fifteenth Session for final discussion the questions of the regulation of hours of work on board ship, the protection of seamen in case of sickness, the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports, and the establishment of a minimum requirement of professional capacity for captains, chief engineers and navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches. In accordance with the double discussion procedure after a preliminary general discussion, the Conference defined the principal points on which the Governments should be consulted with a view to the drafting of Conventions on these subjects.

In execution of these decisions, the International Labour Office has just published the texts of the four questionnaires which are to be addressed to the Governments of the States Members of the International Labour Organization, each questionnaire being accompanied by the report of the relevant committee of the Conference and a summary of the discussion which took place thereon in the plenary sitting.

Proposed Asiatic Labour Congress

In its issue of December 2, *Industrial and Labour Information,* the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, announced that active steps have been taken by representatives of workers' organizations in India and Japan for the holding next spring of an Asiatic Labour Congress to consider, among other matters, the subjects on the agenda of the 1930 Session of the International Labour Conference. The proposal to hold such a Congress was mooted as long ago as 1925, when the representatives of Indian and Japanese workers who attended the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference met in Geneva and launched the project. Owing chiefly to unsettled conditions in China, it was found impossible to give early effect to the scheme. The Indian and Japanese labour movements, however, remained in contact, notably through their delegates to the Sessions of the International Conference and two months ago they concluded the final arrangements for the proposed Congress. It is proposed, subject to the approval of the Indian and Japanese trade union organizations, that the Congress should be held either in Bombay or in Madras about the end of April, 1930, and be open to all national trade union organizations in Asiatic countries which accept the objects and methods defined in its draft constitution. These objects include the bringing about of unity among the working classes of Asia, equality of treatment for all workers, the levelling up of conditions of life and work in Asiatic countries to the standards of those in more advanced countries, the promotion of international social legislation, and the combating of imperialism and capitalism. These aims are to be achieved by democratic and recognized trade union methods, including co-operation with other organizations so far as such co-operation appears useful in the interest of the trade union movement in Asia.

It is also proposed that the first session of the Congress should consider, in addition to the draft constitution and the agenda of the International Labour Conference, the problem of the conditions of the workers in the textile industry in India, Japan and China, a question which is already under investigation by the International Labour Office as part of the general enquiry demanded by the Conference last year.

Ratification of International Labour Conventions

Up to November 1, 1929, the total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations was 377 (including nine conditional ratifications). At the same date the number of Conventions of which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority in the countries concerned, but had not yet been registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, was 23.

Publications of the International Labour Office

The International Labour Office has just issued a Report on Migration Movements which covers the three years from 1925 to 1927. The Report is a continuation of those published in 1925 and 1926 on migration movements from 1920 to 1923 and from 1920 to 1924. The figures are taken from the current information provided by the various states as the outcome of a Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1922 concerning the communication to the Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration, immigration, and the repatriation and transit of emigrants.

Study of Social and Industrial Problems

Two of the Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to assist the Office in the study of social and industrial problems held mettings in Geneva during December.

The Advisory Committee on Professional Workers, which met for the second time, was appointed for the purpose of supplying the Governing Body with advice on any questions concerning the conditions of work of professional workers with which the Office may have to deal. It consists of three members of the Governing Body and two representatives of the International Committee of the League of Nations on Intellectual Co-operation—these five members form the permanent executive of the committee—and a number of representatives of national and international organizations of professional workers, together with experts appointed *ad hoc* according to the special questions to be considered. The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Textile Industry, which also met in December, was appointed by the Governing Body to advise it on the scope and methods of the investigation demanded by the International Labour Conference last year into "the conditions of work of men, women and children, employed in the textile industries of the various countries of the world, including wages, hours of work, hygienic conditions, and other conditions affecting their employment". This Committee is composed of twelve representatives of the Governing Body—four nominated by each of the three groups (Governments, employers and workers) on the Governing Body. At a previous meeting, the scope of the enquiry was considered; the Committee suggests that it should extend to twenty-two countries in Europe, Asia and America. Last week it dealt with the procedure to be followed in conducting the enquiry.

UNITED STATES RECORD OF CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS, 1928-29

THE annual report of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, states that during this period the United States received 279,678 immigrants and lost 69,203 emigrants, a net gain of 210,475 as compared with a net gain last year of 229,798. The report gives the following particulars concerning immigration from Canada:—

"The total recorded number of aliens of all classes admitted at points along the Canadian land border, including those coming originally for permanent or temporary residence and those returning after an absence of more than six months, was 74,386. Of this number, 48,939, or 65·8 per cent, were natives of non quota countries, principally Canada; 13,891, or 18·7 per cent, entered as quota immigrants being mainly of European birth; and 9,465, or 12·7 per cent, as visitors for business or pleasure, transits, and returning residents. The remaining 2,091, or 2·8 per cent, were of miscellaneous classes, embracing 43 Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees; 21 aliens to carry on trade under existing treaties; 882 wives, 331 husbands, and 122 unmarried children of American citizens; 240 wives and 12 unmarried children of natives of non-quota countries; 103 ministers of religious denominations and 28 wives and 23 unmarried children of ministers; 20 professors and 6 wives and 3 unmarried children of professors; 155 students; 85 women who had been American citizens; and 17 American Indians born in Canada.

"Over two-thirds of the aliens admitted via the northern land border were born in Canada, 51,571 giving that country as their place of birth; 21,089 were of European birth, principally Great Britain; 647 were born in Newfoundland and 287 in other sections of the Western Hemisphere; 415 gave Asia as their place of birth; while 120 were natives of Africa and 257 of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. The bulk of these aliens from Canada came from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, 33,084 entering through the Montreal immigration district, 7,944 through the Buffalo district, and 17,657 through the Detroit district. In the western section, 6,653 aliens were admitted at points in the Grand Forks (North Dakota) district; 2,482 came via the Spokane district, and 6,566 via the Seattle district.

"Of the 74,386 aliens coming over the Canadian border during the year, 64,846 were classified as immigrants and 9,540 as non-immigrants. The vast majority of the former were admitted under the Immigration Act of 1924 as natives of Canada non-quota, or as quota immigrants, natives of other countries. Of the non-immigrants, over 91 per cent came in as temporary visitors or as transits. The volume of newcomers or immigrants from Canada last year was not only the smallest since 1922, but it was less than one-third of the number for 1924, the peak year of immigration from that country, when 200,834 immigrants came to the United States over the northern land border.

"Immigration statistics show that nearly two-thirds of the 64,846 immigrants entering via the Canadian border last year were adults, 40,550 or 62·5 per cent being over 21 years of age, and 21,345, or 53 per cent of these adults were males. Of these immigrants, 33,846 were males and 31,000 females; 9,693 were under 16 years of age, and 14,603 from 16 to 21 years; 19,466 ranged in age from 22 to 29 years, 9,041 from 30 to 37 years, 4,333 from 38 to 44 years, and 7,710 from 45 to 60 years and over. The single males numbered 22,427 and the single females 17,511, the married males 10,699 and the married females 11,628, the widowers 630 and the widows 1,729, the male divorced 90 and the female divorced 132. Among the wage-earning immigrants, 15,022 were recorded as skilled and 3,584 as in the professional class. There were 4,362 servants, 3,148 farmers, 2,690 farm labourers, and 5,713 common labourers; 3,257 were of the miscellaneous classes and 27,070 mainly women and children were listed as having no occupation."

According to returns from the Department of Immigration and Colonization the number of Canadians who returned to Canada from the United States during the eight months from April to November, 1929, inclusive, was 22,608 persons. Of this number 20,332 were Canada-born citizens; 1,581 were British subjects with Canadian domicile; and 695 were naturalized Canadians with domicile.

Nurses' Annuity Plan in United States and Canada

A number of members of the nursing profession in forty-one of the United States and in three Canadian provinces are building up retirement income annuities through the Harmon Association for the Advancement of Nursing. This service of the Association was opened to registered nurses in January, 1929. In its final form, the plan received the endorsement of the American Nurses' Association, the National League of Nursing Education, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, at the meeting of their joint boards of directors last January. Since that time the advantages of an annuity to the nurse, whose income is sporadic and often decreases with age, have spread, and membership in the Association has grown to cover a large part of the United States and sections of Canada. There are included those in private duty and hospital work, visiting nurse associations, public health departments, commercial industrial and manufacturing companies. Among the features of the plan are:—

1. A permanent monthly income for the member's own use, which, once begun, continues throughout the remainder of life.

2. No medical examination.

3. Convenience to the member in accumulating a fund and in the receipt of monthly income checks.

4. No forfeiture of any deposits.

5. Absolute safety for the investment.

6. In case of any emergency, the privilege of borrowing against or of withdrawing all of the deposits at any time, previous to the beginning of the annuity payments, or of discontinuing further deposits, leaving those already made in the fund, and receiving at retirement age whatever annuity income they will provide.

7. In case of the member's death, the immediate cash payment to the beneficiary of the full credit balance in the deposits.

8. An organization through which funds from legacies, endowments, gifts, excess interest, or other sources may be administered for the member's benefit.

9. Membership in an association organized for the special purpose of assisting registered nurses in their financial provisions for their future, guided by their own trustees and officers chosen by the members themselves.

The District Court at Butte, Montana, gave a decision in November in the case of a school teacher who sued for wages under a State law which protects "labourer's" pay. The judge ruled that the word "labourer" as used in the statute included those persons who are engaged for pay to exercise their minds for useful ends.

A government notice recently published in the *South African Gazette* announced that holiday periods were to be observed in the building industry in the Capetown area from December 24, 1929, to January 6, 1930, and from December 24, 1930, to January 5, 1931. During these periods no work except essential services was to be performed. All building employees in the area were required to contribute 5 shillings a week to the Holiday Fund, administered by the Secretary of the Local Committee of the National Industrial Council for the Building Industry at Capetown.

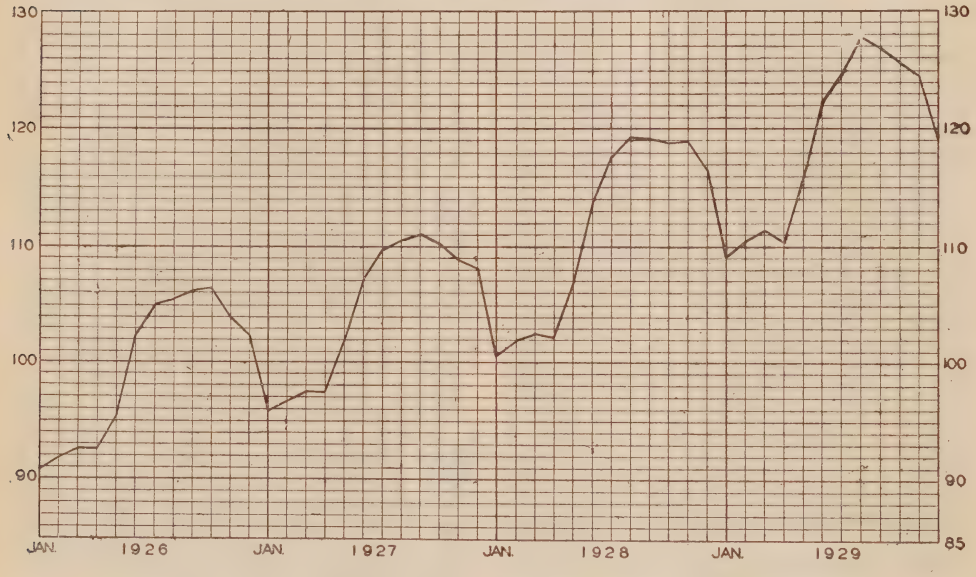
ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1929

EMPLOYMENT in Canada during 1929 was on the whole in decidedly greater volume than in any other year on record; its fluctuations during the year differed to some extent from those indicated in 1928 and preceding years, and towards the autumn and winter there was a certain amount of unemployment, particularly in the West, as a result of the small harvest and the grain congestion, while the stock market depression also had a retarding influence upon industry. In spite of these unfavourable factors, the number employed by the firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was greater each month than in the same month in 1928, when industrial activity attained its previous maximum. On December 1, 1929, the index, calculated on the average for 1926 as 100, stood at 119.1, and was ten points higher than at the beginning of the year, while it was only slightly lower than the 1928 peak of 119.3 registered on August 1. It was substantially higher than on December 1, 1928, when it stood at 116.7, indicating a gain of some 20,000 employees on December 1, 1929, as compared with the same date of 1928. These data are based upon returns from employers in practically all lines of industry except agriculture, with payrolls aggregating well over a million workers during 1929, so that a high index generaly indicates very satisfactory business conditions throughout the Dominion.

Steady improvement was shown from early in January until the end of March, when there was a slight recession due to the fact that Easter last year fell upon March 31; many firms customarily take advantage of the Easter holidays to close their plants for a few days, and when these temporary shutdowns occur at the beginning or end of the month, they are reflected in the index of employment. During April, the upward movement was strongly resumed, and continued until August. From the beginning of September, however, a moderate slowing up was in evidence until the end of the year, but, as clearly shown in the accompanying chart, the situation continued more favourable than in 1928 and earlier years for which statistics are available. During the period of expanding employment, some 174,000 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers, a number greater than in the same period of any other year on record. As is the case in most years, the largest advances during 1929 were shown at the beginning of May and June.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 6,700 firms who employed a monthly average of 1,020,635 workers during 1929, their staffs varying between 918,780 on January 1, and 1,097,812 at the beginning of August. The index, calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, reached its peak for the year in that month, standing at

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Average calendar year, 1926=100

NOTE:—The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

—	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1926						
Jan. 1	94·7	86·5	91·9	94·4	89·2	90·7
Feb. 1	95·5	88·3	93·8	90·1	91·9	91·8
Mar. 1	99·6	89·6	95·0	88·0	91·6	92·6
Apr. 1	95·0	91·2	93·7	87·6	96·1	92·5
May 1	94·1	94·4	96·3	91·8	100·7	95·4
June 1	98·7	103·7	101·4	102·8	103·5	102·2
July 1	102·2	107·5	103·3	106·5	104·8	105·0
Aug. 1	106·1	108·2	103·0	105·8	107·2	105·5
Sept. 1	108·5	107·8	104·3	106·2	108·1	106·2
Oct. 1	105·8	107·8	105·1	109·2	105·8	106·5
Nov. 1	97·2	105·4	103·7	106·9	102·9	104·0
Dec. 1	95·5	102·7	103·1	104·7	100·0	102·3
Average 1926[1]	99·4	99·4	99·6	99·5	100·2	99·6
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1926	7·6	28·8	41·3	13·3	9·0	100·0
1927						
Jan. 1	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7	95·9
Feb. 1	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8	96·6
Mar. 1	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0	97·5
Apr. 1	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1	97·4
May 1	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4	101·8
June 1	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5	107·2
July 1	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1	109·7
Aug. 1	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0	110·5
Sept. 1	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7	111·0
Oct. 1	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8	110·3
Nov. 1	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2	108·8
Dec. 1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0	108·1
Average 1927	103·7	104·0	105·6	105·3	101·1	104·6
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1927	7·4	29·3	41·3	13·4	8·6	100·0
1928						
Jan. 1	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4	100·7
Feb. 1	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5	102·0
Mar. 1	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0	102·6
Apr. 1	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0	102·3
May 1	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4	106·8
June 1	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9	113·8
July 1	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0	117·7
Aug. 1	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4	119·3
Sept. 1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5	119·1
Oct. 1	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0	118·8
Nov. 1	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1	118·9
Dec. 1	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9	116·7
Average 1928	106·6	108·3	113·5	117·9	106·4	111·6
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1928	7·3	27·7	42·2	14·4	8·4	100·0
1929						
Jan. 1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4	109·1
Feb. 1	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4	110·5
Mar. 1	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7	111·4
Apr. 1	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0	110·4
May 1	103·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6	116·2
June 1	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5	122·2
July 1	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2	124·7
Aug. 1	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7	127·8
Sept. 1	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5	126·8
Oct. 1	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2	125·6
Nov. 1	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9	124·6
Dec. 1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3	119·1
Average 1929	114·8	113·4	123·1	126·3	111·5	119·0
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1929	7·4	28·8	42·1	13·6	8·1	100·0

[1]The average for the calendar year 1926. including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1—Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

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TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

Average calendar year, 1926 = 100

NOTE:—The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

——	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1926								
Jan. 1	89·2	90·9	95·1	93·4	89·5	56·9	91·4	91·6
Feb. 1	89·5	91·6	95·6	92·7	91·5	95·7	91·9	94·7
Mar. 1	90·8	93·3	96·2	90·8	93·1	100·1	92·9	93·2
Apr. 1	94·3	96·0	96·9	92·1	95·1	102·4	92·8	97·5
May 1	97·2	101·5	99·2	97·5	98·9	108·1	94·9	101·1
June 1	104·5	90·3	99·	105·9	101·1	111·1	99·2	99·7
July 1	105·9	102·7	100·2	107·8	102·7	109·9	100·6	99·8
Aug. 1	106·2	105·4	100·6	105·8	104·0	107·3	101·0	107·2
Sept. 1	106·0	104·6	102·0	105·0	105·6	108·8	104·0	107·5
Oct. 1	105·7	106·3	102·9	106·0	104·9	103·3	107·4	103·6
Nov. 1	104·7	104·3	103·4	103·6	103·6	96·8	106·1	101·6
Dec. 1	101·9	102·3	103·8	99·9	101·7	98·7	107·9	101·4
Average 1926[1]	99·7	99·1	99·6	100·0	99·3	99·9	99·2	99·9
Relative weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1926	13·7	1·1	12·1	1·1	3·5	1·3	3·4	3·1
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
Apr. 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
Average 1927	103·0	111·3	105·7	107·7	103·1	86·2	104·1	100·7
Relative weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1927	13·9	1·3	12·3	1·2	3·5	1·1	3·4	2·8
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
Apr. 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	112·9	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
Average 1928	108·2	119·9	112·1	115·5	108·2	137·3	110·1	104·3
Relative weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1928	13·4	1·1	12·3	1·2	3·5	1·8	3·4	2·7
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
Apr. 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	123·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
Average 1929	115·3	124·2	121·3	120·7	128·4	153·2	112·3	109·2
Relative weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1929	13·9	1·2	12·4	1·3	3·7	1·5	3·3	2·8

[1]The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1—Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

127.8, which is the maximum so far recorded. In 1928, the peak was 119.3 on August 1, while that in 1927 was 111.0 on September 1. The index averaged 119.0 during the year under review, as compared with 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927,* 99.6 in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921.

As in the last few years, an outstanding feature of the situation during 1929 was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics considerably more than doubled between February and August. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, consolidating the favourable position established in 1928, and affording much more employment than in earlier years of the record. Mining, logging, services, communications and trade were all much more active than in preceding years, employment in these industries attaining the maximum so far reached in this record. Transportation averaged rather higher during 1929 as a whole, although the group was seriously affected towards the latter part of the year by the delay in the movement of the crop.

Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all provinces generally reported greater activity in 1929 than in 1928. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was higher in the Prairie provinces and Ontario than elsewhere, these two areas indicating more pronounced improvement over the preceding year than was the case in the remaining provinces.

Maritime Provinces.—In the early part of 1928, employment in the Maritime provinces showed the customary decrease, succeeded by seven months of expansion. At the beginning of September and October, curtailment was noted, but this was less than in the same months in 1928. The trend was again upward on November 1, but further contractions were indicated in the succeeding month. The index number averaged 114.8 during 1929, as compared with 106.6 in the preceding year, and 105.7 in 1923, when activity reached its highest levels in the years prior to 1928. Manufacturing, as a whole, afforded a greater volume of employment in 1929 than in 1928, the index averaging over seven points higher. The textile industries, which had been comparatively dull throughout the preceding year, showed gains in 1929; lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel reported a much more favourable situation, the activity in the last named being particularly noteworthy, both in its local effect and as an indication of generally improved conditions in industry. The index in iron and steel averaged 127.7 in 1929, as compared with 109.8 in the preceding year, and with 100 in the basic year, 1926. Despite the tie-up in the movement of grain, which affected the general situation towards the end of the year, transportation afforded more employment than in 1928, the average being several points higher. Construction was considerably brisker throughout the year, and continuation of work on several important projects forecasts further activity during 1930. Services, communications and trade registered a higher level of employment than in any other year of the record. The aggregate payrolls of the 530 reporting firms in the Maritime provinces averaged 77,007 persons, as compared with 70,772 in the preceding year.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed rather more fluctuations than in 1928; the period of expansion during the summer was shorter, but in this period a larger number of persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms than was the case in the preceding summer, while the situation each month was more favourable than in the corresponding month in any of the last eight years. From the low point of 101·1 on April 1, the index rose to 122·8 at its peak on November 1, and at the beginning of December it was 118·4, or over 15 points higher than on January 1. The labour forces of the 1,526 co-operating employers varied between 249,025 and 309,432 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 281,403 for the twelve months. The mean index was 113·4, as compared with 108·3 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was much brisker in every month of 1929 than in the same month of other years for which data are available. Lumber, iron and steel and other manufactures recorded a materially larger volume of employment than in the preceding year, while rather reduced activity was indicated, on the whole, in textiles, and employment in pulp and paper was practically unchanged. With the continuation of development work in the newly prospected mining areas of Quebec, employment in this industry has been maintained at a high level, but further improvement may be expected when operations are more fully established. Communications, services, transportation and trade were all more active than in 1928; construction, during the greater part of 1929,

*As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to December 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, January 1-December 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

afforded more employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging a few points higher; this group should be very active in Quebec during 1930, with the commencement of work on several large power development undertakings, as well as on a number of industrial buildings now projected. Employment in logging camps was in much greater

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Average calendar year, 1926=100

NOTE:—The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

—	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	All industries
1926									
Jan. 1	90·0	129·2	100·9	95·6	95·9	63·4	90·1	101·3	90·7
Feb. 1	93·0	145·5	98·4	95·1	93·4	61·0	90·1	97·4	91·8
Mar. 1	94·9	139·0	93·0	94·7	92·3	65·6	93·0	95·8	92·6
April 1	96·6	79·2	92·5	95·0	93·4	69·8	94·2	95·4	92·5
May 1	98·8	72·7	93·0	99·5	94·9	82·6	95·7	96·3	95·4
June 1	101·6	96·4	96·5	100·4	102·1	114·5	100·9	96·7	102·2
July 1	103·1	80·0	99·8	101·5	102·9	133·0	105·3	97·6	105·0
Aug. 1	103·6	63·2	99·8	102·7	103·0	137·1	111·8	98·2	105·5
Sept. 1	104·8	66·8	101·7	103·2	104·7	133·5	110·4	98·1	106·2
Oct. 1	104·6	82·9	105·0	103·4	107·4	126·9	105·8	101·0	106·5
Nov. 1	102·7	99·6	106·5	102·2	105·2	111·2	99·1	103·9	104·0
Dec. 1[1]	101·5	139·2	109·0	102·2	101·5	91·3	97·9	108·9	102·3
Average 1926	99·6	99·5	99·7	99·6	99·7	99·2	99·5	99·2	99·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1926	55·4	3·9	5·6	3·0	13·4	9·2	1·7	7·8	100·0
1927									
Jan. 1	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9	95·9
Feb. 1	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2	96·6
Mar. 1	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2	97·5
April 1	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3	97·4
May 1	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4	101·8
June 1	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8	107·2
July 1	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0	109·7
Aug. 1	107·0	63·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3	110·5
Sept. 1	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4	111·0
Oct. 1	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4	110·3
Nov. 1	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9	108·8
Dec. 1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2	108·1
Average 1927	103·4	109·3	107·0	103·8	102·5	109·0	106·2	107·4	104·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1927	53·9	4·8	5·5	2·9	13·2	9·7	1·8	8·2	100·0
1928									
Jan. 1	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4	100·7
Feb. 1	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0	102·0
Mar. 1	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7	102·6
April 1	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1	102·3
May 1	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7	106·8
June 1	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7	113·8
July 1	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3	117·7
Aug. 1	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3	119·3
Sept. 1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0	119·1
Oct. 1	115·7	93·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1	118·8
Nov. 1	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3	118·9
Dec. 1	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4	116·7
Average 1928	110·1	114·5	114·4	108·2	105·9	118·8	118·1	116·1	111·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1928	53·7	4·5	5·3	2·8	12·9	10·6	1·8	8·4	100·0
1929									
Jan. 1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5	109·1
Feb. 1	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7	110·5
Mar. 1	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8	111·4
April 1	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·8	85·4	121·1	122·5	110·4
May 1	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0	116·2
June 1	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0	122·2
July 1	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7	124·7
Aug. 1	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1	127·8
Sept. 1	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8	126·8
Oct. 1	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2	125·8
Nov. 1	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7	124·6
Dec. 1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4	119·1
Average 1929	117·1	125·8	120·1	120·6	109·7	129·7	130·3	126·2	119·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1929	52·1	5·5	5·5	2·9	12·0	11·1	2·0	8·9	100·0

[1]The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to December 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

volume than in any other year of the record, forecasting an active season in 1930 in lumber and pulp and paper mills, while the gain in trade was also particularly noteworthy.

Ontario.—With only two exceptions, there was uninterrupted improvement from the first of the year until October 1, which brought the index on the latter date to 128·4, the highest

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1929

(Average calendar year, 1926=100.)

NOTE.—The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	Jan. 1, 1926	Feb. 1, 1926	Mar. 1, 1926	April 1, 1926	May 1, 1926	June 1, 1926	Relative July 1, 1926
Manufacturing	90·0	93·0	94·9	96·6	98·8	101·6	55·6
Animal products—edible	91·3	87·1	86·6	88·0	97·6	109·0	2·0
Fur and products	96·9	91·7	94·4	95·8	96·7	101·0	0·1
Leather and products	93·5	96·8	100·7	100·6	97·6	92·3	1·9
Lumber and products	77·3	81·1	83·3	87·3	94·2	110·2	6·6
Rough and dressed lumber	71·1	72·7	75·0	80·0	90·2	115·0	4·4
Furniture	88·2	96·7	98·9	99·3	101·5	100·8	1·0
Other lumber products	88·9	95·8	97·9	99·5	101·8	102·9	1·2
Musical instruments	95·7	85·4	91·9	92·8	95·3	95·8	0·4
Plant products—edible	91·9	92·7	92·1	91·8	91·4	93·7	3·1
Pulp and paper products	93·0	95·2	94·7	95·3	97·1	100·0	6·7
Pulp and paper	87·5	90·6	91·0	93·0	96·2	101·3	3·5
Paper products	95·3	95·9	98·5	98·9	98·7	98·3	0·7
Printing and publishing	99·8	101·4	98·9	97·6	98·2	99·0	2·5
Rubber products	106·6	104·3	105·6	99·3	94·5	97·3	1·5
Textile products	94·4	98·6	99·6	101·2	100·3	98·9	8·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	98·9	100·1	99·4	100·3	100·3	100·2	2·1
Hosiery and knit goods	89·0	94·6	97·4	99·4	100·4	99·9	1·7
Garments and personal furnishings	90·6	99·2	100·3	102·4	99·7	97·0	2·5
Other textile products	98·8	100·1	102·6	101·7	102·9	98·9	1·1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	88·0	92·0	92·5	98·5	105·1	101·7	1·4
Tobacco							
Distilled and malt liquors							
Wood distillates and extracts	102·6	103·2	119·2	105·8	88·1	99·9	0·0
Chemicals and allied products	92·4	96·2	98·6	100·7	101·4	103·1	0·8
Clay, glass and stone products	79·9	75·7	81·4	90·4	100·1	105·8	1·2
Electric current	97·2	94·1	93·5	93·7	95·3	99·8	1·4
Electrical apparatus	93·5	93·8	94·1	93·5	93·6	94·5	1·1
Iron and steel products	86·7	93·6	97·8	100·5	102·9	104·2	15·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	95·4	92·8	93·4	99·2	103·5	105·3	1·5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	92·3	95·5	96·1	98·8	100·1	99·5	1·1
Agricultural implements	85·7	90·0	94·0	96·2	99·8	100·9	1·0
Land vehicles	85·9	94·3	100·0	102·4	105·6	106·6	7·4
Automobiles and parts	52·6	87·0	104·9	108·7	113·2	113·1	1·7
Steel ship building and repairing	103·9	97·4	96·8	100·3	101·0	111·3	0·4
Heating appliances	89·6	92·4	94·2	98·2	101·4	101·7	0·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	80·7	89·5	96·1	98·4	100·9	102·4	0·7
Foundry and machine shop products	87·7	96·2	102·3	106·2	99·6	100·1	0·7
Other iron and steel products	88·0	92·2	96·5	97·0	98·5	100·4	2·2
Non-ferrous metal products	88·5	91·0	94·6	96·4	97·9	95·2	1·6
Mineral products	94·0	96·2	96·4	96·1	102·3	101·7	1·2
Miscellaneous	91·7	95·5	95·1	96·9	99·9	100·0	0·5
Logging	129·2	145·5	139·0	79·2	72·7	96·4	2·6
Mining	100·9	98·4	93·0	92·5	93·0	96·5	5·0
Coal	106·3	101·7	95·0	92·8	91·3	94·6	2·9
Metallic ores	94·7	94·9	92·5	92·8	94·8	95·1	1·3
Mon-metallic minerals (other than coal)	89·5	90·9	84·5	89·6	95·2	105·2	0·8
Communications	95·6	95·1	94·7	95·0	99·5	100·4	2·9
Telegraphs	91·1	88·0	88·6	88·6	96·3	102·6	0·6
Telephones	96·8	97·0	96·2	96·8	100·3	99·9	2·3
Transportation	95·9	93·4	92·3	93·4	94·9	102·1	13·5
Street railways and cartage	96·6	95·9	96·4	96·6	97·8	100·8	2·3
Steam railways	99·6	96·1	95·1	94·6	95·4	98·5	9·1
Shipping and stevedoring	74·9	76·1	72·4	82·5	88·5	124·6	2·1
Construction and maintenance	63·4	61·0	65·6	69·8	82·6	114·5	11·6
Building	68·3	69·5	67·8	81·7	90·6	104·3	3·8
Highway	46·0	30·5	25·4	26·7	60·8	95·4	1·6
Railway	66·0	65·4	78·2	75·8	85·9	128·3	6·2
Services	90·1	90·1	93·0	94·2	95·7	100·9	1·8
Hotels and restaurants	87·6	88·1	91·6	90·6	92·9	101·0	1·0
Professional	96·7	96·5	101·0	101·2	101·2	100·2	0·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	91·5	90·7	92·0	97·3	98·0	100·9	0·6
Trade	101·3	97·4	95·8	95·4	96·3	96·7	7·0
Retail	102·8	96·9	96·0	95·7	96·6	95·6	4·5
Wholesale	98·3	98·6	95·6	94·9	96·2	98·9	2·5
All industries	90·7	91·8	92·6	92·5	95·4	102·2	100·0

in the record. An average staff of 431,044 employees was registered by the 3,047 firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with the mean of 388,995 in 1928, while the number of employees per establishment averaged 141 compared with 131 in 1928. The mean index was 123·1 in 1929, or nearly ten points higher than in the preceding year. Manufactures consistently reported a better situation, the index being higher in every month than on

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1929—Continued

(NOTE:—Average calendar year, 1926 = 100). The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	July 1, 1926	Aug. 1, 1926	Sept. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1926	Nov. 1, 1926	Dec. 1, 1926	Relative Dec. 1, Weight 1926	Average Jan. 1, Dec. 1, 1926[1]
Manufacturing	103·1	103·6	104·8	104·6	102·7	101·5	55·4	99·6
Animal products—edible	110·5	108·3	111·6	106·4	101·5	101·4	1·8	99·9
Fur and products	103·8	94·5	100·8	108·6	112·2	103·6	0·1	100·0
Leather and products	97·3	97·3	100·1	103·7	104·6	106·1	2·2	99·2
Lumber and products	117·5	118·8	118·9	116·6	105·2	90·0	5·4	100·0
Rough and dressed lumber	125·9	129·2	128·9	124·5	107·8	83·4	3·2	100·3
Furniture	100·5	99·4	98·4	101·7	102·6	105·2	1·0	99·4
Other lumber products	103·9	100·1	102·6	102·2	97·9	99·3	1·2	99·4
Musical instruments	96·5	160·0	105·0	110·0	109·3	112·2	0·4	99·2
Plant products—edible	97·5	107·9	108·9	115·9	107·8	108·0	3·5	100·0
Pulp and paper products	101·5	102·5	105·0	103·0	102·7	103·9	6·9	99·5
Pulp and paper	103·8	104·9	109·8	105·8	104·4	103·8	3·6	99·3
Paper products	99·1	99·7	100·4	103·5	103·9	105·1	0·8	99·8
Printing and publishing	99·2	100·0	99·7	99·3	100·1	103·5	2·5	99·7
Rubber products	97·3	99·8	99·5	99·7	97·4	103·4	1·5	100·4
Textile products	99·2	99·6	99·6	101·7	101·7	101·6	8·7	99·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	98·5	98·3	98·9	99·5	101·2	102·6	3·3	99·9
Hosiery and knit goods	101·1	100·4	100·5	102·2	101·0	103·7	1·8	99·1
Garments and personal furnishings	99·2	102·7	100·3	104·2	103·8	98·4	2·5	99·8
Other textile products	99·1	94·7	98·6	101·5	99·6	102·9	1·1	100·1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	99·8	103·1	104·1	101·8	103·8	105·1	1·5	99·6
Tobacco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distilled and malt liquors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood distillates and extracts	101·1	89·3	84·0	95·0	105·0	98·0	0·1	99·3
Chemicals and allied products	99·9	99·5	100·2	100·8	102·0	102·7	0·8	99·8
Clay, glass and stone products	108·7	112·1	111·8	109·0	108·9	102·7	1·2	98·9
Electric current	104·7	106·4	106·3	104·0	103·5	101·4	1·5	100·0
Electrical apparatus	96·5	96·3	101·3	106·1	110·8	110·8	1·3	98·7
Iron and steel products	103·5	101·2	102·1	100·2	99·8	100·5	15·0	99·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	101·3	95·7	102·3	103·1	102·3	104·3	1·5	99·9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100·9	101·3	100·8	101·5	161·2	102·9	1·2	99·2
Agricultural implements	109·9	104·3	97·1	91·2	101·6	108·4	1·1	98·3
Land vehicles	104·6	102·5	102·8	99·2	96·7	96·8	6·7	99·8
Automobiles and parts	104·5	97·3	106·0	105·4	98·7	97·2	1·4	98·9
Steal shipbuilding and repairing	100·0	107·4	98·1	92·9	96·8	98·7	0·4	100·4
Heating appliances	100·9	98·4	103·0	105·5	106·7	104·3	0·6	99·7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	103·7	100·8	101·2	104·1	102·7	99·6	0·7	98·3
Foundry and machine shop products	100·4	94·6	97·5	101·1	99·9	100·5	0·6	98·8
Other iron and steel products	101·5	100·8	103·3	104·2	104·1	104·8	2·2	99·3
Non-ferrous metal products	99·3	102·6	105·7	105·4	106·0	106·3	1·9	99·1
Mineral products	103·0	101·2	103·2	103·0	100·9	100·2	1·2	99·7
Miscellaneous	97·6	96·1	96·8	101·4	104·6	103·9	0·4	98·3
Logging	80·0	63·2	66·8	82·9	99·6	139·2	3·9	99·5
Mining	99·8	99·8	101·7	105·0	106·5	109·0	5·6	99·7
Coal	96·9	95·0	98·9	104·0	106·5	109·0	3·4	99·7
Metallic ores	102·1	104·3	104·5	105·5	106·9	104·7	1·4	99·4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	107·0	112·7	109·2	109·6	106·9	101·6	0·8	100·2
Communications	101·5	102·7	103·2	103·4	102·2	102·2	3·0	99·6
Telegraphs	105·6	108·9	108·0	108·5	105·0	104·6	0·6	99·7
Telephones	100·5	101·0	101·9	102·1	101·5	101·6	2·4	99·6
Transportation	102·9	103·0	104·7	107·4	105·2	101·5	13·4	99·7
Street railways and cartage	104·0	103·5	104·4	102·3	101·8	99·5	2·3	100·0
Steam railways	100·3	101·4	103·4	107·0	104·2	103·0	9·5	99·9
Shipping and stevedoring	116·5	112·1	112·7	117·9	115·4	95·6	1·6	99·1
Construction and maintenance	133·0	137·1	133·5	126·9	111·2	91·3	9·2	99·2
Building	115·0	121·4	124·8	122·4	111·7	104·4	3·9	98·5
Highway	156·0	193·5	188·1	169·5	131·0	83·2	1·3	100·5
Railway	138·5	129·8	191·2	115·6	103·9	83·8	4·0	99·4
Services	105·3	111·8	110·4	105·8	99·1	97·9	1·7	99·5
Hotels and restaurants	109·1	120·1	116·9	107·4	95·5	93·3	0·9	99·5
Professional	96·8	96·9	101·0	103·3	101·5	104·6	0·2	100·1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	102·0	103·7	103·6	104·1	103·4	102·3	0·6	99·1
Trade	97·6	98·2	98·1	101·0	103·9	108·9	7·8	99·2
Retail	95·9	96·0	96·1	99·7	104·0	112·3	5·2	98·8
Wholesale	101·2	102·6	102·2	103·6	103·5	102·9	2·6	99·9
All industries	105·0	105·5	106·2	106·5	104·0	102·3	100·0	99·6

[1]The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1—Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

the same date in 1928, and also averaging a few points higher than that for manufacturing in Canada as a whole. Employment in iron and steel, pulp and paper, food, electrical apparatus, building material, non-ferrous metal, lumber, textile and other factories showed decided improvement over the preceding year. The general advance in iron and steel products is particularly significant, in view of the dullness of recent months in the automobile trades which are largely centered in Ontario. Nearly all divisions of the iron and steel industry showed expansion during 1929. Operations in logging camps showed a marked increase, having never before been on so large a scale. Mining, communications, transportation, con-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1929—Continued

(NOTE:—Average calendar year, 1926 = 100). The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	Jan. 1, 1927	Feb. 1, 1927	Mar. 1, 1927	Apr. 1, 1927	May 1, 1927	June 1, 1927	Relative Weight, June 1, 1927
Manufacturing	94·7	98·2	99·8	101·5	103·9	106·9	55·7
Animal products—edible	91·9	92·8	90·6	94·5	102·2	115·4	2·1
Fur and products	96·6	89·3	83·2	95·9	93·4	97·3	0·1
Leather and products	102·9	104·9	105·6	103·2	100·2	100·3	1·9
Lumber and products	77·4	81·9	85·5	88·3	98·2	111·3	6·3
Rough and dressed lumber	67·6	70·8	74·6	76·7	94·0	113·2	4·2
Furniture	94·9	102·8	105·8	108·5	106·9	105·6	1·0
Other lumber products	95·3	101·3	105·0	110·1	105·1	108·5	1·1
Musical instruments	105·1	99·6	95·8	100·6	96·1	96·9	0·4
Plant products—edible	92·0	92·4	94·4	93·6	94·4	98·5	3·0
Pulp and paper products	98·7	101·1	99·8	102·9	103·8	108·1	6·8
Pulp and paper	95·6	99·1	96·7	102·8	104·4	113·1	3·6
Paper products	98·3	101·2	103·5	105·3	104·9	104·4	0·8
Printing and publishing	103·3	104·0	103·2	102·5	102·8	103·1	2·4
Rubber products	102·2	108·5	108·5	108·8	111·3	113·8	1·6
Textile products	98·2	101·8	103·1	104·8	105·9	105·5	8·6
Thread, yarn and cloth	100·9	103·6	104·0	106·1	109·1	109·6	3·3
Hosiery and knit goods	99·6	101·2	102·3	104·8	102·0	102·5	1·7
Garments and personal furnishings	93·2	100·4	102·6	104·6	102·3	99·8	2·5
Other textile products	97·7	102·1	104·0	103·4	114·3	114·3	1·1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	92·6	105·1	104·1	102·3	105·5	107·7	1·4
Tobacco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distilled and malt liquors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood distillates and extracts	111·2	102·9	107·3	111·1	107·6	95·7	0·1
Chemical and allied products	95·0	100·7	101·6	102·3	104·4	106·2	0·8
Clay, glass and stone products	93·3	89·8	92·1	95·0	99·1	108·0	1·2
Electric current	97·6	96·6	97·1	99·6	103·9	106·7	1·5
Electrical apparatus	108·3	108·0	107·4	106·5	105·0	105·0	1·2
Iron and steel products	94·2	99·8	103·5	104·8	106·7	105·9	15·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	97·2	99·6	104·1	113·2	115·8	112·8	1·6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100·9	104·4	104·4	112·1	110·8	110·6	1·3
Agricultural implements	106·5	109·9	111·7	114·4	110·7	109·9	1·1
Land vehicles	88·7	96·5	101·6	100·1	104·7	103·1	6·8
Automobiles and parts	64·0	99·1	114·7	96·6	118·8	116·6	1·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	100·6	114·5	114·1	109·0	103·5	110·3	0·4
Heating appliances	93·1	92·2	100·2	98·4	102·4	101·9	0·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	93·7	99·6	101·2	108·1	105·5	111·0	0·7
Foundry and machine shop products	101·2	100·9	105·9	111·7	108·5	105·5	0·6
Other iron and steel products	97·6	100·9	101·3	104·8	104·5	104·5	2·0
Non-ferrous metal products	100·7	104·4	105·8	111·1	112·1	114·0	1·9
Mineral products	96·4	96·6	96·9	100·2	101·7	104·5	1·2
Miscellaneous	100·2	103·3	104·4	105·0	104·9	106·9	0·5
Logging	136·1	149·1	137·5	85·7	82·8	86·8	2·3
Mining	104·7	104·0	101·6	103·0	103·6	105·5	5·1
Coal	110·4	107·9	104·2	104·7	102·8	101·8	2·9
Metallic ores	101·7	102·8	102·1	103·9	107·5	110·9	1·4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	88·1	91·6	92·3	95·0	101·2	111·9	0·8
Communications	99·6	99·1	99·8	101·9	103·5	103·7	2·9
Telegraphs	95·2	95·5	96·0	102·4	105·5	106·8	0·6
Telephones	100·7	100·3	100·9	101·9	102·9	102·7	2·3
Transportation	99·1	95·4	95·7	96·2	100·8	104·8	13·1
Street railways and cartage	97·1	97·8	96·9	98·4	103·2	104·4	2·3
Steam railways	102·0	98·3	99·0	98·6	99·9	103·0	9·0
Shipping and stevedoring	85·6	77·1	75·7	80·2	102·1	114·8	1·8
Construction and maintenance	73·1	67·6	72·3	72·5	95·0	121·3	11·9
Building	86·7	82·9	87·3	88·7	102·9	112·4	4·2
Highway	40·0	30·3	27·4	35·7	68·5	125·0	1·9
Railway	73·5	68·9	76·2	73·0	99·7	126·8	5·8
Services	96·7	95·9	97·3	99·0	101·5	105·4	1·8
Hotels and restaurants	93·0	92·0	92·5	92·7	95·9	101·5	0·9
Professional	96·0	96·6	100·9	103·1	103·3	107·2	0·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	102·2	101·4	103·0	106·5	108·9	109·8	0·7
Trade	109·9	102·2	101·2	102·3	104·4	104·8	7·2
Retail	115·3	103·7	102·4	103·7	106·3	106·5	4·8
Wholesale	99·8	99·2	99·0	99·6	101·2	101·9	2·4
All industries	95·9	96·6	97·5	97·4	101·8	107·2	100·0

struction and maintenance, services and trade employed considerably larger payrolls, the improvement in construction and trade in this province being especially important; the gains in the service group took place chiefly in the hotel and restaurant division, and are in part a result of the immense tourist trade during the vacation months.

Prairie Provinces.—Important expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the payrolls of the employers furnishing data averaged 145,100 persons during the year and the index averaged 126·3, while in 1928 an average payroll of 130,062 workers, and a mean index of 117·9 were recorded. Towards the autumn, the small

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1929—Continued

NOTE.—Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries	July 1, 1927	Aug. 1, 1927	Sept. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1927	Nov. 1, 1927	Dec. 1, 1927	Relative Weight Dec. 1, 1927	Average Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1927
Manufacturing	106·8	107·0	106·8	106·4	104·9	104·3	53·9	103·4
Animal products—edible	121·4	120·6	117·6	114·0	112·0	109·6	2·0	106·9
Fur and products	101·8	91·1	99·9	104·8	100·8	103·2	0·1	96·4
Leather and products	100·8	100·7	103·9	104·1	104·6	105·8	2·0	103·1
Lumber and products	115·8	117·4	114·4	109·4	97·9	89·5	5·0	98·9
Rough and dressed lumber	120·5	123·6	119·6	110·6	92·4	79·1	2·9	95·2
Furniture	106·1	105·8	105·8	109·5	112·1	114·0	1·0	106·5
Other lumber products	108·0	105·9	102·7	103·6	103·5	103·6	1·1	104·4
Musical instruments	97·2	94·9	97·2	104·4	109·6	108·7	0·4	100·5
Plant products—edible	100·4	107·0	109·4	120·9	109·7	107·5	3·3	101·7
Pulp and paper products	107·8	108·4	108·8	108·5	107·3	107·5	6·8	105·2
Pulp and paper	111·5	112·8	112·3	111·9	108·4	106·3	3·4	106·2
Paper products	104·3	104·6	107·6	108·1	110·0	112·5	0·8	105·4
Printing and publishing	104·5	104·1	104·5	104·6	105·5	108·0	2·6	104·2
Rubber products	114·9	115·4	115·7	112·6	120·8	121·5	1·7	112·8
Textile products	103·6	103·5	104·4	104·9	106·8	106·5	8·6	104·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	109·3	108·3	111·0	111·2	112·0	113·1	3·5	108·2
Hosiery and knit goods	99·1	100·0	97·7	97·8	103·4	104·5	1·7	101·2
Garments and personal furnishings	99·1	96·9	98·9	101·7	103·9	99·5	2·4	100·2
Other textile products	107·5	112·5	109·6	108·4	105·4	108·6	1·0	107·3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	106·0	109·4	111·3	109·6	111·6	112·5	1·5	106·5
Tobacco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	110·1	103·6	104·1	115·0	117·4	129·7	0·1	109·6
Chemicals and allied products	103·6	103·3	104·4	104·9	105·8	105·8	0·8	103·2
Clay, glass and stone products	112·2	113·7	109·5	106·2	108·1	105·2	1·2	102·7
Electric current	111·5	112·5	117·2	113·2	113·7	111·4	1·5	106·8
Electrical apparatus	106·5	101·3	107·8	110·2	112·0	112·9	1·3	107·6
Iron and steel products	103·0	101·7	100·1	99·5	99·3	100·6	14·2	101·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	107·1	107·2	106·9	103·1	103·3	112·3	1·6	106·9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	109·8	113·3	112·2	113·2	110·9	112·4	1·3	109·6
Agricultural implements	106·8	107·1	94·3	94·6	96·1	94·2	0·9	104·7
Land vehicles	98·7	96·7	94·6	94·8	93·1	93·9	6·1	97·2
Automobiles and parts	96·3	89·5	89·7	92·7	87·4	85·3	1·2	95·1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	107·4	100·6	92·0	89·7	88·7	100·6	0·4	102·6
Heating appliances	102·7	103·8	105·4	103·8	110·7	111·0	0·6	102·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	113·9	112·2	116·6	116·0	121·1	120·3	0·8	109·9
Foundry and machine shop products	102·1	97·7	96·3	91·1	92·6	91·7	0·5	100·4
Other iron and steel products	104·4	103·2	105·5	104·1	104·8	104·9	2·0	103·4
Non-ferrous metal products	114·4	111·5	111·5	110·2	110·2	114·8	1·9	110·1
Mineral products	107·7	108·8	106·9	104·7	105·0	103·6	1·1	102·8
Miscellaneous	103·4	101·1	101·2	98·2	100·1	97·6	0·4	102·2
Logging	69·9	68·6	78·7	96·8	136·3	182·7	4·8	109·3
Mining	106·6	109·4	109·9	111·5	111·4	113·1	5·5	107·0
Coal	102·1	104·9	104·4	105·9	105·8	110·8	3·2	105·5
Metallic ores	112·2	116·6	118·5	120·5	121·5	121·1	1·5	111·6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	115·6	115·6	117·8	119·6	118·1	108·7	0·8	106·3
Communications	106·0	106·6	107·2	107·2	106·2	104·6	2·9	103·8
Telegraphs	110·8	112·4	113·0	111·1	108·5	106·1	0·6	105·3
Telephones	104·8	105·2	105·7	106·2	105·5	104·3	2·3	103·4
Transportation	107·0	105·0	105·9	106·5	106·5	107·1	13·2	102·5
Street railways and cartage	105·4	106·4	108·6	107·9	106·5	106·0	2·3	103·2
Steam railways	105·3	103·6	104·6	104·8	105·3	105·5	9·1	102·5
Shipping anf stevedoring	117·7	110·1	108·6	114·0	113·1	116·7	1·8	101·5
Construction and maintenance	144·2	150·2	150·4	139·8	122·1	99·5	9·7	109·0
Building	120·8	129·6	134·7	133·7	117·7	107·4	4·1	108·7
Highway	221·1	242·4	238·8	215·4	193·4	113·9	1·8	129·3
Railway	137·7	132·4	129·1	115·7	101·2	85·5	3·8	101·6
Services	113·1	115·8	120·0	115·3	107·9	106·9	1·8	106·2
Hotels and restaurants	116·1	120·8	126·0	114·9	102·6	100·6	0·9	104·1
Professional	107·4	102·2	100·7	113·1	114·3	107·6	0·2	104·4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	110·3	112·1	116·4	116·0	113·6	115·9	0·7	109·7
Trade	106·0	107·3	108·4	109·4	111·9	121·2	8·2	107·4
Retail	107·5	108·8	108·1	109·5	113·0	127·0	5·7	109·3
Wholesale	102·8	104·5	109·2	109·4	109·9	110·0	2·5	103·9
All Industries	109·7	110·5	111·0	110·3	108·8	108·1	100·0	104·6

harvest and the delay in marketing the grain caused a slackening of activity in the Prairie Provinces, affecting more particularly the transportation industries, but also business in general, and resulting in considerable unemployment among agricultural workers, who are not represented in these statistics. Despite these depressing factors, the level of employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was, on the whole, much higher in 1929 than in 1928, when the situation generally was better than in earlier years of the record. Within the manufacturing group, there were important gains in the lumber, iron and steel and other industries. Construction work in connection with the development of the power resources of these

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1928—Continued.

NOTE.—Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries	Jan. 1, 1928	Feb. 1, 1928	Mar. 1, 1928	Apr. 1, 1928	May 1, 1928	June 1, 1928	Relative Weight, June 1, 1928
Manufacturing	97·9	102·3	104·7	106·6	109·0	112·6	55·0
Animal products—edible	102·1	97·3	94·6	97·5	108·2	116·7	2·0
Fur and products	93·7	89·4	88·2	92·0	89·5	91·1	0·1
Leather and products	102·6	106·4	108·9	108·6	102·6	100·4	1·8
Lumber and products	78·1	86·1	88·9	91·7	98·2	109·7	5·8
Rough and dressed lumber	65·5	73·5	77·4	81·0	89·7	106·5	3·7
Furniture	105·3	113·3	113·7	116·1	117·1	117·1	1·0
Other lumber products	97·9	105·2	106·4	106·8	111·1	113·4	1·1
Musical instruments	102·2	97·8	95·3	90·5	87·8	92·4	0·3
Plant products—edible	87·7	92·1	93·8	95·0	94·9	100·0	2·9
Pulp and paper products	104·4	107·7	108·3	106·6	108·7	111·3	6·6
Pulp and paper	102·3	107·8	110·2	107·0	109·8	113·5	3·4
Paper products	104·9	105·3	106·0	107·6	109·5	112·5	0·8
Printing and publishing	107·9	108·9	107·0	106·6	107·7	108·7	2·4
Rubber products	116·2	118·6	119·5	120·3	123·0	125·7	1·7
Textile products	99·9	105·7	106·8	106·5	107·0	106·3	8·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	108·8	111·1	110·4	107·9	110·3	110·5	3·2
Hosiery and knit goods	92·5	99·6	102·1	102·9	104·2	104·0	1·6
Garments and personal furnishings	93·9	101·1	103·7	104·9	104·1	101·9	2·3
Other textile products	101·4	111·7	111·6	113·0	109·7	108·7	1·0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	109·7	118·3	121·7	116·3	121·6	120·1	1·5
Tobacco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	116·3	138·9	148·0	141·2	130·0	133·8	0·1
Chemicals and allied products	102·8	108·5	108·9	111·3	113·0	114·1	0·8
Clay, glass and stone products	89·8	96·3	96·0	104·0	108·7	115·7	1·2
Electric current	107·8	107·2	109·0	110·4	112·2	118·9	1·5
Electrical apparatus	109·5	108·4	109·6	110·1	112·5	117·5	1·3
Iron and steel products	96·9	101·7	106·9	112·0	114·6	118·1	15·8
Crude, rolled and forged products	105·4	108·6	114·1	119·2	124·7	125·3	1·6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110·7	114·1	117·3	118·3	120·1	123·9	1·3
Agricultural implements	95·1	99·4	104·0	103·0	100·4	102·8	0·9
Land vehicles	92·0	96·4	103·7	110·9	114·0	118·7	7·4
Automobiles and parts	82·8	96·4	120·3	140·2	154·7	170·0	2·5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68·2	99·0	104·8	117·0	120·3	125·4	0·5
Heating appliances	98·6	91·7	103·3	106·3	108·4	112·7	0·5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	117·7	126·9	127·3	133·3	140·2	138·8	0·9
Foundry and machine shop products	90·3	96·6	100·4	105·3	111·5	113·9	0·6
Other iron and steel products	99·4	104·1	105·3	106·5	105·2	108·4	2·1
Non-ferrous metal products	107·9	113·9	116·1	117·9	119·1	120·7	1·9
Mineral products	101·6	102·8	106·4	110·0	113·9	116·9	1·2
Miscellaneous	95·5	95·8	96·6	97·8	102·2	103·9	0·4
Logging	163·2	169·5	159·6	88·3	78·5	85·9	2·1
Mining	112·6	113·2	111·4	109·0	111·5	112·3	5·1
Coal	113·5	113·6	109·7	104·9	104·3	100·7	2·7
Metallic ores	119·5	120·7	122·6	123·8	123·9	126·6	1·5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	97·8	99·9	100·4	101·1	120·4	135·2	0·9
Communications	102·9	100·9	101·2	102·3	105·0	106·9	2·7
Telegraphs	99·0	98·1	98·4	100·9	106·0	111·5	0·6
Telephones	104·0	101·7	101·9	102·8	104·7	105·7	2·1
Transportation	99·4	98·8	97·3	98·2	100·7	108·0	12·9
Street railways and cartage	104·0	105·6	103·4	103·3	107·0	112·3	2·3
Steam railways	103·2	101·7	99·4	99·4	99·2	105·1	8·8
Shipping and stevedoring	72·7	73·5	77·9	84·7	100·6	119·8	1·8
Construction and maintenance	78·6	75·6	73·3	78·6	103·7	136·8	12·6
Building	82·8	84·6	79·3	87·1	102·6	118·3	4·2
Highway	63·1	54·0	49·9	43·2	83·8	142·5	2·3
Railway	79·0	74·9	75·1	82·8	109·7	144·1	6·1
Services	105·3	105·8	105·3	108·4	111·7	118·4	1·9
Hotels and restaurants	99·0	99·6	99·1	100·3	103·4	114·7	1·0
Professional	107·8	113·8	114·6	119·2	120·1	118·5	0·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	113·9	112·0	111·5	117·2	121·1	123·6	0·7
Trade	120·4	110·0	109·7	111·1	111·7	113·7	7·7
Retail	127·1	112·5	112·3	113·6	114·4	116·3	5·3
Wholesale	107·3	105·3	104·6	105·9	106·2	108·3	2·4
All industries	100·7	102·0	102·6	102·3	106·8	113·8	100·0

provinces was maintained at a high level during 1929, and that of a more general nature was also brisk. Highway work was exceedingly active, being facilitated by the favourable weather and labour conditions for this industry which prevailed during the summer.

British Columbia.—The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 86,081 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 80,692. The index averaged 111·5, the highest on record, as compared with 106·4 in 1928. At the end of the year, employment was some eight points higher than at the beginning. Practically all groups of the manufacturing division showed heightened activity, the advances in pulp and

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1929—Continued

(NOTE:—Average calendar year, 1926 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	July 1, 1928	Aug. 1, 1928	Sept. 1, 1928	Oct. 1, 1928	Nov. 1, 1928	Dec. 1, 1928	Relative Weight, Dec. 1, 1928	Averages Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1928
Manufacturing	113·1	115·2	115·9	115·7	115·1	112·9	53·7	110·1
Animal products—edible	121·6	122·4	125·9	119·6	116·1	112·2	1·8	111·2
Fur and products	93·0	90·4	99·3	99·5	94·4	90·8	0·1	92·6
Leather and products	97·6	97·0	97·4	96·4	97·1	93·9	1·7	100·7
Lumber and products	117·7	121·0	120·5	117·6	109·2	95·4	4·9	102·8
Rough and dressed lumber	118·5	122·9	121·8	116·3	105·2	84·9	2·8	96·9
Furniture	117·0	118·4	116·5	120·0	120·6	121·4	1·0	116·4
Other lumber products	111·9	117·0	117·9	118·7	100·0	108·6	1·1	109·6
Musical instruments	97·6	97·9	104·2	112·6	121·7	116·4	0·4	101·4
Plant products—edible	101·3	111·4	112·9	121·5	116·2	111·8	3·1	103·2
Pulp and paper products	110·0	109·9	108·8	109·0	110·5	110·0	6·5	108·8
Pulp and paper	117·2	117·7	115·8	112·6	108·1	106·1	3·2	110·7
Paper products	113·9	118·0	121·0	120·8	112·5	115·3	0·9	112·3
Printing and publishing	110·0	111·7	109·4	110·8	112·2	113·7	2·4	109·6
Rubber products	127·1	130·3	137·4	135·2	145·6	145·3	1·9	128·7
Textile products	101·2	102·4	104·0	105·2	107·9	108·8	8·1	105·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	107·0	110·6	111·9	109·4	109·0	110·6	3·1	101·5
Hosiery and knit goods	103·3	102·7	103·6	105·2	108·5	113·5	1·7	103·5
Garments and personal furnishings	99·7	99·2	101·8	106·5	107·8	103·9	2·3	102·4
Other textile products	106·7	107·4	107·0	110·5	105·2	107·8	1·0	108·4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	118·0	119·0	121·5	121·5	120·1	125·6	1·6	109·3
Tobacco	.....	.....	.....	.....	108·6	117·9	0·9	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	.....	.....	.....	.....	137·6	137·1	0·7	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	126·2	110·5	138·8	150·2	161·5	159·4	0·1	137·9
Chemicals and allied products	113·6	108·5	109·9	110·0	111·6	114·0	0·8	110·5
Clay, glass and stone products	116·5	122·9	124·6	123·3	118·4	120·1	1·2	111·4
Electric current	120·8	123·8	129·3	127·9	128·1	123·9	1·5	118·3
Electrical apparatus	118·4	118·8	123·1	127·4	130·0	128·9	1·3	117·9
Iron and steel products	116·4	118·7	117·6	116·4	115·5	116·3	15·1	112·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	123·5	121·7	122·7	125·0	126·7	125·8	1·6	120·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	121·8	125·4	128·8	127·6	125·2	124·2	1·3	121·5
Agricultural implements	100·9	140·1	97·4	98·4	103·4	111·6	1·0	101·7
Land vehicles	116·5	120·7	117·9	115·0	109·1	108·8	6·6	110·3
Automobiles and parts	160·3	179·9	171·0	158·6	132·3	122·7	1·7	140·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	124·1	116·4	107·1	101·9	103·0	108·7	0·4	108·0
Heating appliances	115·4	114·6	121·4	123·1	124·9	122·9	0·5	111·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	143·5	151·5	145·6	144·6	150·2	154·5	1·0	139·5
Foundry and machine shop products	117·6	118·6	121·7	119·5	120·4	121·3	0·6	111·4
Other iron and steel products	112·5	112·2	114·4	114·5	117·6	117·5	2·1	109·8
Non-ferrous metal products	122·0	123·2	124·1	122·3	123·6	126·1	1·9	119·7
Mineral products	125·8	133·5	135·0	135·4	133·7	131·5	1·3	120·5
Miscellaneous	109·5	115·8	108·6	109·6	111·9	109·1	0·4	104·7
Logging	69·5	68·6	75·0	98·5	139·3	178·1	4·5	114·5
Mining	113·1	114·9	115·7	117·1	121·2	121·0	5·3	114·4
Coal	98·7	101·8	102·9	103·1	110·6	113·4	2·9	106·4
Metallic ores	125·9	129·6	131·4	134·2	135·0	130·2	1·5	116·6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	137·4	140·3	138·5	141·8	138·8	134·4	0·9	123·8
Communications	108·7	111·2	114·8	115·1	114·1	114·7	2·8	108·2
Telegraphs	116·1	121·2	125·1	126·4	124·5	122·8	0·6	112·5
Telephones	106·8	108·5	112·1	112·1	111·4	112·6	2·2	107·0
Transportation	109·2	110·8	111·5	111·8	113·4	112·2	12·9	105·9
Street railways and cartage	114·5	114·8	117·7	118·3	121·5	118·2	2·4	111·7
Steam railways	110·0	111·7	110·8	111·5	112·6	111·0	8·9	106·3
Shipping and stevedoring	98·0	100·0	107·0	104·5	106·9	111·0	1·6	96·4
Construction and maintenance	154·3	167·7	158·7	147·3	137·4	113·2	10·6	118·8
Building	120·5	131·9	137·7	138·2	136·0	125·0	4·8	112·0
Highway	222·3	251·9	243·7	212·7	166·2	111·8	1·7	137·1
Railway	159·8	168·8	145·6	130·5	127·4	102·5	4·1	116·7
Services	130·8	132·8	132·5	127·7	120·8	117·2	1·8	118·1
Hotels and restaurants	133·5	136·8	137·5	125·8	114·9	112·9	0·9	114·8
Professional	119·2	120·5	121·9	119·5	121·5	116·1	0·2	117·7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	129·5	130·6	128·3	133·2	129·5	124·2	0·7	122·9
Trade	115·3	116·3	116·0	120·1	121·3	127·4	8·4	116·1
Retail	117·8	118·6	118·3	122·4	124·8	133·7	6·0	119·3
Wholesale	110·8	111·1	111·0	115·1	113·8	113·8	2·4	109·4
All industries	117·7	119·3	119·1	118·8	118·9	116·7	100·0	111·6

paper, textiles and iron and steel plants being most noteworthy. Logging, mining, transportation, communications, services and trade were much busier during the greater part of 1929 than in 1928, while slight gains were shown in construction. The improvement in logging is important, as this and the lumbering group have been quiet in recent years.

Index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1926 in Table I.

Employment by Cities

Employment in the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made showed improvement during 1929 as compared with 1928 and previous years of the record. Windsor

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1929—Continued

(NOTE:—Average calendar year, 1926 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.)

Industries	Jan. 1, 1929	Feb. 1, 1929	Mar. 1, 1929	Apr. 1, 1929	May 1, 1929	June 1, 1929	Relative weight, June 1, 1929
Manufacturing	107·3	112·8	115·7	116·5	119·8	121·2	55·0
Animal products—edible	109·8	105·1	104·7	106·7	110·0	119·5	1·8
Fur and products	80·5	80·0	84·8	94·8	100·3	102·5	0·2
Leather and products	85·8	92·3	93·3	91·9	91·4	91·0	1·5
Lumber and products	84·2	87·6	95·0	95·3	107·9	120·7	5·9
Rough and dressed lumber	70·6	71·0	81·1	81·9	100·8	119·6	3·7
Furniture	112·9	121·9	123·8	120·2	123·5	123·7	1·0
Other lumber products	103·3	111·6	115·5	117·3	117·8	121·6	1·2
Musical instruments	110·4	102·5	103·3	93·2	97·8	96·5	0·3
Plant products—edible	98·1	97·2	100·2	101·6	101·6	104·8	3·0
Pulp and paper products	106·1	109·6	108·0	108·3	109·8	111·8	6·4
Pulp and paper	100·1	104·7	103·2	104·4	105·6	108·7	3·1
Paper products	107·2	110·4	109·7	110·3	111·2	111·4	0·8
Printing and publishing	114·6	116·3	114·3	113·3	115·0	116·0	2·5
Rubber products	142·2	138·9	138·5	133·3	139·7	143·6	1·7
Textile products	102·4	107·5	110·1	110·5	110·3	108·8	7·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	106·9	109·1	110·6	108·4	108·7	107·0	2·9
Hosiery and knit goods	109·4	110·7	111·5	112·6	115·6	114·0	1·6
Garments and personal furnishings	93·0	102·3	108·5	111·0	108·4	107·2	2·4
Other textile products	100·2	109·4	110·3	112·1	111·0	109·4	1·0
Plant products, n.e.s.	113·5	127·3	121·9	121·2	124·0	125·2	1·5
Tobacco	96·1	120·3	111·4	108·9	113·2	112·8	0·8
Distilled and malt liquors	141·0	138·3	138·6	140·2	141·6	145·1	0·7
Wood distillates and extracts	153·5	151·0	152·9	170·2	176·8	186·5	0·1
Chemicals and allied products	110·2	112·8	112·9	118·9	118·9	117·6	0·7
Clay, glass and stone products	108·3	109·6	107·7	114·4	125·1	131·3	1·2
Electric current	114·1	115·6	116·5	117·0	121·9	132·3	1·5
Electrical apparatus	128·7	130·3	130·4	134·0	136·0	139·0	1·3
Iron and steel products	114·9	126·5	132·1	134·2	137·6	133·2	16·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	117·6	134·7	141·4	139·6	145·9	143·9	1·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	117·4	127·1	127·1	128·0	133·9	133·3	1·3
Agricultural implements	106·8	121·1	125·3	124·0	126·2	124·9	1·0
Land vehicles	113·3	126·9	134·8	138·7	140·0	131·5	7·5
Automobiles and parts	130·1	177·7	194·9	209·0	215·2	182·9	4·5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	112·8	105·2	112·8	122·2	136·7	135·2	0·5
Heating appliances	120·7	118·5	132·1	132·1	133·6	137·9	0·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	150·4	117·6	173·2	169·7	174·6	178·2	1·1
Foundry and machine shop products	120·2	132·0	134·6	137·0	138·9	137·2	0·7
Other iron and steel products	106·8	111·6	111·9	114·1	118·8	117·4	2·0
Non-ferrous metal products	121·7	128·0	135·3	131·7	134·3	136·5	2·0
Mineral products	122·9	126·1	126·3	128·0	133·7	136·7	1·2
Miscellaneous	105·4	108·9	112·1	112·0	112·5	113·2	0·4
Logging	171·0	178·3	167·8	83·1	75·8	92·7	2·2
Mining	116·2	117·8	115·9	112·9	115·6	115·8	4·8
Coal	111·1	113·7	111·6	103·3	101·5	99·3	2·4
Metallic ores	126·6	128·3	125·6	129·3	132·2	138·4	1·5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	118·0	115·4	115·8	121·9	142·1	140·9	0·9
Communications	112·6	110·9	112·0	113·5	117·3	120·9	2·8
Telegraphs	117·8	108·1	109·4	114·2	118·6	126·8	0·6
Telephones	111·2	111·7	112·7	113·3	116·9	119·3	2·2
Transportation	102·6	101·6	99·8	101·8	108·1	113·9	12·4
Street railways and cartage	113·4	114·4	112·3	113·3	119·6	125·1	2·3
Steam railways	103·5	102·6	101·3	102·7	106·0	109·9	8·4
Shipping and stevedoring	83·4	78·6	74·4	81·0	104·7	120·3	1·7
Construction and maintenance	87·4	79·3	80·0	85·4	112·0	144·6	12·8
Building	96·6	93·0	94·3	102·5	114·3	134·7	4·9
Highway	70·4	43·0	40·7	38·2	77·9	144·3	2·1
Railway	85·0	79·9	81·4	87·3	123·2	154·2	5·8
Services	118·0	117·3	118·4	121·1	121·6	131·1	2·1
Hotels and restaurants	114·9	113·2	113·7	115·6	113·8	131·9	1·2
Professional	113·6	118·5	122·5	124·5	126·3	122·5	0·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	124·0	123·4	124·5	128·9	133·5	132·5	0·7
Trade	128·5	119·7	117·8	122·5	124·0	126·0	7·9
Retail	136·8	124·5	121·9	127·9	128·8	130·8	5·6
Wholesale	110·4	109·4	109·0	110·8	113·7	115·4	2·3
All industries	109·1	110·5	111·4	110·4	116·2	122·2	100·0

and the adjacent Border Cities, Hamilton and Quebec City reported higher index numbers of employment than was the case elsewhere, while Hamilton, the Border Cities and Toronto showed the greatest gains over the preceding year.

Montreal.—The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,184 persons, as compared with an average of 125,545 on the payrolls of the employers reporting in 1928; the mean index, at 115·3, was over seven points higher than that for the preceding year. Almost uninterrupted increases were indicated from early in January until November, followed by the customary contraction on December 1. Manufacturing as a whole reported

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1929—Concluded

NOTE.—Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries	July 1, 1929	Aug. 1, 1929	Sept. 1, 1929	Oct. 1, 1929	Nov. 1, 1929	Dec. 1, 1929	Relative Weight, Dec. 1, 1929	Average, Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1929
Manufacturing	120·3	121·6	119·8	120·2	117·2	112·8	52·1	117·1
Animal products—edible	122·3	123·6	121·0	117·1	115·2	110·1	1·8	113·8
Fur products	104·0	99·0	104·3	103·1	102·5	90·2	0·2	95·5
Leather and products	92·8	94·4	96·4	97·7	95·5	94·3	1·6	93·1
Lumber and products	122·7	124·5	120·7	116·6	106·1	93·6	4·6	106·2
Rough and dressed lumber	122·6	125·8	122·0	114·7	97·1	79·6	2·5	98·9
Furniture	123·4	126·2	121·7	125·4	128·1	124·3	1·0	122·9
Other lumber products	122·3	119·0	115·6	115·8	116·6	112·0	1·1	115·7
Muscial instruments	99·9	99·5	99·4	101·8	102·8	100·0	0·3	100·6
Plant products—edible	112·3	118·4	123·4	134·8	122·7	115·8	3·1	110·9
Pulp and paper products	113·0	115·1	113·1	114·2	114·1	113·4	6·5	111·4
Pulp and paper	110·5	113·2	110·9	111·9	110·2	108·4	3·1	107·7
Paper products	113·3	113·7	115·3	116·8	116·6	115·3	0·8	112·6
Printing and publishing	116·1	118·1	115·3	116·3	118·6	119·6	2·6	116·1
Rubber products	143·4	145·2	140·6	137·2	136·3	135·0	1·7	139·5
Textile products	105·8	105·7	104·8	106·9	107·4	105·8	8·0	107·2
Thread, yarn and cloth	104·1	104·4	100·6	102·2	105·5	104·9	2·9	106·0
Hosiery and knit goods	113·3	107·2	113·1	115·4	117·1	117·2	1·7	113·1
Garments and personal furnishings	103·5	105·1	105·7	107·6	104·5	101·6	2·5	104·9
Other textile products	104·6	108·4	100·9	105·1	104·6	101·1	0·9	106·4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125·6	128·1	120·0	128·2	130·0	130·3	1·6	124·6
Tobacco	111·8	115·4	103·3	115·5	118·7	119·7	0·9	112·3
Distilled and malt liquors	147·0	148·0	146·1	148·2	147·7	147·0	0·7	144·1
Wood Distillates and extracts	183·8	171·4	160·8	177·3	186·3	189·4	0·1	171·7
Chemicals and allied products	118·7	117·9	120·6	120·6	122·3	122·6	0·8	117·8
Clay, glass and stone products	137·8	141·2	139·9	136·7	133·8	129·1	1·2	126·2
Electric current	137·0	139·4	136·8	138·9	132·1	129·7	1·5	127·6
Electrical apparatus	142·7	146·1	154·7	158·2	164·1	161·7	1·6	143·8
Iron and steel products	126·8	126·3	122·3	120·9	117·1	110·9	13·8	125·2
Cruse, rolled and forged products	136·3	138·1	133·3	132·6	129·0	118·0	1·4	134·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	132·1	136·5	131·9	132·5	133·2	131·3	1·3	130·4
Agricultural implements	127·8	125·9	108·3	103·0	96·8	96·7	0·8	115·6
Land vehicles	119·9	117·6	114·6	112·8	106·2	98·4	5·7	121·2
Automobiles and parts	145·3	130·3	129·1	126·8	115·2	94·0	1·3	154·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	142·7	149·4	142·1	146·2	133·7	124·8	0·5	130·3
Heating appliances	133·6	132·7	130·8	138·0	139·4	133·5	0·5	131·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	178·4	182·6	181·3	175·3	185·2	174·3	1·0	174·2
Foundry and machine shop products	127·6	123·8	128·3	123·0	115·4	116·0	0·6	127·8
Other iron and steel products	117·0	117·2	114·2	113·7	114·6	111·4	2·0	114·1
Non-ferrous metal products	134·8	136·7	133·6	132·9	135·7	132·7	1·9	132·8
Mineral products	141·7	147·8	148·8	149·1	149·4	148·4	1·4	138·2
Miscellaneous	113·4	113·0	118·4	116·6	113·7	110·7	0·4	112·5
Logging	80·1	74·0	83·6	117·1	173·3	212·3	5·5	125·8
Mining	119·5	122·1	123·8	126·6	128·0	127·2	5·5	120·1
Coal	102·9	104·2	105·9	110·0	112·0	112·7	2·9	107·4
Metallic ores	140·3	145·1	147·2	149·7	152·7	154·8	1·7	139·2
Non-metallic mineral (other than coal)	148·2	151·8	153·2	151·6	149·7	136·9	0·9	137·1
Communications	123·8	126·0	128·8	128·1	125·8	127·5	2·9	120·6
Telegraphs	130·5	133·7	140·3	135·7	132·5	129·7	0·6	124·8
Telephones	122·0	123·9	125·7	126·0	124·0	127·0	2·3	119·5
Transportation	117·5	117·2	117·2	114·3	113·8	108·4	12·0	109·7
Street railways and cartage	128·7	130·5	134·3	132·9	131·7	127·5	2·5	123·6
Steam railways	113·1	113·3	112·2	109·6	108·4	102·2	7·8	107·1
Shipping and stevedoring	126·0	120·8	121·2	113·8	117·4	114·4	1·7	104·7
Construction and maintenance	164·5	186·8	181·3	162·4	153·6	119·0	11·1	129·7
Building	148·8	170·2	174·8	169·7	173·7	150·8	5·7	135·3
Highway	213·3	298·2	293·5	240·7	214·8	125·7	2·2	150·1
Railway	160·4	153·8	137·7	119·7	106·0	84·3	3·2	114·4
Services	145·4	146·6	146·6	141·0	131·6	125·3	2·0	130·3
Hotels and restaurants	154·8	159·3	158·3	149·4	132·4	123·8	1·1	131·8
Professional	126·6	122·6	124·5	118·4	119·8	117·1	0·2	121·4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	135·1	132·9	133·2	133·9	134·1	130·7	0·7	130·6
Trade	127·7	126·1	127·8	128·2	130·7	135·4	8·9	126·2
Retail	132·8	129·4	130·1	130·6	134·6	143·2	6·5	131·0
Wholesale	116·8	118·7	122·7	122·9	121·8	117·7	2·4	115·8
All Industries	124·7	127·8	126·8	125·6	124·6	119·1	100·0	119·0

marked gains, especially in vegetable food, printing and publishing, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and iron and steel plants: on the other hand, textile factories registered a lower average of employment. Communications and trade generally showed a much better situation than in 1928 or any other year of the record; in transportation and construction the index numbers averaged practically the same as in 1928, but were higher than in previous years for which data are available.

Quebec.—Considerable fluctuations were indicated in Quebec, but the index averaged higher than in earlier years of the record. From the low point of 112·8 on March 1, it rose to its maximum of 136·5 on September 1, and at the beginning of December was higher than the average for any previous year on record. The staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 11,977 and the index averaged 124·2 in 1929, compared with 11,028 and 119·9, respectively, in 1928. Manufacturing, transportation and construction were more active; within the first-named, general improvement was noted except in the leather industry, which showed a contraction as compared with 1928.

Toronto.—Employment at the beginning of 1929 showed the usual pronounced curtailment, the losses being rather less extensive than in the same period of the preceding year. From February on, however, the trend was almost uninterruptedly upward until October 1, when the index reached its maximum of 126·3, an increase of 11 points since the first of January. Moderate declines were then indicated on November 1 and December 1, but the situation continued better than on the same dates in earlier years of the record. The index for the year averaged 121·3, as against 112·1 during 1928. The number of employees of the co-operating firms during 1929, averaged 123,927, while in the year before the mean was 111,992. Within the manufacturing group, food, iron and steel, textiles, printing and publishing and other plants recorded marked gains. Transportation, construction, communications, services and trade were also decidedly more active during 1929 than in 1928 and earlier years for which statistics have been compiled.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing on the whole reported practically the same volume of employment as in the preceding year, pulp and paper and other plants showing greater activity, while lumber mills were rather slacker. Gains were also shown in construction and trade, those in the former being especially noteworthy. A mean payroll of 12,695 workers was reported by the employers furnishing data, and the index averaged 120·7, as compared with 11,995 employees and an average index of 115·6 in 1928.

Hamilton.—Improvement was noted in Hamilton during the greater part of 1929, the index reaching the maximum so far recorded on August 1, when it stood at 135·8, and averaging 128·4 in the twelve months, as compared with 108·2 in 1928. Manufacturing, generally, was considerably brisker; the electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries maintained a much higher level of employment than in the preceding year, and textiles were also rather busier. Construction and trade were more active, especially pronounced advances being indicated in the former, as a result of an important program of industrial expansion carried on during 1929. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 38,351 persons, while in the preceding year the average was 31,799.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.—The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 153·2 and the recorded payrolls averaged 18,906 workers in 1929, compared with 137·3 and 16,447, respectively, in the preceding year, and 86·2 and 9,654, respectively, in 1927. Activity during the first half of 1929 was considerably greater than in the same months of 1928, but in the succeeding months it was lower, largely owing to curtailment in the automobile group. Employment in this industry was extremely brisk during 1928 and first part of 1929, but as already stated, towards the latter part of the year production declined, as was also the case in automotive plants in the United States. Other branches of manufactures registered expansion, and construction was also busier.

Winnipeg.—The situation in Winnipeg was more favourable in each of the first nine months of 1929 than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, while from September onward, it was not quite so good, mainly as a result of the smaller crop. The mean index of employment for the year was 112·3, compared with 110·1 in 1928. Manufacturing, in practically all branches, was much brisker, but transportation, construction and trade reported a slightly lower level of employment. An average staff of 32,813 was recorded by the firms whose data were received, an increase of over 1,900 as compared with the 1928 mean.

Vancouver.—Conditions in Vancouver were generally better, the index averaging 109·2 as compared with 104·3 in the preceding year, while the paylists covered averaged 28,883 persons as against 26,682 in 1928. An upward

movement was shown in manufactures as a whole during 1929 as compared with the preceding year, in spite of losses in the lumber industry. Communications, transportation, services and trade were decidedly more active, while construction averaged approximately the same.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

Considerable expansion in manufacturing was an important factor in the general improvement registered in 1929, when activity in this division was greater than in any other year since 1920. Statistics were received from some 4,059 manufacturers employing, on the average, 555,280 operatives, as compared with the average of 508,462 reported by the 3,950 establishments reporting in 1928. The index averaged 117·1 per cent of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, and compared satisfactorily with an average of 110·1 in the preceding year. The mean payroll per establishment increased from 129 employees in 1928, to 137 in 1929, as compared with 123 in 1927. Practically all branches of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement, the only exception worthy of note being the leather group, which continued dull. Especially important were the gains in the iron and steel, rubber, lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile groups, which together employ a large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual seasonal heavy losses incidental to the holiday and inventory season will have reduced employment to a considerable extent on January 1, 1930, it may be expected that with the approach of spring the upward trend will be resumed.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in this division during 1928 was better than in any previous year of the record, and this high level was maintained in 1929. Fish-preserving factories and dairies registered marked activity, while meat-packing plants reported smaller staffs. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 18,175 persons, varying between 15,883 on March 1, and 20,433 at the beginning of August. The mean index was 113·8, compared with 111·2 in 1928.

Leather and Products.—Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories, on the whole, afforded less employment than in the preceding year; an average working force of 16,460 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 93·1, as compared with 100·7 in 1928.

Lumber Products.—The seasonal movements always indicated in lumber works caused the usual fluctuations during 1929, when employment was generally brisker than in 1928. Steady gains between February 1, and August 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 41,844 persons at the beginning of January and 63,865 on August 1, averaging 53,870 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1928 mean of 51,185. The average index, standing at 106·2, was several points above the mean for the preceding year; it was also higher than in earlier years of the record. Rough and dressed lumber mills recorded a larger volume of employment than in 1928, and improvement in that comparison was also noted in furniture and other lumber factories.

Musical Instruments.—Activity in musical instrument factories was not quite so pronounced as in 1928, according to statements from some 40 firms whose staffs averaged 3,027. The mean index stood at 100·6 in 1929, as compared with 101·4 in the preceding year. The production of radio apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which has undoubtedly been affected by the marked activity recently prevailing in that line.

Plant Products, Edible.—Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was considerably better in 1929 than in the preceding year. The bakery, biscuit and confectionery industries reported greater activity; canneries afforded much more employment than in 1928, and flour and cereal mills were also busier. An average working force of 31,074 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 26,584 on February 1, and 38,874 at the beginning of October. The mean, general index of 110·9 in 1929 compared favourably with the 1928 average of 103·2.

Pulp and Paper.—Continued development of the pulp and paper industries caused considerable increases, employment in this group being better in 1929 than in any other of the ten years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 66,036 employees and the index 111·4, as compared with 62,052 and 108·8, respectively, in 1928. Activity was maintained last year at a high level in pulp and paper mills; the printing and publishing group showed substantial advances, while no general change took place in paper product factories.

Rubber Products.—Activity did not advance so rapidly during 1929 as in 1928, but nevertheless employment continued in greater

volume than in any other year of the record. The mean index in 1929 was 139·5, compared with 128·7 in the preceding year. Footwear, tire and other rubber factories were active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the plants supplying information averaged 17,697, ranging between 16,895 workers on April 1 and 18,400 at the beginning of August; in 1928, the reported staffs averaged 16,206.

Textile Products.—Employment in the textile industries showed fluctuations which differed from those noted in 1928; considerable improvement was indicated during the first quarter of the year, followed by a lengthy period of inactivity, despite which, the situation was more favourable at the end of the year than at the beginning. The index averaged 107·2, as compared with 105·1 in 1928. An average staff of 81,367 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 555. Practically all branches of this group were busier, the greatest improvement being in thread, yarn and cloth and hosiery and knitting mills.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Statements were compiled from over 140 firms, whose working forces averaged 15,926 persons, varying between 14,315 on January 1, and 16,718 at the beginning of December. The mean index of 124·6 in 1929 was many points higher than in 1928, when it was 109·3. Tobacco factories and breweries were active during the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.—A higher level of employment than in previous years of the record was indicated in this group during 1929, when the index averaged 117·8 as compared with 110·5 in 1928. An average payroll of 7,841 workers was registered by the employers whose statistics were tabulated, as against the 1928 mean of 7,183.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Improvement was reported during six months in 1929, when employment was in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index number averaged 126·2, while in 1928 it was 111·4. The marked activity in building during 1929 is reflected in the personnel of building material factories, 139 of which reported an average working force of 12,585 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 14,122.

Electric Current.—The number employed in electric current works was greater than in any other of the last ten years; the index averaged 127·6, as compared with 118·3 during 1928, the previous high level of the record. The aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 15,389 during 1929, when the average number on the payrolls of the individual firms making returns was 169, as compared with 158 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1929 than in any other period on record, steady improvement having been shown in the first eleven months of last year. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 14,555 workers and the mean index was 143·8, as compared with 11,912 and 117·9, respectively, in 1928.

Iron and Steel Products.—Improvement in the general situation was noted during the first part of 1929, and, despite the succeeding period of curtailment, the index averaged 125.2, or between 12 and 13 points higher than in the preceding year, when employment was in turn, higher than in other years for which data are available. Gains were shown in all branches of the group, those in vehicle factories being particularly noteworthy, in spite of the falling off in automobile production which affected the situation in the latter part of the year. The crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement and structural iron and steel groups also recorded great activity. The aggregate working force of some 660 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1929, averaged 161,126 persons, while in 1928 the mean was 143,013 and in 1927 it was 126,920; the average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 244 workers, or 29 more than in the preceding year, and 46 more than in 1927.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Employment in this division fluctuated considerably during the year under review, but in every month was in greater volume than in the same month of any other year since 1920. The index averaged 132.8 and the reported employees 19,994, compared with 119.7 and 17,705, respectively, in 1928.

Mineral Products.—Employment in non-metallic mineral product plants was much brisker, the index standing at 138.2, as compared with 120.5 in 1928. Statements were received each month from over 80 firms with an average staff of 13,351 persons, as against 11,439 in the preceding year. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.—Fur factories showed a more favourable situation than in the preceding year, and the production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products also increased.

Logging

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly greater activity than in 1928; in fact, the index averaged higher than in any other year for which data are available. The working force of the firms supplying information averaged 32,311 men and the index number 125.8 in 1929; in 1928, the mean index was 114.5 and the average payroll 27,518. As has already been mentioned in other issues, the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, is increasing the difficulty of collecting current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a rather more constant volume of employment was afforded.

Mining

As in 1928, there were losses in employment in mining during the first part of 1929, followed by a series of advances lasting until the beginning of October, when declines were indicated; the gains during this period of expansion resulted in a more favourable situation than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 120.1, compared with 114.4 in 1928. In *coal-mining,* conditions were slightly better than in 1928, employment being generally more active. The mean index was 107.4, as compared with 106.4 in 1928, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 27,666 workers in 1929. In *metallic ores,* the level of employment was decidedly higher, the index, at 139.2, averaging some twelve points more than in 1928, the previous maximum. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,055 during the year under review, compared with 14,312 in the preceding year. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show further important advances. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered greatly increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during a good share of the year. The index averaged 137.1, as against 123.8 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 8,803 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1928 had an average of 7,876. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded considerable activity, in sympathy with that generally prevailing in the construction industries.

Transportation

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of 1929, after which the tendency was almost uninterruptedly favourable until the beginning of September, when the effect of the small crop in the West and of the delay in the movement of grain, was shown in curtailed employment.

However, the activity in the first nine months on steam railways, and throughout the year in local transportation, resulted in a higher level of employment in the twelve months as a whole. The index averaged 109.7, as compared with 105.9 in 1928. The transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 124,462 workers, as compared with 118,759 in 1928. In the *steam railway division,* the index averaged 107.1, or less than one point higher than in 1928; at its peak on August 1, it stood at 113.3, which is the highest point yet reached. An average working force of 84,438 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 83,337 in 1928. *Street railways* and *cartage,* reporting an average payroll of 24,381 persons, were generally much more active, the index averaging 123.6, compared with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in *shipping* and *stevedoring* was also brisker than in 1928, in spite of the grain congestion; the mean index was 104.7, while the reported staffs averaged 15,643, varying between 10,614 persons on March 1, and 10,436 at the beginning of September. In the preceding year, the mean index was 96.4.

Communications

Telegraphs and telephones showed further substantial advances during 1929; the index averaged 120.6, or over twelve points higher than in 1928, the previous high level of this record. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 29,077 employees, of whom some 78 per cent were engaged on telephones. The improvement during 1929 was general throughout the Dominion.

Construction and Maintenance

Very pronounced expansion was indicated by the construction industries in 1929; during the period of most marked activity, from February 1, to August 1, more than 100,000 workers were added to the forces of the co-operating contractors, whose payrolls averaged 122,239 during the 12 months, varying between 72,913 on February 1, and 177,459 at the beginning of August. The general index for this group averaged 129.7 compared with 118.8 in 1928, the previous high level of this record. Building construction gained steadily

from March 1, to September 1, and showed further improvement on November 1, but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean index of 135.3 in 1929 compared favourably with that of 112.0 in the preceding year. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 51,851. As already mentioned in the case of logging, there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger contractors to sublet their contracts by trades to subcontractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undobutedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics. *Road construction* reported many additions to staffs during the summer, when the number employed was higher than in any other year on record; in the Western provinces, the favourable weather conditions and an easy labour market, due to the smaller crop, facilitated work on an extensive program of highway construction and improvement. The payrolls registered averaged 25,328 workers, and ranged between 5,784 on April 1 and 51,867 at the beginning of August. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms. Employment in *railway construction,* (which the working forces covered averaged 45,059 men) did not attain so great a volume as in 1928, but with that exception, was brisker than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 114.4, while in 1928 the mean was 116.7 and in 1927, it was 101.6.

Services

Statements were received monthly from some 200 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 21,196. Gains were noted from January to September, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was very active during 1929, partly as a result of the extensive tourist trade, while improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged 130.3, as against 118.1 in 1928; this was considerably better than in any other year of the record.

Trade

Employment in trade was decidedly more favourable than in previous years of the record, the index number being higher in each month of 1929 than in the corresponding month of any other of the last ten years. Both *retail* and *wholesale trading establishments* shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over the country. With one exception, there was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 83,408 persons and the index 126.2, compared with 73,811 and 116.1, respectively, in 1928. Of these workers over 70 per cent were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, a growing tendency has been in evidence in this group for the larger stores and the chain organizations to absorb small businesses which would not otherwise have been represented in these statistics, but it is also true that a general and healthy growth has characterized trade; this is specially significant as an indication of the increased purchasing power and the greater prosperity of the Canadian consumer.

Tables Showing Employment by Industries

Table III gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1926, while the trend of employment during the years 1926-29 in some 60 industries is shown in Table IV. The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and December 1 of the indicated years.

In connection with the construction of the new Canadian National Railway terminals at Montreal, which are said to constitute the greatest single building program in Canada, Sir Henry Thornton recently informed a delegation from the Building Trades Council that a clause requiring the contractor to pay the current standard wage for the different classes of labour employed would be inserted in all contracts and sub-contracts for the work. This provision is in keeping with the regular practice on the Canadian National Railways, the Fair Wage Clause being incorporated in all construction contracts.

A Royal Commission on the Civil Service was recently appointed in Great Britain, with instructions to inquire into the structure and organization of the Service, with special reference to the standard of remuneration, including the differential rates as between men and women; the machinery existing for the discussion of condition of employment; the question of retirement, especially the position of women who retire on marriage.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1929

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in November was 7,197, their employees numbering 1,038,880 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for November was 1,761, having an aggregate membership of 212,973 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of December, 1929, as Reported by Employers

The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded at the beginning of December was on a larger scale than in most of the last ten years; the small crop, the grain congestion, the shortage of power in British Columbia due to lack of rain, the feeling of caution in business resulting from the stock market depression, and the seasonal reaction from the unusually pronounced industrial activity indicated in recent months, combined to produce a contraction rather greater than the average; but in spite of this, employment was in greater volume than in the early winter of any previous year of the record. The 7,197 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 1,038,880 persons on December 1, compared with 1,086,380 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decline of over four per cent, the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 119·1, compared with 124·6 on November 1, 1929, and with 116·7, 108·1, 102·3, 96·5, 91·9, 96·9, 96·3 and 88·3 on December 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most noteworthy losses were again indicated in construction and manufacturing, while very pronounced improvement was reported in logging and trade.

Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, as is customary at the time of year.

Maritime Provinces.—Large seasonal reductions were noted in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in construction, but also in lumber mills and iron and steel plants, while logging, trade and shipping afforded greater employment. The payrolls of 554 co-operating employers totalled 76,649 workers, as against 84,220 workers on November 1. Smaller losses were reported on the same date in 1928, but the index was then much lower.

Quebec.—There was a falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,665 employers of 299,196 persons, or 11,087 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed declines, those in construction being particularly noteworthy; on the other hand, logging was decidedly busier and important improvement was also shown in trade. Less pronounced decreases were recorded on December 1, 1928, when employment was in smaller volume.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario showed a considerable contraction; 11,914 workers were released from the staffs of the 3,230 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 437,678 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was also shown in the tobacco, telephone and metal mining groups. Transportation, construction and manufacturing, however, reported large losses, and smaller reductions were shown in quarrying, wholesale trade and services. The index

was over three points higher than in the same month in 1928, when curtailment was also reported.

Prairie Provinces.—Further pronounced declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, when 12,518 persons were let out by the 1,015 reporting employers, who had 140,846 on their staffs. Logging, coal-mining, telephones and retail trade were much more active, while construction registered particularly pronounced reductions, and transportation and manufacturing were also slacker. The situation in these provinces has been greatly affected by the small harvest and the tie-up in the movement of grain, resulting in a lower level of employment than at the beginning of December, 1928, although activity was greater than in the early winter of all other years on record.

British Columbia.—Continued losses involving a larger number of workers than those noted on December 1, 1928, were shown in British Columbia, where 732 firms had 84,511 employees, as compared with 88,921 in their last report. Food factories and lumber mills were slacker, as were construction, transportation and logging; on the other hand, trade recorded more activity. The situation continued better than on the same date in any of the last ten years.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The eight centres for which separate tabulations are made showed lessened activity, the losses in Montreal being most noteworthy.

Montreal.—There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 893 co-operating firms, whose staffs declined by 5,622 persons to 144,324 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing and construction reported a considerable falling-off, while retail establishments showed increased employment. Less extensive losses were noted on the same date in 1928, but the situation continued better than in the early winter of 1928, or of any other year since the record for this city was commenced in 1922.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 629 workers being laid off by the 121 employers whose returns were received and who had 12,854 employees on December 1. The largest contractions were in construction and manufacturing. Rather smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1928, when the index was five points lower.

Toronto.—Continued decreases in personnel were reported in Toronto by 953 firms who employed 129,144 persons, as compared with 131,109 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, but manufacturing, construction, services, communications and transportation were slacker. Although gains had been registered on December 1, 1928, the volume of employment was then rather smaller.

Ottawa.—Curtailment was shown in this city, chiefly in manufactures and construction, while communications afforded more employment, largely due to a reorganization of divisional headquarters in the Bell Telephone Co.; 145 employers in Ottawa recorded a combined payroll fo 13,270 workers, as against 13,505 in their last report. Employment was more active than at the beginning of December, 1928, when larger losses had been indicated.

Hamilton.—Declines were reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate staff of 38,650 persons was employed by the 221 firms furnishing data, who had 39,177 employees on their November 1 forces. Construction was busier, but manufactures were decidedly slacker. The index many points higher than on the same date a year ago, when improvement was noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—There was another large reduction in the Border Cities, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 135 employers with 15,393 workers, or 1,436 less than in the preceding month. Rather greater losses were indicated on December 1, 1928, but employment then was at a higher level as the automobile trades had been enjoying a period of very marked activity, which did not continue into the latter part of 1929.

Winnipeg.—Employment decreased in Winnipeg, according to data received from 337 firms employing 34,024 persons. Improvement was reported in trade and communications, while manufacturing, construction and transportation released employees. The index was slightly lower than on the same date in 1928, when practically no change from November had been noted.

Vancouver.—There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 286 employers of 29,524 workers, or 649 less than on November 1. Manufacturing and construction showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. A more extensive reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1928, when the index was lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

A substantial reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,246 of which employed 541,315 operatives, compared with 562,275 on November 1. This decline exceeded that noted at the beginning of December, 1928, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review; on December 1 in all other years of record, it was lower. Iron and steel and lumber factories reported the greatest contractions, while smaller losses were noted in food, textiles and other groups.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were further seasonal declines in fish-canneries (mainly in the Maritime Provinces), and also in dairies. The result was a reduction of 815 in the staffs of the 201 firms making returns, who had 18,214 employees. This decrease involved about the same number of persons as

NOTE.—The "relative weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Dec. 1	88·3	100·4	79·8	91·5	94·9	78·9
1922						
Dec. 1	96·3	103·4	89·5	100·5	100·8	84·8
1923						
Dec. 1	96·9	102·3	93·9	99·5	98·6	86·7
1924						
Dec. 1	91·9	89·0	90·8	94·1	91·1	88·7
1925						
Dec. 1	96·5	93·7	93·9	98·6	96·7	96·7
1926						
Jan. 1	90·7	94·7	86·5	91·9	94·4	89·2
Feb. 1	91·8	95·5	88·3	93·8	90·1	91·9
Mar. 1	92·6	99·6	89·6	95·0	88·0	91·6
April 1	92·5	95·0	91·2	93·7	87·6	96·1
May 1	95·4	94·1	94·4	96·3	91·8	100·7
June 1	102·2	98·7	103·7	101·4	102·8	103·5
July 1	105·0	102·2	107·5	103·3	106·5	104·8
Aug. 1	105·5	106·1	108·2	103·0	105·8	107·2
Sept. 1	106·2	108·5	107·8	104·3	106·2	108·1
Oct. 1	106·5	105·8	107·8	105·1	109·2	105·8
Nov. 1	104·0	97·2	105·4	103·7	106·9	102·9
Dec. 1	102·3	95·5	102·7	103·1	104·7	100·0
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	118·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1929	100·0	7·4	28·8	42·1	13·6	8·1

that recorded on the same date in 1928, when employment was at a slightly higher level.

Leather and Products.—Following the favourable movement indicated during the last few months, employment in this industry showed a loss at the beginning of December, chiefly in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 176 manufacturers, employing 16,675 persons, as compared with 16,897 on November 1. Greater losses had been noted on December 1, 1928, when the index was slightly lower than on the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a smaller scale than at the beginning of December, 1928, took place in saw-mills, while furniture, vehicle and match factories also reported reductions in payrolls. All provinces shared in the downward movement. Data were received from 699 firms in this industry, whose staffs declined from 54,327 workers on November 1,

NOTE.—The "relative weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Dec. 1	95·9	.....	102·7	.....	.....	.....	100·1	78·5
1923								
Dec. 1	94·8	.....	99·7	100·4	93·1	.....	90·3	84·9
1924								
Dec. 1	94·3	99·6	96·6	98·3	81·4	.....	85·5	90·0
1925								
Dec. 1	98·3	95·4	100·4	96·3	93·3	92·9	93·7	95·8
1926								
Jan. 1	89·2	90·9	95·1	93·4	89·5	56·9	91·4	91·6
Feb. 1	89·5	91·6	95·6	92·7	91·5	95·7	91·9	94·7
Mar. 1	90·8	93·3	96·2	90·8	93·1	100·1	92·9	93·2
April 1	94·3	96·0	96·9	92·1	95·1	102·4	92·8	97·5
May 1	97·2	101·5	99·2	97·5	98·9	108·1	94·9	101·1
June 1	104·5	90·3	99·7	105·9	101·1	111·1	99·2	99·7
July 1	105·9	102·7	100·2	107·8	102·7	109·9	100·6	99·8
Aug. 1	106·2	105·4	100·6	105·8	104·0	107·3	101·0	107·2
Sept. 1	106·0	104·6	102·0	105·0	105·6	108·8	104·0	107·5
Oct. 1	105·7	106·3	102·9	106·0	104·9	103·3	107·4	103·6
Nov. 1	104·7	104·3	103·4	103·6	103·6	96·8	106·1	101·6
Dec. 1	101·9	102·3	103·8	99·9	101·7	98·7	107·9	101·4
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1929	13·9	1·2	12·4	1·3	3·7	1·5	3·3	2·8

to 47,839 on December 1. The index was slightly lower than on the same date a year ago.

Plant Products—Edible.—Contractions in the different divisions of the vegetable food group produced a reduction of 2,107 employees in the 368 plants from which returns were received, and which reported a combined working force of 32,679 operatives. Fruit and vegetable canneries released help, owing to the completion of the season's work, and biscuit and confectionery factories were also slacker, while the sugar and syrup and the coffee and spice divisions recorded slight improvement. In the Prairie Provinces, activity increased, but elsewhere curtailment was indicated. The volume of employment on December 1, 1928, was smaller, although the losses then noted were rather less extensive.

NOTE:—The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Dec. 1	88·3	85·8	110·5	102·5	89·2	98·7	69·4	78·0	95·5
1922									
Dec. 1	96·3	94·9	152·9	107·5	87·2	106·5	75·2	79·9	96·2
1923									
Dec. 1	96·9	95·5	148·4	110·8	91·1	105·1	76·7	88·7	96·0
1924									
Dec. 1	91·9	88·7	153·6	103·8	94·0	99·9	71·5	89·5	98·3
1925									
Dec. 1	96·5	95·3	139·2	101·3	96·8	101·4	78·7	90·6	103·1
1926									
Jan. 1	90·7	90·0	129·2	100·9	95·6	95·9	63·4	90·1	101·3
Feb. 1	91·8	93·0	145·5	98·4	95·1	93·4	61·0	90·1	97·4
Mar. 1	92·6	94·9	139·0	93·0	94·7	92·3	65·6	93·0	95·8
April 1	92·5	96·6	79·2	92·5	95·0	93·4	69·8	94·2	95·4
May 1	95·4	98·8	72·7	93·0	99·5	94·9	82·6	95·7	96·3
June 1	102·2	101·6	96·4	96·5	100·4	102·1	114·5	100·9	96·7
July 1	105·0	103·1	80·0	99·8	101·5	102·9	133·0	105·3	97·6
Aug. 1	105·5	103·6	63·2	99·8	102·7	103·0	137·1	111·8	98·2
Sept. 1	106·2	104·8	66·8	101·7	103·2	104·7	133·5	110·4	98·1
Oct. 1	106·5	104·6	82·9	105·0	103·4	107·4	126·9	105·8	101·0
Nov. 1	104·0	102·7	99·6	106·5	102·2	105·2	111·2	99·1	103·9
Dec. 1	102·3	101·5	139·2	109·0	102·2	101·5	91·3	97·9	108·9
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·8	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·7	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·8	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1929	100·0	52·1	5·5	5·5	2·9	12·0	11·1	2·0	8·9

Pulp and Paper.—Statements were received from 535 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls were reduced by 522 persons to 67,934 at the beginning of December. Employment continued brisker than on the same date in any other year of the record. Improvement took place in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper works released some employees. Reductions in personnel were shown in all except the Western Provinces.

Textile Products.—There was a recession in employment in these industries, shared in by practically all divisions. Returns were compiled from 632 manufacturers employing 83,186 workers, or 1,049 less than in the

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=110)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	Dec. 1, 1929	Nov. 1, 1929	Dec. 1, 1928	Dec. 1, 1927	Dec. 1, 1926	Dec. 1. 1925	Dec. 1, 1924
Manufacturing	52·1	112·8	117·2	112·9	104·3	101·5	95·3	88·7
Animal products—edible	1·8	110·1	115·2	112·2	109·6	101·4	96·9	94·2
Fur and products	·2	90·2	102·5	90·8	103·2	103·6	113·3	103·3
Leather and products	1·6	94·3	95·5	93·9	105·8	106·1	97·6	96·5
Lumber and products	4·6	93·6	106·1	95·4	89·5	90·0	86·2	81·7
Rough and dressed lumber	2·5	79·6	97·1	84·9	79·1	83·4	81·1	77·1
Furniture	1·0	124·3	128·1	121·4	114·0	105·2	100·1	92·5
Other lumber products	1·1	112·0	116·6	108·6	103·6	99·3	92·0	34·6
Musical instruments	·3	100·0	102·8	116·4	108·7	112·2	98·6	94·4
Plant products—edible	3·1	115·8	122·7	111·8	107·5	108·0	104·3	102·1
Pulp and paper products	6·5	113·4	114·1	110·0	107·5	103·9	94·5	90·9
Pulp and paper	3·1	108·4	110·2	106·1	106·3	103·8	89·0	83·7
Paper products	·8	115·3	116·6	115·3	112·5	105·1	102·5	97·8
Printing and publishing	2·6	119·6	118·6	113·7	108·0	103·5	99·8	98·7
Rubber products	1·7	135·0	136·3	145·3	121·5	103·4	107·4	83·3
Textile products	8·0	105·8	107·4	108·8	106·5	101·6	97·7	88·8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·9	104·9	105·5	110·6	113·1	102·6	100·2	86·1
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	117·2	117·1	113·5	104·5	103·7	95·8	86·9
Garments and personal furnishings	2·5	101·6	104·5	103·9	99·5	98·4	94·3	90·2
Other textile products	·9	101·1	104·6	107·8	108·6	102·9	101·5	97·6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·6	130·3	130·0	125·6	112·5	105·1	106·5	103·8
Tobacco	·9	119·7	118·7	117·9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	147·0	147·7	137·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	189·4	186·3	159·4	129·7	98·0	105·4	121·9
Chemicals and allied products	·8	122·6	122·3	114·0	105·8	102·7	96·9	95·0
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	129·1	133·8	120·1	105·2	102·7	91·2	82·9
Electric current	1·5	129·7	132·1	123·9	111·4	101·4	99·0	105·0
Electrical apparatus	1·6	161·7	164·1	128·9	112·9	110·8	96·6	99·4
Iron and steel products	13·8	110·9	117·1	116·3	100·6	100·5	92·6	82·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	118·0	129·0	125·8	112·3	104·3	94·6	72·9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	131·3	133·2	124·2	112·4	102·9	93·5	86·1
Agricultural implements	·8	96·7	96·8	111·6	94·2	108·4	81·0	52·7
Land vehicles	5·7	98·4	106·2	108·8	93·9	96·8	93·0	87·1
Automobiles and parts	1·3	94·0	115·2	122·7	85·3	97·2	88·8	77·5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·5	124·8	133·7	108·7	100·6	98·7	103·9	82·2
Heating appliances	·5	133·5	139·4	122·9	111·0	104·3	101·2	95·2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·0	174·3	185·2	154·5	120·3	99·6	80·5	73·6
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	116·0	115·4	121·3	91·7	100·5	94·6	82·9
Other iron and steel products	2·0	111·4	114·6	117·5	104·9	104·8	93·7	84·2
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	132·7	135·7	126·1	114·8	106·3	95·9	78·2
Mineral products	1·4	148·4	149·4	131·5	103·6	100·2	100·1	98·1
Miscellaneous	·4	110·7	113·7	109·1	97·6	103·9	94·1	94·0
Logging	5·5	212·3	173·3	178·1	182·7	139·2	139·2	153·6
Mining	5·5	127·2	128·0	121·0	113·1	109·0	101·3	103·8
Coal	2·9	112·7	112·0	113·4	110·8	109·0	92·4	106·6
Metallic ores	1·7	154·8	152·7	130·2	121·1	104·7	96·6	100·6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·9	136·9	149·7	134·4	108·7	101·6	95·5	88·1
Communications	2·9	127·5	125·8	114·7	104·6	102·2	96·8	94·0
Telegraphs	·6	129·7	132·5	122·8	106·1	104·6	95·5	88·7
Telephones	2·3	127·0	124·0	112·6	104·3	101·6	97·2	96·3
Transportation	12·0	108·4	113·8	112·2	107·1	101·5	101·4	99·9
Street railways and cartage	2·5	127·5	131·7	118·2	106·0	99·5	99·9	101·4
Steam railways	7·8	102·2	108·4	111·0	105·5	103·0	100·2	97·8
Shipping and stevedoring	1·7	114·4	117·4	111·0	116·7	95·6	109·6	109·9
Construction and Maintenance	11·1	119·0	153·6	113·2	99·5	91·3	78·7	71·5
Building	5·7	150·8	173·7	125·0	107·4	104·4	81·5	74·7
Highway	2·2	125·7	214·8	111·8	113·9	83·2	84·8	64·0
Railway	3·2	84·3	106·0	102·5	85·5	83·8	75·8	72·4
Services	2·0	125·3	131·6	117·2	106·9	97·9	90·6	89·5
Hotels and restaurants	1·1	123·8	132·4	112·9	100·6	93·3	88·8	90·5
Professional	·2	117·1	119·8	116·1	107·6	104·6	96·6	90·5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·7	130·7	134·1	124·2	115·9	102·3	91·2	87·8
Trade	8·9	135·4	130·7	127·4	121·2	108·9	103·1	98·3
Retail	6·5	143·2	134·6	133·7	127·0	112·3	104·6	98·1
Wholesale	2·4	117·7	121·8	113·8	110·0	102·9	100·3	98·9
All Industries	100·0	119·1	124·6	116·7	108·1	102·3	96·5	91·9

[1] The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

preceding month. General curtailment was shown, that in Ontario being most noteworthy. There was a small gain at the beginning of December, 1928, when the index was a few points higher.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in tobacco factories was rather more active, while other divisions of this group showed slight declines. An aggregate payroll of 16,718 persons was indicated by the 151 co-operating firms, compared with 16,681 at the beginning of November. Decreases in Quebec were offset by gains in Ontario. General improvement had been shown on the same date in 1928, when the index was, however, several points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further seasonal losses occurred in brick and stone works, while glass plants were busier; 517 persons were released by the 146 co-operating manufacturers, who had 12,989 on their payrolls. Quebec and the Prairie Provinces recorded most of the shrinkage. Although a slightly upward tendency was in evidence on December 1, 1928, the volume of employment then was smaller.

Electric Current.—There was a reduction in employment in electric current plants, 94 of which reported 15,688 employees, or 238 less than in the preceding month. The recessions occurred mainly in Quebec. A larger number of workers was released at the beginning of December, 1928, when the index number was considerably lower.

Electrical Appliances.—Losses in payrolls were noted in electrical apparatus plants, mainly in Ontario; 51 manufacturers employed 16,508 persons, as compared with 16,707 in their last report. Employment on December 1, 1929, was at its maximum for this record at that date.

Iron and Steel Products.—Considerable curtailment was indicated in iron and steel factories, chiefly in the automobile and other vehicle and crude, rolled and forged division. There was a decrease of 7,819 in the staffs of the 684 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 143,137 workers. Employment declined in all provinces. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date in the preceding year, when a small gain had been indicated.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—There was a decline in employment in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 108 employers of 20,150 persons, as compared with 20,595 in the preceding month. A slightly downward movement was noted in all except the Prairie Provinces. The index was much higher than on December 1, 1928, when improvement had been registered.

Logging

Continued, pronounced advances were shown in logging, there being an increase in all provinces except British Columbia, with the largest gains in Quebec and Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 249 logging camps having 56,997 employees, or 11,136 more than in their last report This expansion brought the index number to the highest point so far reached in this record.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mines increased moderately at the beginning of December, 185 persons being added to the payrolls of the 79 reporting operators, who had 29,776 employees. The Prairie Provinces reported most of the improvement. The seasonal gains on the corresponding date in 1928 were larger, but the index number then was practically the same as on December 1, 1929.

Metallic Ores.—For the ninth consecutive month, there was an increase in employment in metallic ore mines; 196 workers were added to the forces of the 78 employers from whom information was received and who had 17,894 persons on their pay lists. Curtailment had been indicated in December, 1928, when the number engaged in the industry was considerably smaller.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.—Continued declines in employment were noted in this industry, in which 71 firms furnished data, showing that they had reduced their staffs by 813 persons to 8,883 on the date under review. All provinces except British Columbia shared in this seasonal slackness. Conditions were better than in the same month of 1928, when the movement was also downward.

Communications

Increased activity was noted on telephones, while employment in the telegraphic division was slightly lower; 400 persons were added to the payrolls of the 167 co-operating companies and branches, which had 30,632 employees on the date under review; the index was decidedly higher than in the early winter of any other year of the record.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in this division was seasonally quiet in all provinces. Data were compiled from 141 firms whose staffs declined from 27,043 on November 1, to 26,140 at the beginning of December. Although this loss was rather more pronounced than that recorded on the same date in 1928, the index continued much higher than in the early winter of that, or of any other year since the record was instituted.

Steam Railways.—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 106 employers reporting 80,663 workers, as compared with 85,481 in the preceding month. The largest decrease was in the Prairie Provinces. The index number was lower than on December 1, 1928; the grain congestion of recent months has resulted in lowered employment in this group.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Seasonal losses were registered in shipping, from which 513 persons were let out by the 75 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 18,065. Improvement in the Maritime Provinces was offset by curtailment in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Gains had been indicated on December 1, 1928, but the index then was a few points lower.

Construction and Maintenance

Buildings.—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month, although it was still at a higher level than in the early winter of previous years of the record, which was commenced in 1920. Statements were compiled from 719 contractors employing 59,164 persons, as compared with 68,125 on November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, although there was a general recession throughout the Dominion.

Highways.—Further important decreases were noted in the staffs of the 252 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 22,518 workers on December 1, as compared with 38,547 in the preceding month. Important declines were registered in all provinces. The number released was much greater than on December 1, 1928, but in spite of this, employment was in greater volume.

Railways.—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline which, however, involved fewer workers than that noted on the same date in 1928, but the index then was much higher than on December 1, 1929. Statistics were received from 45 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs diminished from 41,865 men on November 1, to 33,241 on the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, although there were general losses throughout the country.

Services

Further seasonal reductions were reported by the 230 co-operating firms in this division, who had 21,170 employees, or 1,058 less than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants continued to decrease their labour forces, and laundries were also slacker. Employment was more active than on December 1 in any earlier year of the record.

Trade

Large seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 739 trading establishments with 92,422 employees, or 3,262 more than on November 1. The index, standing at 135·4, was at its maximum for the last ten years; this index was particularly significant as an indication of the anticipated purchasing power of the people during the holiday season.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November 1929

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from our tabulation. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The grain congestion affecting employment for railway workers to a marked degree, to-

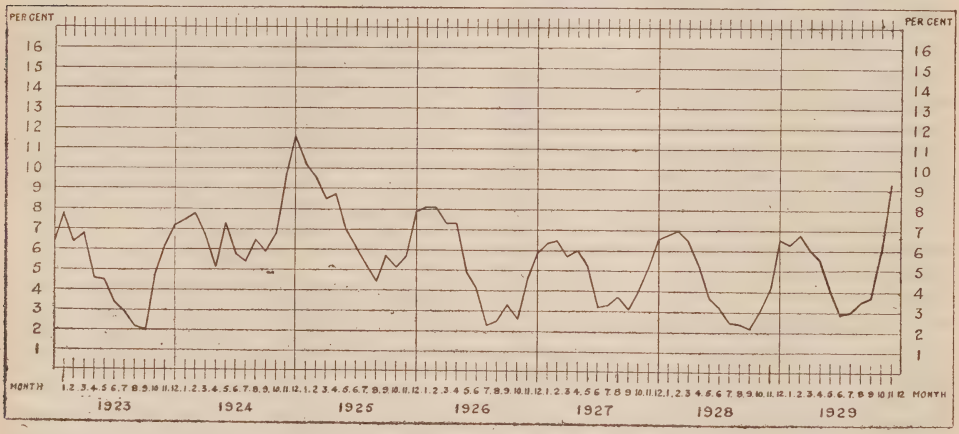
gether with exceptional quietness in the garment trades, particularly in the Province of Quebec, and the customary seasonal curtailment of building and construction activities throughout the country, all combined to make the situation for trade union members at the close of November less favourable than in either the preceding month or November, 1928. Reports for the month under review were tabulated from a total of 1,761 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 212,973 persons, 19,832 of whom or a percentage of 9·3 were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 6·0 per cent of unemployment in October and with 4·2 per cent in November, 1928. All provinces reflected a lower employment level during November than in either the previous month or November, 1928, Quebec unions showing reductions in both comparisons involving the greatest number of workers, attributable chiefly to slackness in the clothing industry of the province. From the Prairie Provinces noteworthy curtailment of activity was indicated when compared with November, 1928, the reduced grain movement during the month under review being largely responsible for the change.

A separate tabulation is made monthly showing the unemployment situation in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During November employment recessions were indicated in all cities used for comparative purposes both when contrasted with the returns for the previous month and November, 1928, the reductions in activity shown in Montreal being, especially heavy, due, as mentioned above, to dullness in the clothing trades. Halifax and Edmonton unions also reported noteworthy declines in available employment in both comparisons, while in Regina the change in comparison with November, 1928, was substantial, though slight variation in conditions only was shown when compared with October.

The chart which accompanies this article indicates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1923, to date. The curve during November continued in the upward trend of the previous month, indicative of a greater unemployment volume, attaining at the close of the month a level considerably above that indicated at the end of November, 1928.

In the manufacturing industries employment showed a further and larger decline dur-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



ing November, chiefly seasonal in character, the 497 unions from which reports were received with 59,977 members reporting 12·8 per cent of inactivity compared with 7·8 per cent in October. Large reductions in the volume of work afforded were shown in comparison with November, 1928, returns when 5·6 per cent of the members reported were idle. The determining factor in the adverse situation reported during November over both the preceding month and November, 1928, was the increased slackness shown in the Quebec garment trades with contributing declines, on a much smaller scale, among general labourers, iron, steel and leather workers. The trend of employment for wood workers was slightly lower than that shown in October, though considerable improvement was manifested over November, 1928, conditions. Among printing tradesmen, pulp and paper makers and textile workers, little change

occurred in all three months used for comparison.

From unions of coal miners 44 reports were tabulated during November embracing a membership of 17,044 persons, 407 of whom or a percentage of 2·4 were unemployed at the end of November compared with 1·9 per cent in October and with ·4 per cent in November, 1928. Employment for both Nova Scotia and Alberta union members eased off slightly from October, while in British Columbia no idle miners were reported in either month. When comparing with the returns for November, 1928, Alberta and Nova Scotia unions reported reductions in the employment volume of about 3 per cent and 2 per cent respectively during the month under review, while in British Columbia all members were reported at work compared with a fractional unemployment percentage in November, 1928.

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N. S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Nov., 1919.....	1·2	1·6	2·8	2·0	2·1	1·2	5·1	17·1	3·6
Nov., 1920.....	2·2	·5	14·7	6·4	4·3	4·1	3·6	24·7	10·2
Nov., 1921.....	6·9	5·7	20·8	6·1	8·5	5·5	5·9	18·0	11·1
Nov., 1922.....	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	6·2
Nov., 1923.....	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	6·2
Nov., 1924.....	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	9·7
Nov., 1925.....	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Nov., 1926.....	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Jan., 1927.....	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Feb., 1927.....	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5
Mar., 1927.....	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
April, 1927.....	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0
May, 1927.....	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	5·2
June, 1927.....	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	3·2
July, 1927.....	1·2	2·3	5·2	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·8	4·0	3·3
Aug., 1927.....	1·5	1·2	5·4	3·1	2·3	·9	3·5	4·7	3·7
Sept., 1927.....	1·4	1·1	4·8	2·2	2·4	2·1	1·4	4·1	3·1
Oct., 1927.....	1·1	·9	5·6	3·2	4·2	1·8	4·4	4·9	3·9
Nov., 1927.....	2·5	1·7	7·8	3·5	5·1	3·4	4·6	8·0	5·2
Dec., 1927.....	4·3	1·5	9·3	5·1	5·4	5·6	3·7	10·5	6·6
Jan., 1928.....	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Feb., 1928.....	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	7·0
Mar., 1928.....	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
April, 1928.....	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
May, 1928.....	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
June, 1928.....	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
July, 1928.....	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·6	4·5	2·8	2·5
Aug., 1928.....	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Sept., 1928.....	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Oct., 1928.....	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Nov., 1928.....	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Dec., 1928.....	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Jan., 1929.....	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Feb., 1929.....	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Mar., 1929.....	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
April, 1929.....	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
May, 1929.....	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
June, 1929.....	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
July, 1929.....	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
Aug., 1929.....	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Sept., 1929.....	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Oct., 1929.....	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Nov., 1929.....	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3

Continued seasonal contractions on a somewhat larger scale were registered by unions in the building and construction trades during November the 223 organizations from which reports were tabulated with 32,462 members showing 16·3 per cent of inactivity compared with 10·4 per cent in October. The decrease in activity in comparison with October occurred chiefly among bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners and employment recessions of minor importance were registered by electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. On the other hand, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters and hod carriers and building labourers reported a more favourable situation than in October. In comparison with the returns for November, 1928, when 9·3 per cent of unemployment was recorded bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners as in the previous comparison reported the most outstanding curtailment of activity, while lesser reductions were shown by plumbers and steamfitters, bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Some improvement in conditions, however, was reported by hod carriers and building labourers and granite and stone cutters.

Employment for unions in the transportation industries showed a slight falling off only when compared with October, though the situation was considerably less favourable than in November, 1928. Reports for the month under review were received from 753 organizations of transportation workers with 73,726 members, 7·0 per cent of whom were unemployed compared with 5·1 per cent in October and with 2·6 per cent in November, 1928. The small wheat yield, and hence the reduced grain movement, in consequence of which activity for steam railway workers was much curtailed, was largely responsible for the adverse situation reflected in the transportation industries as a whole. Among navigation workers who, however, form but a small share of the total membership in the transportation group a somewhat lower level of employment was maintained than in October, though the situation showed considerable improvement over November, 1928. Street and electric railway employees were slightly busier than in

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month.	Fishing.	Lumbering and logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Government.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
November, 1919	20·8	0	1·0	2·8	1·0	1·5	2·2	1·1	·5	·3	2·1	·5	·1	1·3	4·3	1·3	2·7	0	4·5	32·4	1·4	1·4	·1	·1	0	0	0	·2	2·1	·5	3·8	3·6
November, 1920	6·5	0	1·0	2·8	1·8	4·2	2·3	1·8	7·3	38·1	2·1	59·2	0	8·9	9·9	7·8	·5	0	2·5	2·7	3·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	0	·8	3·3	3·1	3·4	10·2
November, 1921	61·6	18·6	8·7	17·7	8·0	3·1	4·0	2·6	11·8	44·0	4·7	59·8	3·1	15·8	4·0	10·1	9·5	35·7	3·5	17·8	4·3	29·0	4·7	·4	·3	·5	0	·5	2·7	5·1	7·2	11·1
November, 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	2·3	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	0	·9	2·2	1·4	6·1	6·2
November, 1923	38·8	3·1	0	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	0	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
November, 1924	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	9·1	3·6	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	8·0	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·3	0	·9	2·9	·9	6·4	4·7
November, 1925	40·0	0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	1·7	·3	·1	0	·3	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
November, 1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	12·1	6·2	4·5	7·3	4·7	15·6	15·1	8·1	1·4	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	1·3	·7	·3	0	·3	3·2	1·3	6·6	6·4
January, 1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·2	6·3	9·5	5·3	3·7	5·5	4·3	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·9	·1	0	·1	2·2	1·5	6·5	6·5
February, 1927	4·1	0	1·3	2·6	8·1	14·2	4·2	2·3	6·2	16·2	5·3	8·0	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	3·6	18·7	2·9	10·6	6·2	3·1	·7	·5	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	6·5
March, 1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·0	·5	5·6	5·7
April, 1927	1·9	0	8·8	7·7	6·2	2·3	2·4	2·4	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	2·8	8·2	1·2	4·4	30·6	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·2	1·2	·5	5·0	5·2
May, 1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	1·8	·6	2·4	5·7	3·7	2·6	2·4	2·7	7·5	4·4	5·3	42·7	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·2	1·2	·5	5·0	5·2
June, 1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	2·4	·6	2·2	5·4	3·7	2·6	2·4	2·7	7·5	4·4	5·3	42·7	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·2	1·2	·5	5·0	5·2
July, 1927	1·5	0	2·9	5·9	5·1	3·0	2·2	3·4	14·8	6·6	2·1	7·1	4·2	6·6	5·1	7·4	44·6	0	3·1	10·0	3·3	10·3	3·4	2·1	·1	·1	0	·2	1·4	·7	5·2	5·3
August, 1927	2·6	0	2·7	4·0	1·8	2·6	1·4	3·1	4·8	1·8	1·3	1·7	4·5	6·6	5·1	7·4	44·6	0	3·1	10·0	3·3	10·3	3·4	2·1	·1	·1	0	·2	1·4	·7	5·2	5·3
September, 1927	3·5	0	2·8	5·0	2·8	3·8	5·5	3·1	11·2	2·0	·8	1·8	7·7	6·6	6·2	1·0	13·0	0	3·1	10·0	3·3	10·3	3·4	2·1	·1	·1	0	·2	1·4	·7	5·2	5·3
October, 1927	19·9	0	2·9	7·2	2·0	3·2	4·8	2·5	22·0	7·7	·3	7·3	19·1	10·9	6·4	6·5	7·4	0	17·1	13·3	3·3	43·5	2·7	·2	·1	·1	0	·2	2·3	·7	6·7	5·2
November, 1927	26·7	0	2·8	9·3	1·3	4·0	6·5	2·8	35·8	8·4	0	8·8	14·8	19·8	7·5	5·9	18·2	1·1	18·7	19·1	3·6	47·4	2·8	1·6	·7	·3	0	·3	2·6	1·6	6·7	6·6
December, 1927	38·8	3·1	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	6·7	5·9	20·5	0	11·5	23·2	4·1	43·4	3·0	1·6	3·7	·5	0	·4	2·9	1·2	7·9	6·8
January, 1928	27·5	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	2·6	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	2·2	20·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	1·2	2·9	·5	0	·4	2·9	1·2	8·0	7·0
February, 1928	27·5	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	2·6	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	2·2	20·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	1·2	2·9	·5	0	·4	2·9	1·2	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	3·2	32·0	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·8	·7	·2	0	·2	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	1·1	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	4·1	10·8	10·8	2·0	14·8	0	1·4	18·8	1·8	11·8	1·5	·6	·1	·1	0	·1	1·2	·5	4·5	5·2
May, 1928	0	3·1	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	1·6	8·2	10·8	2·6	10·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·1	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	4·4	3·1	2·4	·3	1·9	8·0	20·9	·5	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	5·9	1·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·1	1·6	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·4	7·3	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·3	3·6	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·2	·4	·1	·1	0	·1	1·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	·8	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	·5	6·1	1·9	·5	19·6	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	1·9	49·5	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·2	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	4·0	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	0	14·6	11·7	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·2	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·2	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·5	3·6	3·1	4·4	2·7	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·6	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·2	·2	0	·2	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	1·5	2·6	2·5	2·7	2·6	2·5	9·3	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	3·9	2·2	18·6	0	22·2	19·0	4·3	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	·2	3·6	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·3	·2	0	·2	3·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	6·1	14·7	0	16·7	11·5	2·6	19·7	2·3	·6	·3	·2	0	·2	2·6	1·9	4·6	3·9
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·2	·1	0	·1	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·8	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·4	·2	·1	0	·1	2·1	·5	3·6	3·0
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	18·1	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·4	·2	·1	0	·1	2·4	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	3·6	3·7	11·7	5·0	15·1	7·5	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	1·5	·4	·3	0	·3	2·5	0	4·6	4·3
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	1·5	·4	·3	0	·3	2·5	0	4·6	4·3
October, 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·7	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	0	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3

October, but nominal reductions in activity were recorded in comparison with November, 1928. The same percentage of idle members was reported by teamsters and chauffeurs during November as in October, but unemployment showed a slight increase over the corresponding month in 1928.

A separate record is compiled each month of unemployment as affecting longshoremen. During November returns were received from 13 associations of these workers covering a membership of 7,197 persons, 1,628 of whom or 22·6 per cent were without employment contrasted with 15·3 per cent in October and with 16·5 per cent in November, 1928.

Retail clerks were much slacker during November than either the previous month or November, 1928, unemployment among Quebec union members accounting for the change. Returns for November were tabulated from 7 unions of retail clerks with 1,490 members, 10·2 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month compared with percentages of ·1 in October and with ·7 in November, 1928.

Slightly less activity was indicated by civic employees during November both as compared with the preceding month and November, 1928, as shown by the returns received from 65 unions with 7,114 members. Of these 162 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 2·3 contrasted with 1·1 per cent of unemployment at the close of October and with 1·5 per cent in November, 1928.

In the miscellaneous group of trades a moderate increase in the volume of unemployment was apparent during November over the previous month, the 117 unions from which reports were tabulated with 6,394 members showing 6·2 per cent of idleness compared with 4·5 per cent in October. Hotel and restaurant employees reported the most noteworthy reductions in activity when compared with October and among theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen employment eased off slightly. In comparing with the returns for November, 1928, when 6·1 per cent of idleness was registered stationary engineers and firemen reported contractions in employment during the month under review which were practically offset by the improvement shown among hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees and barbers.

Unemployment for fishermen increased to a considerable extent during November when compared with October, though conditions remained much the same as in November, 1928. During the month under review returns were received from 3 unions of these workers with 763 members, 19·7 per cent of whom were idle compared with 2·9 per cent in October and with 19·9 per cent in November, 1928.

Lumber workers and loggers with 4 unions reporting 1,200 members indicated 6·3 per cent of idleness compared with 1·9 per cent in October and with a fully engaged situation in November, 1928.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive and for each month from January, 1927, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1929

A decrease of 22 per cent in the volume of business transacted during the month of November, 1929, as compared with that of the previous month, was reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada. A decline of 5 per cent was also recorded when a comparison was made with the records of November, 1928. In the former instance all industrial divisions showed lessened activity, the largest declines being shown in services, construction and maintenance, logging and farming, while under the second comparison, logging showed a gain, all other groups showing declines.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1927, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined sharply throughout the month, and at the close of the period under review the levels attained were about 9 points lower than those shown at the close of November, 1928. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 67·5 during the first half and 59·0 during the second half of November, 1929, in contrast with ratios of 71·9 and 68·1 during the corresponding periods of 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 65·0 and 56·8 as compared with 67·8 and 65·7, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1928.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Ser-

vice throughout Canada during November, 1929, was 1,080 as compared with 1,427 during the preceding month, and with 1,147 in November a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,708 in comparison with 1,914 in October, 1929, and with 1,637 during November, 1928.

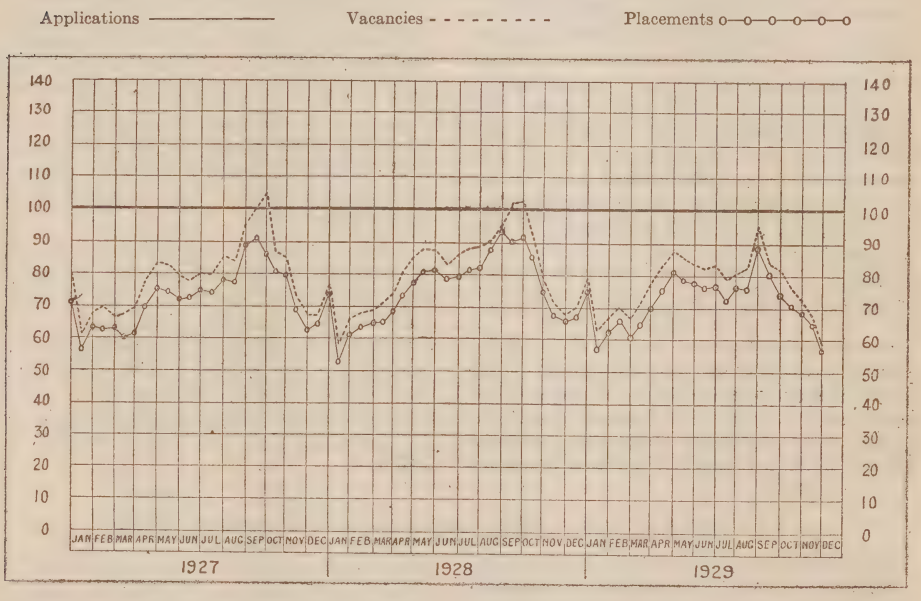
The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during November, 1929, was 1,040 of which 643 were in regular employment and 397 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,336 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,093 daily, consisting of 683 placements in regular and 410 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1929, the offices of the Service referred 27,417 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 25,976 placements. Of these, placements in regular employment were 16,053 of which 12,425 were of men and 3,628 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,923. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 18,394 for men and 8,590 for women, a total of 26,984, while applications for work numbered 42,685 of which 30,079 were from men and 12,606 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (11 months).....	245,789	124,767	370,556

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of 23 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Nova Scotia during November, 1929, when a comparison was made with the preceding month, but a gain of over 11 per cent was recorded when the figures were compared with those of November, 1928. Placements also showed a decrease of more than 26 per cent from October, but an increase of 16 per cent over those of the corresponding month a year ago. Construction and maintenance, services and trade showed gains under the latter comparison, while logging registered the greatest decline. Changes in other groups

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1929

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1928
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**713**	**68**	**772**	**709**	**160**	**510**	**409**	**154**
Halifax	380	43	426	354	64	290	223	47
New Glasgow	174	23	173	196	80	78	90	88
Sydney	159	2	173	159	16	142	96	19
New Brunswick	**773**	**50**	**822**	**792**	**220**	**572**	**401**	**365**
Chatham	93	29	86	103	79	24	76	65
Moncton	310	21	337	319	99	220	55	132
St. John	370	0	399	370	42	328	270	168
Quebec	**2,366**	**239**	**4,246**	**2,584**	**2,169**	**90**	**1,315**	**2,453**
Amos	18	29	28	19	14	0	11	.....
Hull	285	59	595	456	456	0	83	619
Montreal	971	68	2,160	925	746	30	944	1,218
Quebec	542	18	757	547	483	46	122	277
Rouyn	185	42	158	149	138	11	6	.....
Sherbrooke	197	3	314	245	211	2	73	192
Three Rivers	168	20	234	243	121	1	76	147
Ontario	**13,863**	**1,850**	**18,518**	**12,155**	**7,052**	**4,344**	**8,987**	**7,390**
Belleville	182	2	216	178	132	46	104	56
Brantford	322	41	483	362	111	194	493	174
Chatham	182	3	251	191	83	108	115	145
Cobalt	233	45	228	199	196	3	37	113
Fort William	285	0	374	351	263	88	73	297
Guelph	146	61	268	170	61	93	129	45
Hamilton	734	2	1,689	779	316	463	1,480	354
Kingston	552	12	646	555	150	405	165	255
Kitchener	262	170	372	155	111	29	307	140
London	389	45	693	484	266	144	526	283
Niagara Falls	155	9	310	157	89	57	200	124
North Bay	397	54	666	666	617	49	0	415
Oshawa	524	1	570	509	120	389	133	265
Ottawa	638	100	848	680	322	202	509	436
Pembroke	328	106	337	303	266	37	21	221
Peterborough	154	11	201	165	93	57	141	146
Port Arthur	2,382	0	699	681	506	175	31	720
St. Catharines	221	5	512	259	121	138	552	168
St. Thomas	184	6	249	188	85	103	134	107
Sarnia	276	2	289	276	80	196	37	74
Sault Ste. Marie	344	190	529	315	164	149	155	113
Sudbury	333	462	490	477	440	37	4	373
Timmins	1,066	362	325	280	265	15	47	251
Toronto	3,072	153	6,500	3,241	1,855	973	3,102	1,821
Windsor	502	8	773	534	340	194	492	294
Manitoba	**2,901**	**35**	**5,601**	**4,666**	**3,009**	**1,557**	**1,494**	**1,535**
Brandon	168	5	202	156	124	31	61	172
Dauphin	122	1	192	117	59	58	72	64
Winnipeg	2,611	29	5,207	4,393	2,826	1,468	1,361	1,299
Saskatchewan	**1,926**	**48**	**3,541**	**1,884**	**901**	**979**	**2,418**	**1,658**
Estevan	46	0	55	31	24	7	11	48
Moose Jaw	324	9	725	336	127	205	727	383
North Battleford	63	7	108	56	43	13	53	110
Prince Albert	234	19	334	180	123	57	141	119
Regina	502	11	1,386	506	248	258	1,273	541
Saskatoon	430	0	476	451	239	212	95	289
Swift Curernt	129	0	186	129	44	85	57	58
Weyburn	41	2	75	39	20	19	34	56
Yorkton	157	0	196	156	33	123	27	54
Alberta	**2,278**	**40**	**3,880**	**2,285**	**1,488**	**793**	**1,628**	**2,201**
Calgary	564	3	1,616	581	334	247	740	391
Drumheller	143	0	301	133	102	31	109	179
Edmonton	1,102	24	1,388	1,106	822	280	586	1,343
Lethbridge	263	10	365	258	106	152	134	126
Medicine Hat	206	3	210	207	124	83	59	162
British Columbia	**2,164**	**68**	**5,305**	**2,342**	**1,054**	**1,078**	**3,109**	**1,315**
Cranbrook	117	1	234	104	99	5	95	96
Kamloops	67	3	248	70	45	19	87	51
Kelowna	30	1	31	29	27	2	1	.....
Na aimo	154	0	149	105	25	80	89	27
Nelson	119	10	130	108	86	22	19	108
New Westminster	87	2	176	89	40	45	183	31
Penticton	59	5	81	61	20	36	37	33
Prince George	60	0	63	60	60	0	3	206
Prince Rupert	35	0	68	35	18	17	78	51
Revelstcke	30	5	137	29	15	14	43	33
Vancouver	933	37	3,178	1,187	444	548	1,910	492
Vernon	29	0	37	29	26	3	26	.....
Victoria	444	4	773	436	149	287	538	187
All Offices	**26,984**	**2,398**	**42,685**	**27,417**	**16,053**	**9,923**	**19,761**	**17,071**
Men	18,394	1,709	30,079	18,334	12,425	5,713	14,632	13,145
Women	8,590	689	12,606	9,083	3,628	4,210	5,129	3,926

were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 47; construction and maintenance, 82; trade, 89 and services, 388, of which 289 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 98 men and 62 women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of November, 1929, positions offered through New Brunswick offices showed a gain of 4 per cent over the preceding month, but a decline of 15 per cent in comparison with November, 1928. Placements showed practically no change from October, but a loss of 14 per cent over those of November a year ago. All groups except logging, manufacturing and fishing reported declines, the largest being in construction and maintenance, while of the gains registered, that in logging was the highest. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 124; fishing, 33; and services, 562, of which 411 were of household workers. Placements for men in regular work numbered 171 and for women 49.

QUEBEC

There was a decrease of 22 per cent in opportunities for employment offered by Quebec offices during November, 1929, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 6 per cent over the vacancies offered during the corresponding month a year ago. Placements showed losses of nearly 29 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, in the comparison with October, 1929, and with November, 1928. Declines under the latter review were shown in all groups except manufacturing, logging, farming and mining, the largest decrease occurring in construction and maintenance and the highest gain in logging. Changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial groups in which employment was found for over 100 workers included: manufacturing, 120; logging, 1,057; construction and maintenance, 327 and services, 592, of which 385 were household workers. During the month 1,697 men and 472 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Orders listed in employment offices in the Province of Ontario during November, 1929, called for 30 per cent fewer workers than in October, but over 3 per cent more than were recorded during November a year ago. Placements also showed declines of 29 per cent and of nearly 5 per cent in the above comparisons. Declines in placements from November, 1928, the largest of which was recorded in manufacturing, were shown in all groups except logging, which did not register sufficient gain to counteract the losses recorded in other divisions. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 1,510; logging, 2,537; farming, 419; transportation, 507; construction and maintenance, 2,106; trade, 501, and services, 3,727, of which 2,378 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 5,543 men and 1,509 women.

MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Manitoba during November, 1929, were nearly 21 per cent lower than during the preceding month and almost 7 per cent less than in November, 1928. There was also a decline of 21 per cent in the placements for the month under review in comparison with October, but a gain of 41 per cent was shown over those of November a year ago. This increase was almost entirely accounted for by a substantial gain in logging, with minor increases only reported in trade and communication. All other divisions reported decreased activity, that in services being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 92; logging, 2,008; farming, 422; construction and maintenance, 97; trade, 190, and services, 1,706, of which 1,534 were of household workers. Placements in regular work numbered 2,532 for men and 477 for women.

SASKATCHEWAN

The number of positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during November, 1929, was nearly 47 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 28 per cent below that of the corresponding month a year ago. Placements declined almost 32 per cent when compared with October and more than 30 per cent when compared with November, 1928. All groups registered reduced placements from those recorded during the corresponding month a year ago, the most marked declines being in logging, farming and services. Industrial divisions in which the largest number of positions were filled were: transportation, 102; construction and maintenance, 186; trade, 146, and services, 913, of which 614 were of household workers. During the month under review 499 men and 402 women obtained regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during November, 1929, were nearly 35

per cent less than in October and 27 per cent below those of November, 1928. Placements also showed the same decline in comparison with the preceding month, and were about 24 per cent below those of the corresponding month a year ago. Under the latter comparison, transportation and finance were the only groups to show gains and these were nominal only. Logging showed the largest decline, all other groups except those mentioned above showing decreased activity though in a lesser degree. The majority of placements recorded during the month occurred in the following industrial groups:—manufacturing, 137; logging, 144; farming, 525; transportation, 103; construction and maintenance, 339; mining, 94; trade, 85, and services, 834, of which 621 were of household workers, regular employment being found for 1,136 men and 352 women.

British Columbia

British Columbia orders during November, 1929, called for almost 32 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 14 per cent less than in the corresponding month a year ago. Placements were 30 per cent below those of October and more than 12 per cent lower than in November, 1928. In the latter comparison, trade and construction and maintenance showed gains, while logging registered the largest decline. Lesser declines also occurred in manufacturing, farming, mining, transportation and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 248; logging, 367; farming, 71; transportation, 89; construction and maintenance, 279; trade, 190, and services, 857, of which 527 were household workers. During the month 749 men and 305 women secured positions in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 16,053 placements in regular employment, of which 9,325 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,873 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,428 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,445 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices granted 195 certificates for reduced transportation during November, 33 of which were provincial and 162 interprovincial. Of the former, 17 were issued at Quebec City to 14 bushmen and 3 cooks going to points within the same zone, while Montreal granted 16 to bushmen proceeding to employment within its own zone. The movement outside the province originated in Hull, and was entirely of bushmen, 120 of whom travelled to Pembroke, 23 to Sudbury and 19 to Cobalt.

Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate from Ontario centres during November were 1,120 in number, 1,090 of whom went to employment within the province and the remainder to other provinces. Provincially, 1,056 of the transfers were of bush workers, over 700 of whom went to employment within the Timmins zone, and around 200 to Port Arthur and vicinity. A number of offices were instrumental in the transfer of these workers. The Port Arthur zone was also the destination of 2 welders and 1 quarry foreman who were transported from Toronto. In addition, the Toronto office despatched 1 accountant to North Bay and 1 cook and 1 cookee to Kingston. The balance of the provincial transfers included 4 jute workers going from Chatham to Kitchener, 5 carpenters from Cobalt to Sudbury, 1 boilermaker from North Bay to Brantford, 13 rockmen from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, and 5 bricklayers from Windsor to North Bay. For points outside the province, the Pembroke office effected transfers of 15 bushmen to Hull, 10 bridge builders to Three Rivers and 2 construction fitters to Rouyn. The Rouyn zone also received 2 mine carpenters from North Bay. The 1 remaining transfer was of a granite cutter who was conveyed at the special rate from Windsor to Montreal.

Business transacted by Manitoba offices during November involved an issue of 1,348 certificates for reduced transportation, 111 of which were for provincial centres and 1,237 for points in other provinces. Included in the provincial movement from Winnipeg were 3 farm hands, 5 farm generals, 3 domestics, 1 hotel general and 1 dietitian going to Brandon, 1 farm hand and 1 waitress to Dauphin and 67 farm hands, 1 farm general, 3 cooks, 2 bushmen, 1 handyman, 1 fisherman, 1 pipe fitter and 2 hotel workers to employment within the Winnipeg zone. In addition, 18 bushmen journeyed from Dauphin to centres within the same zone. Of the workers transferred outside the province, 1,021 were sent to Port Arthur and surrounding territory, includ-

ing 993 bushmen, 5 teamsters, 4 farm hands, 3 fishermen, 3 cookees, 3 blacksmiths, 6 cooks, 2 hotel employees, 1 handyman and 1 saw filer. All of these secured their certificates for reduced transportation at Winnipeg. From Winnipeg also, 178 bushmen were transported to Timmins, 9 to Sault Ste. Marie and 2 to Sudbury. Saskatchewan centres received 24 workers transferred from Winnipeg, 7 farm hands and 4 farm housekeepers going to the Regina zone, 8 farm hands to Estevan, 2 carpenters to North Battleford, 1 cook and 1 farm hand to Yorkton and 1 waitress to Prince Albert, while to Alberta points Winnipeg despatched 2 farm hands for work in the Drumheller zone and 1 farm domestic to Calgary.

Transfers at the special rate from Saskatchewan centres during November totalled 90, of which 81 were provincial and 9 interprovincial. Travelling within the province from Saskatoon were 16 bushmen and 2 farm hands going to Prince Albert, 4 farm hands and 1 hotel cook within the Saskatoon zone and 1 farm housekeeper to North Battleford, while from Regina 5 bushmen and 1 farm hand went to Prince Albert, 5 farm hands to Regina, 1 teamster to Moose Jaw, 1 housekeeper to Yorkton and 1 farm hand to Estevan. For points within its own zone Prince Albert despatched 36 bushmen. The remaining provincial transfers were from Moose Jaw, from which centre 2 teamsters and 1 baker were conveyed to Prince Albert, 1 farm hand each to the Regina and Saskatoon zones, and 2 farm hands within the Moose Jaw zone. Of the persons transferred outside the province 6 were bushmen for the Port Arthur zone, 3 of whom travelled from Moose Jaw and 3 from Regina. In addition, the Regina office despatched 1 bushman to Dauphin, 1 hotel cook to Calgary and 1 hotel domestic to Toronto.

Offices in Alberta transferred 54 workers at the special reduced rate during November, 49 to employment within the province and 5 to outside centres. Provincially the Edmonton office granted certificates to 1 miner travelling to Drumheller and to 18 bush workers, 5 farm hands, 2 miners, 3 hotel workers, 2 cookees, 2 teamsters, 1 engineer, 1 carpenter, 1 dish washer and 1 fisherman going to employment within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary 2 waitresses and 1 farm hand went to Lethbridge, 1 farm hand and 1 farm domestic to Drumheller, 1 bushman and 1 farm hand to Edmonton, 2 carpenters to Medicine Hat and 3 farm hands within the Calgary zone. The interprovincial movement was of farm labour, Edmonton transferring 2 farm hands to Saskatoon and 1 to North Battleford, and Calgary 1 farm hand and 1 farm domestic to Cranbrook.

Of the 66 special transportation certificates granted by offices in British Columbia, 64 were issued to provincial points and the balance to other provinces. The latter were granted to 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper proceeding from Vancouver to Edmonton. Provincially, the movement from Vancouver comprised the transfer of 13 railroad construction workers to Nelson, 1 cook to Revelstoke, 1 baker to Cranbrook, 1 tractor driver to Penticton, 1 teamster to Kamloops, 1 farm housekeeper to Kelowna, and 11 bush workers, 3 tunnel construction workers and 1 waitress to employment within the Vancouver zone. In addition, from Nelson 13 bush workers and 5 mine workers were conveyed to Cranbrook, while from Prince George 13 bush workers travelled to centres within the same zone.

Workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November, numbered 2,873 and of these 1,965 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 791 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 112 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 5 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During November, 1929

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 61 cities during November was $16,166,385. This was a seasonal decline of $1,897,192 or 10·5 per cent as compared with the October total of $18,063,577, but an increase of $335,549 or 2·1 per cent in the more significant comparison with the November, 1928, figure of $15,830,836. The total for November, 1929, was greater than in the same month of any other year for which statistics for the 61 cities are available, while the cumulative value for the elapsed eleven months of 1929 exceeds by over $17,000,000 that for the same months in 1928, the previous high level of this ten years' record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued more than 900 permits for dwellings estimated to cost nearly $5,000,000 and about 2,500 permits for other buildings estimated at almost $10,500,000. During October, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,200 dwellings and 3,300 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $6,000,000 and $11,000,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with October, that of $969,981 or 11·3 per cent in Ontario being largest. Of the reductions in the remaining provinces, that of $2,119,871 or 38·5 per cent in Quebec was most pronounced.

As compared with November, 1928, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases, that of $1,197,458 or 16 per cent in Ontario being most noteworthy. The greatest decline in this comparison was that of $736,676 or 27·7 per cent in British Columbia.

Of the four largest centres, Montreal recorded a decline in the value of building authorized in November, as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with November of a year ago. In Toronto, there were important gains in both comparisons; Winnipeg reported a decrease as compared with October, 1929, but the total exceeded that for November, 1928, while in Vancouver the aggregate was greater than in the preceding month, but smaller than in November of last year. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Saint John, Chatham, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Prince Rupert and North Vancouver reported higher building authorizations than in either comparison.

Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1929.—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The January-November index numbers of the wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in November	Value of permits issued in first eleven months	Indexes of value of permits issued, first eleven months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1929	16,166,385	220,152,532	196·3	99·5
1928	15,830,836	203,010,555	181·0	98·0
1927	12,857,622	172,858,176	154·1	96·7
1926	9,975,451	144,877,789	129·2	100·2
1925	7,988,765	117,665,590	104·9	103·8
1924	10,212,908	120,119,829	107·1	107·2
1923	8,228,206	126,547,365	112·8	111·7
1922	11,182,030	138,698,005	123·6	108·6
1921	12,192,414	111,257,084	99·2	123·9
1920	5,627,949	112,175,268	100·0	153·4

The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was 8·4 per cent greater than in 1928, the previous high level of the record,

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CITIES

Cities	November, 1929	October, 1929	November, 1928
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Isld.			
Charlottetown	.....	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	487,877	116,507	67,470
*Halifax	460,380	101,857	48,365
New Glasgow	5,050	1,120	4,970
*Sydney	22,447	13,530	14,135
New Brunswick	246,622	131,192	82,245
Fredericton	.....	.....	Nil
*Moncton	34,923	46,390	66,360
*Saint John	211,699	84,802	15,885
Quebec	3,380,824	5,500,695	4,090,950
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	2,966,152	3,987,536	3,006,272
*Quebec	249,412	644,374	270,895
Shawinigan Falls	21,100	200,060	242,075
*Sherbrooke	30,850	57,600	95,683
*Three Rivers	36,260	260,225	92,625
*Westmount	77,050	350,900	383,400
Ontario	8,688,304	7,718,323	7,490,846
Belleville	48,075	129,400	23,093
*Brantford	4,342	26,554	26,413
Chatham	55,550	40,615	41,600
*Fort William	10,460	65,900	23,850
Galt	28,802	180,030	56,685
*Guelph	40,505	81,145	2,770
*Hamilton	486,470	381,600	381,550
*Kingston	41,390	332,814	132,920
*Kitchener	54,553	141,715	26,459
*London	144,550	329,145	331,370
Niagara Falls	78,990	62,400	43,205
Oshawa	34,425	429,485	78,225
*Ottawa	114,665	326,925	245,915
Owen Sound	3,000	10,100	11,600
*Peterborough	14,000	43,475	29,360
*Port Arthur	10,455	29,343	250,469
*Stratford	5,875	10,764	14,007
*St. Catharines	79,825	163,757	141,947
*St. Thomas	1,435	3,265	231,114
Sarnia	39,620	67,963	48,352
Sault Ste. Marie	13,980	40,666	61,095
*Toronto	6,312,638	2,927,263	3,766,443
York and East York townships	576,129	1,094,635	874,373
Welland	1,605	6,590	550
*Windsor	172,530	178,645	224,295
East Windsor	13,215	36,698	49,750
Riverside	2,600	11,650	20,250
Sandwich	53,850	347,500	50,350
Walkerville	28,000	175,000	292,000
Woodstock	16,752	43,281	10,836
Manitoba	622,984	668,997	375,075
*Brandon	34,304	5,682	12,700
St. Boniface	28,480	58,415	59,725
*Winnipeg	560,200	604,900	302,650
Saskatchewan	417,608	1,402,810	390,746
*Moose Jaw	192,055	133,022	27,400
*Regina	150,878	749,263	189,221
*Saskatoon	74,675	520,525	174,125
Alberta	400,363	1,228,442	675,025
*Calgary	215,803	529,612	378,709
*Edmonton	176,420	616,995	224,221
Lethbridge	6,650	48,295	57,220
Medicine Hat	1,490	33,540	14,875
British Columbia	1,921,803	1,296,611	2,658,479
Kamloops	13,650	13,040	25,200
Nanaimo	3,910	7,275	5,500
*New Westminster	107,650	54,300	182,820
Prince Rupert	7,442	2,955	6,355
*Vancouver[1]	1,679,041	1,087,816	2,375,140
North Vancouver	24,705	5,490	18,780
*Victoria	85,405	125,735	44,684
Total—61 cities	16,166,385	18,063,577	15,830,836
*Total—35 cities	15,059,297	14,891,639	13,339,532

[1] Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, formerly given separately.

while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continue lower than in most of the years since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in October and November, 1929, and November, 1928. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during November is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review,* published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the December issue relates to the situation existing in October, 1929. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for October and previous months taken from the December, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist,* the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

Great Britain

There was a further increase in unemployment during November, due largely to seasonal causes. The greater part of the increase occurred in the building industry, public works contracting, brick, tile, artificial stone and cement manufacture, mining industries other than coal mining and slate quarrying, constructional engineering, the clothing trades, road transport, shipping, and dock and harbour services. There was also some decline in employment in the pottery, iron and steel, coton, silk and artificial silk, jute, lace, and rubber industries. There was, however, some improvement in coal mining, coke oven and by-product works, glass bottle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the motor vehicle industry.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at November 25, 1929, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 11·0 per cent, as compared with 10·4 at October 21, 1929, and with 12·1 at November 26, 1928. For males alone the percentage at November 25, 1929, was 12·1, and for females, 7·9 at October 21, 1929, the percentages were 11·5 and 7·5. The percentage wholly unemployed at November 25, 1929, was 8·8, as compared with 8·2 at October 21. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at November 25, 1929, was approximately 1,323,000, of whom 1,018,000 were men and 241,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At October 28, 1929, it was 1,270,000, of whom 978,000 were men and 225,000 were women; and at November 26, 1928, it was 1,439,000, of whom 1,131,000 were men and 235,000 were women.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 1·2 per cent in October, 1929, as compared with September, and pay-roll totals increased 0·4 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of August and September, 1929, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of September. The number of employees in Class I railroads as at September 15 totalled 1,730,840, representing a decrease of 0·7 per cent since August 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire

month of September was $239,975,829, representing a decrease over the previous month of 4·8 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 1 per cent in October as compared with September, and pay-roll totals decreased 0·3 per cent.

October usually shows a small increase in employment, but in 1929 decreases of over 10 per cent and of 7 per cent in the automobile and the automobile-tire industries, respectively, more than overcame the small net increase in the 52 remaining industries. Pay-roll totals usually show a greater increase in October than employment, this increase being largely a recovery from the effect of Labour Day closing in September, the decrease in October, 1929, in pay-rolls totals was therefore considerably less than the decrease in employment.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for October, 1929, is 98·3 as compared with 99·3 for September, 1929, and 95·9 for October, 1928; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for October, 1929, is 102·3, as compared with 102·6 for September, 1929, and 99 for October, 1928. The monthly average, 1926, equals 100.

Increased employment in October as compared with September was shown in the food, chemical, textile, tobacco, paper, and non-ferrous metal group of industries. The vehicle group showed a decrease of 5·2 per cent, while the remaining 5 groups showed decreases ranging from 2·0 per cent in the lumber group to 0·2 per cent in the leather group.

The cotton goods industry gained 0·8 per cent in employment in October, the iron and steel industry decreased 2·5 per cent, foundries decreased 0·9 per cent, petroleum refining gained 0·4 per cent, and glass, cigars, and shipbuilding also reported small gains; the electric machinery industry fell off 0·6 per cent in October thereby ending a series of monthly increases which began in July, 1928.

Employment in rayon plants increased 2·9 per cent in October, and radio plants gained 7·8 per cent.

The October-September comparison is based upon reports from 12,762 establishments (exclusive of rayon and radio establishments) in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments had in October 3,524,647 employees whose earnings in one week were $97,472,746.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist,* the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; 11 per cent.

BUILDING PERMITS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1928

THE United States Department of Labour recently published in its Miscellaneous Series Bulletin No. 500 on "Building Permits in the Principal Cities of the United States in 1928." In the 310 cities for which reports were received for the year permits were issued for 385,429 buildings. Of this number, 181,989 buildings, or 47·2 per cent, were for residential purposes and 203,440, or 52·8 per cent, for non-residential use. The total estimated expenditure for new buildings in these 310 cities was $3,098,940,040 of which $1,913,720,710 or 61·8 per cent, was for residential buildings and $1,185,219,330, or 38·2 per cent, for non-residential buildings.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics has been collecting figures concerning building permits issued for every year since 1920, and in each of these years up to 1928, 1-family dwellings accounted for the greatest expenditure of any kind of buildings. In 1928, however, the permits issued for multi-family dwellings (apartment houses) show a larger estimated expenditure than those issued for 1-family dwellings. The estimated cost of the apartment houses for which permits were issued in these 310 cities during 1928 was $776,520,458, or 25·1 per cent of the expenditure for all new buildings, as compared with $715,317,535 or 23·1 per cent, for 1-family dwellings.

There were 164,268 families accommodated in the new 1-family dwellings for which permits were issued in 1927 in these 302 cities. This is 39·2 per cent of the total number of families provided for during that year. In 1928, 1-family dwellings provided for 143,889 families, which was 36·1 per cent of the total number of families supplied with new dwell-

ing places. In contrast, the number of families provided for in apartment houses increased from 179,177 in 1927 to 190,282 in 1928. In 1927, 42·8 per cent of the total number of family dwelling places for which permits were issued were in apartment houses, while in 1928 this percentage had risen to 47.8. The percentage of families supplied with residences in new 2-family dwellings decreased from 12 in 1927 to 10 in 1928.

In the non-residential group, office buildings accounted for the largest expenditure of money, $256,101,159 being expended for this class of structure. Stores and warehouses rated next in expenditures in this group, followed by factories, and schools and libraries in order. Private garages which comprise 40·6 per cent of the number of new buildings account for only 1·8 per cent of the cost.

In the 310 cities which reported for 1928 permits were issued for 279,020 repairs to old buildings. The cost of these repairs was estimated at $324,644,421. In 1927 permits were issued for 288,824 repairs at an estimated cost of $353,398,271.

The total estimated expenditure for the 664,449 building operations (including new buildings and repairs to old buildings) for which permits were issued in 1928, was $3,423,584,461. In 1927 permits were issued for 729,685 building operations at an estimated expenditure of $3,593,839,405.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT

Order in Council Governing Licences in the Prairie Provinces and N.W. Territories

AN Order in Council was adopted on December 3, 1929, providing for the insertion in the regulations governing licences for water-power rights in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Northwest Territories of conditions for the protection of the labour employed in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of these works. The conditions in question are similar in terms to those which apply to contracts for the construction of Dominion public buildings and other works.

An Order in Council was adopted on September 10, 1928, (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 117), declaring that all licences for Dominion water-power rights in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories should be deemed to be executed on the condition that the licensee or his representative should pay wages not less than those generally accepted as current for similar services for similar undertakings in the locality, and maintain conditions of labour not less favourable than those prevailing in similar undertakings in the locality. This last mentioned clause is now rescinded in favour of more comprehensive conditions on lines similar to those which apply on Dominion works of construction.

The new conditions require the payment of the rates of wages generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the licence for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of contract in which the workers are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates. The hours of work are to be those customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for some other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. Authority is given to the Minister of Labour to determine for the purposes of the licence what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours.

The fair wages clause of the water-power regulations, and any decision of the Minister of Labour made thereunder, are to be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where work is being executed. Proper books and records are to be kept showing the names, trades and addresses of the workmen employed and the wages paid to each. These records are to be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government.

A condition is inserted to the effect that the contractors and subcontractors are to be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the licence and that the licencee shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all the contract conditions.

Preference is to be given to the employment of Canadian labour in all cases.

The text of the Order in Council follows:—

P.C. 2567

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1929.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Administrator in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order as follows:

Section 83A of the Regulations governing the mode of granting and administering Dominion water-power rights, as established by Order in Council P.C. 1666 of the 10th of September, 1928, is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

Every licence shall be deemed to be executed on the express condition that all mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of the works authorized by such licence, shall be paid not less than such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the licence for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for some other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of the licence, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages, and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the licencee shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision.

The foregoing Fair Wages Clause, also any decision of the Minister of Labour made thereunder, shall be posted and kept posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the works authorized by such licence are being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen.

Proper books and records shall be kept showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen employed, and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that contractors and sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the licence, and the licencee shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of contractors and sub-contractors.

All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said licence, shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of Labour is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, drydocks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wages clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in

Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rate so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which

would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Wilkie, Sask. Name of contractors, Fred and John Shoquist, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, November 15, 1929. Amount of contract, $38,335. A fair wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours
	Per hour	Per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 90	9
Concrete finishers	1 00	9
Concrete mixers	0 45	10
Electricians	0 85	9
Electricians' helpers	0 50	9
Labourers	0 40	10
Lathers—Metal	8c. sq. yd.	10
	hour	
Hollow tile setters	1 45	8
Marble and tile setters' helpers	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers	0 80	9
Plasterers	1 25	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 25	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8
Roofers—Tar and gravel	0 85	9
Sheet metal workers	1 00	9
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 60	9
Steam and operating engineers	0 75	9
Structural steel workers—Erectors	0 90	8
Structural steel workers—Rivetters	0 90	8
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 80	10
Terrazzo layers	0 75	9
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 50	9
Truck drivers	0 50	10
Truck drivers with truck	2 00	10

Construction of fishermen's floats at Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractors, John and Charles J. Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, November 25, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, $14,679.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Not less than	Hours per day
	Per day	
Piledriver foreman	$10 00	8
Piledriver engineer	9 00	8
Piledriver man	8 00	8
Piledriver boomman	8 00	8
Bridgeman	8 00	8
Derrickman	8 00	8
Fireman	5 50	8
Labourers	4 00	8
Carpenters	8 00	8

Construction of a wharf at Delisle (St. Coeur de Marie), County of Lake St. John, Que. Names of contractors, Alfred Cauchon, Albert Charest, George Jajoie and E. Rochette, all of LaMalbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, December 4, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, $6,512.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Foreman	$0 60	10
Carpenters	0 45	10
Blacksmiths	0 50	10
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35	10
Labourers	0 30	10
Carters	0 45	10
Teamsters	0 60	10

Construction of a wharf at Grand Anse (St. Maurice de l'Echourie), Gaspe Co., P.Q. Names of contractors, Dumont and Damours, Riviere du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, November 30, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $41,044. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Wharf replacement at Johnson's Landing, West Kootenay District, B.C. Name of contractor, Wm. English, Kaslo, B.C. Date of contract, December 19, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $5,776.31. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater at Petit Cap, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Charles H. Nadeau, Port Daniel West, P.Q. Date of contract, December 3, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $32,014. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf at Bradore Bay, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Louis T. Blais, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, December 19, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $60,334. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of improvement to protection walls at Montmagny, P.Q. Name of contractor, Philippe Tetu, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, December 14, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $15,760. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a protection wall at Rivière St. Jean, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Joseph Gagnon, Bersimis, P.Q. Date of contract, November 20, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $9,667. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater at Anse au Griffon, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Lewis and Alfred Maloney, Barachois West, P.Q. Date of contract, December 7, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $44,727.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to wharf at Riviere au Renard, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Dumont & Damours, Rivière du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, November 30, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $49,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at St. Rose, P.Q. Name of contractors, Edward and Raymond Brunet, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 9, 1929. Amount of contract, $16,250 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Exeter, Ont. Name of contractors, Edwin and Harry Beaver, Crediton, Ont. Date of contract, November 15, 1929. Amount of contract, $17,200 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater at White Head (Gull Cove), Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractor, A. Douglas Dyas, St. Stephen, N.B. Date of contract, December 5, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $12,530. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of an air conditioning system in the National Research Council Laboratory, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Blower & Forge Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, November 23, 1929. Amount of contract, $19,115. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 24, 1929. Amount of contract, $2,057,000 and unit prices.

Construction of the superstructure of the International Bridge over the St. John River, between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, State of Maine. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 9, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $96,968. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of two coal pulverizing and burning equipment and boiler settings at the Government Central Heating Plant, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The John Inglis Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 9, 1929. Amount of contract, $37,930. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Renovation and repairs to Bellevue Building and Annex, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 2, 1929. Amount of contract, $8,944. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of superstructure of new greenhouse at Ste. Anne Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. Name of contractors, King Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 30, 1929. Amount of contract, $2,440. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Lake St. Louis, Quebec. Name of contractors, St. Lawrence & Great Lakes Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Mont-

real, P.Q. Date of contract, December 26, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $23,057.45. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Construction of fittings for the Armoury at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, The Western Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, November 29, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $9,813. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction and delivery of a floating pontoon gate lifter for handling the lock gates of the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, Collingwood Shipyards, Ltd., Collingwood, Ont. Date of contract, December 23, 1929. Amount of contract, $641,078. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in December, 1929, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	1,602 83
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	362 00
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	17,034 55
Stamping pads, ink, etc	348 79
Bag fittings	11,487 90
Scales	388 30
Letter boxes	1,991 26
Mail bagging	52,849 33

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC UNIONS.

Agreement to be in effect from September 15, 1929, to September 15, 1930.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, with the following exception:

Wages for bookbinders (men): $35 per week.

Construction: Shipbuilding

ST. JOHN, N.B.—ST. JOHN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY LIMITED AND THE BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ETC., EMPLOYED BY THEM.

Agreement to be in effect from March 25, 1929, to March 1, 1930, and from year to year thereafter unless 30 days' notice in writing is given by either party.

HOURS: 9 per day, 4½ on Saturdays for day work; if night shift employed, 10 hours per night, five nights per week.

Overtime: for regular day shift overtime up to midnight time and one half; double time from midnight to regular starting time, after which a rest period of nine hours will be given; if necessary to work during this period, double time to be paid. Double time also for all work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages per hour: acetylene-welders, electric-welders, burners, angle-smiths, angle and frame setters, operator of bending rolls, boilermakers, chippers and caulkers (steel) ship-fitters, rivetters, platers, punch and shear operators and loftsman 65 cents (gang foremen to be paid 5 cents per hour extra): holder-on and pneumatic tool repair team 55 cents; drillers, reamers, countersunkers, rivet heaters, shop crane runner 45 cents; helpers to above trades and bolter up 40 cents.

If any employee considers himself unjustly dealt with, the matter may be taken up by the duly elected committee with the management, and if necessary will be referred to arbitration. No strike or lockout to occur pending arbitration. No discrimination to be shown any member of the duly elected committee.

Service: Public Administration

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.—CITY OF MEDICINE HAT AND THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1931, and thereafter until 60 days' notice is given by either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1928, and September, 1926, with the following exceptions:

No mention is made of paying employees who are quarantined.

Wages per month: second class engineers $185, machinist $175, relief engineer $155, blacksmith $150, waterworks operator $140, firemen, relief fireman and waterworks operator, boiler-washers $130.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.—CITY OF MEDICINE HAT AND THE CIVIC FEDERAL LABOUR UNION, LOCAL NO. 46.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1931, and thereafter until 30 days' notice is given by either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1928, and June, 1927, with the exception of changes in wages as follows:

City Police Department.—Wages per month: sergeants and detectives $150, constables $115 for third class, $125 for second class, $135 for third class, clerk and desk officer $10 per month over his grade as constable.

Public Works Department.—Wages: foremen $140 to $185 per month, pipe fitters and pipe layers $120 and $130 per month, labourers 45 and 50 cents per hour, street cleaners and weeders $75 per month or 35 cents per hour, janitor $115 per month, stenographer $85 per month, teamster 45 and 50 cents per hour, carpenter 70 cents, graderman and engineer for tractor road roller and cement mixer 75 cents per hour while on these classes of work and 52½ cents when on other work, stableman $45 per month. Men working in wet holes in repairing leaks to water mains, etc., to be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

Sanitary Department.—Wages per month: assistant sanitary and plumbing inspector $110, night soil department $130, caretaker at Isolation Hospital $85.

Gas Department.—Wages per month: foreman $145, pipe fitters and lamp repairmen $125 (one pipe fitter $90).

Parks Department.—Wages per month: foreman $145, cemetery caretaker $125 (with extra pay for work on Sundays and with house at rental of $5 per month), market cleaner $75.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.—CITY OF MEDICINE HAT AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1931, and thereafter until 30 days' notice is given by either party.

No discrimination to be shown fire fighters on account of connection with union.

Wages per month: assistant chief $155, mechanic $150, captain $145, lieutenant $140, fire alarm electrician $135, firemen from $110 during first year to $125 during fourth year.

The City Council will receive a grievance committee from the union if requested.

After one year's service, wages will be paid in case of sickness for 14 days each year, or in case of sickness or injury resulting from employment, wages less compensation will be paid for 60 days.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions.

After one year's service, 14 days holidays per year to be granted.

Uniforms to be supplied by the city.

Handbook of American Trade Unions

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour recently published, as Bulletin No. 506, a revised edition of the Handbook of American Trade Unions, which was first issued in October, 1926. The new Handbook includes national organizations as they existed in June, 1929, no mention being made of unions that were purely local in character, works councils, or company unions. An account is given of each organization on the list including a description of the trade and territorial jurisdiction of each, its form of government, the qualifications required for membership, its apprenticeship system, its methods of negotiating agreements with employers, the benefits paid to members, and other information.

Of the 146 organizations included in the Handbook, 106 are affiliated to the American Federation of Labour. The total membership of the international unions in the American Federation of Labour, as shown in the Handbook, is 3,485,141. This, together with 25,286 additional indirectly affiliated local unions, gives the American Federation of Labour a total membership of 3,150,427. The membership of unions outside the federation, including the Industrial Workers of the World, is 820,924, giving an aggregate of 4,331,251. This is exclusive of the three new organizations, the membership of which is not known. These figures, however, include the Canadian membership of the international unions. Figures given by the Department of Labour of Canada are quoted as showing that the Canadian membership in American unions for the calendar year 1928 was 148,609 in American Federation of Labour unions, and 42,708 in independent organizations, a total of 191,317. Eliminating this figure from the aggregate membership leaves 4,139,934 union members in the United States and its possessions.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1929

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in Canada during December was toward somewhat higher levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly upward.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $11.83 at the beginning of December, as compared with $11.75 for November; $11.31 for December, 1928; $11.17 for December, 1927; $11.18 for December, 1926; $11.56 for December, 1925; $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. Increases, mainly seasonal, occurred in the prices of eggs, milk, butter, prunes, sugar and potatoes, while the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon and beans were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $22.11 at the beginning of December, as compared with $22.03 for November; $21.56 for December, 1928; $21.37 for December, 1927; $21.41 for December, 1926; $21.87 for December, 1925; $20.90 for December, 1924; $21.21 for December, 1923; $20.97 for December, 1922; $21.49 for December, 1921; $25.67 for December, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.64 for December, 1918; and $14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due mainly to advances in the prices of anthracite coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100 was slightly higher at 96.2 for December, as compared with 95.8 for November; 94.5 for December, 1928; 97.3 for December, 1927; and 97.9 for December, 1926. Forty-four prices quotations advanced, eighty declined and three hundred and seventy-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups advanced, four declined, while one was unchanged. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Animals and their Products group both were higher, the former due mainly to higher prices for wheat, which more than offset declines in the prices of coarse grains, rubber and vegetable oils, and the latter due to higher prices for cattle, live stock, fresh meats and eggs, which more than offset lower prices for leather and cured meats. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was also higher, due mainly to increases in the prices of coal and lime. The groups which declined were: the Textile and Textile Products group, chiefly because of lower prices for raw cotton, raw silk and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower prices for certain lines of lumber and cedar shingles; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower quotations for steel sheets; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of declines in the prices of lead, zinc and silver. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods were slightly higher, increases in the prices of fresh meats and eggs more than offsetting declines in the prices of dried fruits, cured meats and silk fabrics. Producers' goods also advanced. In this group materials for the meat packing industries and for the milling and other industries were substantially higher, while declines occurred in materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur and leather goods industries, and for the metal working industries.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, due to higher prices for grains, live stock, eggs, meats and coal, which more than offset lower prices for raw textile materials, hides and rubber. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were slightly lower, declines in the prices of glass, silk fabrics and cured meats more than offsetting higher prices for lime, chemicals and butter. Domestic farm products and articles of mineral origin were slightly higher, while articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quota-

tions in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget an an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1927, and monthly since January, 1928. As stated in the above mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1;

1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6; 1927, 73.4; 1928, 71.7; 1929, 71.4.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into

(Continued on page 100)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1925	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1927	Dec. 1928	Nov. 1929	Dec. 1929
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	47·4	51·6	73·4	71·2	53·4	52·8	53·8	52·4	54·8	56·8	61·2	69·2	71·8	70·2
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·4	33·8	50·8	46·0	29·4	28·6	28·8	27·6	29·4	31·2	34·8	42·6	44·8	44·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	19·3	27·5	28·0	19·0	18·0	17·9	17·2	18·2	19·8	21·0	23·4	24·9	24·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·7	24·2	34·2	33·4	24·3	26·5	27·0	26·7	28·6	28·6	28·6	30·0	30·4	30·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·3	23·7	36·7	38·8	26·5	26·4	24·6	23·8	28·0	28·7	26·3	27·1	30·0	28·9
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	41·2	69·6	70·6	51·8	52·2	48·6	45·8	53·4	54·2	52·0	53·2	55·0	54·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	30·9	51·3	57·0	40·3	41·0	37·5	33·1	41·3	42·6	37·6	39·0	40·1	39·7
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·2	47·6	73·8	70·4	43·8	46·0	46·0	46·6	49·4	47·2	44·4	45·2	43·0	42·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·1	56·7	71·3	88·8	67·7	60·3	60·1	63·3	64·7	64·9	64·1	64·1	58·5	65·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	34·5	44·9	59·7	73·9	56·2	46·1	47·0	50·0	51·3	50·8	52·0	50·8	48·6	50·5
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	59·4	82·2	93·6	80·4	71·4	73·2	73·2	72·0	72·6	73·8	74·4	75·6	76·8
Butter, dairy	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	84·2	104·4	118·6	84·8	76·4	83·4	78·2	92·2	79·0	85·8	87·4	87·2	87·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·9	49·0	58·1	65·3	48·0	44·4	46·1	43·7	50·6	43·2	46·7	47·8	47·4	47·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	29·9	34·8	40·0	32·7	§30·6	§33·4	§28·9	§33·5	§30·4	§32·0	§33·6	§33·1	§33·1
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	28·2	32·8	37·9	29·1	§30·6	§33·4	§28·9	§33·5	§30·4	§32·0	§33·6	§33·1	§33·1
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	91·5	118·5	133·5	106·5	100·5	100·5	111·0	114·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	118·5	118·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	54·0	69·0	70·0	49·0	§44·0	§43·0	§52·0	§52·0	§52·0	§52·0	50·0	53·0	53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	27·0	40·5	38·5	28·5	27·5	27·5	30·5	29·0	30·0	31·0	31·0	32·5	32·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	13·6	25·2	30·8	19·0	§20·8	§20·8	§21·6	§22·0	§21·6	§21·6	§20·6	§20·6	§20·6
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	23·8	32·0	21·8	17·2	16·8	17·4	16·8	16·2	16·2	16·0	20·6	22·6	21·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·2	13·8	22·8	28·2	22·3	22·5	18·7	19·9	19·8	20·0	19·2	21·0	21·5	21·5
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·8	13·3	19·4	26·1	18·2	19·1	16·9	15·4	15·7	15·6	13·9	13·5	15·3	15·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	37·2	49·6	53·6	38·0	37·2	48·0	38·4	31·6	32·4	32·8	30·4	28·8	29·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·4	17·6	22·6	25·2	18·0	17·6	23·2	18·2	15·0	15·4	15·6	14·4	13·8	13·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·7	9·9	15·6	15·1	13·6	§14·8	§17·2	§17·5	§17·8	§18·0	§18·0	§17·6	§17·6	§17·6
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	9·7	15·1	16·1	15·0	§14·8	§17·2	§17·5	§17·8	§18·0	§18·0	§17·6	§17·6	§17·6
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	9·9	11·6	15·2	13·5	13·5	13·4	14·3	15·3	15·3	15·3	15·1	15·2	15·1
Potatoes	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	32·7	64·0	62·0	75·3	52·8	37·9	47·1	44·3	87·4	68·0	54·7	41·4	73·8	75·5
Vinegar	⅛ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 10·11	$ 13·65	$ 14·84	$ 11·00	$ 10·39	$ 10·73	$ 10·58	$ 11·56	$ 11·18	$ 11·17	$ 11·31	$ 11·75	$ 11·83
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·4	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·2	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	63·1	81·8	125·9	110·1	114·3	112·6	104·4	112·6	105·2	102·3	101·9	101·1	101·4
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	47·3	63·6	92·3	72·6	75·3	71·5	64·6	65·1	64·9	63·5	62·9	63·0	63·1
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·2	44·5	79·8	87·8	81·1	78·8	79·3	78·6	76·0	76·0	75·5	74·9	76·0	76·2
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	32·2	57·7	69·1	60·0	58·9	59·1	57·4	56·4	55·8	56·2	55·3	54·3	54·3
Coal oil	1 gal	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	23·1	27·8	40·5	31·6	31·1	30·2	30·4	30·3	31·5	31·2	31·0	31·0	31·1
Fuel and light*		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·88	$ 2·10	$ 3·11	$ 4·16	$ 3·55	$ 3·58	$ 3·53	$ 3·35	$ 3·49	$ 3·33	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 3·26
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·39	$ 4·09	$ 4·83	$ 6·62	$ 6·90	$ 6·95	$ 6·92	$ 6·93	$ 6·87	$ 6·85	$ 6·87	$ 6·94	$ 6·98	$ 6·98
‡‡Totals		9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·26	16·33	21·64	25·67	21·49	20·97	21·21	20·90	21·87	21·41	21·37	21·56	22·03	22·11

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·76	9·98	13·92	14·63	11·27	10·51	10·96	10·67	11·74	11·18	11·07	11·29	11·73	11·76
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·90	8·65	12·00	12·79	10·08	9·48	9·58	9·61	10·59	10·21	10·16	10·26	10·72	10·85
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·76	9·87	13·58	14·76	11·05	10·51	11·09	10·99	11·83	11·26	11·28	11·28	11·50	11·60
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·37	9·74	13·07	14·05	10·58	10·00	10·10	9·92	11·06	10·37	10·34	10·54	10·83	11·02
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·74	10·27	13·62	14·91	10·83	10·31	10·66	10·42	11·57	11·31	11·24	11·33	11·74	11·75
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·25	9·98	13·29	14·38	10·63	9·87	10·19	10·02	10·73	10·51	10·57	10·95	11·54	11·64
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·80	10·34	13·86	14·52	11·04	10·25	10·57	10·67	11·18	11·12	11·18	11·36	11·85	12·03
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·47	10·35	13·80	14·56	10·63	10·09	10·50	10·93	11·35	11·07	11·20	11·37	11·97	12·13
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·94	10·66	14·54	15·93	12·02	11·45	11·77	11·66	12·44	11·99	12·15	12·34	13·06	12·99

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**35·1**	**30·1**	**28·1**	**22·2**	**18·1**	**24·9**	**30·2**	**28·9**	**27·3**	**39·7**	**43·9**	**61·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**36·3**	**31·6**	**29·3**	**23·8**	**19·0**	**21·0**	**28·0**	**29·9**	**26·2**	**38·4**	**42·8**	**59·1**
1—Sydney	40·7	33·7	33·3	27·4	22·9	23·3	29·5	33·3	27·7	39·2	44·4	56·1
2—New Glasgow	34·2	31·7	27·5	20·5	16·3	.....	25	28·3	24·2	36·8	41·7	57
3—Amherst	32·5	28·8	24·5	20·3	16·4	18	30	28·8	25·5	38·8	43	57·5
4—Halifax	40·3	32·3	32·3	24·4	20·4	20·6	28·1	30·8	25·3	38·7	42	59·4
5—Windsor	30	28	28	22	15	.....	30	28	.....	.....	.....	65
6—Truro	40	35	30	28	23	22	25	30	28·2	38·7	43	59·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	28·3	25·7	19·8	18·3	19	27·5	28·3	26	36·2	40	56·2
New Brunswick (average)	**35·6**	**29·9**	**27·3**	**22·9**	**17·5**	**18·7**	**27·1**	**29·5**	**25·1**	**39·0**	**42·8**	**62·6**
8—Moncton	34·7	29·2	22·7	20	16	.....	30	31	25·7	39·8	44	63·3
9—St. John	35	28·6	27·8	23·5	17·6	20·5	25	28	23·7	35·6	39·9	63·2
10—Fredericton	38·8	31·7	31·7	25	18·5	16·8	23·3	30	26	38·8	41·4	62·9
11—Bathurst	33·8	30	26·8	22·9	18	.....	30	28·8	25	41·7	45·8	61
Quebec (average)	**30·5**	**27·8**	**27·4**	**19·2**	**15·3**	**21·3**	**27·1**	**25·6**	**25·6**	**38·3**	**41·0**	**62·0**
12—Quebec	29·7	28·5	25·5	20·2	15·1	22·4	27·8	24·4	26·2	34·6	39·3	58·7
13—Three Rivers	30	28	28·6	17·9	14·1	22·5	24	25·9	25·6	40	45·8	63·9
14—Sherbrooke	37·5	33·5	34	25	18	23	28	28	25·5	45·8	46·3	67·0
15—Sorel	26	26	23·7	16	16	16·7	25	22·3	25·8	41	42·5	62
16—St. Hyacinthe	26	25·1	24·4	18·5	14·9	25	25	24·3	23·3	36·7	.....	58·8
17—St. John's	31·2	30·8	30	20	15·5	24·2	30	28	25·8	36·3	37·7	61
18—Thetford Mines	25·5	20·5	21	16·5	14	22	25	21	24·4	38	.....	60
19—Montreal	35·2	29·9	31·9	18·9	15·8	17·2	30·2	27	26·6	36·2	39	64·4
20—Hull	33·3	28·3	27·1	19·4	14·1	19	28·9	29·1	26·9	35·9	36·4	62·5
Ontario (average)	**36·3**	**31·1**	**28·8**	**23·5**	**19·1**	**27·6**	**30·0**	**29·2**	**27·8**	**37·1**	**41·2**	**61·4**
21—Ottawa	33·4	27·8	27·5	21	15·5	23	28·2	26·8	26·9	38	41·2	64·5
22—Brockville	38·7	31·2	28·7	20·4	16·7	22·7	29·3	32·5	27	40·6	43	62·1
23—Kingston	35·3	30	27·1	22·8	16	26	28·2	27·3	24·2	35·6	40·6	59·9
24—Belleville	33·6	28	29	23·5	17·1	28·7	32·3	28·8	26·3	39·5	45·1	63·6
25—Peterborough	37·6	32·8	30	23·1	20·2	29·8	31·2	28·5	30·7	39·1	43·2	61·6
26—Oshawa	37·1	32·7	27·7	22·4	20·9	31	30·6	30	27·7	38·9	43·7	62·3
27—Orillia	31·5	27·5	26·7	23·5	20	28·2	25	30·2	26·4	35·8	39·2	62·5
28—Toronto	37·5	31·3	29·8	23·4	21·1	28	30·2	27·1	26·2	37·9	42·9	63
29—Niagara Falls	36	31·8	29·8	24·5	17·4	29·2	34	29·4	29·5	37·7	41·7	61·5
30—St. Catharines	35	30	29	23·5	18·3	28·3	29·2	28·4	26	34·6	37·7	56·8
31—Hamilton	37·6	31·3	29·4	23·7	21·5	29·7	29·4	27·5	33·3	36·9	41·1	60·4
32—Brantford	38·6	33·6	27·8	24·6	22·4	29·4	30	28·2	28·6	37	40·9	63·5
33—Galt	37·7	33·7	29	24·2	20·5	25·2	32·7	32·2	28	38·7	41·7	60·3
34—Guelph	34·2	29·7	29·2	23·7	21	28·2	27·5	25·3	28·3	36	38·6	57·3
35—Kitchener	36·3	32·6	26·1	23·8	21	29·3	31·3	28·2	.....	32·7	37·6	59
36—Woodstock	35	30	26·3	22·7	17·8	27·2	30	25·8	27	34·7	38·2	55·7
37—Stratford	37·3	32·7	27	21·8	21	29·2	30	27·1	25·7	35·7	38·9	60·2
38—London	36·7	31·5	29·3	23·4	17·8	26·5	28·8	28	26·1	35·8	40·5	59
39—St. Thomas	35·2	30·6	27·5	22·7	19·3	29·7	.....	29	28·5	37·2	40·9	60·6
40—Chatham	34·7	31	27·7	23	17·6	28·3	28·3	27·2	27·6	34·1	39·2	58·8
41—Windsor	34·1	27·6	28	21·3	16·7	27·2	30	26·4	26	34·6	40·2	60·2
42—Sarnia	38·3	33·3	31·7	27	22·3	31·7	31·7	31	28·6	36·8	40·5	60
43—Owen Sound	35	30	28	28·3	20	28·2	27·5	28·8	25	38·2	41	61
44—North Bay	41	34·2	29	24·2	17·7	28	31	28·4	28	37·1	40·1	63·8
45—Sudbury	41·3	36·5	32·9	27	21·7	28·2	30	35	29·5	39·3	44	64·3
46—Cobalt	38·3	33	35	23·5	18·7	25	.....	35	.....	39·2	42·7	63·3
47—Timmins	37·3	31·7	29·7	24·3	19·3	26·3	32	32·2	28	34·7	38·7	60·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	38·3	34·3	30	25·5	17·2	27·3	30	30·3	29	37·5	42·5	61·7
49—Port Arthur	34·3	26·7	29·3	22·5	19·3	25·3	31·5	29·7	30·7	40·1	48·1	65
50—Fort William	32·7	26·4	26·6	21	18·2	22·3	30·7	31	28·5	39·2	43·7	68·2
Manitoba (average)	**31·3**	**25·3**	**25·1**	**18·3**	**14·5**	**20·9**	**27·4**	**26·6**	**26·6**	**39·6**	**44·8**	**61·1**
51—Winnipeg	31·9	25·1	25·4	17·5	14·2	20·8	27·2	27·2	30·2	39	43·9	60·9
52—Brandon	30·7	25·4	24·8	19	14·7	20·9	27·6	26	23	40·2	45·6	61·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·1**	**28·9**	**25·9**	**20·1**	**15·0**	**22·0**	**30·5**	**27·2**	**25·4**	**44·9**	**50·4**	**63·7**
53—Regina	32·3	27	23·1	17·6	15·4	21·2	28·6	25·3	25	42·2	48·9	62·3
54—Prince Albert	35	30	25	22	15	25	30	30	25	.....	.....	60
55—Saskatoon	33·4	28·5	27·8	20·3	14·8	20·6	33·3	26·7	25	46·	51·3	60·9
56—Moose Jaw	35·5	30	27·5	20·6	14·8	21·2	30	26·6	26·6	46·6	51	67·5
Alberta (average)	**33·0**	**26·8**	**25·9**	**19·7**	**15·9**	**21·8**	**31·5**	**26·1**	**26·5**	**43·1**	**48·1**	**58·2**
57—Medicine Hat	30	25	28	18	15	20	30	25	25	45	49·5	56
58—Drumheller	35	30	.....	25	20	25	35	.....	30	47·5	50	60
59—Edmonton	32·9	24·8	28·2	18·2	14·6	21	30·1	26·5	27·4	41·2	47·8	57·2
60—Calgary	32·2	26·6	24·2	16·9	13·4	22·2	31·5	28·4	25	44·5	51·3	61·3
61—Lethbridge	35	27·4	23·2	20·2	16·5	20·9	30·8	24·4	25	37·4	42·1	56·7
British Columbia (average)	**37·6**	**32·0**	**29·1**	**22·6**	**20·6**	**28·0**	**37·6**	**33·9**	**31·3**	**48·1**	**53·0**	**64·9**
62—Fernie	36·5	31	28·5	23·5	19	29	40	36·5	29·5	46·7	52·5	61
63—Nelson	40	32·5	31	23	20	30·7	40	37·5	32	44·2	51·7	62·5
64—Trail	39·5	33·1	30·7	25·7	23·7	28·8	38·3	35·7	32·5	51·6	55	64·1
65—New Westminster	36·5	31·5	27·4	20·8	20·9	26·6	32	30·2	31·3	48	52·5	66·4
66—Vancouver	37·6	31·1	28·4	20·2	20·3	25·6	36·5	32·1	29	46·5	51·8	67·1
67—Victoria	36·4	31·3	27·8	22·5	18·9	27·6	33·8	29·7	28	47·2	50·1	63·1
68—Nanaimo	37·5	34	31·3	25	25	31·7	42·5	34	.....	50·6	54·3	69·3
69—Prince Rupert	37	31·8	27·5	20·4	16·8	23·6	37·5	35·1	34·1	50·3	55·7	65·7

a. Price per single quart higher. c Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1929

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·6	**30·9**	**22·5**	**13·3**	**59·6**	**21·0**	**20·6**	**37·0**	**21·4**	**65·2**	**50·5**	**12·8**	**43·8**	**47·5**	
14·6	**32·3**	.....	.....	**54·2**	**18·7**	**18·3**	**30·4**	**22·5**	**64·6**	**51·7**	**11·8**	**46·2**	**51·1**	
10	.....	.....	.....	60	17·2	16·6	28·4	22·6	65·5	55·3	13–15	45	48·8	1
15	.....	.....	.....	50–60	18·3	22·7	32·4	21·1	60·4	48·3	12–13	46·3	50·3	2
16	32	.....	.....	50	20·7	17	29·9	20·8	59·6	51	10	47·9	52	3
12	35	.....	.....	60	18·3	17·7	26·3	22·8	75	56·3	a 12·5	42·5	49·6	4
.....	30	.....	.....	50	19	18	35	25	65	47·5	10	50	55	5
20	.....	.....	.....	50	18·4	17·8	.....	22·7	62	51·8	12	45·5	50·9	6
.....	35	.....	.....	70	19·2	18	32·8	21·7	56·5	46·7	c 11–13	41·3	46	7
15·8	**36·7**	.....	**10·0**	**60·0**	**19·0**	**18·9**	**34·3**	**21·9**	**65·8**	**51·7**	**12·1**	**44·0**	**47·6**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·4	18·7	34	22·4	62·1	51·4	10–12	49·3	49·6	8
18	35	.....	10	60	18·9	16·5	37·5	21	72	52·4	a 13·5	44	48·2	9
20	40	.....	.....	60	19·2	19	39·4	22·4	63·3	52·9	12	45·3	46·2	10
13	.....	.....	.....	60	19·5	21·5	26·3	.....	.....	50	12	37·5	46·5	11
16·9	**35·5**	**22·1**	**9·7**	**57·5**	**20·3**	**21·8**	**29·8**	**22·2**	**65·7**	**49·1**	**12·8**	**42·7**	**44·7**	
10	.....	25	.....	50	18	22·7	29·3	21·4	64·3	47·8	14	41·2	44	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	.....	20·3	27·9	23·8	68·1	48·7	14	44	44·6	13
18–20	35–40	30	10	.....	20	25	32·1	24	67·1	47·1	a 12·5	43	45·6	14
20	.....	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	53·2	44·8	12	.....	44	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	21·2	69·2	52·3	10	.....	44·4	16
20	.....	25	10	60	20·7	20	34·6	20·8	67·5	53·3	12	43	44·4	17
.....	.....	.....	8	55	.....	.....	23·5	24	57	48	12·5	42·5	45	18
15–20	35–38	.....	.....	60	22·6	22·8	33·5	20·5	72·5	51·5	15	44·1	46·4	19
.....	.....	15	10	60	20	20	34	24	72	48	13	41	44·2	20
18·4	**30·4**	**24·2**	**12·4**	**64·3**	**20·5**	**19·9**	**40·0**	**20·6**	**65·7**	**51·3**	**13·1**	**44·4**	**47·3**	
18–20	30–32	25	.....	.....	22·3	21·5	40·2	20·3	76·8	52·3	13	42	45·9	21
18	32	24	.....	.....	20	18	37·8	20·2	61·7	51·6	12	45	46·6	22
15	35	20–25	10–20	.....	18·8	17	37·1	19·4	68·5	50·3	12	43·1	45·5	23
.....	30	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	21·7	36	20·7	63·2	51·3	a 11·5	46	46·6	24
20	28	20	.....	60	17	23·7	39·6	23·2	68	52	12	44·4	46·7	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	42·1	22·1	70·2	53·8	12·5	45	46·9	26
20	30	25	10	.....	20	21·3	40·8	21·7	66·4	51·3	a 11·4	45	47·7	27
18	30	22–30	.....	.....	23·3	17	42·6	20·6	73·7	52·8	14	44·5	47·7	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	22·5	21	42·2	20·3	65·6	57·5	c 13	40	48·9	29
18	35	28	.....	.....	19	19	43·9	18·5	64·8	46·2	13	44	46·3	30
20	35	25	.....	75	19·4	19	46·2	20	67·8	48·2	14	43	48·7	31
20	30	23–30	15	.....	20	18	35·1	19·6	65·2	49·7	a 12·5	46	46·8	32
15	35	25	12	.....	20	19	39·4	19·8	67·6	53·6	a 11·8	44·5	46·7	33
20	.....	25	.....	.....	18	20	42·6	19·4	71	52·2	a 12·5	44	46·8	34
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	19	19	30	18·8	62·2	48·8	12	44·2	46	35
20	30	25	.....	.....	24	20·5	45	19·8	60	48·3	11	44·7	46·3	36
20	34	26	.....	55	21·7	20·5	38	20·8	61·9	50·7	13	44	46·7	37
15	28	20	.....	.....	19·2	22	38·1	19·5	60·7	50·8	11	42·2	46·1	38
18	32	28	.....	50–60	20·4	21·4	46·5	20·8	63	52·2	14	47·7	48	39
16	30	28	12	.....	24·3	22·3	42	19·8	61·2	52·1	c 12	45	49·5	40
20	30	25	.....	.....	20·2	20	47·1	18·9	66	54	14	.....	47·6	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	22·5	46·4	20·5	61	54·8	12	47·5	49·6	42
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	16·7	18	37·2	17·7	61	47·6	13	42·7	44·4	43
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	22·7	38·1	22	69·4	51·9	15	.....	46·1	44
.....	25	25	10	75	23·3	20·2	36·1	24	76·7	55	15	46·5	48·4	45
.....	25–30	.....	.....	70	21·7	21	36·4	25	60	52·9	c 17	.....	49·4	46
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	21·4	20	32·7	23	66·7	44·8	a 16·7	.....	48·2	47
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	20	.....	45·3	21	67·5	52·	14	44	48·3	48
.....	25–30	25	10	.....	22·7	16·6	40	20	60·7	52·5	a 14·3	.....	48·1	49
.....	25	15	.....	60	20	17·5	35	20·2	61·1	48·1	a 14·3	45	49·4	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**21·7**	**18·3**	**36·8**	**19·2**	**66·6**	**49·2**	**12·5**	**41·5**	**45·1**	
20–28	28–37	16–24	12	.....	22·2	16·8	38·7	17·9	67·7	47·3	c 13	43·1	45·7	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·2	19·8	34·9	20·4	65·4	51	12	39·8	44·5	52
27·5	**30·6**	**16·5**	**16·3**	.....	**25·0**	**23·1**	**37·7**	**21·8**	**62·9**	**44·5**	**13·3**	**38·4**	**45·2**	
25–30	30–35	.....	.....	.....	25	23·3	36·8	21·2	.....	44·2	14	38·3	43·1	53
30	30	15	12·5	.....	25	20	33·3	25	.....	45	12	40	48	54
25–30	30	.....	20	.....	25	23·2	39·1	22	65·8	45·6	13	38·5	44·7	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	25·7	41·7	19	60	43·1	14	36·6	44·8	56
23·3	**28·8**	**18·0**	**17·5**	.....	**23·6**	**23·3**	**35·4**	**21·9**	**63·2**	**49·5**	**12·3**	**42·2**	**48·4**	
.....	35	25	.....	.....	21·3	25	33·1	23·3	60	49·6	12	42·8	49·4	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	36·7	25	.....	45	a 13	42·5	50·2	58
25	23–25	12·5	15	.....	22·6	23·6	33·7	21·8	62·5	48·8	a 12·5	41	47·7	59
25	30	15–18	.....	.....	25	21·6	35·7	19·5	65·2	54·5	12	43·3	47	60
18	25	18	20	.....	24	21·2	38	19·8	65	49·6	12	41·4	47·6	61
26·3	**28·8**	.....	**16·7**	.....	**22·5**	**22·9**	**39·6**	**22·9**	**65·4**	**52·3**	**13·1**	**45·4**	**49·8**	
25	30	20	18	.....	22·5	25	43·1	23·3	72·5	52·2	a 12·5	45	49·5	62
30	35	.....	20	.....	26·7	25	33·7	24·4	64·3	51·7	a 14·3	40	49·5	63
30	35	.....	20	.....	25	25	37·7	24	68	55	a 14·3	50	52·9	64
.....	25	.....	13	.....	20	22	40·8	20·8	61·9	50·4	11·1	46·1	48·1	65
.....	25	.....	16	.....	21·2	18·7	38·3	19·5	61·3	48·9	11·1	44	47·3	66
.....	30	.....	15	.....	21	21·8	40	19·8	61	51·8	a 14·3	45·6	51	67
20	25	.....	.....	.....	23·7	22·5	45·8	24·7	63	56·4	a 12·5	46·2	50	68
.....	25	.....	15	.....	20	23	37·7	26·3	70·8	52	a 14·3	46	50	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**33·1**	**7·9**	**18·3**	**5·3**	**6·5**	**10·3**	**12·5**	**16·0**	**16·3**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·5**	**8·2**	**18·0**	**5·8**	**6·6**	**10·0**	**14·3**	**17·1**	**16·2**	**16·5**
1—Sydney	33	8	17·1	5·9	6·7	10·2	14·3	16·7	16·5	16·6
2—New Glasgow	32	8–8·7	17·7	5·8	6·3	10	13·4	16·5	16	16
3—Amherst	30·6	8·7	18·2	5·7	6·7	9·7	14·6	16·7	15·4	15·1
4—Halifax	33·7	8	17·8	5·4	7	10·1	13·5	16·7	16·1	16·1
5—Windsor	34	8·3	19·3	6·4	6·6	10	16·5	19·3	17·6	19
6—Truro	31·6	8	17·9	5·8	6·4	10	13·4	16·8	15·8	15·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·5	7·4	18	5·4	6	10·6	15	16·3	15	15·7
New Brunswick (average)	**32·6**	**8·7**	**17·9**	**5·7**	**6·4**	**10·3**	**14·0**	**15·5**	**16·1**	**15·3**
8—Moncton	36·7	8·7	18·1	6	6·5	12·4	12·8	15·9	15·8	15·7
9—St. John	32·4	8·7	18·7	5·3	6·5	8·9	13·3	15·7	14·9	15·4
10—Fredericton	31·2	8·7	16·8	5·5	6·5	9·7	14·8	15·2	15·6	14·9
11—Bathurst	30	8·7	18	5·8	6	10	15	15	18	15
Quebec (average)	**30·7**	**6·6**	**18·0**	**5·3**	**6·4**	**9·2**	**12·5**	**14·8**	**16·1**	**15·1**
12—Quebec	29·6	8	17·5	5·4	6·5	9·6	12·7	15	16·7	16·1
13—Three Rivers	31·8	6·7	19	5·7	6·3	9·3	13·5	14·9	18·7	15·5
14—Sherbrooke	33·5	6–6·7	16·4	5·4	6·3	9·8	13·4	15	16·1	15·3
15—Sorel	28·8	6	18·8	4·6	5	9	10·5	15	15·5	14·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	29	5	16·9	4·7	6·6	9·4	12·1	14·5	14·3	14·7
17—St. John's	31	6–7·3	18	5·1	7	9·7	13·8	15	15·6	15
18—Thetford Mines	31·5	6·7	18·8	5·8	7	8·3	12·2	14·9	19·1	15·5
19—Montreal	32·5	6–8·7	18	5·5	6·1	10	11·8	14·7	14·7	15·2
20—Hull	29	5·3–8	18·3	5·6	6·5	7·9	12·3	14·3	14·2	14
Ontario (average)	**33·1**	**7·5**	**17·7**	**5·0**	**6·3**	**10·8**	**12·8**	**15·4**	**15·4**	**15·5**
21—Ottawa	35·5	6·7–8·7	18·1	5·7	6·7	11·2	12	15·8	15·5	15·5
22—Brockville	30·6	6·7	16	5·3	6	11	13·4	15·4	14·9	16
23—Kingston	31·8	7·3	15·2	5·3	5·6	10·2	12·3	14·9	14·4	15
24—Belleville	30·2	6·3	16·7	4·9	5·7	10·6	12·8	14·7	15	15
25—Peterborough	34·1	7·3	17·5	4·8	6	11·3	12·3	14·8	15·2	15
26—Oshawa	33·8	7·3	15·5	4·3	6·1	10·2	12·1	15·3	15·3	15·2
27—Orillia	33·9	7·3	18·3	4·9	6·1	11·4	13·2	15·3	15·5	15·9
28—Toronto	35·1	7·3–8	18·2	5	6	9·9	11·4	15·5	15·2	14·9
29—Niagara Falls	35	8	18·8	5·3	6·1	10·2	14·1	15·3	16·6	16·8
30—St. Catharines	29·9	7·3	18·4	4·8	6	12·1	12·5	14·7	15·6	15·2
31—Hamilton	35·9	7·3	18·7	4·5	6·6	11·7	11·9	15·5	15·4	15·3
32—Brantford	33·7	6·7–8	17·8	4·3	5·4	11·7	12·5	14·9	14·9	15
33—Galt	36·1	7·3	18·1	4·6	6·4	12	13·7	15·2	14·8	15·2
34—Guelph	35·7	7·3	19·4	4·9	6·6	11·2	12·4	15·8	15·4	16
35—Kitchener	34	7·3	18·4	4·1	5·9	10·6	11·4	14·2	14	14·3
36—Woodstock	33·7	6·7–7·3	18·3	4·5	6·1	11·1	12·5	15	14·9	14·9
37—Stratford	31·3	7·3	19	4·5	6·8	11·3	12	15·4	15·2	15·2
38—London	31·1	6·7–7·3	18·5	4·5	5·6	10·2	12·5	15·2	15	15·1
39—St. Thomas	32·1	7·3–8·7	18·4	4·8	6	11·6	13·3	16·1	15·5	15·4
40—Chatham	32·6	6·7	17·7	4·5	5·7	10·7	15	14·7	15·7	15
41—Windsor	31·1	8–9·3	18·3	4·7	6·2	11·1	13·2	14·8	16·2	16
42—Sarnia	37·6	7·3	18·2	5	6·3	11·2	12·4	15·4	15	15
43—Owen Sound	32·2	7·3–8	18·2	4·6	5·7	9·3	13·9	15·5	15·7	15·7
44—North Bay	32·4	8	15	5·7	6·8	10·4	12·1	15·9	15·2	15·9
45—Sudbury	32·2	8–8·7	17·3	5·9	7·5	8·9	15·4	16·2	16	16·1
46—Cobalt	34·4	8·3	16·5	5·8	7·7	10·3	15·2	19·4	18·7	18·5
47—Timmins	32·5	8·3	16	5·5	6·2	10	12·6	15·1	15·2	15·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·5	8·7	18	5·6	8	11·5	15	15·7	15·7	15·7
49—Port Arthur	31·4	6·7	19·5	5·5	6·3	9·7	11·4	16	15·2	16·7
50—Fort William	31·5	6·7	16·9	5·6	6·2	10	10·9	15·4	15·2	15·1
Manitoba (average)	**34·1**	**7·2**	.....	**5·3**	**6·8**	**11·0**	**12·5**	**18·2**	**17·4**	**17·2**
51—Winnipeg	34·3	7	18·8	5·2	7	10·4	12·2	17·8	17·4	17
52—Brandon	33·8	6·9–7·7	.....	5·4	6·5	11·5	12·7	18·5	17·4	17·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·9**	**8·5**	**18·7**	**5·3**	**6·9**	**10·9**	**12·2**	**18·4**	**17·9**	**18·5**
53—Regina	33·6	8–8·4	18	5·2	6·4	11·7	10·8	18·6	17·8	17·9
54—Prince Albert	36·7	8	.....	5·3	7·5	8·9	13·3	18·3	18·3	18·3
55—Saskatoon	34·4	8·8	18	5·3	6·8	11·3	12·1	18·1	18·2	19·1
56—Moose Jaw	35	8·8	20	5·5	6·9	11·7	12·5	18·7	17·1	18·5
Alberta (average)	**35·6**	**8·5**	**18·7**	**5·4**	**6·3**	**10·8**	**10·8**	**16·9**	**18·2**	**18·7**
57—Medicine Hat	35·7	8	20·3	5·4	6·8	12·1	11·8	17·7	19·4	18·9
58—Drumheller	38·3	8·9	18·5	5·8	6·9	10·8	11·7	17·7	18·3	19·3
59—Edmonton	33·1	8	18·5	5·2	5·6	10	9·8	14·9	17·8	18·2
60—Calgary	39·6	8·8	18·5	5·4	6·1	11·4	11	17·1	18·8	19·3
61—Lethbridge	31·5	8–10	17·5	5·4	6·3	9·7	9·8	16·9	16·6	17·8
British Columbia (average)	**34·6**	**9·8**	**21·1**	**5·6**	**7·0**	**9·3**	**9·7**	**16·6**	**18·4**	**17·9**
62—Fernie	33·8	10	16	5·7	6·2	11·2	10·4	18	18·3	18·2
63—Nelson	35	10	18·5	5·5	6·9	9·1	10·2	18	19·2	19·2
64—Trail	31·6	9·1	18·3	5·6	6·7	9·3	9·3	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	37·3	9–10·3	22·7	5·5	7·2	8·3	8·5	15·8	17·7	16·7
66—Vancouver	35·4	9–10·3	22·6	5·5	6·3	8·6	8·5	14·7	16·9	15·4
67—Victoria	34·3	10	24	5·5	7·4	8·6	8·9	16·1	16·1	17·2
68—Nanaimo	35·8	10	22	5·6	7·1	9·4	12·1	17·2	20·7	19·6
69—Prince Rupert	33·8	10	25	5·9	8	9·6	9·8	18·3	19·5	18·7

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1929

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
10·8	**5·1**	**2·265**	**41·9**	**24·6**	**21·5**	**15·8**	**16·3**	**18·8**	**67·9**	**26·8**	**59·8**	**42·4**	
10·5	**5·5**	**1·752**	**33·4**	**25·1**	**20·7**	**14·9**	**15·3**	**18·9**	**62·9**	**27·2**	**59·0**	**40·6**	
11	5·4	2·04	38·1	.....	21·4	15·9	15·4	19·7	55	26·8	58·3	42·5	1
10·3	5·1	1·55	30·7	.....	.....	14·3	15	17·3	67	28·9	55	35	2
10·6	5	1·56	29·2	21·3	22	15·4	14·3	18·6	59·5	26·7	60	47·5	3
10·2	5·3	1·92	40·2	28·4	21	15	14·9	19·3	67	27·3	59	39	4
9·6	7	1·80	31·6	.....	20	13	17	20·6	.....	27·5	.....	.....	5
11·1	4·9	1·64	30·6	25·6	19·3	15·6	15	18·1	66	25·8	62·7	39·2	6
10	5·5	1·55	31·4	.....	.....	15·6	15	16	58·5	25·8	54	41·3	7
10·0	**5·2**	**1·573**	**33·0**	**23·9**	**19·9**	**16·4**	**14·6**	**18·3**	**69·3**	**27·2**	**65·6**	**45·7**	
10·2	4·9	1·59	31·3	24·5	20	17·3	15	18·2	78·3	27·9	66·7	.....	8
9·6	4·8	1·76	37·7	22·5	19·8	16	14·5	17·7	58·7	26·3	62·5	41·5	9
11·2o	5·1	1·75	35·6	24·7	20·8	16·3	14·4	17·3	70·8	26·9	67·5	46·5	10
9	6	1·19	27·5	.....	19	16	14·5	20	.....	27·8	.....	49	11
10·3	**6·1**	**1·801**	**32·7**	**26·5**	**19·9**	**17·5**	**17·3**	**17·8**	**74·1**	**26·1**	**63·2**	**40·6**	
11	5·8	1·70	31·7	26·9	18·4	16·6	15·4	18·4	75	24·9	.....	39·4	12
10·2	8·3	1·62	28·6	26·3	21·1	14·6	18·6	18	.....	28·5	61·7	41·7	13
11·2	5·8	1·80	33·8	29·6	22·8	15·3	16·9	18·4	70·8	26·4	69	40	14
11·1	7	1·86	33·3	.....	.....	15·7	17·5	18·6	78·3	26	.....	40	15
11·2	5	1·80	30·9	19·3	19	17·4	17·4	14·8	60	24·1	60	39·4	16
9	6·6	1·98	35	27·5	17·8	15	20·3	19·5	.....	27·5	.....	42·5	17
8·3	5·9	1·32	25·8	25	.....	16	19	17	.....	28·3	.....	45	18
10·5	5·1	2·06	36·9	32	20·8	15·3	16·4	16·5	86·5	25	58·1	38·1	19
10	5·1	2·07	38·1	25	19·3	14·3	14·1	18·6	.....	24·3	67	39·3	20
10·6	**5·1**	**2·082**	**40·6**	**24·1**	**20·4**	**15·7**	**16·2**	**19·5**	**66·8**	**26·2**	**57·8**	**38·9**	
10·8	5·4	2·13	39·4	27	20	15·8	16	20·4	65	27·6	55·8	41·1	21
10·9	5·5	2·25	42	20	.....	13·7	15	17·7	65	25·7	55	41·2	22
10·5	6·5	2·24	44·5	29·1	20	16	15·6	18·5	70	24·4	56	41	23
10·9	6·1	2·17	45·5	18·4	.....	14·7	15·7	18·6	77·7	26·1	63·2	37·7	24
9·9	5·5	1·918	36·2	21·2	.....	14·2	15·9	19	65	27·4	58	38·6	25
13·1	4·4	1·89	37·2	19·5	.....	13·4	16·7	19·2	.....	26·2	67	39	26
11	5·3	1·67	34·5	22·4	.....	14·3	17·3	19·6	62·5	27·5	58·6	36·1	27
10·6	5·2	1·947	37·6	25·7	20	14·9	15·8	18·8	70·6	25·6	58·5	37·3	28
10·7	5·3	2·27	44·1	27·5	.....	16·7	17·4	20	.....	26	65	39·5	29
11·1	4·7	2·26	41·2	18	.....	17	15·5	19·2	69	25	51·3	36·8	30
11·6	5	1·95	38·1	27·5	.....	16·5	15·9	18·8	75	24·5	60	38·3	31
9·8	5·1	2·09	40·9	20·5	.....	15·5	16·7	18·3	65	24·8	51	36·6	32
10	4·8	2·02	39	18·4	.....	15·6	17·1	19·6	.....	25	.....	36·6	33
11·1	5·1	1·86	40	19	.....	16·1	15·2	17·9	63	29·6	53	35·2	34
9·7	4	1·89	36·3	17	.....	15·8	14·6	18·8	59	22·2	62	35·2	35
10	5·4	2·07	39·2	16·5	.....	16·5	15·3	18	63	25	55	36	36
11·4	4·6	2·11	39·5	15·3	.....	15·5	15·9	18·2	71·7	26·5	65	39·1	37
9·8	3·8	1·98	37·3	20·8	.....	14·7	14·6	17·6	.....	24·5	65	35·2	38
10·1	4·7	2·15	40·3	19·7	.....	17·5	16·1	19·2	71·7	27·5	51	39·8	39
9·6	5·1	2·22	41	35	.....	16·7	16·1	19·5	.....	25	58	37·5	40
10·5	4·5	2·27	40·3	34·4	.....	18·2	16·3	18·9	60	25·4	.....	38·7	41
10·4	3·8	2·25	45	34·5	.....	15·9	16·5	20·7	.....	29·3	.....	36·2	42
9·4	3·1	1·73	35	15	.....	15	15	18·4	62·5	29·5	55	36·2	43
10·7	4·7	2·04	42	25	20	14·5	16·3	19·6	56·7	25·7	52	43	44
11	6·8	2·23	45·8	.....	23·7	17·6	18·4	22·2	73·2	29	61·7	44·6	45
12·4	6·7	1·97	43·3	30	23·2	15·7	19·2	22·6	81	29·2	61·2	45	46
10·1	5·7	2·26	46·7	.....	19	14·9	17	21·5	67·6	26·2	50·7	41·6	47
10	6	2·07	40	32·5	18	16	18	20	65	.....	60	.....	48
10·7	5	2·37	44·4	30	20·8	16·2	15·9	21·1	63·8	24·4	55·7	41·6	49
10·7	4·4	2·18	42·7	33·7	19·7	14·5	16	21·7	60	25·1	55	42·6	50
11·6	**4·9**	**2·990**	**55·0**	.....	**20·0**	**16·2**	**17·1**	**19·7**	**67·8**	**28·1**	**59·7**	**44·5**	
11·5	5	3·02	54·2	.....	20	17	15·8	20·7	64·5	27·5	50·6	45	51
11·7	4·7	2·96	55·8	.....	20	15·3	18·4	18·6	71	28·6	68·7	44	52
11·8	**5·4**	**2·974**	**52·1**	.....	**23·7**	**15·4**	**18·1**	**20·7**	**68·6**	**26·9**	**59·9**	**50·3**	
10·5	5·6	3·03	56	.....	22	15·5	17·6	20·5	64·8	26	59	49	53
13·2	6·7	2·70	42·5	.....	25	15	19·3	23·7	76·7	28·3	60	50	54
11·7	5	3·03	53·9	.....	24	15·4	17·1	20	66·1	25·8	62·8	49·4	55
11·6	4·2	3·137	56	.....	.....	15·8	18·3	18·7	66·7	27·5	57·7	52·7	56
12·0	**4·3**	**3·113**	**58·1**	.....	**23·7**	**15·7**	**17·2**	**19·3**	**71·5**	**28·0**	**63·8**	**50·2**	
13·2	4·6	3·31	60	.....	25	16·4	18·6	21·4	73·6	29·3	67·5	52·1	57
12·5	5·3	3·20	.....	.....	25	15·8	19·2	19·2	73·3	28·3	65	53·3	58
11·7	3·7	2·659	.....	.....	19·8	15·8	15·7	17·4	65	26·8	61·4	48·8	59
10·8	4·6	3·416	61·2	.....	25	16·5	16·3	19·4	74·1	28·8	62·4	49·4	60
11·6	3·4	2·98	53	.....	23·5	14	16·4	19·1	71·6	26·8	62·8	47·6	61
11·2	**4·4**	**3·225**	**56·3**	.....	**23·9**	**15·2**	**16·0**	**16·9**	**68·3**	**27·9**	**60·8**	**47·8**	
12·5	3·7	3·27	60	.....	22·3	15·6	15·6	18·1	76·2	32·5	67·5	50	62
11·8	4·4	3·45	65	.....	25	15	16·9	16·9	71·2	30	61·2	50	63
8·7	5·1	3·60	.....	.....	25	15	16	18·3	66·7	28·3	56·6	47·5	64
10·3	3·9	2·96	52	.....	23·5	14·6	15·5	14·7	62·5	26·8	57·5	43·8	65
10·7	3·6	3·07	52·4	.....	21·5	14·3	14·3	14·6	61·3	25·4	56	43·4	66
10·5	3·8	3·19	58·6	.....	24	13	15·8	15·2	66·9	26·5	58·9	47·5	67
12·2	5·5	3·11	51	.....	25	15·3	17·7	17·9	67·3	28·3	67	50	68
13	5·3	3·15	55	.....	25	18·4	16	19·4	74	25	62	50	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·3**	**6·9**	**60·4**	**70·2**	**27·4**	**15·7**	**3·4**	**67·0**	**56·9**	**12·2**	**6·2**	**16·219**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·6**	**7·2**	**65·3**	**68·8**	**28·5**	**12·7**	**3·5**	**67·3**	**46·0**	**13·2**	**6·6**	**15·833**
1—Sydney	7·2	7·1	64·5	65·1	27·6	15·5	3·5	73·7	49·1	12·8	6·3	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·6	7·1	63·6	70·4	29·9	12·7	3·3	60·5	42	14	7·4	.....
3—Amherst	7·8	7·3	66·7	67·9	28	11·6	3·8	73·8	36·7	13	5·3	.....
4—Halifax	7·1	6·8	65	68·5	29·7	12·8	2·9	60	60	13·4	6·8	15·00
5—Windsor	8·1	7·6	66·6	71·6	27·5	11·5	4·3	66	48	14	7	16·50
6—Truro	7·6	7·1	65·3	69·3	28·5	12·1	3·4	69·6	40	12·1	6·5	16·00
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	7	6·4	65	68·5	27·7	15	4	58·3	40·8	13·7	6·5	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	**7·2**	**6·7**	**62·2**	**72·8**	**27·2**	**12·6**	**3·4**	**67·5**	**40·6**	**12·7**	**6·3**	**16·438**
8—Moncton	7·9	7·1	66·4	74	29·7	12·4	3·7	74·5	45·6	14·2	6·2	g15·75
9—Saint John	7·2	6·6	60·3	68·3	26·6	12	3·7	72	43·2	12·5	6·8	16·00
10—Fredericton	7·2	6·9	61·9	73·9	27·5	13	2·8	63·3	38·4	11·7	6·2	16·00
11—Bathurst	6·5	6	60	75	25	13	3·4	60	35	12·5	6	18·00
Quebec (average)	**6·9**	**6·5**	**60·6**	**69·0**	**26·9**	**14·6**	**3·6**	**64·1**	**59·1**	**11·0**	**5·9**	**15·333**
12—Quebec	6·6	6·2	60·7	71·8	27·6	16·4	3·5	71·4	62·9	10·9	6·1	14·00
												15·00
13—Three Rivers	7·3	6·8	63·5	71·8	27·3	14·5	3·9	61·7	60	11·5	5·9	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·7	6·4	61·9	70	26·1	14·7	3·2	60	60	10·6	6	15·75–16·25
15—Sorel	6·8	6·4	60	60	28·7	13·6	4·1	56	65	10	6	14·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·5	6·1	58·6	68·2	27·1	14	3·7	63·6	60·4	11	5·6	14·50–15·50
17—St. John's	6·8	6·5	63·8	71·3	27·8	15·3	3·8	75	55	11·7	6·3	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	7·4	6·8	61·7	70·4	25·8	14	3·8	61·7	48·8	12·3	5·7	16·50
19—Montreal	6·5	6·3	59·1	69·3	26·3	14·8	3·1	59·8	62·7	10·6	5·7	15·75–16·25
20—Hull	7·3	6·9	56·3	68·4	25·8	14·3	3·2	67·5	56·7	10·5	5·9	15·50
Ontario (average)	**7·1**	**6·9**	**61·7**	**72·6**	**26·1**	**14·0**	**3·4**	**67·9**	**59·0**	**11·4**	**5·9**	**15·725**
21—Ottawa	6·8	6·4	63·3	72·7	27·3	14·2	2·9	70	62·3	11·6	5·8	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	7·2	6·5	61·2	73·7	26·2	13·4	3·7	60	60	12·4	6	15·00
23—Kingston	6·7	6·2	57·9	67·3	26·8	12·5	3·5	66·7	54·3	11·2	6·1	14·50
24—Belleville	7·4	7·2	62·2	71·8	26	13·6	3·3	68·3	68	11	6·1	15·50
25—Peterborough	7·2	6·7	62·5	71·6	25·5	14·2	3·6	64	54	11·2	5·8	15.25
26—Oshawa	6·8	6·7	63·7	76	25·7	11·7	2·9	66·2	50	11·1	6·3	15·50–16·00
27—Orillia	6·9	6·9	65·4	72·6	25	14·7	3·7	69·2	54·3	11·2	6·1	16·00–16·50
28—Toronto	6·8	6·4	61·6	71·8	25·2	12·1	3·2	72·1	55·8	9·9	5·8	15·25–15·75
29—Niagara Falls	7·1	6·8	61·4	78	25·7	15·4	3·5	72	65	10·9	6	13·75–14·25g
30—St. Catharines	7·1	6·7	60	72·6	24·7	13	3·1	67·5	58·3	11	6	13·50–14·00g
31—Hamilton	6·7	6·5	62·5	69·5	25·6	11·5	3·3	66·7	58·3	9·9	6	15·50
32—Brantford	6·6	6·5	61·1	71·5	25·2	13	3·2	70·8	65·7	10·2	6	14·75–15·25
33—Galt	6·9	6·8	62·5	72·2	25	14·5	3·1	64·4	60	10	5·5	15.50–16·00
34—Guelph	6·7	6·4	57·5	75	25·5	13·6	3·8	70·8	60	10·3	6	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	6·7	6·7	54·4	68·3	25	13·2	3·4	67	56	10	5·5	15.00–15·50
36—Woodstock	6·8	6·6	65	68·3	25	12·7	3·8	68·3	56·7	10	5·7	15·50
37—Stratford	6·5	6·5	59·1	71	24·9	13·2	2·7	67·8	53·3	10·4	6·2	15.50–16·00
38—London	6·8	6·8	69	73·6	25	13·8	3·4	65·8	49·5	10	5·2	15·50
39—St. Thomas	7·4	7·1	65·8	74·8	26·5	13·6	3·7	71·4	62·5	11·9	6·7	16·00–16·50
40—Chatham	6·7	6·7	56	64·7	25·5	13·2	3·7	62·5	.....	11·1	5·7	15·00
41—Windsor	6·7	6·6	59·6	72·9	25·8	14·5	2·9	65	60	10·3	6·4	15·50–16·00g
42—Sarnia	7·7	7·7	67·5	76·2	25	14	2·6	72·5	67·5	11·7	5·4	16·00
43—Owen Sound	7	6·7	67	74	25	14	3·5	66·7	59·5	12·4	6·1	15·00–15·50
44—North Bay	7·9	7·6	72	75	28·3	15·5	3·8	72	60	13·5	6	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·9	7·5	63·7	76·	28·3	18·8	3·7	72·5	70	15	5·6	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	8·2	7·4	64·2	75	31	15·5	3·9	66·2	50	15	6·7	18·00
47—Timmins	7·7	7·3	56·2	72·5	27·6	14·6	4·2	.....	.....	12·5	5·3	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8	8	55	75	25	15	3	.....	.....	15	.....	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·1	7	52·8	69·3	27·1	15·7	2·9	68·3	65	11·5	5·2	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	7·2	6·9	60	74·1	29·2	14·9	2·8	67·8	59	10·6	6·3	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·9**	**7·6**	**56·2**	**66·3**	**29·3**	**15·8**	**3·0**	**63·1**	**61·6**	**12·8**	**7·1**	**20·759**
51—Winnipeg	8·3	7·9	51·3	67·5	28·2	16	3·3	59·1	.....	12·5	7·1	19·50
52—Brandon	7·4	7·2	61	65	30·4	15·5	2·7	67	61·6	13	7	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·8**	**7·5**	**57·2**	**71·5**	**30·6**	**20·9**	**3·1**	**66·7**	**56·7**	**14·0**	**6·9**	**23·625**
53—Regina	7·8	7·6	57	71·8	29·6	a19·8	2·8	68·8	60	15	7·3	23·00
54—Prince Albert	7·8	7·5	55	75·8	32·5	a22·5	3·5	61·7	60	12·5	8·1	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	6·9	57·2	67·7	30·6	a21·1	3·1	66·4	50	13·3	5·1	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8	7·8	59·7	70·8	29·5	20·2	3·1	70	.....	15	7·2	.....
Alberta (average)	**8·1**	**7·6**	**55·6**	**66·8**	**28·9**	**18·7**	**3·4**	**69·3**	**63·5**	**14·1**	**6·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·4	7·7	55	68·6	29·3	a19·4	3·7	73·3	76·7	14·7	6·1	g
58—Drumheller	9·7	8·7	50	66·7	30	a21·7	3·6	71	60	15	7·7	.....
59—Edmonton	7·2	6·9	57·5	65·3	29	a17·3	3·4	70	56	14·2	7·2	.....
60—Calgary	7·7	7·5	59·3	64·1	28	a17·6	3·3	60·7	62·5	12·1	6·6	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·6	7·3	56	69·5	28·4	a17·5	3·1	71·3	62·5	14·4	6·2	.....
British Columbia (average	**7·3**	**6·9**	**55·6**	**65·3**	**29·1**	**22·7**	**3·6**	**67·1**	**61·0**	**13·2**	**6·6**	.....
62—Fernie	8·2	7·5	58·8	68·1	27·5	a15	3·4	.....	60	13·3	4·9	.....
63—Nelson	7·8	7·3	57·5	69·6	28·8	a30·8	4·1	65	60	15	7·3	.....
64—Trail	7·4	7·1	55·8	67·7	26·6	a26·6	3·3	65	60	13·7	7·6	.....
65—New Westminster	6·6	6·4	54	61·4	28·8	a18·5	3·7	63·6	61	12·4	5·9	.....
66—Vancouver	6·5	6·2	53·3	56·4	27·8	a20·9	3·2	59·2	52	11·7	5·5	.....
67—Victoria	7	6·4	55·9	63·6	29·7	a21·9	3·2	63·6	60	12·3	5·5	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·3	7·1	58·3	68·3	32	a23·1	4·1	71	65	14·2	7·1	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·6	6·9	51	67·5	31·2	a25	4	82·5	70	.....	9	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, other $30–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·098	**12·856**	**12·184**	**14·509**	**8·691**	**10·920**	**9·878**	**31·1**	**11·5**	**27·909**	**20·007**	
9·271	**12·430**	**9·400**	**10·350**	**6·400**	**7·150**	**6·625**	**33·0**	**12·7**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·65	9·20– 9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	12	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	32	12	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	.....	7·00	30	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25–11·75	d12·00-14·50	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
10·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	6·00	7·00	.....	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00– 9·75	d12·50-13·50	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	5·00	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·75	10·75	6·75	7·50	7·50	30	15	21·00–26·00	11·00–14·00	7
11·000	**12·958**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·9**	**11·8**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·50–12·50	g13·00	g9·00	g10·00	g7·00	g8·00	g	32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00-16·00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00– 9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·843	**13·679**	**14·179**	**16·248**	**9·310**	**11·064**	**10·610**	**29·3**	**11·0**	**23·333**	**15·188**	
10·00	12·50	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	11·00	13·00	8·50	10·00	c14·00	27–28	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50	.....	c16.00-18.67	c17·33–20·00	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	26	....	18·00–22·00	11·00–13·00	16
9·00	12·50	15·00	c16·00	8·00	c9·00	c9·00	27–28	15	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·00	.....	c15·00	.....	c9·75	c6·75	30	15	15·00	10·00	18
12·40	14·00–15·00	14·50-16.00	16·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	c16·00	35	10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·50–14·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·654	**11·947**	**13·250**	**15·788**	**9·706**	**12·382**	**11·876**	**29·4**	**10·2**	**29·357**	**21·383**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·25	.....	.....	c17·60	.....	c14·80	.....	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c15·00	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	12·50	14·00	15·00	12·00	13·00	11·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	9·8	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	26
9·50–11·50	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–18·00	27
11·50	12·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	g9·00–11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	8·5	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00–11·50	15·00	16·00	12·00	12·50	12·50	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
11·75	12·25	.....	15·00	.....	13·00	c8·348	25	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·50	11·00–12·00	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	.....	28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
11·50–12·50	12·50	r16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·50	11·50–12·50	12·00	c15·00	6·00	c10·50	.....	27	10	28·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	36
10·00–12·00	11·50–13·00	16·00	18·00	.....	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
11·50	10·50–11·50	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	27–28	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
9·50	10·25–12·50	14.00-15.00	c20·00	.....	.....	c21·33	30	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	.....	c20·00	.....	c18·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g8·00	g12·00	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	g30	10	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·5	10·2	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
8·00	10·50	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	30	9·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	....	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	12·00–15·00c	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
14·00	14·00	.....	15·00	6·00–700	12·00	.....	35	8	p	25·00–35·00	47
11·00	10·00	.....	12·75	.....	9·75	c6·50	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·50	13·00	11·00	c12·50	10·00	c11·50	.....	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	12·50	10·00	11·00	8·50	9·50	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
10·688	**15·625**	.....	.....	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	.....	.....	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
6·75–12·00	d14·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·375**	**8·000**	**12·000**	**8·000**	**10·125**	**12·000**	**34·4**	**12·9**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	i6·50	i8·00	5·00	6·50	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	i9·50	i11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
10·00	f16·95	.....	c & i15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·250**	.....	.....	.....	**11·000**	.....	**31·8**	**11·7**	**30·000**	**21·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	25·00	18·00–20·00	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	c8·00	.....	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
h8·50–11·50	f10·50	.....	.....	.....	c13·00	.....	27	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	60
h4·00–6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·213	**11·840**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·398**	**j36·3**	**13·9**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·50	12·70	.....	.....	9·50	12·50	c7·50	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	14	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	35	11	29·00	25·00	66
10·00–11·00	9·00	.....	.....	7·50	c10·00	c4·49	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc., j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20,

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1927	Dec. 1928	Nov. 1929	Dec. 1929
All commodities.....	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·0	99·4	102·6	97·9	97·3	94·5	95·8	96·2
I. Vegetable Products.	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	95·0	95·1	86·5	93·7	94·2
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	100·1	107·6	109·1	108·1	109·7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	60	58·2	157·1	176·6	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	96·2	95·2	93·2	89·8	89·6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	99·0	98·6	98·3	93·6	93·5
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68·9	156·7	168·4	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	99·3	94·1	93·0	93·6	93·5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·0	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	95·6	90·6	92·3	96·7	96·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·2	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	103·1	95·2	94·4	92·6	93·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products....	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	99·3	97·4	94·3	95·4	95·4

(*Continued from page 93*)

the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1, 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The decline in meat prices in progress since August was continued in December, sirloin steak averaging 35.1 cents per pound, as compared with 35.9 cents in November; round steak 30.1 cents per pound in December and 30.8 cents in November; rib roast 28.1 cents per pound in December and 28.4 cents in November; and shoulder roast 22.2 cents per pound in December and 22.4 cents in November. The declines were not so pronounced in the Maritime Provinces as elsewhere. Mutton averaged slightly lower at 30.2 cents per pound, as compared with 30.4 cents in November. Fresh pork was lower, averaging 28.9 cents per pound, as compared with 30 cents in November. Decreases were reported from most localities. Bacon was also slightly lower at an average price of 39.7 cents per pound. In fresh fish, cod steak and whitefish were somewhat higher.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal increase, fresh being up from an average of 58.5 cents per dozen in November to 65.2 cents in December, and cooking from 48.6 cents per dozen in November to 50.5 cents in December The price of milk advanced in the average from 12.6 cents per quart to 12.8 cents. Increases were reported from Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Montreal, Brockville and North Bay. Butter prices showed a slight seasonal increase, dairy averaging 43.8 cents per pound and creamery 47.5 cents per pound. Cheese was unchanged in the average.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7.9 cents per pound. Decreases, however, were reported from Hull, Ottawa, Brockville, Belleville and St. Catharines. Potatoes were slightly higher at an average price of $2.27 per ninety pounds, as compared with $2.21 in November. Prunes increased from 15.3 cents per pound in November to 15.8 cents in December. Granulated sugar was slightly higher

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1929*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	†158	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	†158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	†158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	†158	157	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	†158	157	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	†158	157	166	160†
Nov. 1929....	160	157	†158	157	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	157	166	160

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%. †Revised.

at 7.3 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was up in the average from $16.17 per ton in November to $16.22 in December. Higher prices were reported from Belleville, Peterborough, Toronto and Woodstock. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The movement in grain prices was mixed, wheat advancing, while the prices of coarse grains, in most cases, were lower. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.378 per bushel, as compared with $1.332 in November. Early in the month prices declined but toward the middle this decrease was halted and an advance began, which, in a few days, carried prices to a higher level than prevailed at the beginning of the month. The decline was said to be due to the fact that no appreciable decrease occurred in the visible supplies, while later in the month the advance was due to a greatly decreased estimate of the Argentine crop. Coarse grains, for the most part, were lower, western barley being down from 64.9 cents per bushel to 62.2 cents; flax from $2.72 per bushel to $2.64; American corn from $1.05 per bushel to $1.04; and western oats from 65.6 cents per bushel to 63.5 cents. Flour was unchanged at an average price of $8.60 per barrel, while rolled oats declined. The price of rubber continued a decline which commenced last July, Ceylon being down from an average of 16.73 cents per pound in November to 16.1 cents in December. The price of good steers at Toronto advanced from $8.89 per hundred pounds to $9.63, and at Winnipeg from $7.97 per hundred pounds to $8.91. Veal calves at Toronto advanced from $15.25 per hundred pounds to $15.76, while at Winnipeg the advance was more pronounced, the price being up from $9.71 per hundred pounds to $11.22. The price of hogs at Toronto rose from $11.52 per hundred pounds to $11.94, at Montreal from $11.63 to $12, and at Winnipeg from $10.34 to $10.36. Lambs at Toronto were 80 cents per hundred pounds higher, the price being $12.40. Beef hides were down from 14½-16 cents per pound to 13-16 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose from 65.9 cents per dozen to 67.8 cents. Raw cotton at New York declined from 17.53 cents per pound to 17.275 cents. This is the lowest level reached since June, 1926. Raw wool declined 1 cent per pound to 24 cents. Raw silk was also lower, the price at New York being down from $5.15 per pound to $5. Hemlock lumber was down from $29 per thousand feet to

$28.50. Galvanized steel sheets at Montreal fell from $4.47 per hundred pounds to $4.35, while black sheets were up from $2.97 per hundred pounds to $3.07. The price of silver continued to decline, being down from 49.7 cents per ounce to 48.2 cents. The price of tin was slightly higher at an average price of 45.75 cents per pound, as compared with 43.75 in November. American bituminous coal was 25 cents per ton higher at $6.25.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 134.0 for November, a decline of 1.6 per cent from the previous month. Foods fell 1.8 per cent due to considerable declines in cereals and "other foods," partly counteracted by an advance in meat and fish. Non-foods declined 1.4 per cent, all groups being included in this fall.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 88.3 at the end of November, a decline of 2.1 per cent over the previous month and of 7.3 per cent since November, 1928. All groups declined from the October level, the cereals and meat group showing a fall of 4 per cent.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-1877 =100, was 108.3 at the end of November, a decline of 2.5 per cent from the previous month. Every group was included in this movement and the heaviest fall was one of 5.3 per cent in vegetable foods.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 167 at the end of November, showing no change from the beginning of the month. The index numbers of every group were exactly the same as a month previous.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July, 1914=100, was 596 for November, a fall of one per cent from October. The group "sugar, coffee, cocoa" was slightly higher, but apart from that, all groups were included in the general decline.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 135.5 for November, a decline of 1.2 per cent for the month. Of the 16 groups of commodities included only four advanced very slightly, namely, foods of animal origin, coal, artificial fertilizers and paper. All other groups declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 153.0 for November, continuing the decline since August which has been due to a lowering of food prices and also of clothing; heat and light and sundries were higher.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Melbourne index number, on the base 1911=1000, was 1858 for September as compared with 1826 in August. Advances were shown in agricultural produce, dairy produce, groceries, meat and building materials; there was a decline in jute, leather, etc., while metals and coal and chemicals were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 94.4 for November, a decline of 2 per cent from October. All groups were lower in November, except fuel and lighting and housefurnishing goods which were unchanged.

Dun's index number, which is the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was $188.969 at December 1, a fall of 1.2 per cent from the previous month. Every one of the seven groups was lower than the previous month, and all were lower than at December 1, 1928, with the exception of breadstuffs.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 163.0 for November as compared with 163.4 for October. There were no marked changes in any of the groups, but slight decreases were noted in food, housing and clothing and slight advances in coal and sundries.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 160.7 for November, a decline of one point from October, due chiefly to lower prices for foods, principally meat, and also butter, lard, sugar and canned goods.

NOTES ON RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Limits of Jurisdiction of Compensation Board

An employer in Alberta was convicted by a police magistrate on a charge that he refused to pay an assessment levied against him by the Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund), Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, chapter 177. He based his refusal on the claim that the regulation under which the assessment was made was beyond the authority of the Workmen's Compensation Board. On a stated case he appealed to the Alberta Supreme Court against his conviction, and the appeal was allowed with costs, the conviction being quashed. The judgment of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice Harvey, who first examined the provisions of the Act in detail.

The regulation under which the assessment was made is in the following terms:

Regulation 11.—Where the amount chargeable to the account of any employer during any calendar year is in excess of one hundred and five per cent of the amount of assessment received during such calendar year, the final assessment shall be fixed in such account applicable to the true payroll of the calendar year in question, by being increased to a rate over and above the basic rate of the class or sub-class in which the account is being carried, one per cent on the basic rate for each one per cent that the amount chargeable exceeds one hundred and five per cent of the amount received; but in no case shall the increased rate exceed thirty per cent of the basic rate of the class or sub-class as fixed by the Board;

Provided, however, that due regard shall be had to the total experience of the account of an employer, and an increase in assessment rates will only be made when the total amount chargeable to his account exceeds the total amount received from him by one hundred and five per cent.

By sec. 13 it is provided that:

The Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all matters and questions arising under this Act, and the action or decision of the Board thereon shall be final and conclusive and shall not be open to question or review in any Court.

Sec. 15 provides that:

The Board may make such regulations and prescribe such forms as may be deemed expedient for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The Chief Justice stated that it was contended by counsel that the Court had no jurisdiction to interfere with the action of the Board. "I feel no doubt," he said, "that view is absolutely correct as respects any action of the Board within its jurisdiction, but it is to be noted that its jurisdiction is limited to 'Matters arising under this Act' and its regulations are to be for the purpose of 'carrying out the provisions of this Act.' It would be unreasonable to think that when the Legislature created a Board with extensive powers such as this, without control other than that of its creator, it intended to permit it to act even beyond those powers; but on the other hand it must be assumed that it considered it had the right to rely on its superior Court to exercise the power which it possesses to prevent where necessary any acts of any Board beyond its jurisdiction. If the Board's acts have been in excess of the authority given it by the Act I have no doubt this Court may so declare and prevent effect being given to them. It is necessary, therefore, to see if such is the case, for it is on that ground only that this appeal is taken.

"The evidence in this case was given by the Board's auditor inspector. From that evidence it appears that in 1927 one of the defendant's workmen was accidentally killed and the compensation was fixed by the Board in 1928 at $6,289.43. There was charged to the defendant's account in 1928 for this, and presumably some other matters, $8,046.69. I assume this was done in accordance with the direction of sec. 33. For the year 1928 the defendant, upon a payroll of $123,891.59, paid a regular assessment of $1,706.55. The witness says that taking into consideration the whole credits and debits of the defendant it was left liable to an assessment of $743.35 under the regulation above set out, and it is the assessment for that sum which is here in question.

"It is to be noted that sec. 20 separates the classes, but not the employers in any one class. The employers in each class are to be assessed a percentage on the payroll or some other rate or a specific sum. There is nothing in that which, in my opinion, authorizes the singling out of any particular employer for special treatment on a different basis from that applied to the others in the same class. The hazards of classes may be different and justify different assessments, but in the same class it seems clear to me that the intention of the section, particularly when read with secs. 31-33, is that all employers shall be treated alike. This view is emphasized by the fact that there are two provisions of the Act authorizing special assessments against individual employers in case of special hazard. By sec. 33 (2) when in the opinion of the Board an employer fails to make sufficient provision to prevent accident or the sanitary and health conditions are not proper, a special assessment may be made against him and by sec. 25a (2), added in 1924, where an accident is due *entirely* to the failure of the employer to comply with the directions of the Board or its regulations it

may assess against him a sum up to one-half the amount of compensation but not exceeding $300.

"It would seem very strange indeed if where the accident is due entirely to the employer's default only an amount not exceeding $300 may be collected, while, when he is in no way at fault, an amount without any fixed limit and in the present two and a half times as much may be collected from him. This never could have been intended by the Legislature. In my opinion, therefore, the regulation in question, since it does not carry out any provision of the Act, is unauthorized and invalid, and the assessment based upon it is equally unauthorized and invalid."

Rex ex rel Davies v. F. W. McDougall Construction Company Ltd., Alberta, *Western Weekly Reports*, 1929, vol. 3, page 450.

Where Hiring is by month no wages are earned for less than month

Joint action *in rem* for wages was taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada (Prince Edward Island Admiralty District) against a steamship by the captain, the mate, the engineer, two firemen, two seamen, and the cook. All these employees had been hired by the month, and the wages sued for were in part for an uncompleted month. Some of the circumstances in the case were set out in the judgment of the Court, which was in part as follows:—

"It is a well-established legal principle that wages cannot be sued for until earned, and that if a hiring at so much a month is made, no wages are or can be earned until the whole month's service is performed. This is so well known that it is difficult to understand why the plaintiffs in this case should have set the law in motion to arrest the defendant ship, not only for the amount due for the several months that had been earned but for substantial sums that had not been earned. . . . .

"The contention of all plaintiffs at the trial was that they had never been discharged from their several positions in the defendant ship and that they still held these positions. By what right or authority can the owner of the ship be placed in the position of being compelled to pay wages that have not been earned in order to recover possession of his ship? If the crew had been improperly dismissed, they might recover for the extra days, but that would be in the way of damages. If an application had been made on behalf of the ship in proper time to have the arrest set aside, it is difficult to see by what means this could have been successfully avoided, but such an application, after the parties have come prepared to have the case tried on the merits, appears to be too late. The owner of the ship instead of applying in time filed an absolute appearance to the action. In admiralty practice, if the defendant wishes to raise an objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, in a case where the Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter, he should appear under protest whether the action be *in rem* or *in personam*."

The owner of the ship having been too late in making an application for setting aside the arrest of the ship it remained that the case should be tried on its merits. The Court accordingly allowed the plaintiff's claims in so far as they were for completed months of service.

Burke et al versus the "Alma." Exchequer Court of Canada, P.E.I. Admiralty District, 1929 (4) *Dominion Law Reports*, page 873.

Holding of Street Meeting does not Constitute a Disturbance

The High Court Division at Toronto, on November 19, quashed the conviction by one of the city police magistrates, of a woman on the charge that she "unlawfully did cause a disturbance in Soho Street, in the said city of Toronto, by impeding and incommoding peaceable passengers, and thereby was a vagrant, contrary to sec. 238 (f) of the Criminal Code." Judge Garrow, who heard the appeal of the defendant in chambers, found that there was no evidence that peaceable passengers had been incommoded. People were there in numbers to see what took place, but there was no evidence indicating that the accused caused them to gather there. It would be quite as reasonable to say that they were there because the police were there in force. The accused did not herself obstruct, impede, or incommode any one, nor did she cause any one to be so impeded or incommoded, nor was any one shewn to have been actually impeded or incommoded. The mere holding of a meeting in a street does not necessarily involve the incommoding of passengers. Proof of actual impeding is essential to justify a conviction: Rex vs. Kneeland (1902), 6 Can. Crim. Cas. 81.

Second, it was contended that, even assuming that there was proof of impeding peaceable passengers, it is necessary to go further under this section and establish that the accused did cause a disturbance by impeding passengers: Regina v. Daly (1888), 24 C.L.J. 157. If passengers were in the present case impeded, there was an entire lack of proof that such impeding caused any disturbance. Reference to Regina v. Booth (1890), 6 Can. Crim. Cas. 338, note.

Rex v. Buhay (Ontario) 1929, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, vol. 37, page 200.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A SEASONAL contraction in industrial employment in Canada was reported by employers at the beginning of January, 1930, the resulting losses involving practically the same proportion of the aggregate staffs as was indicated on January 1, 1929. The employment situation, however, continued better than on the corresponding date in any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. Employment in recent months has been maintained at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 7,063 firms, each with at least 15 employees, in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The pay-rolls of these concerns declined from 1,037,259 persons on December 1, to 967,540 at the beginning of January, a decrease of some 70,000 persons or 6.7 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the employment index number (based upon the 1926 average as 100) stood at 111.2 on January 1, 1930, compared with 119.1 in the preceding month, and with 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. At the beginning of January, 1930, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 11.4, contrasted with 9.3 per cent at the beginning of December, and with 6.6 per cent at the beginning of January, 1929. The January percentage was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,790 local unions covering a membership of 213,065 persons. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicate an increase in the volume of business transacted in December, as shown by the average daily placements effected, when a comparison is made both with the previous month and also with December a year ago. This increase was due chiefly to increased placements in construction and maintenance. Logging, however, also showed a gain, though of lesser degree, in comparison with the corresponding month last year.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.88 at the beginning of January, as compared with $11.83 for December, 1929; $11.30 for January, 1929; $11.19 for January, 1928; $11.37 for January, 1927; $11.63 for January, 1926; $10.77 for January, 1925; $10.73 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 95.6 for January, as compared with 96.2 for December, 1929; 93·7 for January, 1929; 96·9 for January, 1928; 97.8 for January, 1927; and 103.0 for January, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in the month of January was again slightly less than in the preceding month, and was less also than the loss in January last year. Four disputes existed at some time during the month, involving 1,949 workers, and resulting in the loss of 7,610 working days. Corresponding figures for December, 1929, were: seven disputes, 1,684 workers, and 12,979 working days; and for January, 1929, seven disputes, 794 workers, and 8,319 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of January the city of Winnipeg agreed to the reference to a Board of Conciliation and investigation of the existing dispute between the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System and its employees, the latter having submitted to the minister an application for the appointment of such a board, as noted in the issue for December, page 1333. Further particulars of the proceedings under the Act during the year are given on page 117.

Provinces consulted on unemployment insurance proposals

The Minister of Labour informed a delegation from the Confederation of Catholic workers of Canada on February 6, that the Dominion Government was consulting the provincial governments in order to ascertain whether they would be willing to support a federal unemployment insurance scheme. He pointed out, however, that the Dominion could not undertake such a scheme unless the difficulties presented by the provisions of the British North America Act could be surmounted.

It will be recalled (LABOUR GAZETTE June, 1929, page 603) that at the last session of the Parliament of Canada, the Committee on Industrial and International Relations accepted and endorsed the principle of unemployment insurance, based on compulsory contributions derived from the state, employers and workers. They recognized, however, that "while it is highly desirable that such legislation should be uniform in all the provinces, and while social insurance has a federal aspect, nevertheless, according to the Department of Justice, under our constitution legislative jurisdiction in relation to the establishment of a compulsory system of unemployment insurance is vested exclusively in the provincial legislatures."

The committee recommended that the Federal Government should bring the matter before the next Federal-Provincial conference, representatives of the employers and workers being invited to attend. In the meantime, Mr. Heenan stated, the Government is proceeding to ascertain the views of the provincial governments on the question of the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance.

Progress of Canadian Government Annuities

The Government Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour reports a rapid increase in the volume of business transacted during the past three years. During this period the number of applications and the amount of purchase money received has almost equalled that received during the preceding eighteen years. The total number of contracts from 1908 to the present day is nearly 12,000, the total annuities purchased amounting to a total of $24,000,000.

The Annuities system was inaugurated by the Dominion Government in 1908 in order to encourage thrift among the people and to provide for their old age. The small regular payments required from those purchasing annuities still remain practically nominal, while in return for these small payments every purchaser at the age of 65 becomes entitled to an income for life that would provide comfort and security to old age. All administration costs of the system are borne by the Government, no charge for this purpose being made against the annuity purchaser. Operating without profit, the government is enabled to allow extremely low premium rates, and the purchaser is guaranteed full benefit for the money he pays in. The obvious benefits of the annuities system, together with the smallness of the payments required, provide working people with an easy means of ensuring comfort and independence for their old age.

Public works and unemployment relief in Canada

In a statement early in February on the Dominion government's attitude in regard to unemployment in Canada, the Minister of Labour said that the government held the view that any projects contemplated to give work should be started as soon as possible. The Canadian Government, he pointed out, had taken important steps in this direction, there being public works now in progress throughout Canada which would aggregate well over $20,000,000. This total does not include the important contracts for railways, ferries, patrol boats and various purchases by the Department of National Defence, nor does it include the Welland canal and considerable harbour works. Mr. Heenan stated further that public works in the province of Ontario that were being carried on by the government of Canada without any assistance from the province or municipalities aggregated about $12,000,000, exclusive of the Welland canal, while in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia works involving another $4,000,000 worth were under construction, including many public buildings in various centers, three or four Indian schools and a number of wharves along the Pacific coast.

The Minister of Labour suggested that if the various provinces were to undertake public works, including road construction, in a similar manner a great deal of relief from unemployment would be forthcoming.

Unemployment relief works in New Zealand

Shortly after coming into office, and in order to allay the growing anxiety concerning the large volume of unemployment, the Prime Minister of New Zealand made a statement to the effect that he would find work for all the unemployed within five weeks provided they registered at the Government labour bureaux and were willing and able to accept the work offered them. This statement attracted a

great deal of attention both in New Zealand and in the different states of Australia. Immediately after the announcement of the Prime Minister the Government labour bureaux were inundated with applications for work, 11,466 registrations being made in October. On November 1st, the date at which the five weeks expired, a statement was made in the House of Representatives showing that there were only 2,299 on the register, of whom only 1,000 were willing to accept any work that was offered to them. These were being placed in employment in the course of the following few days. The Government found work for 5,664 workers on public works and in local bodies. The public works themselves absorbed 5,135. The remainder are accounted for by the fact that 4,228 applications which had been registered lapsed during the month of October.

The public works undertaken by the Government were all necessary developmental works which would have to be undertaken in the near future and are now being carried out earlier than they would have been but for the necessity of providing employment for a large number of men. The Cabinet Committee met practically every day and only sanctioned useful and necessary works which would entail the least amount of travelling and consequent expense to the men. The works provided for the employment of men on the construction of railways, roads and main highways, land drainage, improvements to open lines of railways, and planting and thinning of State forests. There had in the past been complaints that men employed on relief works were paid less than the standard rate of wages. Under the new plan unskilled workers are paid the standard wages of 14s. a day, and when placed on co-operative contract the contract rates which are being paid are such as would enable a man of fair average ability, working industriously, to earn 14s. a day. Inexperienced men are allowed up to fourteen days on day wages before being given co-operative contracts.

Unemployment situation in Australia

The unemployment situation has assumed considerable importance in all the States of the Australian Commonwealth, and various measures have been discussed with a view to remedying the condition. At a meeting held on December 9 at Canberra of the Prime Ministers and Treasurers of the Commonwealth and of the States, the States undertook to spend £1,000,000 immediately on road works. The money will be made available from the surplus that has accumulated under the Federal Roads Act owing to the inability of the States to comply with the original conditions regulating their own contributions to the grant. These conditions are now being waived. A further £1,000,000 is promised in the near future. Owing to the difficulty of marketing the coal without loss coal-fields have closed down in New South Wales, which has contributed to increase unemployment. A reduction of wages was urged with a view to enabling the mines to continue production, but the men refused the offers. In the State of Victoria, the Premier was able to inform the Assembly that 3,299 persons had been sent to employment between August 1 and October 15, 1929, nearly all of them engaged on public works, and that £6,843 had been paid in September alone to the municipalities as grants for unemployed relief works.

Representations were made urging the Premier of Victoria to consider seriously the possibility of introducing the scheme adopted by the New Zealand Government, which is referred to in the preceding note.

The Commonwealth Government also hope to relieve the stress of unemployment by suspending assisted immigration and by raising the customs tariff.

Unemployment statistics in United States

In the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, page 962, it was noted that the Act of Congress providing for the taking of the fifteenth census of the United States made definite provision for the collection of statistics on unemployment. The Commissioner of Labour Statistics, in his last annual report just published, referred to the efforts that are to be made during 1930 to secure definite figures showing the extent of unemployment throughout the country. "At the present time," he said, "the greatest interest in the field of labour attaches to the problems of employment and unemployment. A country-wide unemployment survey, the need for which has been pointed out repeatedly by the Department of Labour, will be made as part of the 1930 Federal census. This will supply the basic facts regarding the actual number of persons out of work in the United States. With this known, the employment statistics collected monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics will furnish the necessary indexes by which the trend of employment may be followed thereafter. The Bureau's monthly surveys, it will be remembered, show the monthly changes in the number of persons employed by repre-

sentative American establishments, but these figures do not show the number unemployed. With this latter fact known for a given time, as it will be as a result of the 1930 census, the bureau's figures, as noted, will constitute a fairly accurate barometer of unemployment as well as of employment conditions in the United States."

"Decasualization" of dock labour in England

In the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924, reference was made to various schemes for "decasualizing" the employment of longshoremen. Among these was a British plan that was proposed by a commission first appointed in 1920 to inquire into the condition of dock labour. The commission recommended the establishment of a system of registration for the workmen, and of minimum scale for a guaranteed working week, together with the maintenance of unemployed casual labour; and further that a joint council should be set up for the industry. Action was subsequently taken at many of the ports of Great Britain to give effect to these recommendations, but it is now considered that the time has come for a further advance. Accordingly the Minister of Labour (the Right Hon. Margaret Bondfield) recently asked the Dock Transport Workers (Registration and Guaranteed Week) Committee, a body appointed in 1924, to make further inquiries with the object of extending and co-ordinating registration schemes for port workers, and other measures adopted in the ports of the country for decasualizing port labour.

Progress of trade unionism in Canada

Professor H. Mitchell, of McMaster University, continues his series of economic studies in the issue of *Industrial Canada* for January, 1930, the subject of his latest study being the "Progress of Trade Unionism in the Dominion." He points out the difficulty of correctly estimating the extent of union membership owing to its rapid fluctuations, the membership "sometimes increasing at an apparently extraordinary rate, at others receding equally quickly. Membership will even vary within fairly wide limits from month to month and the task of the compiler of accurate records is by no means an easy one. We have, however, in the reports of Labour Organizations in Canada, issued by the Department of Labour in Ottawa since 1911, a painstaking compilation which may be accepted as accurate."

Discussing the variations in the membership of international and national organizations Professor Michell points out that "from 1918 to 1920, when the international unions were increasing rapidly, the non-internationals were decreasing, but since then the latter have been rapidly increasing. To put this movement into figures, it may be pointed out that from 1920 to 1928 the international unions lost 80,330 members, while the non-international unions gained 29,661. In this estimate, no account has been taken of the Catholic unions in the Province of Quebec, nor of the I.W.W. or the O.B.U., the membership of which is highly problematical. It is, therefore, quite apparent that while the non-international trade unionism in Canada is still far behind international unionism in point of members it is still in a very flourishing state and increasing rapidly. Reckoning in percentages it may be said that in 1920 of the three main classes, the international unions represented 90 per cent of the membership; non-international, 8 per cent, and independent, 2 per cent. In 1928 the internationals represented 75 per cent; the non-internationals, 21 per cent, and the independents, 4 per cent."

Statistical Annual of Quebec

The sixteenth Statistical Annual of the Province of Quebec, giving full information concerning the population and activities in the province in 1929, has been issued recently by the Quebec Statistical Bureau. The Annual is in eleven chapters, dealing respectively with the history of the province from the earliest times; physical characteristics; climate; population; education; government; finance; industrial production; communications; commerce; labour organizations; and insurance. A new feature of this issue is a study of the occupations of the people, based on the information in the census of 1921. The chapter on organized labour contains lists of trade unions in the province, with average wages and hours of labour of employees. Statistics of strikes and of employment and unemployment for a series of years are also included. There is also an account of the new Workmen's Compensation legislation, together with statistics of accidents occurring in the several industries in the province. An important section is devoted to an account of agriculture and the various agricultural and co-operative organizations. The mineral and manufacturing industries of the province also are fully analysed. The Annual may be obtained from the Bureau of Statistics of Quebec, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

Immigration inquiry in Saskatchewan

The Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, by an order in Council dated January 4, 1930, appointed a commission to investigate the subject of immigration, the members of the commission being as follows: —Professor William W. Swanson, of the University of Saskatchewan; Mr. Thomas Johnson of Govan; Mr. Percy Shelton, of Regina; Mr. Garnet C. Neff, of Grenfell; and Mr. Alfred R. Reusch, of Yorkton, Saskatchewan. These commissioners are appointed for the purpose of making inquiry into and concerning the subject of immigration and settlement as affecting Western Canada, with special reference to the Province of Saskatchewan, and more particularly to make inquiry into and concerning the following matters: (*a*) the various policies that have been applied in connection with immigration, and their effect upon the economic and social well-being of the people of Saskatchewan; (*b*) the natural resources of the Province of Saskatchewan, with special reference to the growth and development of population and enterprise; (*c*) previous movements of population into the Province and the relation of such movements to economic, cultural and social standards of community life; (*d*) loss of population through emigration, and the causes and effects thereof; (*e*) possibility of adopting a plan for assisted settlement of natives and other residents of the Province and other Canadian applicants; (*f*) expediency of similar or other schemes, with the financial co-operation of the Imperial Government, to promote desirable British immigration; (*g*) the problem of enlarging trade interests with the British Commonwealth and other countries whereby financial and industrial participation in the development of Saskatchewan may be increased and related immigration correspondingly encouraged; and (*h*) such other investigations as are germane to the subject of the inquiry; and to make such recommendations as to all or any of these matters as the Commissioners may deem desirable in the public interest.

Plea for taking a vocational survey

In a paper read before the Congress of the Workers' Education Bureau of America last October, Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, dealt with employment problems resulting from the changing character of industry. (References to this subject were made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 682; August, 1928, page 818; October, 1928, page 1040.) Dr. Stewart takes a serious view of the situation that has arisen as the result of the industrial developments of the past ten or fifteen years, stating that there is "hardly an industry in which to-day there are not either present hardships or serious threatenings." "The number of people," he says, "who have seen the trades, to learn which they put in from four to seven of the best years of their lives, suddenly pass away, are to be counted by the millions. To expect any considerable percentage of these men to readjust themselves along lines which will afford them wages equal to those they secured under former conditions, or rather wages that will keep them in the same relative position in the labour world that they occupied before, is to my mind absurd. In most cases a complete industrial re-education will be necessary, and in many instances the men will have to be separated entirely from the industry in which they have been formerly employed."

Some trades, such as those of printers and telegraphers, have been able to adjust themselves to the new conditions, but other trades have disappeared, or are changing beyond recognition. For example, "cement bridges may mean more bridges, but are rapidly ending ending the trade life at least of structural iron bridge builders. The cast house looms in the foreground of the picture, out of which is probably passing the bricklayer and the brickmaker, the carpenter, and the structural steel worker, just as the riveting machine and the acetylene welder are changing the whole complexion of structural work. Manufacture by chemical processes is another form which the industrial revolution is taking." The rate of these recent changes, the writer points out, has been far more sweeping than at any previous stage of industrial evolution. "There is hardly an industry in which to-day there are not either present hardships or serious threatenings."

To remedy these conditions, Dr. Stewart recommends that a statistical survey should be made of labour opportunities, and that this survey should be the starting point in educating and re-educating the workers; "The working people of the United States," he says, "are entitled to know what the changing industrial conditions are, where they are, and the nature and extent of the occupational readjustment which is necessary to meet them without loss of earning power or industrial status." Dr. Stewart claims that no adequate arrangements are being made to-day for the guidance of young persons to suitable vocations, the result being maladjustments, and aimless seeking of jobs regardless of personal adaptability. "Something can be done," he suggests, "by insisting upon vocational advice in our public schools, but this means a revolution in the occupation of teaching."

United co-operative movement is desired

The Co-operative Union of Canada is aiming this year at the consolidation of independent co-operative efforts throughout Canada into the general movement represented by the central organization. The *Canadian Cooperator* January, 1930, states that "considerable progress was made in the Co-operative Movement in Canada last year, but the one which has just commenced ought to mark a much greater advance. While the majority of the largest and most prosperous consumers' societies are members of the Union, there are some hundreds of very small incorporated co-operative bodies which, under proper guidance, could be developed into strong and progressive distributive institutions, providing a comprehensive community service. Every effort will be made to bring home to these organizations the folly of standing aloof, and the great advantage which would accrue to them by regularly availing themselves of the united experience of the whole Movement covering a long period of years. The Executive of the Union seeks the co-operation of the affiliated societies in gathering into the national co-operative fold, these isolated organizations. It is particularly desirable at this time to increase the number of members of the Union in each province, in order that autonomous sections thereof may be organized for intensive development."

Consolidation of British Co-operators

The last annual report of the Central Board of the Cooperative Union of Great Britain also made an appeal for closer union between cooperative bodies that are now more or less independent. "Mergers during the year", it was stated, "indicate a concentration of power inimical to the interests of co-operators and consumers generally. The choice before the people of Britain is between capitalist monopoly and democratic control of the essential means of life. In face of this situation, the Central Board has done, and is doing, all possible to give effect to the call of the President at Hartlepool for a consolidation of co-operative forces; and already some Sections and District Associations have drawn up schemes of amalgamation and entered on preliminary negotiations to give effect to them. The Central Board earnestly hopes that societies will put aside all preconceived objections to such schemes, and do all in their power to bring the ideals of closer union swiftly to fruition. For many societies open to remorseless competition this measure of co-operative consolidation will come, not as an act of surrender, but of self-preservation. That is the material side of the question. On other grounds the Central Board bases its main appeal. For the sake of future co-operation in this land and the community it serves, all local prejudices and predilections must be subordinated to the need of the hour."

Proposed workmen's compensation changes in Manitoba

The special committee appointed last year in Manitoba to inquire into subject of workmen's compensation in the province, has drawn up a list of recommendations for the improvement of the existing Act which will be submitted to the legislature at the forthcoming session. The suggestions made to the committee by the workers' and the employers' representatives were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, page 1323. The committee, which was composed of five members of the legislature, five employers' and five workmen's representatives, recommend as follows:—

1. That payment of compensation, which under the present Act does not begin until after the lapse of three working days from the date of injury, should commence three consecutive days from the time of accident.

2. That the allowance to widows of workmen killed in industry be increased from $30 to $40 per month, with the provision that there be a maximum allowance of 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings of the workman and a minimum of $12.50 per week except where there is more than one child, in which case the amount would be $15 a week.

3. That compensation be paid injured workmen suffering broken dentures.

4. That conjunctivitis and retinitis (impairment of vision) and dermatitis (skin eruption) be included in the list of industrial diseases for which compensation is paid.

5. That section 25 of the Act, which excludes payment of claims submitted by dependent widows or other dependants living in what were enemy countries during the war, be rescinded.

6. That the Act be amended to cover hernia.

7. That provision be made to take care of workmen, otherwise entitled to benefits of the Manitoba Act, who are injured outside of the province.

8. That the Workmen's Compensation Board be given discretionary power to set fees for medical reports. The Act now sets a fee of $2.

9. That the Board be given authority to make periodical revision of cases on its compensation lists.

United States Employees' Compensation Commission

The 13th annual report of this commission, covering the 12-month period ending June 30, 1929, was recently published. The commission is composed of three commissioners, one being designated by the President as chairman. Its work consists in the administration of three federal acts: (1) The Act passed in 1916 to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties; (2) the Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act, approved in 1927 (Labour Gazette, April, 1927, page 397); and (3) the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act, which became effective in July, 1928, making the benefits of the Longshoremen's Act effective in relation to certain employees in private employment in the District of Columbia (Labour Gazette, June, 1928, page 562).

The organization of the administrative work of the Commission is as follows: Under the Federal Compensation Act the commission maintains its administrative office in the District of Columbia, and from that office directs the work carried on in the field with the assistance of local officials. This work requires extensive field investigations as well as a large amount of correspondence to establish the facts with relation to claims. There is also involved considerable correspondence and research work concerning medical questions. The field investigations are carried on to a large extent through the district offices established under the Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act. This delegation of duties keeps down the cost of administration by reducing expenses for travel. When field investigations are necessary the instructions are usually sent to the district office, from which a representative makes the investigation.

Under the Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act the commission alone is responsible for the administration of the Act. Its duties include the appointment of deputy commissioners, provision for adequate help, equipment, and supplies, promulgation of regulations and standardizing the procedure and work of the deputy commissioners.

Where an injury occurs within the terms of the Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act the deputy commissioner has authority to consider and decide whether to award compensation or reject the claim. Review of any order of the deputy commissioner may be made by the United States District Court on application within 30 days if it is alleged that the order is not in accordance with the law. The commission may not review any compensation order made by the deputy commission. The plan of procedure and the supervision exercised by the commission are the same under the District of Columbia Act as under the Longshoremen's Act.

Industrial relations in Sweden

Following a conference of employers and workers held in Stockholm in December, 1928, a joint committee, representative of the employers' and workers' organizations and of the Government, was appointed to propose measures for the promotion of collaboration and industrial peace. This Industrial Peace committee recently submitted a unanimous report, which has been favourably received by the press. Several of the proposals it contains have already given rise to action by the various organizations. The Association of Swedish Civil Engineers organized a first course of training held at Stockholm in November, on social and industrial economy, the course being attended by 70 persons. The Central Board of Education, in a memorandum to the Government, has given its full support to the suggestion made by the committee that increased instruction should be given in the higher technical institutes concerning the economic and social problems arising out of industrial management. Finally, the Federation of Swedish Industries has decided that at the next meeting of its executive committee it will consider the committee's proposal concerning the training of a lower grade supervisory staff.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Manitoba Legislature on January 21, announced that the government proposed to amend the Old Age Pensions Act so as to require that applications for pensions, before being dealt with by the Board administering that Act, must be submitted for the approval of the authorities of the municipalities in which the applicants reside.

Five delegates from the Women's Federated Union were seated at the January meeting of the Halifax Trades and Labour Council. This was the first time that women served as delegates. President P. J. Healy congratulated the women members on their action, stating that their advent marked an epoch in the history of organized labour in Halifax.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at February first was commented upon by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada as follows:—

In the province of Nova Scotia large catches of fish were reported. In this province building and construction were rather active for the time of year at Halifax and New Glasgow, but fairly quiet elsewhere. Manufacturing, including the iron and steel industries, continued to show about normal production. An improvement in the weather conditions had increased activity in the logging industry. Winter port activities at Halifax were reported as very good. Coal production in Cape Breton was about average for the time of year. Wholesale and retail houses reported trade as fair, with collections likewise reported as fair. The demand for women domestic workers continued to be more numerous than the average supply.

As in the province of Nova Scotia, fishing catches in New Brunswick were rather satisfactory. Orders for workers for the logging industry being listed at the employment offices in this province were not numerous, as the industry appeared to be somewhat slack. Although construction work in the city of St. John seemed quite busy for the time of year, other centres reported very little work going forward. Manufacturing seemed quite normal for the winter season. Trade and activity in the transportation industry were both fairly good; activity at the winter port of Saint John, however, was not so brisk. The usual demands for women domestic workers were reported by the different offices.

Very few vacancies for farm workers were notified to the Quebec employment offices during the month of January. The peak season in the logging industry approaching, a substantial reduction in the placement of bush workers by offices in this province was reported. The usual seasonal falling off in manufacturing was reported from the city of Montreal, boot and shoe and textile mills particularly being mentioned; improvement was noticeable, however, in the rubber and tobacco industries, while conditions in clothing were normal. The leather trades in the city of Quebec were rather quiet. Textiles in Three Rivers were working with a reduced staff. Retail trade showed some signs of seasonal slackness. Vacancies for women domestic workers were not as numerous as usual, with some surplus of applicants reported in the city of Montreal.

A slight increase in the number of orders for farm workers, with inquiries as to the availability of help about the middle of March beginning to come in, was reported from the province of Ontario. Activity above normal was the comment on logging in the northern section of the province, with experienced bushmen still in demand. Mining continued normal activity, though as usual requests for additional workers were negligible in number. Some slight change for the better was reported in manufacturing, and while staff reductions on the part of some firms continued, in other cases former staffs were being re-engaged. Due to severe weather conditions building and construction activity was not going forward in the volume that might otherwise have been expected. The demand for women domestic workers continued, with a shortage of applicants in some localities.

Although many men were still looking for farm work in the Manitoba offices, some improvement in the number of vacancies reported was noticeable. Quite a number of men were being sent out to the logging industry by the Winnipeg office, but a falling off in orders was reported. Some construction work was being proceeded with during the month, and Brandon and Winnipeg both reported prospects for the forthcoming season in the industry as very bright. Winnipeg reported manufacturing as rather slow by comparison with the previous winter. Mining activity in the northern section of the province continued. While many inexperienced women and girls looking for domestic work were unemployed in Winnipeg, a rather substantial number of placements of this sort were being made.

In Saskatchewan vacancies for farm workers were not numerous, and more than sufficient applicants were available to fill those reported. Building and construction were quiet, with some men being employed at work opened up to afford relief to the situation. A few men were being sent out for work in the logging industry. The demand for general labour was only fair, and not in proportion to the number of applicants applying. A few women domestic workers were being placed by the different offices.

Applicants for farm work registered at the Alberta employment offices were numerous, while jobs for them were not very plentiful. Building and construction activity was light.

From the Drumheller district it was reported that conditions in the coal mining industry were fair. Some cities had opened up relief work which was providing employment for quite a number of the unemployed. Requirements for women domestic workers were not numerous.

Although the logging industry in the province of British Columbia showed some improvement, it was not expected that the number of unemployed loggers would show a material decrease for some little time. The metal mines throughout the province continued to work steadily. Building and con-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1930	1929		1929	1928	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	.....	174,842,396	221,979,663	194,255,726	227,866,165	273,058,358
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	84,365,155	108,733,697	96,959,301	94,620,925	102,966,710
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	88,520,355	111,068,332	94,942,041	130,847,423	167,013,618
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	.....	16,651,765	14,753,062	15,476,165	16,380,605
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,804,648,764	4,176,749,612	4,095,329,745	3,866,181,970	4,431,843,134
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	175,493,699	187,003,716	158,119,625	186,086,685	186,631,654
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,434,405,212	1,453,060,773	1,525,986,284	1,520,285,026	1,523,495,911
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	1,402,787,330	1,443,075,155	1,220,963,096	1,230,985,708	1,237,957,932
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common Stocks.....	155·7	156·5	154·7	207·4	183·6	184·2
Preferred stocks.....	97·9	100·4	99·8	107·4	107·9	104·0
(1) Index of interest rates.....	102·3	102·3	103·3	97·1	96·0	95·0
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	95·6	96·2	95·8	94·5	94·5	94·9
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	22·17	22·11	22·03	21·55	21·56	21·52
(3) Business failures, number.....	264	259	184	214	210	174
(3) Business failures, liabilities.. $	6,171,769	3,753,882	3,302,336	2,532,865	3,012,925	3,287,479
(2)Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	111·2	119·1	124·6	109·1	116·7	118·9
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	11·4	9·3	6·0	6·6	4·2	3·1
Immigration.....	.....	4,944	7,286	4,164	5,515	6,844
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight.....cars	225,408	213,005	260,598	235,603	252,589	346,707
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,822,069	.....	18,180,201	18,177,685	.....	23,075,115
(7) Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	17,538,875	16,235,672	.....	19,390,212
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	15,518,232	16,121,191	15,865,599	21,092,079	24,358,668
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	12,364,963	11,571,544	13,969,667	17,935,323	17,052,558
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,786,107,459	3,110,143,709	.....	5,471,447,340
Building permits..... $	.....	15,585,992	16,166,385	8,364,670	16,095,160	15,822,401
(8) Contracts awarded..... $	.....	32,549,000	45,375,500	41,962,000	18,905,000	29,038,200
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	.....	82,632	86,516	87,764	103,450	95,426
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	.....	82,415	93,648	116,260	103,054	108,463
Ferro alloys..... tons	.....	6,986	7,418	6,475	5,160	4,532
Coal..... tons	.....	1,488,220	1,519,209	1,536,641	1,518,635	1,694,572
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	.....	67,060,000	149,756,000	57,449,000	71,914,000	82,711,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	4,735,000	6,062,000	8,420,000	5,865,000	6,270,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	.....	13,029,000	18,159,000	18,485,000	17,487,000	16,955,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	296,489,324	216,959,393	111,709,490	196,018,977	252,591,464
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	.....	1,629,000	1,698,000	1,672,000	2,175,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	.....	108,694,000	105,160,000	17,746,000	102,311,000	96,937,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	49,598,000	53,168,000	48,618,000	46,481,000	48,051,000
(9)Sales of insurance..... $	.....	54,857,000	56,188,000	50,116,000	56,223,000	54,498,000
Newsprint..... tons	.....	230,008	252,046	212,191	208,484	223,645
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	4,426	7,176	17,164	6,734	8,154
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	152·6	179·4	211·6	165·4	183·8
Industrial production.....	.....	161·3	195·8	209·0	165·3	175·9
Manufacturing.....	.....	148·3	185·0	180·9	170·2	173·6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Brads rect.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending February 1, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines east of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

struction activity was fairly quiet, apart from work that the railways had in hand. Manufacturing conditions seemed about normal. Orders for women domestic workers were not quite so numerous, although Victoria reported a shortage of cooks-general. The numbers of applicants, both male and female, registered at the different British Columbia offices did not seem exceptionally large for the time of year.

EMPLOYERS' REPORT. The seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1930, involved much the same proportion of the reported payrolls as on January 1, 1929 and 1928. Employment in recent months has been maintained at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. In spite of these losses, the situation continued better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,063 firms whose payrolls declined from 1,037,259 persons on December 1, to 967,540 at the begining of January. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average as 100) stood at 111.2 on January 1, 1930, as compared with 119.1 in the preceding month, and with 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

All except the Maritime Provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive. In the Maritime provinces, the increase took place chiefly in transportation, and was due to the opening of the winter ports. On the other hand, manufacturing and construction showed seasonal curtailment. In Quebec, manufacturing, construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the trend was also unfavourable in logging, mining and trade, while improvement was noted in communications and services. In Ontario, manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the greatest losses, but logging and communications recorded advances, and retail trade, though not at the pre-Christmas peak, was nevertheless considerably busier than at the beginning of December. In the Prairie provinces, construction reported the most noteworthy decrease, but transportation, manufacturing, mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, telephone communications and logging indicated increased activity. In British Columbia, lumber mills, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, while there were smaller losses in food and other factories and in mining, transportation and trade.

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment. In Montreal, important declines were noted in construction, transportation and manufacturing. In Quebec, manufactures, shipping and construction reported losses in employment. In Toronto, there were contractions in manufacturing and also in construction, services, and transportation, but trade and communications showed improvement. In Ottawa, manufactures and construction indicated seasonal curtailment, while transportation afforded greater employment. In Hamilton, manufacturing, construction and shipping showed reduced activity. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, manufacturing and construction were dull. In Winnipeg, manufactures and construction registered the greatest declines, but trade was also slacker, while communications showed improvement. In Vancouver, employment in manufactures, construction and trade showed a falling-off since the preceding month.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows important contractions in manufacturing, construction, transportation, logging, mining, services and trade, while communications recorded gains.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1930.

TRADE UNION REPORTS. Factors largely responsible for the depression indicated by local trade union members during November, namely, the short harvest in the western provinces and the resulting curtailment of grain transportation, the seasonal quietness in building and construction operations, and slackness in the Quebec garment trades, also influenced the situation throughout December, and together with the customary shut downs in a number of establishments toward the close of the year both for holiday and inventory purposes caused an unemployment percentage of 11·4 at the end of the month, contrasted with 9·3 per cent of idle members in November. This December percentage was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,790 local unions with a membership aggregate of 213,065 persons, 24,201 of whom were idle on the last day of

the month. That the unemployment percentage for December rose from 6·6 per cent in the same month of 1928 to its present level is accounted for largely by the fact that the situation prevailing for both railway and garment workers, as mentioned above, was exceptional this year. New Brunswick unions alone reported nominal improvement in conditions during December over the previous month, while in all other provinces reductions in the employment volume afforded were indicated, the most noteworthy of which were apparent among Ontario unions. Further seasonal contractions were reported in building and construction operations by practically all provinces during the month under review. Each province shared to some extent in the downward employment shown in comparison with December, 1928.

A review in greater detail of unemployment at the close of December as indicated by trade unions is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Employment Office Reports.

During the month of December, 1929, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 28,679 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 27,811 placements. Of these, placements in regular employment numbered 14,958 of which 12,129 were of men and 2,829 of women, while placements in casual employment numbered 12,853. The offices of the service also received notification of 28,762 vacancies during the period under review, of which 21,019 were for men and 7,743 for women, a total of 42,695. Applications for employment were registered from 33,215 men and 9,480 women. Compared with the preceding month and also with December a year ago, an increase was shown in the volume of business transacted, the records for November 1929, showng 26,984 vacancies offered, 42,685 applications made and 25,976 placements effected, while in December, 1928, there were recorded 23,708 vacancies, 31,926 applications for work and 22,529 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue will be found a detailed statement of the work of the offices for the month of December, 1929, and also for the quarterly period September to December.

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of permits issued in 61 cities during December, 1929, was $15,585,992, as compared with $16,166,385 in the preceding month and with $16,095,160 in December, 1928.

The *Maclean Building Review* states that the contracts awarded for January totalled $37,529,900, which was an increase over December last of 15 per cent, a decrease from January a year ago of 10·5 per cent, but an increase over January, 1928, of 83·2 per cent. Of the January 1930 total $22,731,400 was for engineering purposes; $7,978,600 was for business buildings; $3,597,400 was for residential buildings, and $3,222,500 was for industrial buildings. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during January by provinces was as follows: Quebec, $21,216,700; Ontario, $6,721,300; British Columbia, $5,477,800; Alberta, $1,630,400; New Brunswick, $1,296,700; Manitoba, $646,900; Saskatchewan, $409,600; Nova Scotia, $116,500; Prince Edward Island, $14,000.

Production and Trade

Industrial Production.

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 113.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that notwithstanding the marked drop in production during the last quarter of 1929, a new high record in the volume of Canadian production was reached during the year. Considerable expansion was shown in mining, gains being general in the output of each of the major metals and minerals except lead and coal. The production of copper was 20 per cent greater, exports during the calendar year showing an increase of even greater amount. The value of mineral production in 1929, estimated at nearly $304,000,000, was more than 10 per cent greater than in the preceding year.

In general manufactures, the gain in some of the larger industries was extremely spectacular. The automobile industry produced 9 per cent more units in 1929 than in the preceding year. The increase of 14.7 per cent in crude rubber imports and of 11.5 per cent in the imports of crude petroleum, indicate the active condition which obtained in industries allied to motor car production. The value of construction contracts awarded during 1929 showed a gain of 22 per cent and building permits issued in sixty-one cities were 7.5 per cent greater. The iron and steel group, favoured by active conditions in the automobile, construction and railway equipment industries, operated at a high level, the production of steel ingots and castings being 11 per cent greater, and pig iron output show-

ing a gain of 5 per cent. Though the price structure was unsatisfactory, the paper industry exceeded all preceding records in the volume of production, the gain in the output of newsprint over 1928 being 14.4 per cent. Owing mainly to a subnormal grain crop, curtailment was shown in carloadings and in the value of merchandise exported.

Though the total production for the year reached unprecedented totals in most industries, considerable variation was shown in different months. Adjustment being made for seasonal tendencies, the first half of the year was the most active. After midyear a moderate decline was in evidence, which during the last quarter developed into a reaction of considerable proportions. Marked curtailment was evident in December, though the index of employment as of January, showed that the reduction in working forces in December was normal for the month.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in December, 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $84,365,155 as compared with $108,733,697 in the preceding month and with $94,620,925 in December, 1928. The chief imports in December 1929 were: Iron and its products, $16,287,786; non-metallic minerals and products, $13,283,790; Fibres, textiles and textile products, $11,599,635.

The domestic merchandise exported during December, 1929, amounted to $88,520,355 as compared with $111,068,332 in November, 1929 and with $130,847,423 in December, 1928. The chief exports in December, 1929, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $27,882,648; Wood, wood products and paper, $22,566,291; Non-ferrous metals and their products, $12,003,115.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in January, 1930, was slightly less than that occurring in December, 1929, only four disputes being in existence during the month. As compared with January, 1929, the figures for January, 1930, show that while fewer strikes occurred, over twice as many workers were involved, causing a time loss only slightly lower than that occurring during the same month last year. There were in existence during the month four disputes, involving 1,949 workers and resulting in a time loss of 7,610 working days, as compared with seven disputes in December, involving 1,684 workers and resulting in a time loss of 12,979 working days. In January, 1929, there were on record seven disputes, involving 794 workers and resulting in a time loss of 8,319 working days. At the end of the month there were on record two disputes involving approximately 2,000 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was slightly higher at $11.88 for the beginning of January, as compared with $11.83 for December, 1929; $11.30 for January, 1929; $11.19 for January, 1928; $11.37 for January, 1927; $11.63 for January, 1926 $10.77 for January, 1925; $10.73 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh pork, milk and potatoes were higher, while slight decreases occurred in the prices of bacon, lard, fresh eggs, cheese, bread, rolled oats and beans. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $22.17 at the beginning of January, as compared with $22.11 for December, 1929; $21.55 for January, 1929; $21.41 for January, 1928; $21.59 for January, 1927; $21.96 for January, 1926; $21.09 for January, 1926; $21.23 for January, 1924; $21.13 for January, 1923; $21.52 for January, 1922; $25.30 for January, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $19.61 for January, 1918; and $14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 95·6 for January, as compared with 96·2 for December, 1929; 93·7 for January, 1929; 96·9 for January, 1928; 97·8 for January, 1927; and 103·0 for January, 1926. In the grouping according to chief component materials one of the eight main groups advanced, six were lower and one was unchanged. The Animals and their Products group advanced, due mainly to higher prices for live stock and storage eggs. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due mainly to lower prices for grains, rubber, coffee and tea; the Textile and Textile Products group, due to decreases in the prices of jute, hessian, sisal, raw wool and wool fabric;

the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due chiefly to lower prices for lath and certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for steel plates, steel sheets and wire cloth; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for silver, antimony, tin and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower prices for carbon black, shellac, creosote oil and hemlock extract. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1930

DURING the month of January the Department of Labour was informed by the Clerk of the city of Winnipeg that the City Council on January 20 had given consideration to the matter of the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation submitted to the Minister of Labour by employees of the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System, being members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg. The City Clerk stated that the City Council had passed two resolutions on the subject, the first agreeing to allow the dispute to be referred to a board, and the second appointing a committee to name a person for appointment as board member on the city's behalf. The nomination of the city's representative had not been received at the close of the month.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during January was four, as compared with seven the preceding month. The time loss for the month was also less than during December, but the number of workers involved was greater, owing to a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto, which occurred late in January, involving approximately 2,000 workers. Compared with January, 1929, the figures for January, 1930, show that while fewer strikes occurred, over twice as many workers were involved, causing a time loss only slightly less than that occurring last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*January, 1930.....	4	1,949	7,610
December, 1929.....	7	1,684	12,979
January, 1929.....	7	794	8,319

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

No disputes were carried over from December, but four disputes commenced during January, two of which terminated during the month, one in favour of the workers, the result of the other being recorded as a compromise. At the end of January, therefore, there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: boot factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., and women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; plumbers, Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1928, several employers; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; and moulders, Lachine, P.Q., May 2, 1929, one employer.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—Five contract miners ceased work in the collieries on January 9 objecting to a change in working conditions which they claimed should not have been made until mutually agreed to between the committee of the union and the management, under the terms of the agreement between the company and the union. The mine was then closed down for two days, involving

277 employees. The management claimed that when arrangements were made for the working of this place it was stipulated that the company should have the right to put more men on, the point in question. Officers of the union discussed the matter with the management and the employees returned to work under an arrangement to give the new system a thirty days' trial, the company undertaking to take away all the coal produced.

BOOT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—When a boot and shoe manufacturing company signed a closed shop agreement with Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and notified the employees that only members of such union would be retained on the staff, a number of the workers, members of the National Catholic Union of Shoe Workers, gave up their employment on January 23, claiming that seventy-five per cent of the workers in the establishment were members of this union. An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was forwarded to the Minister of Labour on January 27. As a Board could be established in this industry only with the consent of the employer, the case was under consideration at the end of the month.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—A number of employees in a women's clothing factory in Montreal ceased work on Saturday, January 11, alleging discrimination against a union employee. The employer reported that the union organizer attempted to organize the establishment and threatened the workers, as a result of which he was arrested. On January 27 work was resumed, the employer having given certain increases in wages, a reduction in hours from forty-nine per week to forty-hour, and reinstated the union employee.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in a number of women's clothing factories in Toronto ceased work on January 28 to secure a union agreement providing for a minimum wage of $1 per hour, improved working conditions, the elimination of sweat shops, a working week of forty-four hours and no work on Sundays. An agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association to run from January 17, 1925, to January 17, 1928, having expired (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 619), the factories had been operated to a great extent under non-union conditions since that time. The employers having refused to negotiate with the union, following a vote on January 27, employees ceased work on the following day. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(*a*) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to January, 1930.			
None.*			
(*b*) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during January, 1930.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S..	277	554	Commenced Jan. 9,1930, against changes in working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement. Terminated Jan. 11, 1930. Compromise.
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and Shoes (other than rubber and felt)—			
Boot factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	52	416	Commenced Jan. 23, 1930; employment of members of one union only. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q...	20	240	Commenced Jan. 11, 1930; discrimination against a union employee. Terminated Jan. 27, 1930; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	1,600	6,400	Commenced Jan. 28, 1930; for union agreement. Unterminated.

*Except disputes by which employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have declared unterminated.

RECENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month. A table is given on page 141 summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts from 1919 as far as possible to date.

Great Britain

Preliminary figures for the year 1929 were published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for January. The number of disputes beginning in the year was 420 and 8 were still in progress from the previous year. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in this period was 532,100, of whom 491,500 were directly involved; the time loss was 8,283,000 working days. Nearly 80 per cent of this total time loss was due to the dispute in the Lancashire cotton industry.

The table given below shows the disputes for the year classified by industries:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING 1929

Industry Group.	Number of disputes beginning in 1929.	Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress.
Coal mining	151	77,700	575,000
Other mining and quarrying	9	1,200	90,000
Brick, pottery, glass, etc.	10	500	6,000
Iron and steel	6	2,500	53,000
Engineering	18	20,000	62,000
Shipbuilding	25	8,100	530,000
Other metal	30	7,700	120,000
Textile	58	400,000	6,757,000
Clothing	17	1,600	11,000
Woodworking, furniture, etc.	15	1,300	14,000
Paper, printing, etc.	2	400	20,000
Building, public works contracting, etc.	36	3,000	23,000
Transport	21	7,200	13,000
Commerce, distribution and finance	5	300	3,000
Other	17	600	6,000
Total	420	532,100	8,283,000

The number of disputes beginning in December was 17, and 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 32 disputes in progress during the month, involving 5,900 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 41,000 working days. Of the 17 disputes beginning in December, 6 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 4 on other wages questions, 3 on questions of trade union principle and 4 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 21 disputes, of which 4 were in favour of workpeople, 12 in favour of employers and 5 ended in compromises. In 3 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in November was 45, and 55 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 12,658 and the time loss 317,846 workings days.

Workmen's Compensation Awards in Ontario in 1929

During 1929 the Workmen's Compensation Board awarded $8,120,157.78 of which $1,385,524.62 was for medical aid. The total awarded in 1928 was $7,067,946.93 with $1,166,507.54 for medical aid. This shows a large increase in 1929, but when speaking at the 1929 Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations at Windsor, Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, pointed out that there had been an increase of fourteen per cent in the payroll in the former year and an increase of eleven per cent in payment for compensation. If the year 1929 showed the same ratio, it is reasonable to assume that accident prevention work is showing some progress. The total number of accidents reported by industry in Ontario to the Workmen's Compensation Board in 1929 was 87,103 which included 510 fatalities. There were 79,398 reports in 1928 including 553 fatalities, so that there is a slight improvement in this latter respect. Statistics compiled by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, covering the larger firms in the membership, indicate a general reduction in accident frequency, and those interested in accident prevention claim that accident frequency is a surer guide than severity.

In December, 1929, the Board awarded $668,723.09 and received reports on 6,288 accidents, including 51 fatalities.

The Program Committee of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations announces that the 1930 Safety Convention will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on April 24 and 25.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1929

Annual Review of Industrial Disputes

DURING 1929 the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada was relatively small, as was the case during each year since 1921, being ninety, a decrease of eleven from the number recorded for 1928, while the number of employers and workers involved, as well as the time loss, were much lower than in any year since 1915. As in each year since 1924, the year was marked by the absence of disputes involving large numbers of employees, and also by the brief duration of those which did occur. The dispute of greatest magnitude was that involving pulpwood cutters in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ont., involving eight hundred workers, lasting fifty-six days and causing a time loss of about 22,000 days, whereas the most important dispute during 1928 was that involving 1,200 coal miners at Wayne, Alberta, causing a time loss of 51,000 days during 1928, terminating early in 1929, with a further time loss of 10,000 days. Other important disputes were: cotton factory employees at Hamilton, Ont., 700 workers, lasting 28 days, 15,000 days' time loss; carpenters at Montreal, 1,000 workers, 10 days, 10,000 days' time loss; steel car riveters at Hamilton, Ont., 280 workers, 38 days, 10,400 days' time loss; painters, Toronto, Ont., 600 workers, 38 days, time loss 7,800 working days; plumbers, Toronto, Ont., 400 workers, 19 days, 7,500 days' time loss; and plasterers, Toronto, Ont., 500 workers, 12 days, 6,000 days' time loss. The industries chiefly affected by disputes were construction, which had about one-third of the disputes occurring during the year and also about one-third of the total time loss (as was the case in 1928); and manufacturing which also had about one-third of the total time loss for the year, but over forty per cent of the disputes. Logging experienced one-sixth of the time loss for the year, having three disputes, while mining had only about ten per cent of the total time loss due to ten brief disputes.

TABLE I.—RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days
1901	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905	89	88	437	16,223	217,223
1906	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907	149	144	825	36,224	621,962
1908	68	65	175	25,293	703,285
1909	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,673
1914	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925	83	81	510	25,796	1,743,996
1926	77	73	598	24,142	296,811
1927	79	72	652	22,683	165,288
1928	101	97	726	18,239	238,132
1929	90	88	243	12,924	154,936
Total	3,345*	3,214	19,135*	939,473*	25,718,012

*In these tables figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analyzing the data, since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

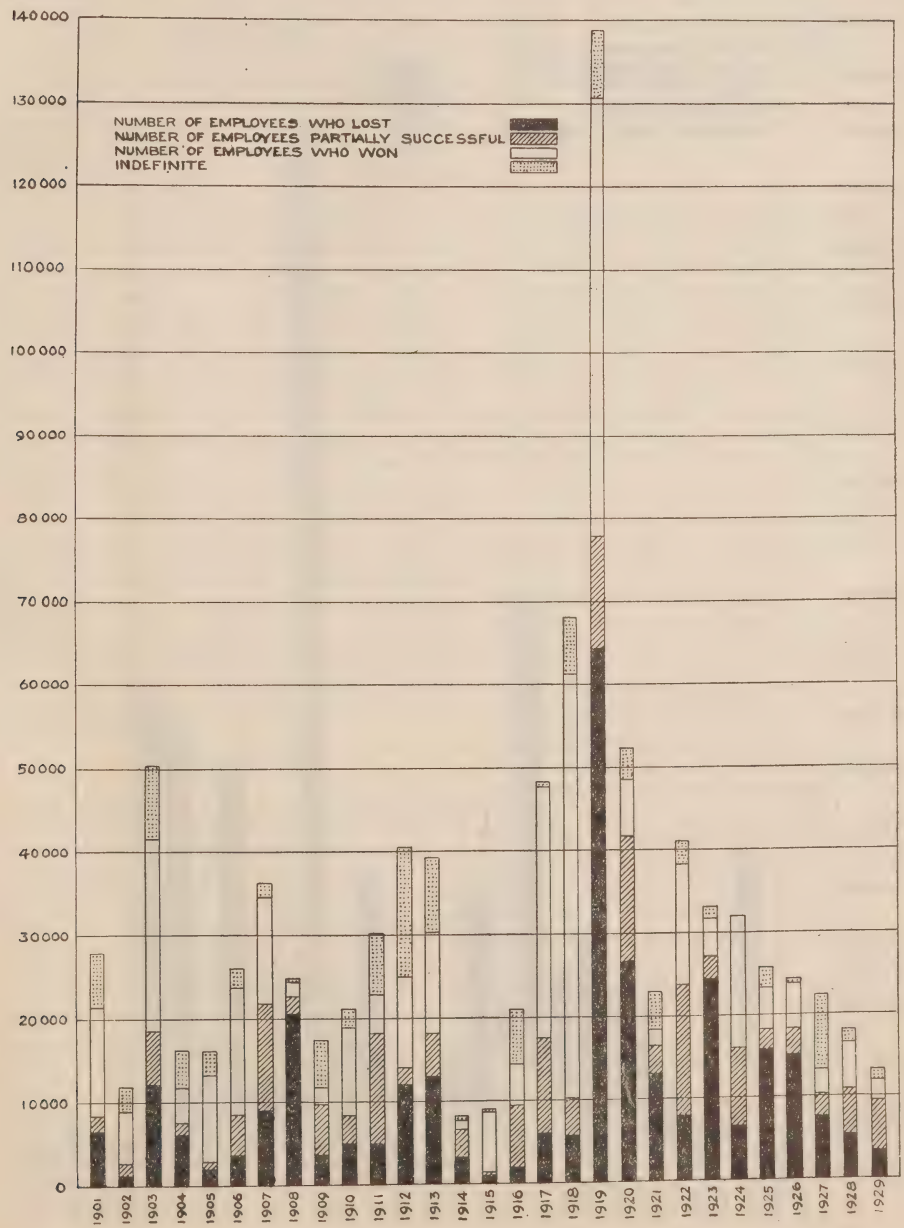
The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and

disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time of their occurrence. During 1929 there were ten such disputes, involving 174 employees, making a time loss of 41 working days.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of

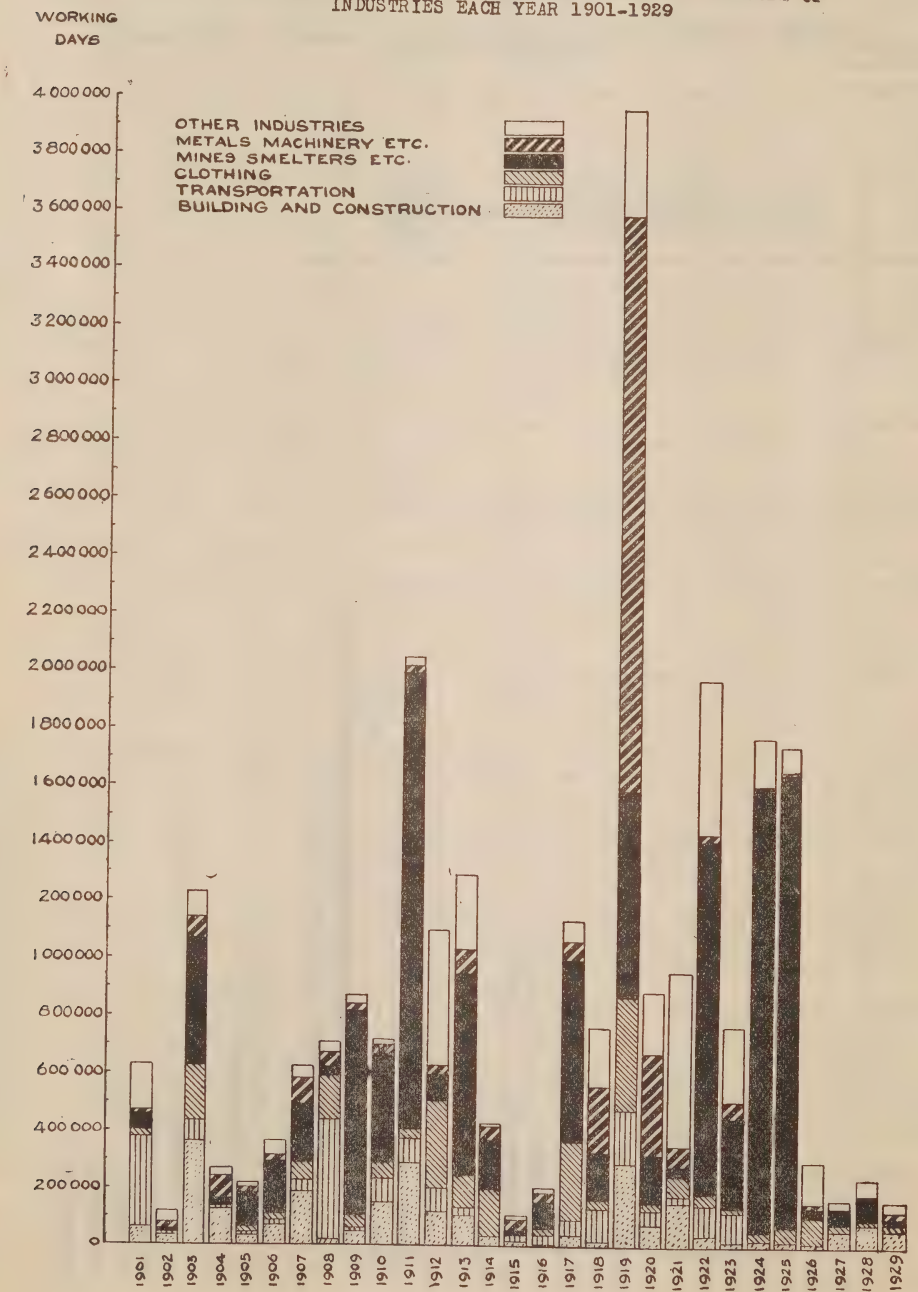
RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901-1929



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the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the

LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-1929



subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly affected that is on strike or locked out and does not include those indirectly affected. In recent years, when the information is available, the number indirectly involved has been shown in footnotes. None, however, were recorded for 1929.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. In addition to the list in Table 10 information is available as to the following disputes of this nature carried over from 1928: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 20, 1926; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927, declared off May 9, 1929; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927, lapsed during May, 1929; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., Sept. 1, 1927, declared off May 7, 1929; and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 13, 1928, lapsed April 23, 1929. The strike of fur workers in Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928, recorded as terminated August 15, 1928, was carried in this list until September, 1929. The strike of plumbers in Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1928, has been recorded as terminated at the end of 1928 and transferred to this list. Also during 1929 the following disputes included in Table X were added: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7, 1929; and moulders, Lachine, P.Q., May 2, 1929.

Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1919, 1922, 1924, 1925 and 1928 (the figure for 1929 being comparatively small). In metal trades no great time loss appeared except in 1919, when the strikes in the metal trades in various cities and the general strike in Winnipeg in sympathy with the metal trades' strike there, caused a time loss of about two million days. In 1918, 1920 and 1923, however, the time losses (in these trades) were larger than in other years, while in 1929 the time loss was approximately ten times as great as that in 1928. In building and construction considerable time loss appeared in 1903, 1907, 1911, 1919, 1928 and 1929. In transportation there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists; and in 1918 and 1919 due to numbers of strikes in street railway operation, as well as among freight handlers, in local transportation, cartage, etc. The item "other industries" for 1926 included a comparatively large time loss in boot and shoe manufacturing.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1903, 1915, 1917, 1918 and 1929, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1919, 1923, 1925 and 1926.

The following notes deal with the chief features in strikes and lockouts during the year 1929:

Logging.—The three strikes in this industry occurred in Northern Ontario in January, June and October respectively, the first involving tie cutters and the others pulpwood cutters. The strike in October was protracted until December and resulted in more time loss than from any other dispute during the year. The dispute was due to demands for wage increases and spread from one logging camp to another, the strikers being replaced and seeking work elsewhere, or returning to work, in each camp within a relatively short time.

Mining.—Of the ten strikes beginning or in progress during the year, eight were in coal mining, and only four caused an appreciable amount of time loss and only one lasted more than a few days, namely that at Wayne, Alberta, carried over from 1928. In this dispute, out of approximately 12,000 miners involved at the beginning in five collieries, at the end of 1928 there were 250 involved, an agreement having been reached in one colliery, the others resuming work with partial crews. Early in 1929 in two other collieries the dispute was settled, one conceding the demands of the union, the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, in full. By the end of February the operators of the other two mines had signed agreements with the United Mine Workers of America, providing for the working conditions recommended by the Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Labour Gazette, August 1928, pages 827-832), which the operators had agreed to accept. The other strikes in coal mining during 1929 were of short duration and arose out of disputes as to conditions in particular mines. Two strikes of gold miners in Yukon Territory occurred owing to a delay in the payment of wages, work being resumed when the demands of the workers were met.

MANUFACTURING.—Over half of the time loss in this industry was due to two strikes in Hamilton, Ont. A strike of cotton factory workers began on January 30, and lasted until March 4, due to a change in production methods under which each spinner was to tend more machines although relieved of certain duties. During the dispute the workers were organized by the United Textile Workers of America. Conciliation was attempted but no settlement was reached, and the strikers began to return to work, the dispute terminating by March 4. A strike of steel car rivetters began on September 4 owing to the failure of a demand for higher piece rates on a new type of work, the workers demanding the same rates as on a previous job. The management claimed that owing to the new production methods earnings would be as good as on the previous work. The strikers were organized into the National Car Workers' Industrial Union. Conciliation was attempted but no settlement was reached, and the strikers being partially replaced or returning to work gradually, the dispute was terminated by October 18. In this dispute there were some arrests and some convictions of strikers for intimidation, etc.

Most of the other disputes in manufacturing industries were of brief duration or involved relatively small numbers of employees, a number of the strikes being to secure or maintain union conditions and a number in connection with piece rate wages.

CONSTRUCTION.—Most of the disputes were to secure increases in wages and in some cases reductions in hours, many wages increases being effected, while on the hours question compromises were in many cases reached. The strikes involving large numbers of workers were those of labourers and carpenters near Murray Bay, P.Q., March 6; painters at Montreal, P.Q., April 1; carpenters at Montreal, April 24; painters at Toronto, May 1; plumbers at Toronto, May 1; plasterers at Toronto, May 1, involving plasterers' labourers in a sympathetic strike. All of these, except that of plumbers at Toronto, were to secure increases in wages. The strike of plumbers at Toronto was against employers who did not join an employers' association with which the union had signed an agreement providing for employment of union members only, and that union plumbers would work only for members of this employers' association. Through the mediation of the Minister of Labour it was arranged that another employers' association should be formed which would not include among its objects certain practices which some of the employers held were not only objectionable but illegal, and that the union would sign a new agreement with this association, the object of which would be to deal with employment relations only and membership in which would be open to all Toronto master plumbers.

TRANSPORTATION.—The three disputes involved small numbers of workers: on a steam railway maintenance of way near St. Thomas, Ont.; on the street railway at Winnipeg; at Vancouver, where toward the end of the grain shipping season ship liners' helpers came out during a strike of shipwrights, etc., also demanding an increase in wages, the dispute being unsettled and lapsing at the end of the season.

TRADE.—A strike of milk wagon drivers at London, Ont., for a union agreement to secure changes in conditions as to collecting accounts was partially successful, some of the employers agreeing to this.

FINANCE.—A strike of telegraph operators in a broker's various offices to secure the operation of automatic machines for Morse operators was unsuccessful, the strikers being replaced. A similar strike in the offices of this firm in the United States occurred at the same time.

SERVICE.—Three strikes occurred in an Ottawa theatre to maintain union conditions, one in the spring being successful, the other two being recorded as indefinite when the theatre closed down. In the meantime the strikers had been replaced. A strike of carpenters on the maintenance staff of an hotel in Toronto for an increase in wages was unsuccessful, the strikers being replaced.

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1929, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers	Working days	Percent of total
1,000 and over	2	2·2	2,200	12,400	8·0
500 and under 1,000	7	7·8	4,800	66,010	42·6
250 and under 500	5	5·6	1,630	29,560	19·1
100 and under 250	15	16·7	2,167	24,060	15·5
50 and under 100	21	23·3	1,333	14,162	9·2
25 and under 50	12	13·3	432	4,825	3·1
Under 25	28	31·1	362	3,919	2·5
Total	90	100·0	12,924	154,936	100·0

Analysis of Statistics

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled, beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1929, BY TIME LOSS

Period of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Working days	Per cent of total
10,000 and over	6	6·7	3,880	80,550	52·0
5,000 and under 10,000	4	4·4	1,580	27,000	17·4
2,500 and under 5,000	4	4·4	500	13,480	8·7
1,500 and under 2,500	6	6·7	2,685	11,860	7·6
1,000 and under 1,500	6	6·7	605	6,640	4·3
500 and under 1,000	10	11·1	813	7,684	5·0
250 and under 500	13	14·4	1,594	4·696	3·0
100 and under 250	10	11·1	381	1,654	1·1
Under 100	31	34·5	886	1,372	0·9
Total	90	100·0	12,924	154,936	100·0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1929, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Working days	Per cent of total
Under 5 days	38	42·2	4,733	9,011	5·8
5 days and under 10	13	14·5	788	7,387	4·8
10 days and under 15	13	14·5	2,412	25,496	16·5
15 days and under 20	3	3·3	1,307	21,650	14·0
20 days and under 25	4	4·4	159	3,480	2·2
25 days and under 30	4	4·4	780	16,310	10·5
30 days and over	15	16·7	2,545	71,602	46·2
Unterminated or indefinite					
Total	90	100·0	12,924	154,936	100·0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1929, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia	11	12·2	2,969	6,554	4·2
Prince Edward Island					
New Brunswick					
Quebec	15	16·7	3,228	35,669	23·0
Ontario	40	44·5	5,434	90,736	58·6
Manitoba	5	5·6	144	1,529	1·0
Saskatchewan	1	1·1	56	200	0·1
Alberta	3	3·3	321	10,142	6·5
British Columbia	12	13·3	691	9,876	6·4
Yukon Territory	2	2·2	70	80	0·1
Interprovincial	1	1·1	11	150	0·1
Total	90	100·0	12,924	154,936	100·0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1929, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Working days	Per cent of total
AGRICULTURE					
LOGGING	3	3·3	1,075	25,725	16·6
FISHING AND TRAPPING					
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING	10	11·1	3,115	15,885	10·3
MANUFACTURING	39	43·4	2,686	48,960	31·6
Vegetable foods	2	2·2	63	1,012	0·7
Tobacco and liquors	1	1·1	23	60	0·0
Rubber products	1	1·1	90	335	0·2
Other vegetable products					
Animal foods					
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt)	3	3·4	293	3,540	2·3
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes)	1	1·1	37	1,000	0·6
Textiles	2	2·2	718	15,065	9·7
Clothing, including knitted goods	12	13·4	635	4,848	3·1
Saw and planing mill products	3	3·3	110	160	0·1
Other wood products					
Pulp and paper products					
Printing and publishing	3	3·3	61	1,334	0·9
Iron, steel and products	7	7·8	534	17,449	11·3
Other metal products	4	4·5	122	4,157	2·7
Non-metallic mineral products					
Chemical and allied products					
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s					
CONSTRUCTION	29	32·2	5,766	59,084	38·1
Buildings and structures	26	28·9	5,596	56,344	36·4
Canal, harbour and waterway	1	1·1	10	10	0·0
Highway and bridge construction					
Railway construction					
Shipbuilding	2	2·2	160	2,730	1·7
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction					
Miscellaneous construction					
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3	3·3	204	4,104	2·7
Steam railways	1	1·1	68	68	0·0
Electric railways	1	1·1	36	36	0·0
Water transportation	1	1·1	100	4,000	2·7
Local transportation					
Storage					
Telegraphs and telephones					
Express					
Electricity and gas					
Miscellaneous					
TRADE	1	1·1	36	500	0·3
FINANCE	1	1·1	11	150	0·1
SERVICE	4	4·4	31	528	0·3
Public administration, including water service					
Recreational	3	3·3	19	516	0·3
Custom and repair					
Business and personal, including domestic	1	1·1	12	12	0·0
MISCELLANEOUS					
Total	90	100·0	12,924	154,936	100·0

in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over the end of the previous calendar year. It will be observed that since 1904, except in 1906 and 1909, a small number of disputes was carried over each year. In the columns showing numbers of workers involved and time loss in man working days, relatively large numbers appear in certain years when coal mining disputes of a widespread and prolonged nature occurred. The chart showing time loss by industries from 1901 to 1929 indicates that coal mining disputes account for a very large percentage of the time loss in most of the years. This has not been the case since 1925, and the year 1929 was unusually free from such disputes, one carried over from 1928 being the only one of importance.

Table II, giving an analysis by number of workers involved, shows that the great majority of the disputes involved small numbers of workers, as in 67.7 per cent there were less than one hundred workers involved. The bulk of the time loss for the year, 42.6 per cent, was caused by disputes involving 500 to 1,000 workers. There were few disputes during the year involving a large number of workers, only two disputes involving over 1,000 workers, and these were of short duration, accounting for but 8 per cent of the time loss.

Table III, giving an analysis by time loss in man working days, shows that 52 per cent of the time loss was caused by 6.7 per cent of the total number of disputes, each of which caused between 10,000 and 25,000 working days time loss. These disputes also involved a large number of workers, about 30 per cent of the total number involved during the year.

Table IV, giving an analysis by duration or number of days in progress, shows that 42.2 per cent of the disputes were under five days, 71.2 per cent under fifteen days, and that these involved 8,133 workers out of a total of 12,924 for the year. The disputes lasting over thirty days amounted to 16.7 per cent of the total number and caused 46.2 per cent of the time loss for the year.

Table V, giving an analysis by provinces, shows that 44.5 per cent of the disputes occurred in Ontario and caused 58.6 per cent of the time loss for the year and involved between a third and a half of the workers. Quebec was next in the number of disputes, workers involved and amount of time loss, while British Columbia was third in the number of disputes although Nova Scotia had a larger number of workers involved and Alberta had a slightly larger amount of time loss. No disputes for New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island were recorded, and this had been the case in 1928 also. One dispute was recorded as Interprovincial, a strike involving a small number of telegraph operators at Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver. Two strikes of gold miners in the Yukon were recorded.

Table VI, giving an analysis by industries, shows that building, logging, iron and steel manufacturing, mining, and textiles accounted for 36.4 per cent, 16.6 per cent, 11.3 per cent, 10.3 per cent, and 9.7 per cent of the time loss respectively. Building also accounted for nearly one-half of the workers involved, while mining had over 3,000 workers or 25 per cent, and logging 1,000 about 8 per cent, involved in disputes respectively. In building there were not only numerous disputes, but several involved large numbers of workers for a considerable period. In logging, however, most of the time loss was caused by one dispute in the Port Arthur and Pigeon River district in which there was a time loss of 22,000 working days.

Table VII, giving an analysis by causes and results, shows that over one-third of the disputes were for increases in wages. Nine of these resulted in favour of workers, eleven in favour of employers, ten resulted in the workers being partially successful, and one was indefinite. Decreases in wages caused seven disputes, while demands for increase in wages and shorter hours or other changes caused seven disputes. Of these fourteen disputes the workers won three, lost one, partially won six, and four were indefinite in result. Sixteen disputes were due to other causes affecting wages and working conditions. Of these the workers won six, lost seven, partially won two and one was indefinite. Among causes arising out of union questions the securing or maintenance of union wages and working conditions was important and caused ten disputes. Among these, chiefly in the clothing trades, the workers were successful in six, unsuccessful in two, and partially successful in two. Discharge of workers caused nine disputes in which workers were successful in two, unsuccessful in five and two were indefinite. Considering all disputes by results, the workers won twenty-seven, lost thirty, were partially successful in twenty-two, and eleven were indefinite.

Table VIII, giving an analysis by methods of settlement, shows that thirty-four out of ninety disputes were settled by direct negotiations between the parties, twelve were settled by conciliation, two were referred to arbitration, and one by reference to a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation

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TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1929, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of workers				In favour of employers				Compromise or partially successful				Indefinite or unterminated				Total			
	Disputes	Firms involved	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Workers affected	Time loss in working days
WAGES:—																				
Increase in wages	9	27	1,698	11,606	11	24	1,594	43,377	10	53	2,208	27,205	1	5	56	200	31	109	5,556	82,388
Decrease in wages	1	1	20	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	435	3,425	3	3	99	1,712	7	7	554	5,687
Increase in wages and shorter hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	50	1,134	10,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	50	1,134	10,854
Increase in wages and other changes	2	2	45	135	1	2	90	3,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	100	4,000	4	8	235	7,585
HOURS OF LABOUR:—																				
Shorter hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Longer hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OTHER CAUSES AFFECTING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS	6	6	224	211	7	8	1,293	16,673	2	2	1,234	2,774	1	1	15	350	16	17	2,766	20,008
UNIONISM:—																				
Recognition of union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	250	10,000	2	8	98	2,040	3	12	348	12,040
Employment of union members only (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	26	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	26	132
Discharge of workers for union activity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union jurisdiction	1	1	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	12
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions	6	20	347	1,599	2	2	17	430	2	3	436	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	25	800	10,029
Other union questions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISCHARGE OF WORKERS (b) (c)	2	2	72	194	5	5	420	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	756	1,612	9	9	1,248	3,131
EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	48	490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	48	490
SYMPATHETIC	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	200	2,400	1	1	6	180	2	1	206	2,580
UNCLASSIFIED	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	27	59	2,409	14,307	30	45	3,488	65,877	22	115	5,897	64,658	11	24	1,130	10,094	90	243	12,924	154,936

(a) Including employment of members of one union only. (b) Other than in connection with union questions. (c) Including refusal to reinstate.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1929, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry or occupation	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation (a)		Arbitration (a)		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or unterminated		Total	
	Number	Workers	Number	Workers	Number	Workers	Number	Workers	Number	Workers	Number	Workers	Number	Workers	Number	Workers
AGRICULTURE																
LOGGING	1	75							1	200	1	800			3	1,075
FISHING AND TRAPPING																
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING	3	1,495							5	1,550			2	70	10	3,115
MANUFACTURING:—																
Vegetable foods					1	57					1	6			2	63
Tobacco and liquors											1	23			1	23
Rubber products	1	90													1	90
Other vegetable products																
Animal foods																
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt)			1	235					1	25			1	33	3	293
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes)											1	37			1	37
Textiles			1	18					1	700					2	718
Clothing, including knitted goods	9	491	1	110					1	10	1	24			12	635
Saw and planing mill products	1	30									1	20	1	60	3	110
Other wood products																
Pulp and paper products																
Printing and publishing	1	14									2	47			3	61
Iron, steel and products	1	40	2	74					2	330	2	90			7	534
Other metal products	1	11							2	21	1	90			4	122
Non-metallic mineral products																
Chemical and allied products																
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s.																
CONSTRUCTION:—																
Buildings and structures	14	3,470	6	1,587	1	56			4	467	1	16			26	5,596
Canal, harbour, waterway											1	10			1	10
Highway and bridge construction																
Railway construction																
Shipbuilding	1	50					1	110							2	160
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction																
Miscellaneous construction																
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—																
Steam railways											1	68			1	68
Electric railways			1	36											1	36
Water transportation													1	100	1	100
Local transportation																
Storage																
Telegraphs and telephones																
Express																
Electricity and gas																
Miscellaneous																

TRADE	1	36														1	36
FINANCE													1	11		1	11
SERVICE:—																	
Public administration, including water service																	
Recreational															3	19	3	19
Custom and repair																		
Business and personal, including domestic													1	12		1	12
MISCELLANEOUS																		
Total	34	5,802	12	2,060	2	113	1	110	17	3,303	16	1,254	8	282	90	12,924		

(a) Other than reference to Board under I.D.I. Act.

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929, BY MONTHS

Month	Disputes in existence								Number of workers affected								Time loss in working days							
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
January	22	18	13	12	11	9	10	7	3,435	2,852	14,294	731	823	283	517	794	68,474	53,966	209,834	5,526	9,769	4,085	8,029	8,319
February	24	20	17	14	10	10	10	6	3,200	3,950	12,933	3,066	2,450	410	889	1,218	62,935	46,030	197,083	27,013	21,730	6,403	5,853	21,760
March	20	19	13	15	14	10	13	14	2,569	1,533	827	11,891	1,032	543	1,095	1,508	62,737	33,229	11,087	249,400	14,269	7,248	7,806	3,723
April	26	27	16	13	14	14	16	13	13,086	2,561	8,667	12,149	924	1,973	1,813	2,369	272,946	34,972	199,968	297,949	8,773	14,478	22,037	24,288
May	31	39	14	19	15	21	20	24	13,433	4,767	7,955	13,240	4,018	5,669	3,415	5,106	279,857	53,891	202,710	307,229	59,591	27,765	39,317	39,152
June	25	28	26	23	15	20	21	17	11,093	6,268	12,296	14,761	2,881	2,081	4,027	803	263,402	42,406	214,790	320,594	35,769	15,060	25,736	6,231
July	21	23	19	21	18	15	19	9	15,553	18,095	8,701	13,458	10,891	3,317	3,333	370	255,734	307,433	210,736	331,976	49,058	12,585	22,672	2,279
August	25	20	16	20	14	14	20	10	25,364	3,651	9,472	13,430	4,326	6,194	5,562	957	450,692	30,721	206,118	112,524	34,800	14,321	30,237	3,217
September	23	18	9	14	14	13	11	11	17,736	1,729	7,687	1,297	2,347	2,016	1,433	1,123	99,732	30,773	183,723	20,553	20,922	9,231	9,849	12,145
October	18	16	7	8	12	20	16	10	3,240	2,322	8,023	705	2,561	3,923	2,530	825	54,758	50,402	127,763	12,142	27,873	39,493	36,838	8,114
November	14	15	3	11	13	16	16	8	2,036	2,237	353	3,925	1,133	1,933	1,840	738	48,023	55,978	5,148	38,187	9,892	9,455	20,893	12,729
December	15	13	3	9	10	9	11	7	2,950	2,446	125	1,532	198	301	577	1,684	55,986	28,693	1,865	20,903	4,365	5,164	9,265	12,979
Year	85*	91*	73*	83*	77*	79*	101*	90*	41,050*	32,868*	32,494*	25,796*	24,142*	22,683*	27,031*	12,924*	1,975,276	768,494	1,770,825	1,743,996	296,811	165,288	238,132	154,936

*These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1929

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers(h)	Workers		
Logging—										
Tie cutters, teamsters and skidders.	Onion Lake, Ont. (Near Port Arthur).	For increase in wage rates from $26-$30 to $50 per month and from 12½c.-14c. to 15c. per tie, skidding ½c. extra.	Return of workers..	Compromise; increase to $35-$45 per month with board, 14c. per tie, 2½c. for skidding as before.	Jan 26.....	Mar. 4.....	1	200	3,500	31
Pulpwood cutters.....	South Porcupine, Ont.	For increase in wages from $4-$4.25 per cord to $4.50-$4.75.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	June 17.....	June 20.....	2	75	225	3
Pulpwood cutters and camp workers.	Port Arthur and Pigeon River district, Ont.	For increase in wages from $40 to $50 per month and in piece rates from $4 to $5 per double cord.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employers.	Oct. 14.....	Dec. 18.....	3	800	22,000	56
							6	1,075	25,725	
Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—										
Coal miners.....	Wayne, Alta.....	For recognition of union and against payment per ton for screened coal instead of run of mine.	Negotiations.....	Partially successful; three of the companies signed an agreement with union, one granting run of mine basis of payment.	Aug. 13, 1928.	Mar. 1, 1929	4	250	10,000	50
Coal Miners.....	New Waterford, N.S.	For reinstatement of shot firer discharged for misconduct.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	April 2.....	April 3.....	1	50	50	1
Gold miners.....	Vicinity of Dawson City, Yukon.	Against delay in payment of wages.	Indefinite.....	In favour of workers	May 17.....	May 20.....	1	10	20	2
Coal miners.....	Glace Bay, N.S....	Against double shifting on certain pillar work.	Negotiations.....	Compromise; pillars to be worked on single shift, men to follow their own shift, working days one week and nights the next.	May 29.....	May 31.....	1	1,200	2,400	2
Gold miners.....	Vicinity of Dawson City, Yukon.	Against delay in payment of wages.	Indefinite.....	In favour of workers	June 17.....	June 18.....	1	60	60	1
Coal miners.....	Westville, N.S.....	Against change of working place for a certain driver.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer.	July 10.....	July 11.....	1	45	45	1
Coal miners.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	For change of place for boy worker.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	Aug. 21.....	Aug. 23.....	1	400	460	2

Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Against suspension of boy for disobedience.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Aug. 31	Sept. 6	1	300	1,200	4
Coal miners (boys)	Springhill, N.S.	Against suspension of boy pending investigation.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	1	50	50	1
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Transfer and replacement of two employees.	Return of workers	Indefinite, pending inquiry.	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	1	750	1,600	3
							13	3,115	15,885	
MANUFACTURING—										
Vegetable Foods—										
Biscuit packers	Calgary, Alta.	Against suspension of worker.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	June 14	June 17	1	6	12	2
Bakers	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged lockout to prevent unionization.	Arbitration	Indefinite (g)	Sept. 7	Sept. 29	7	57	1,000	19
							8	63	1,012	
Tobacco and Liquors—										
Cigar factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	In sympathy with forelady who quit work claiming the machines were inefficient.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	1	23	60	3
							1	23	60	
Rubber Products—										
Factory workers (rubber shoe makers).	Guelph, Ont.	Against reduction in piece rates.	Negotiations	Compromise, workers accepting slight cut in some lines.	Aug. 28	Sept. 3	1	90	335	4
							1	90	335	
Boots and Shoes (other than rubber and felt)—										
Shoe factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against decrease in piece rates of from 10 per cent to 30 per cent.	Indefinite	Indefinite, factory closed.	April 23	July 2 (a)	1	33	1,400	57½
Shoe factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Against decrease in piece rates and for privilege of collecting union dues on the premises.	Conciliation of mayor.	Compromise	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	1	235	2,100	9
Cutters (shoe factory)	Montreal, P.Q.	Against working with new foreman.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	1	25	40	2
							3	293	3,540	
Fur and Leather Products (other than boots and shoes)—										
Glove factory workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Against institution of piece work system.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employers.	May 25	July 8	2	37	1,000	36
							2	37	1,000	

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1929—*Con.*

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Continued*—										
Textiles—										
Cotton factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	Against change in working conditions increasing work performed.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Jan. 30	Mar. 4	1	700	15,000	28
Plush weavers	Auburn, Ont. (near Peterborough).	To secure higher piece rates equivalent to $20 per week of 50 hours without overtime	Mediation of Dept. of Labour.	Partially successful, earnings of immigrants to be made up to $20 in accordance with contract (d).	May 10	May 17	1	18	65	5½
							2	718	15,065	
Clothing (including knitted goods)—										
Waterproof clothing workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages, reduction in hours, recognition of union; alleged lockout.	Replacement and partial return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 28, 1928.	Feb. 4, 1929	1	24	260	28
Men's clothing workers	Montreal, P.Q.	To maintain union shop.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Jan. 15	Jan. 23	1	15	105	7
Men's clothing workers	Hamilton, Ont.	Union recognition, increase in wages, etc.	Negotiations	In favour o workers; union recognized; 10 per cent increase in wages granted with time and one-half for overtime.	Feb. 21	Feb. 27	1	150	800	5½
Men's clothing workers	Montreal, P.Q.	To have work made up in union contractors' shops only.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Mar2	Mar. 6	1	100	300	3
Women's clothing workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For increase in wages from $5-$25 per week to a minimum of $15 per week and abrogation of piece work.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	1	15	75	5
Women's clothing workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Against discharge of workers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 5	April 8	1	22	44	2
Waterproof clothing workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Dispute as to working conditions.	Negotiations	Indefinite; adjustment of minor matters as to shop practice.	June 19	July 18	1	15	350	24
Men's clothing workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Against institution of sectional piece work system.	Negotiations	Compromise; system instituted but piece rate increased.	June 25	July 10	1	34	374	11

Men's clothing workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increase in minimum wage from $37 per week to $39.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	June 27	July 8	1	120	900	8
Cap factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Against a 15 per cent decrease in wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	1	20	550	29
Cap factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For discharge of a non-union worker.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	1	10	100	10½
Factory workers (knitted silk goods).	Toronto, Ont.	Against decrease in piece work rates from 9c. to 6c. per skein.	Mediation (Provincial Deputy Minister of Labour).	Compromise; 9c. for large and 7c. for small skein granted.	Sept. 27	Oct. 8	1	110	990	9
							12	635	4,848	
Saw and Planing Mill Products—										
Mill workers (bench hands and machine men).	New Westminster, B.C.	For signed agreement providing for an increase in wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers Agreement signed providing for increase of 10c. per hour.	June 24	June 26	1	30	60	2
Shingle packers	New Westminster, B.C.	Against company charging $2 per month for houses.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Oct. 25	Oct. 28	1	20	40	2
Shingle sawyers and packers	New Westminster, B.C.	Against delay in payment of wages or an alternative wage cut.	Indefinite	Indefinite	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	1	60	60	1
							3	110	160	
Printing and Publishing—										
Photo engravers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout in order to replace union employees with workers brought from Europe.	Replacement	Indefinite; settlement arranged by Minister of Labour not effected.	Jan. 18	Mar. 11 (b).	1	41	1,040	44
Photo engravers	Vancouver, B.C.	For increase in wages from $55 per week $65 and for decrease in hours from 44 to 40 per week.	Negotiations	Compromise; yearly increase to be given for five years till $63 minimum reached and 40-hour week to be gradually adopted	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	5	14	14	1
Compositors	Nelson, B.C.	Alleged violation of agreement *re* employment of excess apprentices.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	July 18	Oct. 1	1	6	280	63
							7	61	1,334	
Iron, Steel and Products—										
Auto factory workers (tool and die makers).	Oshawa, Ont.	Against appointment of a certain foreman.	Conciliation by Minister of Labour.	In favour of employer, who agreed to re-employ the strikers without discrimination; appointment of foreman to stand.	Mar. 5	Mar. 28	1	23	450	20

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1929—*Con.*

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Continued*										
Iron, Steel and Products—Con.										
Auto factory workers (assemblers)	Toronto, Ont.	Against change from individual piece work to group piece work.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	1	40	20	½
Labourers (sanitary ware factory)	Toronto, Ont.	Against dismissal of foreman.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer	April 8	April 10	1	10	15	1½
Wheel factory workers	Trenton, N.S.	Against demotion of worker.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	May 1	May 4	1	50	150	3
Moulders	Lachine & Longueuil, P.Q. (Montreal).	For increase in wage from 75c.-92½c. to a minimum of 82½c per hr. (e).	Replacement	In favour of employer.	May 3	Jan. 2, 1930	(b) 2	80	5,700	205
Ornamental iron workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For renewal of union agreement with increase in wages(e).	Conciliation	In favour of workers; increase of 5c. per hour secured and open-shop notices removed.	June 10	June 26	1	51	714	14
Steel car rivetters, etc.	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher piece rates on new type of work.	Return of workers...	In favour of employer.	Sept. 4	Oct. 18	1	280	10,400	38
							8	534	17,449	
Other Metal Products—										
Metal polishers	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages from 75c.-85c. per hour to 90c. per hour (e).	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 16	April 25	1	11	82	7½
Moulders (brass)	Ottawa, Ont.	For increase in wages	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	May 29	June 5	1	5	25	6
Coppersmiths	Toronto, Ont.	For an increase in wages from 55c.-80c. to a minimum $1 per hour.	Return of workers...	In favour of employer.	Oct. 1	Nov. 21	1	16	600	44
Silversmiths	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages from 55c.-68c. to a minimum of 75c. per hour, union agreement, etc. (e).	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 25	Jan. 2, 1930.	2	90	3,450	56
							5	122	4,157	
CONSTRUCTION—										
Buildings and Structures: (c)										
Building labourers and carpenters.	Pointe au Pic, P.Q. (near Murray Bay)	For increase in wages from 30c. to 40c. per hour for labourers and from 50c. to 75c. for carpenters.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	1	600	460	1½

Painters	Victoria, B.C.	For increase in wages from 75c. per hour to 85c.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; agreement signed providing for 85c. per hour with special rates for overtime.	Mar. 25	April 5	20	110	990	9
Painters	Montreal, P.Q.	For increase in wages from 70c. per hour to $1.	Negotiations	Compromise; increases to be given yearly until 90c. is reached in 1931.	April 1	April 22		850	13,150	17
Building trades workers	Ottawa, Ont.	To secure protection from falling rivets.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 19	April 20	1	70	35	½
Carpenters	Montreal, P.Q.	For increase in wages from 75c. per hour to 85c. and 8-hour day instead of 9-hour day.	Conciliation by Dept. of Labour.	Compromise; men to receive 80c. per hour, and 9-hour day until Oct. 1, 1929, then 85c. and 8-hour day until April 30, 1930.	April 24	May 7	45	1,000	10,000	10
Painters	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages from 80c. per hour to 90c. for 1929 and to $1 for 1930.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; three year agreement secured by union with certain employers.	May 1	June 15		600	7,800	38
Plumbers	Toronto, Ont.	Against working for employers not members of organization with which union had closed shop agreement.	Mediation of Minister of Labour.	Compromise; the two employers' organizations concerned formed one new organization.	May 1	May 23		400	7,500	19
Stonecutters	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages from $1.12½ per hour to $1.30 and 5-day week.	Negotiations	Compromise; men to receive $1.20 per hour to April 30, 1930, then $1.25 until April 30, 1931; hours unchanged.	May 1	May 9		120	840	7
Plasterers	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 and to maintain 40-hour week.	Negotiations	Compromise; men to receive $1.32½ per hour to April 30, 1930, then $1.37½ until April 30, 1931; 40-hour week and 3-year agreement also secured.	May 1	May 15		500	6,000	12
Plasterers' labourers	Toronto, Ont.	Sympathy with strike of plasterers	Return of workers	Compromise	May 1	May 15		200	2,400	12
Lathers	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour and to maintain 40-hour week.	Negotiations	Compromise; $1.32½ per hour to be paid until April 30, 1930, then $1.37½ until April 30, 1931; 40-hour week retained	May 1	May 16		120	1,560	13
Carpenters	St. Catharines, Ont.	For increase in wages from 90c. to $1 per hour.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 1	May 2		60	60	1
Painters	Saskatoon, Sask.	For increase in wages from 80c. to 87½c. per hour.	Arbitration	Indefinite (f)	May 1	May 6	5	56	200	4
Plasterers' labourers	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages from 70c. per hour to 85c.	Conciliation	Compromise; men to receive 77½c. per per hour.	May 1	May 3	6	65	130	2

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1929—*Con.*

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
CONSTRUCTION—*Continued.*										
Buildings and Structures—Con.										
Steel erectors	Victoria, B.C.	For increase in wages from $9 to $10 per day.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	May 1	May 2	1	50	50	1
Carpenters	Niagara Falls, Ont.	For increase in wages from 90c. per hour to $1.10.	Negotiations	Compromise; men to receive $1 per hour	May 2	May 6	9	175	350	3
Painters	London, Ont	For increase in wages from 65c. per hour to 85c.	Return of workers.	In favour of employers.	May 6	May 20	12	80	800	12
Electricians	Halifax, N.S.	For a 3-year agreement providing for increases to 80c., 90c and $1. each of three years respectively	Mediation of Dept of Labour.	In favour of workers	May 10	May 21	7	43	214	10
Structural steel workers	Windsor, Ont	For increase in wages from $1 to $1.15 per hour.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	May 14	May 25	1	137	1,000	10
Plasterers and helpers	Vancouver, B.C.	For increase in wages plasterers from $10 to $11 per 8-hour day, helpers from $7 to $8 per 8-hour day.	Negotiations	Compromise; agreement signed granting increases over a 2½ year period.	June 6	June 20	15	180	1,800	10
Electricians	Vancouver, B.C.	Dispute as to whether agreement covered certain work.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	June 18	June 24	1	[illegible]	12	4
Bricklayers and masons	Ottawa, Ont	Employment of non-union men men by a sub-contractor on another job	Replacement	In favour of employer.	June 22	June 25	1	16	32	2
Plumbers	Niagara Falls, Ont.	For increase in wages and agreement providing for union shops.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 2	July 5	9	32	96	3
Plumbers and steamfitters	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages from $1 to $1.07 per hour and a further increase on May 1, 1930.	Negotiations	Compromise; $1.07 per hour until May 1, 1930, and $1.10 thereafter 40-hour week granted	Aug. 17	Sept. 3	20	50	450	13
Labourers	Alert Bay, B.C.	For payment of wages and against increasing board from $1.25 to $1.50 per day	Mediation of Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	1	8	40	5
Construction labourers	Halifax, N.S.	For increase in the minimum wage rate to 40c from 35c. per hour.	Mediation of Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers	Sept. 20	Sept. 27	1	71	375	5½
							156(h)	5,593	56,344	

Canal, Harbour and Waterway—										
Labourers	Halifax, N.S.	Against discharge of worker.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Oct. 12	Oct. 14	1	10	10	1
							1	10	10	
Shipbuilding—										
Shipwrights, joiners, caulkers, etc.	Vancouver, B.C.	For increase in wages of $1 per day; 50c increase offered prior to strike to all except caulkers.	Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act.	In favour of employers; men to receive rates offered prior to strike.	Mar. 26	April 23		110	2,530	23
Shipbuilders and helpers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increase in wages from 65c. to 75c per hour.	Negotiations	Compromise; 70c. per hour granted	July 4	July 9	1	50	200	4
							1	160	2,730	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—										
Steam Railways—										
Track labourers	Taylor, Ont.	For improved working conditions.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	June 18	June 19	1	68	68	1
							1	68	68	
Electric Railways—										
Switch cleaners	Winnipeg, Man.	Refusal of men to wear belts supplied by company as a protection device	Mediation of Minister of Labour.	In favour of workers; further investigation to take place	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	1	36	36	1
							1	36	36	
Water Transportation—										
Grain liners' helpers	Vancouver, B.C.	For increase in wages from 50c.-65c. to 62½c.-72½c. per hour and better working conditions.	Indefinite	Indefinite; strike allowed to lapse with end of grain shipping season.	Mar. 26	June 1	4	100	4,000	56
							4	100	4,000	
TRADE—										
Milk wagon drivers	London, Ont.	For signed union agreement guaranteeing the drivers against loss from uncollectable accounts.	Negotiations	Partially successful; two firms signed agreements.	Aug. 24	Sept. 28	3	36	500	26
							3	36	500	
FINANCE—										
Telegraph operators	Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.	Refusal of company to engage only Morse operators on automatic machines.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Mar. 18	April 15	1	11	150	22
							1	11	150	

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TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1929—*Con.*

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
SERVICE—										
Recreational—										
Musicians	Ottawa, Ont.	To retain seven piece orchestra.	Indefinite	In favour of workers	Mar. 25	April 8	1	7	84	12
Stagehands	Ottawa, Ont.	Against a twenty per cent reduction in wages.	Indefinite	Indefinite; theatre closed.	Oct. 28	Dec. 14	1	6	252	42
Musicians	Ottawa, Ont.	Sympathy with stage hands.	Indefinite	Indefinite; theatre closed.	Nov. 11	Dec. 14	1	6	180	30
							3	19	516	
Business and Personal (including domestic)—										
Carpenters (maintenance men)	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	1	12	12	1
							1	12	12	

(a) Union called strike off September 23 when firm failed; most of strikers had secured work elsewhere by July.
(b) Union had not called strike off at end of year.
(c) In the strike of plumbers in Kingston, Ont., commencing April 2, 1928, recorded as unterminated in the annual review for 1928, employment conditions were substantially unaffected by the end of that year.
(d) Or the alternative of a return to England at the company's expense.
(e) To secure terms of agreement signed with certain other employers.
(f) Increase secured.
(g) Arbitration did not materialize.
(h) The number of employers is not always ascertainable, particularly in construction.

Continued from page 126

Act. In the other disputes the workers returned without negotiations in seventeen cases, were replaced in sixteen, in some of these there being also a partial return of workers, and eight disputes were recorded as indefinite.

Table IX, giving the number of disputes, workers affected, and time loss by months since 1922, shows that there is a tendency to have more disputes in the spring and early summer months with the resulting peak in the number of workers affected and time loss occurring during the summer. In 1929, while the peak was reached in May in these three groups of statistics, there was a very small number of workers affected and time loss recorded during the summer months. On the other hand, a relatively large time loss was recorded in February due to a dispute involving 700 textile workers at Hamilton, and in November and December owing to an extended dispute of pulpwood cutters involving some 800 workers.

Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries 1919-1929

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries as compared with Canada since 1919, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries, figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year, with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly involved, that is, thrown out of work by disputes to which they were not parties, but exact information as to these points is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved, or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country in question.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is, the number of man working days lost, are not given. Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

The following notes give information as to the more important strikes and lock-outs in each country in the year 1929.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In addition to the information contained in the table below, a summary of industrial disputes for the year 1929 classified by industries is given on page 119.

The greatest industrial dispute occurring in Great Britain since the general strike in 1926, was that which took place in the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry in Lancashire and lasted from July 29 to August 19, when through the efforts of the Ministry of Labour, work was resumed and the dispute referred to arbitration. The number of workers involved in this dispute was 388,000 and the time loss 6,596,000 working days. The stoppage was due to the decision of employers' associations to reduce wages by 12.82 per cent. The arbitration board appointed fixed the reduction at 6.41 per cent.

Of the 420 disputes reported for the year, 151 were in the coal mining industry. One of these involved 3,800 coal miners at Seaham Harbour from March 2 to June 17, and was settled on employers' terms. A strike of 3,300 shipyard workers at Belfast for increased wages was in progress from April to November, and ended in a compromise settlement.

Australia

Two serious disputes occurred in Australia during 1929. The first was a general strike of timber mill workers, which, with those indirectly affected in the building trades, etc., involved about 14,000 workers, and was in progress from February to June, although several hundreds of strikers in New South Wales did not apply for work until October. The dispute arose over the refusal of the workers to accept the award of the Federal Arbitration Court fixing the hours of work at 48 per week instead of 44 per week which the strikers demanded. Work was generally resumed in June on the 48-hour per week basis.

The other dispute was in the coal mining industry in New South Wales and was due

to the attempt of the mine owners to effect a reduction in wages when they reported they were losing their markets due to high production costs. Between 10,000 and 12,000 miners were out of work from March and the dispute was still in progress at the end of the year. On December 18, one of the largest collieries was opened under government operation with volunteer labour.

Finland

The strike of dock workers in thirty Finnish ports which began June 2, 1928, and which at one time involved 12,000 workers, was not settled until April 12, 1929. The principal demand was for a written collective agreement. Although this was not secured, certain increases in wages and other concessions were made to the strikers with the provision that the terms of settlement might be altered in 1930, if either party gave notice by the end of March.

France

A strike of about 8,000 coal miners in the Loire district was in progress during the first two weeks of January, 1929, over a demand for increased wages. No definite report as to the settlement of this dispute was received, but later an agreement dated May 1, 1929, in this district provided for increased wages for the coal miners.

Germany

Following the failure to renew a collective agreement in the Silesian textile industry, employers closed down their factories and about 45,000 workers were out of employment from May 25 to July 13. An award by a conciliation board granting increases in wages was rejected by employers but was then declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour and the dispute thus terminated.

British India

The principal dispute of the year concerned about 109,000 workers in 64 textile mills in Bombay. This dispute which began in April over the dismissal of a certain group of workers did not actually terminate until September 17. In the meantime, however, a large proportion of the workers had already returned to work. A number of riots occurred during the progress of this strike, which ended in favour of employers.

At Calcutta, a strike was reported to have been in progress in July and August, involving 120,000 jute mill workers against the introduction of a 60-hour week, but it was called off on August 20.

United States

A number of strikes occurred in the textile mills of the Southern States during 1929. In March, a strike involving about 3,000 workers occurred in a rayon factory at Elizabethton, Tennessee, and later in April, employees of the same factory and of another in the same town, numbering about 5,000 again went on strike alleging discrimination against union employees. This strike was terminated about June 1. In North Carolina and South Carolina strikes occurred in several towns, in some cases for increased wages and in others for the abolition of the speeding up system. The results of these strikes were rather indefinite, but in some cases the speeding up or stretch-out system was abolished.

A two weeks' strike of ladies' garment workers took place in New York City in July. Between 15,000 and 25,000 were involved in the attempt to secure union working conditions throughout the industry as well as increased wages and other demands. The settlement arrived at provided for a joint control commission with an impartial chairman for the maintenance of union conditions. The other demands of the union were dropped.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1929

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
CANADA			
	(c)	(e)	(e)
1919	298	138,988	3,942,189
1920	285	52,150	886,754
1921	145	22,930	956,461
1922	85	41,050	1,975,276
1923	91	32,868	768,494
1924	73	32,494	1,770,825
1925	83	25,796	1,743,996
1926	77	24,142	296,811
1927	79	22,683	165,288
1928	101	18,239	238,132
1929	90	12,924	154,936
1929—Jan	7	794	8,319
Feb	6	1,218	21,760
Mar	14	1,508	3,723
April	13	2,369	24,288
May	24	5,106	39,152
June	17	803	6,231
July	9	370	2,279
Aug	10	957	3,217
Sept	11	1,123	12,145
Oct	10	825	8,114
Nov	8	738	12,729
Dec	7	1,684	12,979
AUSTRALIA			
	(c)	(e)	(f)
1919	460	100,300	6,308,226
1920	554	102,519	1,872,065
1921	624	120,198	956,617
1922	445	100,263	858,685
1923	274	66,093	1,145,977
1924	504	132,569	918,646
1925	499	154,599	1,128,570
1926	360	80,768	1,310,261
1927	441	157,581	1,713,581
1928	287	82,349	777,278
1929—1st quarter	75	41,832	692,700
2nd quarter	53	9,961	2,058,772
AUSTRIA			
	(d)	(e)	(e)
1919	151	63,703	1,020,800
1920	335	185,070	1,804,628
1921	460	221,482	.....
1922	420	228,000	.....
1923	320	156,000	.....
1924	445	293,849	2,770,158
1925	325	66,948	1,166,818
1926	204	21,943	297,684
1927	216	35,300	686,560
1928	264	38,257	657,925
BULGARIA			
	(a)	(e)	
1922	193	15,396	297,778
1923	59	2,640	22,602
BELGIUM			
	(b)	(e)	
1919	372	164,030	.....
1920	517	296,192	.....
1921	258	127,293	.....
1922	172	85,605	.....
1923	168	126,278	.....
1924	188	84,447	.....
1925	112	81,988	.....
1926	140	77,368	.....
1927	186	39,873	1,658,836
1928	192	74,707	2,254,424
	(a)		
1929—Jan	10	2,680	65,127
Feb	7	3,892	102,252
Mar	17	4,356	145,396
April	14	3,464	29,484
May	16	2,079	27,505
June	13	1,725	20,312
July	18	2,729	16,691
Aug	13	4,338	56,772
Sept	16	7,946	127,775
Oct	17	13,782	162,953
CHILE			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	66	23,529	.....
1920	105	50,439	.....
1921	24	6,703	.....
1922	19	5,296	.....
1923	41	12,299	.....
1924	86	34,353	.....
1925	113	51,198	.....
CHINA (p)			
	(d)	(g)	
1918	25	6,455	.....
1919	66	91,520	.....
1920	46	46,140	.....
1921	49	108,025	.....
1922	91	139,050	.....
1923	47	35,835	.....
1924	56	61,860	.....
1925	183	403,334	.....
CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
	(d)	(e)	(e)
1921	454	207,201	2,143,233
1922	288	316,798	3,676,620
1923	248	197,736	4,588,730
1924	334	93,339	1,302,955
1925	294	163,865	1,445,157
1926	150	35,412	421,082
1927	198	167,846	1,337,887
1928	273	103,683	1,871,996
DENMARK			
	(a)	(e)	
1919	472	35,575	877,548
1920 (n)	243	21,965	690,089
1921	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923	58	1,941	19,677
1924	71	9,758	175,090
1925	48	102,331	4,138,486
1926	32	1,050	23,000
1927	17	2,851	119,000
1928	11	469	11,000

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1929—*Continued*

ESTHONIA

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(e)	
1921	53	5,156	7,859
1922	29	5,263	42,162
1923	35	3,492	10,299
1924	16	1,568	4,831
1925	16	904	2,539
1926	14	525	1,196
1927	5	218	3,067
1928	5	1,098	49,000

FINLAND

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(a)	(g)	
1919	39	4,065	160,130
1920	146	21,001	455,588
1921	76	6,251	119,868
1922	53	9,840	252,374
1923	50	7,588	261,474
1924	31	3,051	51,049
1925	38	2,921	113,024
1926	72	10,230	386,355
1927	79	13,368	1,528,182
1928	71	20,781	561,435
1929—Jan.	–	843	.....
Feb.	4	876	.....
Mar.	5	1,234	.....
April	1	758	.....
May	7	1,763	.....
June	2	1,585	.....
July	2	1,600	.....
Aug.	–	350	.....
Sept.	.....	.....	.....
Oct.	.....	.....	.....
Nov.	.....	.....	.....

FRANCE (o)

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(a)	(e)	
1919	2,111	1,211,242	18,110,352
1920	1,911	1,462,228	24,247,132
1921	570	451,854	8,047,742
1922	694	300,583	3,197,619
1923	1,114	365,868	5,396,706
1924	1,083	274,865	3,863,182
1925	931	249,198	2,046,563
1926	1,770	338,339	.....
1927	443	120,551	.....
1928	922	222,406	.....
1929—Jan.	67	24,577	.....
Feb.	55	14,799	.....
Mar.	125	16,216	.....
April	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....

GERMANY

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(b)	(e)	(e)
1919	4,068	2,143,605	35,132,412
1920	4,392	1,561,735	17,702,800
1921	4,788	1,540,351	26,316,390
1922	5,201	1,969,263	28,894,434
1923	2,162	1,769,386	14,138,821
1924	2,012	1,634,317	36,023,143
1925	1,766	758,071	16,855,856
1926	365	91,205	1,353,780
1927	851	490,115	5,896,108
1928	.....	.....	.....
1929—1st quarter	45	87,716	1,046,018
2nd quarter	165	82,711	1,549,979
3rd quarter	144	71,099	999,885

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND NORTHERN

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(a)	(f)	
1919	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921	763	1,770,000	85,870,000
1922	576	556,000	19,850,000
1923	628	399,000	10,670,000
1924	710	616,100	8,420,000
1925	603	445,300	7,952,000
1926	323	2,751,000	162,233,000
1927	308	114,200	1,174,000
1928	302	124,300	1,405,000
1929	420	532,100	8,283,000
1929—Jan.	21	9,700	97,000
Feb.	15	9,100	78,000
Mar.	28	19,100	133,000
April	37	23,100	159,000
May	32	17,200	218,000
June	25	16,300	188,000
July	20	367,200	1,188,000
Aug.	28	401,400	5,538,000
Sept.	43	21,100	137,000
Oct.	55	21,700	190,000
Nov.	33	15,000	139,000
Dec.	17	5,900	41,000

HUNGARY

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(g)	
1926	57	9,618	52,003
1927	84	24,803	294,941
1928	30	9,682	131,000

BRITISH INDIA

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(c)	(g)	
1921	400	523,155	6,637,862
1922	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923	.....	.....	.....
1924	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929—January	7	32,360	221,238
Feb.	2	12,655	170,880
Mar.	8	40,206	428,097
April	8	141,447	731,684
May	7	138,963	2,406,524
June	7	135,209	1,793,991

IRISH FREE STATE

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(a)	(g)	
1923	131	20,635	1,208,734
1924	104	16,403	301,705
1925	86	6,855	293,792
1926	57	3,455	85,345
1927	53	2,312	64,020
1928	52	2,190	54,292

ITALY

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d) (k)	(g)	
1919	1,671	1,054,260	18,998,236
1920	1,897	1,286,066	16,609,559
1921	1,111	704,843	8,555,209
1922	589	441,602	6,964,442
1923	214	73,248	447,437

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1929—*Continued*

JAPAN

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(g)	
1927	383	46,672	791,599
1928	397	46,252	578,465

LATVIA

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(g)	
1924	87	9,523	95,988
1925	53	3,224	24,552
1926	53	5,065	63,968
1927	95	5,273	60,267
1928	179	13,431	62,254

MEXICO

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(g)	
1922	197	63,000	.....
1923	146	54,396	.....
1924	138	29,244	.....
1925	51	27,614	.....

NETHERLANDS

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(a)	(e)	
1919	649	61,700	1,094,700
1920	481	66,500	2,333,900
1921	299	47,700	1,383,700
1922	325	44,000	1,108,300
1923	289	56,400	3,986,500
1924	239	27,100	427,100
1925	262	31,700	780,860
1926	212	9,100	281,300
1927	228	12,190	203,900
1928	195	15,200	638,000
1929—Jan.	17	1,002	.....
Feb.	12	810	.....
Mar.	15	870	.....
April	20	2,187	.....
May	20	5,172	.....
June	20	464	.....
July	23	1,416	.....
Aug.	24	1,536	.....
Sept.	19	1,425	.....
Oct.	11	796	.....

NEW ZEALAND

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(b)	(g)	
1919	45	4,030	.....
1920	77	15,138	54,735
1921	77	10,433	119,208
1922	58	6,414	93,456
1923	49	7,162	201,812
1924	34	14,815	89,105
1925	83	9,905	74,552
1926	59	6,264	.....
1927	36	4,384	10,395
1928	41	9,822	22,817
1929—1st 9 months	39	4,911	11,924

NORWAY

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(g)	
1921	89	154,421	3,583,742
1922	26	2,168	91,380
1923	57	24,965	796,274
1924	61	63,117	5,152,386
1925	84	13,752	666,650
1926	113	51,487	2,205,000
1927	96	22,456	1,374,000
1928	63	8,042	364,000

PHILIPPINES

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(g)	
1922	24	14,956	.....
1923	26	8,331	.....
1924	20	6,784	.....
1925	23	9,936	.....
1926	27	7,279	.....

POLAND

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(a)	(e)	
1921	704	510,499	.....
1922	802	607,268	4,638,744
1923	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1924	929	581,685	7,137,322
1925	538	149,574	1,322,000
1926	583	143,581	1,382,133
1927	602	231,799	2,425,898
1928	729	346,140	2,734,062

RUMANIA

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(e)	
1920	753	116,091	1,702,402
1921	119	19,475	80,596
1922	219	22,819	306,725
1923	.....	.....	291,045
1924	88	11,453	212,361
1925	73	19,857	209,890
1926	88	20,442	326,086
1927	51	6,504	58,291

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM (o)

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(g)	
1927	78	7,588	239,183

SOUTH AFRICA

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(a)	(g)	
1919	47	23,799	537,138
1920	66	105,658	839,415
1921	25	9,892	112,357
1922	12	29,001	1,339,508
1923	2	50	740
1924	7	1,856	10,129
1925	None	–	–
1926	3	768	890
1927	12	5,158	9,126

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1929—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
SPAIN			
	(d)	(e)	
1919	403	178,496	4,001,278
1920	424	244,684	7,261,762
1921	233	83,691	2,802,299
1922	429	119,417	2,672,567
1923	411	120,568	3,027,026
1924	155	28,744	604,512
1925	164	60,120	839,934
1926	93	21,851	247,223
SWEDEN			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	440	81,041	2,295,900
1920	486	139,039	8,942,500
1921	347	49,712	2,663,300
1922	392	75,679	2,674,580
1923	206	102,896	6,907,390
1924	261	23,976	1,204,500
1925	239	145,778	2,559,700
1926	206	52,891	1,711,200
1927	189	9,477	400,000
1928	201	71,461	4,835,000
SWITZERLAND			
	(d)	(e)	
1919	237	21,294	.....
1920	184	13,989	.....
1921	55	2,786	.....
1922	104	10,340	.....
1923	44	3,567	.....
1924	70	6,741	.....
1925	42	3,299	.....
1926	35	2,721	.....
1927	26	2,058	34,160
1928	45	5,474	98,015

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
URUGUAY			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	65	18,491	581,995
1920	193	16,303	645,864
1921	146	2,958	83,690
1922	35	5,819	149,050
1923	114	1,117	43,044
1924	22	858	21,552
1925	11	268	10,646
1926	5	600	11,952
1927	13	4,737	.....
UNITED STATES			
	(a)	(e) (l)	
1919	3,630	4,160,348	.....
1920	3,411	1,463,054	.....
1921	2,385	1,099,247	.....
1922	1,112	1,612,562	.....
1923	1,553	756,584	.....
1924	1,249	654,641	.....
1925	1,301	428,416	.....
1926	1,035	329,592	.....
1927	734	349,434	.....
1928	629	357,145	.....
		(q)	
1929—Jan.	45	39,484	949,692
Feb.	48	40,385	921,583
Mar.	77	41,321	1,094,161
April	103	52,292	1,429,046
May	98	58,959	1,578,929
June	69	54,584	1,526,627
July	74	21,872	1,116,557
Aug.	67	13,245	530,023
Sept.	64	16,415	413,928
Oct.	61	9,336	289,684
Nov.	45	12,658	317,845

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics, are more complete from June, 1927, and the number of disputes is the number in effect at the end of the month. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Not official, but a study made by a college professor at Peking. (q) In disputes in effect at end of month.

Estimated Population of United States

The National Bureau of Economic Research, in a report recently issued, estimates the population of the continental United States, as of July 1, 1928, as being 119,306,000, or an increase of 14,299,000 since the same date ten years ago. The report shows that about 61 per cent of the population of the country is supported by the earnings of the other 39 per cent. This proportion is not affected appreciably by the number of persons whose incomes are derived from rentals, dividends and interest on stocks and bonds and from securities of a similar nature, the percentage of such individuals being small.

The total number of persons fifteen years of age and over has grown more rapidly than has the total population. In other words, the percentage which those above the age of fifteen years constitute of the total populations, appears to have increased. This increase is apparently accounted for by the fact that a reduced death rate among children has resulted in a larger proportion of the population surviving to the age of fifteen years.

The estimate of the number of persons under fifteen years of age in 1909 is 29,069,000. In 1919 there were 33,449,000 and in 1928 the estimate is 35,706,000.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Alleged Combine in the Plumbing and Heating Industry in Ontario

AN investigation into an alleged combine of persons engaged in the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario was completed in December, 1929. The report of Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., appointed as a commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act to investigate the alleged combine, stated that a combine had been found to exist, and that the members of three associated organizations of plumbing and heating contractors, known as the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, and the Amalgamated Builders' Council together with certain members of the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors Union and other persons, had been parties or privies to or had knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine within the meaning of this Act. A summary of the report of the investigation was published in the January, 1930, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 17. Earlier statements of the progress of the investigation appeared in the issues of August, 1929, p. 868, and December, 1929, p. 1338.

Cancellation of Registrations

The Amalgamated Builders' Council and the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors Union had secured registration as trade unions under the Trade Unions Act on June 8, 1928, and May 21, 1929, respectively. Following the receipt by the Minister of Labour of the report of the investigation into the alleged combine, these two registrations were declared void and cancelled on December 31, 1929, by the Secretary of State and Registrar-General of Canada, under whom the Trade Unions Act is administered. The following notice of the cancellation of the registration of the Amalgamated Builders' Council was published in an issue of the *Canada Gazette* on January 2, 1930, together with a similar notice respecting the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors Union.

DECLARATION OF AVOIDANCE
AND
CANCELLATION OF THE REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

The undersigned, Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State and Registrar-General of Canada, has the honour to observe as follows:

That the Amalgamated Builders' Council purported to be registered as a trade union under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, chapter 202 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, by a form of application therefor dated the 30th of April, 1927; That a Certificate of Registry under the said Trade Unions Act purported to issue bearing date the 8th day of June, 1928; That Gordon Waldron, Esquire, K.C., was appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act, being chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, to investigate the business of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, and the business of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, and the business of the Dominion Chamber of Credits, and the business of the persons named in the schedule attached to Order in Council, P.C. 1311, 1929, and the business of any and all other members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council or of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, and the business of any other person who is or is believed to be a member of the said alleged combine or a party or privy thereto; That the said Commissioner has reported that the true purposes of the said Amalgamated Builders' Council, fraudulently concealed, were to enable the boycotting of jobbers and manufacturers, despite the Combines Investigation Act, and the discipline of expelled or non-joining operators by depriving them of both materials and union labour; That the registration of the Amalgamated Builders' Council was a sham and a fraud, that its true purposes shown clearly by the evidence were not those set out in the petition to the undersigned for registration, but were to enable the Guild to effect, in violation of the Statutes, an unlawful oppression or discipline of the public and the persons engaged in the plumbing and heating trades, whether members or not members of the Guild, and it was advised that the registration of the Amalgamated Builders' Council was null under Section 6 of the said Act, and ought to be so declared at once; That the Trade Unions Act, Section 6, provides that if one of the purposes of such trade union is unlawful such registration shall be void.

Now therefore, I, the said Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State and Registrar-General of Canada, having in view the finding and recommendation of the Commissioner above referred to, and for the purpose of giving effect thereto in so far as it is within my power so to do, do hereby declare that the purposes of the said Amalgamated Builders' Council were to the extent above recited unlawful, and that the purported registration of the said Amalgamated Builders' Council was void, and that the Certificate of Registry of the said Amalgamated Builders' Council is hereby cancelled.

Made at the City of Ottawa, under my hand and Seal of Office this 31st day of December, 1929.

FERNAND RINFRET, L.S.,
Secretary of State and
Registrar-General of Canada.

Prosecution of Members of Combine

On November 8 an interim report of the investigation into the alleged combine was remitted by the Minister of Labour to the Attorney General of Ontario for such action as he might choose to institute, in accordance with section 31 of the Combines Investigation Act, which provides for procedure in prosecutions as follows:—

31. Whenever in the opinion of the Minister an offence has been committed against any of the provisions of this Act, the Minister may remit to the attorney general of any province within which such alleged offence shall have been committed, for such action as such attorney general may be pleased to institute because of the conditions appearing,

(*a*) any return or returns which may have been made or rendered pursuant to this Act and are in the possession of the Minister and relevant to such alleged offence; and

(*b*) the evidence taken on any investigation by the Registrar or a Commissioner, and the report of the Registrar or Commissioner.

2. If within three months after remission aforesaid, or within such shorter period as the Governor in Council shall decide, no such action shall have been taken by or at the instance of the attorney general of the province as to the Governor in Council the case seems in the public interest to require, the Solicitor General may on the relation of any person who is resident in Canada and of the full age of twenty-one years permit an information to be laid against such person or persons as in the opinion of the Solicitor General shall have been guilty of an offence against any of the provisions of this Act.

3. The Solicitor General may apply to the Minister of Justice to instruct counsel to attend on behalf of the Minister at all proceedings consequent on the information so laid, and upon such application the Minister of Justice may instruct counsel accordingly.

The final report of the investigation was also forwarded to the Attorney General of Ontario in accordance with the provisions of the above section 31. It was recommended by the Attorney General of Ontario on January 7 that action at the present time should be taken by the Dominion Government rather than by the Province, for the principal reason that the Province was associated with a reference to the Privy Council in England questioning the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code. As a result of this decision of the provincial Attorney General, an Order in Council, P.C. 107, dated January 14, 1930, was passed by the Privy Council of Canada terminating immediately the period allowed exclusively to the province by section 31. The above section 31 of the Combines Investigation Act in subsections 2 and 3 outlines the further procedure to be taken to enable the prosecution of members of the combine by the Department of Justice of Canada.

Men's Clothing Industry in U.S.A.

The United States Department of Labour recently published as Bulletin 503 of its "Wages and Hours of Labour Series," a report on Wages and Hours of Labour in the Men's Clothing Industry, 1911 to 1928. The bulletin presents detailed results of a study of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the men's clothing industry in the United States in 1928. The report includes information concerning average earnings per hour, average full-time and actual hours and earnings in one week, and days on which wage earners in the industry worked in a representative weekly pay period, change in wage rates and of full-time hours in the industry since July 1, 1926, overtime and rates paid for overtime and for work on Sundays and holidays, bonus systems, employment and pay rolls, the importance of the industry, and other items of general interest.

Between 1926 and 1928 there was a slight change in both hours and earnings. Average full-time hours per week decreased from 44·3 in 1926 to 44 in 1928, average earninge per hour decreased from 75 cents to 73·1 cents, and average full-time earnings per week decreased from $33.23 in 1926 to $32.16 in 1928. Average full-time hours per week of males in 1928 by occupations ranged from 43·7 for vest operators to 44·3 for pants pressers, and of females ranged from 43·3 for coat operators to 44·8 for pant basters.

Average earnings per hour of males in 1928 by occupations (not including "other employees") ranged from 82·1 cents for examiners, shop and stock room, to $1,129 for cutters, cloth, and of females ranged from 38·3 cents for examiners to 63·2 cents per hour for coat operators. Average full-time earnings per week of males in 1928 by occupations (not including other employees) ranged from $36.12 for examiners to $49.45 for cutters, cloth, and of females ranged from $16.97 for examiners to $27.37 for coat operators.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

THE accompanying table is a summary of expenditures to the end of 1929 under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial acts making this legislation effective within the respective provinces. Full statistics of Old Age Pensions in Canada for each quarterly period are published from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the last report having appeared in the issue for November, 1929 (page 1211). Full returns for statistical purposes have not yet been received from the Province of Ontario, so that complete statistical tables for the last quarter of 1929 cannot be included in this issue, but a table is now given showing the amounts expended by the Dominion and by the several provinces to the end of the year. The next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE will contain full statistics on the subject for all the provinces which have so far entered the federal old age pensions scheme.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA, AS AT DECEMBER 31, 192

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	Northwest Territories Order in C. effective March 1, 1929	Totals
Total amount of pensions paid during third quarter of fiscal year 1929–30 (Period, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1929)	$ 110,593 99	$ 256,535 36	$ 286,182 01	$ 711,657 94	$ 247,502 34	$ 199 96	$1,612,671 60
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	55,296 99	128,267 68	143,091 00	355,828 97	123,751 17	199 96	806,435 77
Total amount of pensions paid during three quarters of fiscal year 1929–30 (Period, April 1 to Dec. 31, 1929)	125,110 31	715,639 55	854,286 88	711,657 94	666,665 86	251 64	3,073,612 18
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	62,555 15	357,801 04	427,143 44	355,828 97	333,332 92	251 64	1,536,913 16
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of the Old Age Pensions Act	125,110 31	1,777,188 01	1,338,894 58	711,657 94	1,048,658 38	251 64	5,001,760 86
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	62,555 15	888,594 00	669,447 30	355,828 97	524,329 19	251 64	2,501,006 25

CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS IN ENGLAND

Study of British System With View to Conditions in Manitoba

AN investigation of the British system of contributory old age pensions was recently made by Dr. E. S. Moorhead, chairman of the Welfare Supervision Board of Manitoba, for the purpose of obtaining information which might be used in framing future legislation in that province. A report giving the results of the inquiry was recently presented to the provincial Department of Health and Public Welfare. Dr. Moorhead studied at close quarters the administration of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, interviewing the higher officials as well as many of the local administrators. His inquiries in both country and city showed that the new act which became law in 1925, was proving to be very popular.

Stress is laid in the report on the fact that the Pensions Act makes use of the existing machinery created under the National Health Insurance Act, and that the cost of its administration is therefore much lower than it would otherwise have been. "I was greatly impressed," Dr. Moorhead writes, "by the fact that when the Government initiated the Contributory Pension Act, the machinery for its collection was already in operation. The contributions are collected without any expense to the Government, since it is as easy to collect 36 cents per week through an employer as 18 cents, and requires no more labour to attach two stamps than one. This is a very important point as far as Manitoba is concerned. England collects her pension contributions without cost from exactly the same people as she collects her National Health Insurance. Manitoba has neither a health insurance act, nor such facilities for collecting pension contributions at little or no expense."

Dr. Moorhead sketches the provisions of the Contributory Pensions Act, which was passed in April, 1925, and came into operation in January, 1928, and provides a weekly benefit of $2.50. He points out that every employed person between the age of 16 and 65 must be a contributor. Such a person can only come under the Act, if he has paid contributions for at least 104 weeks in the previous five years, or for an average of 39 per year for each of the previous three years. "As far as I could make out," he says, these figures were arrived at arbitrarily; they have no relation to the amount of benefit which would be received when the contributor had reached 65. The contributions are apparently required as evidence of the good faith of the contributor. Should he be disabled by sickness and accident, or unemployed through no fault of his own, he is considered to have made the contributions. For several years to come he will, on reaching the age of 70, come under the operation of the Non-contributory Act, and the benefits will continue till death, without investigation as to means, and without any disqualification. The pension cannot be alienated for debt or any other cause. A pensioner is given a book of vouchers, each of $2.50 in value. These can be cashed weekly at any post office in the Kingdom designated by him. Under the old Act, admission to a work-house disqualified him from pension during the time that he was an inmate. Under the new Act the pension is payable to him without any restrictions. It can neither be taken by work-house nor hospital authorities to reduce the cost of his upkeep. Should a man die either during the contributory period or after he has become a pensioner, his wife is entitled to a pension till death, and his children until they reach the age of fourteen."

A very important limit to the scope of the Contributory Pensions Act is noted by the writer, namely that its benefits are confined to industrial employees, this being the only class from which it has been found possible so far to levy contributions. "England," he says, "would like to have a contributory pension system for the whole country, certainly for all those who are likely to stand in need of it, but she has found no method by which she can collect from everybody, from the age of 16 onwards, and unless she can do so, any modification would be useless. The small shop-keeper and the small farmer are likely to become dependent in their old age, yet there is no provision for them. If the Government were to throw the thing wide open now, the healthy young bachelor, or even young married men, would not be seeking admission; but the middle aged man suffering from tuberculosis, heart disease, or a dozen other causes for disability, would at once join up, more particularly if he had a wife and young children. From the point of view of the government it would be unsound. He would be expecting to come in at fifty for the same rate that would have been required at 16. It cannot be done."

However, Dr. Moorhead points out, "there is one loophole allowed, and that is by the method of voluntary contribution. Should a man have been a contributor for at least two years as an employee, he may, should he rise to a position of independence, become a voluntary contributor, in which case he has to attach all the stamps himself. Should another, not being an employee within the meaning of the Act, marry a woman who is an employee, he may assume, in his own name, all her privileges, and continue as a voluntary contributor. An employee earning over $1,250 a year is exempt; should his wage drop below this point he comes under the Act, and can become a voluntary contributor if his pay again rises above the limit."

Dr. Moorhead points out that the Government Actuarial Department is one of the most important factors in the successful administration of the Act. "It was," he says, "a very small department before 1906, when National Health Insurance came into force, followed two years later by the first Old Age Pensions Act. Neither of these would have been possible but for the statistics and estimates prepared by the Actuaries. No country, contemplating such a big undertaking in social economics, can embark on a scheme such as this until further liabilities have been foreseen. This can only be done by actuaries who are familiar with the conditions existing in that country. I stated earlier that the collection of the pension contributions cost the Government nothing, but if I left the impression that Manitoba could hope for a similar happy state of affairs, I am afraid that there would be disappointment. National Health Insurance has existed for some years, a sum of $9.36 per head is collected annually. The bulk of this (I think over 95 per cent) is collected by the Friendly Societies. For their services in collecting, book-keeping, etc., they are allowed the sum of $1.06 per head per annum. This amounts to 11 per cent; but seeing that allowing for sickness, unemployment, etc., there are not 52 working weeks, the cost of collection, I believe, absorbs 12½ per cent of the total sum. When the Pension Bill

actually came into operation it was estimated that the number of working weeks would be 49 per annum. Owing to industrial conditions in England, it has, I believe, turned out to be 44 or 45. This point would have to be considered by the actuaries employed by the Government of Manitoba. There is one thing positive, that it would cost us at least as much to collect the pension contributions as it costs England to collect her combined premiums. The sum that is at present contributed for pensions per week is 18 cents for a man and 9 cents for a woman. In the year 1935 these sums are to be increased by 4 cents and 2 cents, bringing the amounts up to 22 cents and 11 cents. A similar increase in 1945 brings the payments to 26 cents and 13 cents. In 1955 there is a further increase to 30 cents and 15 cents. The Bill does not make provision for any increases beyond this amount, and it is considered that this will be sufficient to fulfil all contracts at little if any additional cost to the State."

The benefits provided in return for these sums, are as follows, $2.50 a week is paid to every man from the age of 65 till death. This sum is paid without conditions or restrictions, and regardless of what the means of the individual may be. Exactly the same regulations apply to insured women on attaining the age of 65. Should a married man who is insured die at any age his widow gets $2.50 a week till death. Allowances to a widow in respect of children under the age of fourteen are at the rate of $1.20 a week for the eldest child, and 72 cents a week for each other child. Payments in respect of orphans under the age of fourteen are at the rate of $1.80 a week for the eldest child, $1.44 for each other child.

Discussing the question of the rates that would be required for any contributory scheme Dr. Moorhead is convinced that "when such a scheme is commenced, it must be on a flat rate for all, and it must be also at a rate which will at some later date be actuarially sound. When the Act came into force in England all employees between the age of 16 and 65 had to be taken in at the standard figure. This was subject only to the condition of payments made over a period of five years to which I have previously referred. The figures prepared by the Actuarial Department show what the cost at different ages would have been to supply the equivalent benefits provided by this Bill. At 25, 33 cents a week; at 35, 52 cents, at 45, 85 cents, at 55, $1.84. If it is considered that these sums are before the decennial increases have come into effect; also that a pension scheme in Manitoba would have to be based on at least $5 a week benefits, which would mean that all these figures would have to be doubled; and if finally it be remembered that cost of collection would have to be added to these in the case of Manitoba, I think it will be apparent that the rate must be a flat one, that the payment of contributions must begin at an early age, and that for a period of years there will be a loss which must be assumed by the Government. There is a further point of importance which should hasten the assumption of some method of contributory pensions. Canada is at present only paying pensions at the age of 70. Most of the other countries give pensions at the age of 65. It will not be long before the citizens of the Dominion demand that their pensions should commence at 65. When that time comes, the country will be staggered at the cost of it, if on a non-contributory basis."

Considering further the possibility of a contributory scheme for Manitoba, the writer says the question must be solved "how payments are to be collected for a contributory pensions scheme in a province which is agricultural to the extent of about 60 per cent, and where the tremendous distances are a serious factor. England has not found the answer, but would gladly welcome anything feasible. I was advised to keep in touch with South Africa, which with problems somewhat similar to ours, has been working for some time on a solution; even if she has not found it her experiences might be of value to us."

Dr. Moorhead sums up his findings as follows:—

(1) That the contributory pension scheme is exceedingly popular in England.

(2) That a much larger proportion of the population than the employees within the meaning of the Act, would like to be included within its scope.

(3) That no means has been found to make it compulsory for the whole country.

(4) That it would be expensive and unsound if brought forward on a voluntary basis.

(5) That England gives the cheapest industrial insurance in the world.

(6) That England is prepared to expend from State funds an immense sum for the next thirty-five years or more in order to bring the plan to a sound basis.

(7) That any other community taking up old age pensions will have to be prepared for a similar experience.

(8) That the results of an actuarial estimate will show that non-contributory pensions speedily become an excessive burden on the taxpayer.

"While there are many difficulties," he concludes, "in the way of initiating a compulsory pension scheme in Manitoba, I do not believe that they are insuperable. Plans for the collection of the contributions suggest themselves, but this is not the place to bring them forward, seeing that they would require careful deliberation by a strong and representative committee. The impression left as the result of my investigation is that the problem must be faced, and that Manitoba with the assistance of the expert advice from authorities all over the world is as likely to find a solution as any other country."

AGE LIMITATIONS IN INDUSTRY

THE Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University has issued a "statement of fact and opinion" concerning age limitations in industry, this subject being considered as one of the important new developments in the field of industrial relations which it is the purpose of the section to study. The first chapter of the report consists of statements indicating the extent and significance of the practice on the part of employers discarding or refusing employment to workers after they have reached the age of 40 or 45 years.

Opinions as to the extent of this practice appear to vary considerably. An inquiry made last year by the American Management Association showed that while the large majority of companies have no formally established age limits they have a "tacit understanding that the employment office should not take an older man or women". The National Association of Manufacturers admits that "30 per cent of the manufacturing plants have maximum hiring age limits, because they refuse to hire employees beyond certain fixed ages, but many of them make exceptions in the case of former employees". The remaining 70 per cent stated that they "hire only on a basis of physical fitness".

The second division of the report states some of the reasons for the existence of the problem. These are (1) the introduction of pension plans, under which an age limit—commonly 45 years—is frequently fixed for persons entering an employment for the first time; (2) the introduction of group insurance plans, under which the rates paid by employers increase with the age of an employee; (3) the cost of workmen's compensation, older employees being supposed to have a greater liability to injuries; (4) the increasing demand for physical fitness, combined with the supposed higher sickness rate for the aged; (5) the increasing demands of industry for mental adaptability; (6) the lower wage cost of younger workers, combined with the necessity of a low "starting salary"; (7) the policy of promotion within the company, which leaves open to outsiders only employments at the bottom of the ladder, this practice tending to exclude older persons; and (8) "technological unemployment" caused by mechanical changes which displace skilled craftsmen.

Suggested solutions of the problem are sketched in the third chapter, which points out however, that comparatively few suggestions in this direction have been offered. Measures tending to mitigate the evil of the unemployment of the aged are as follows:—

1. State pensions and state employment exchanges. It is pointed out that "in virtually every civilized country" abroad, the responsibility for the old age of workers has been removed from the individual concern and properly placed upon the entire industrial society. Such provisions enable employees to engage men and women at any age without hesitation as long as they are capable of performing a particular task.

2. Contributory pensions and insurance, the payments being graduated.

3. The dismissal bonus, or payments to employees of long service when they are dismissed because of lack of work due to changes in methods of production.

4. Retraining, transfer and medical supervision of older employees.

5. A new attitude on the part of workers and employers. In this connection there is stated to be a growing feeling that business and industry are losing something by the application of an arbitrary age limit in employment.

The report concludes with a list of books and magazine articles dealing with the various aspects of subject of age limits in industry.

Mutual Benefit Associations

Another recent publication of the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University presents the results of a study of one hundred mutual benefit associations. The purpose of these societies is to protect the industrial worker against the contingency of sickness (not including risks of indutrial or occupational diseases, which are otherwise covered). Insurance of this class, it is pointed out, is less advanced than other forms of industrial

insurance, such as that against death, disability, accident and old age (the latter contingency being covered by means of endowment policies). Many companies offer no protection to their employees against the contingency of loss of income by ill-health. Mutual benefit associations are designed to meet this need. It is shown that "the lower cost of the mutual benefit plan through self-imposed economy, its informality and greater intimacy, and the by-product of group feeling often developed, have assured the plan a place in the industrial relations program in many companies. While group insurance may absorb the function of indemnification in case of death, which most mutual benefit plans have assumed in the past, protection against illness will probably remain a proper task of a mutual association."

The present report from the study of existing schemes seeks to establish model provisions for the constitution and by-laws of a successful association. It contains a useful bibliography for the use of persons desiring to pursue the subject further.

EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATION IN MANAGEMENT OF BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS COMPANY, LIMITED

DURING December, the Borden Farm Products Company, Limited, of Montreal, gave effect to a plan by which the employees are entrusted with a share of responsibility for the management of the business. The purpose of the plan and the organization of the joint committees of management are fully described in the By-laws, which are as follows:—

By-Laws Borden's Farm Products Co., Limited, Employee Representation Plan

Purpose.—The Employees and Management of Borden's Farm Products Co., Limited, recognizing that their interests are dependent one upon the other, and desiring to establish a business relationship upon an equitable and durable basis that will result to a mutual advantage, do hereby establish and adopt a plan of employee representation which has as its object the development of the spirit of co-operation, mutual understanding and means for the full consideration and adjustment of questions of policy pertaining to working conditions, the proper disposition of suggestions and recommendations, the settlement of disputes, arrangements for safety, sanitation, education and such other matters of mutual concern as pertain to employment and its consequent effect on the working and living conditions of the employees.

Local Committee.—As a means of carrying this plan into effect there shall be organized at each Delivery Branch and Pasteurizing Plant, a Local Committee elected by and from the employees, and consisting of three (3) regular members and one alternate. At the time of the election of this committee, the one receiving the largest number of votes shall be considered the Chairman of this committee.

Term of Local Committee.—Every Local Committeeman, including the Alternate shall serve for one year from the first week in December or until his successor shall be elected. When leaving office all Committeemen shall turn over to their successors any and all unfinished business, records, files, etc.

Local Committee Power.—The Local Committee shall have full power to receive, discuss and vote upon all Local matters presented to it by the employees, and to call any employee before it to furnish information regarding any matter under consideration.

Alternate Committeeman.—The Alternate shall act on the Local Committee during the absence of any regular committeeman. Should a member of the Committee be either a complainant, defendant, or otherwise involved in any case properly coming before the Local Committee, he shall remain with the Committee during the discussion of the case but retire in favour of the alternate Committeeman when the time for voting on the case arrives.

Employees Use of Local Committee.—Any employee of the Company, or the Management, shall have the right to present suggestions, requests, complaints or criticism to the local committee or any member thereof, to receive a full and fair hearing, provided such matters are presented in writing and signed by the party or parties presenting same, and excepting that no local committeeman nor the local committee as a body shall receive, consider or act upon any complaint or grievance of any employee until after the employee shall have presented such grievance to his Superintendent and received a decision upon same. Should such decision be unsatisfactory to the employee, he shall then have the right to take

the subject up with his Local Committee. Should a former employee desire to review the termination of his employment with the Local Committee, Superintendent or General Manager, he may do so in this order, provided he states his case in writing to the Local Committee on brief provided for the purpose, within ten (10) days after his last day in the Company's employ.

Local Subjects.—Any subject affecting only an individual employee, or affecting conditions in only one delivery branch of pasteurizing plant is considered a "Local" subject and shall be handled in the manner prescribed in these by-laws under rule titled, "Employees Use of Local Committee."

General Committee Personnel.—The Chairman of each local committee together with an equal number of Management Representatives shall constitute the General Committee. This committee shall consider and act upon any matter properly referred to it, and each member shall vote as an individual whether representing the employees or the management. This committee shall select its own chairman at each meeting and formulate its own rules of procedure.

General Policy Subjects.—Any recommendation of a general policy nature, affecting more than one craft or local, whether proposed by any group of employees of one or more locals, or by the Management, shall be referred directly to the General Committee for action. Such recommendation together with the action of the General Committee shall then be referred to the General Manager.

General Manager.—Matters not receiving satisfactory adjustment by the General Committee may be referred to the General Manager of the Company who will give full consideration to any subject properly referred to him. The decision of the General Manager shall be final and binding.

General Committee Meetings.—During the first week of January of each year, and at such other times as may be required, or if requested by a majority of Local Committee Chairmen, the General Manager shall cause a meeting to be called of the General Committee to consider such business as may properly come before this Committee as a result of the operation of this plan.

Guarantee of Independence of Action.—No employee in his dealings with any of his Committeemen regarding any matter of employee representation, nor any committeeman in the performance of his duties as such, shall be discriminated against on account of any action taken by him in good faith.

Compensation.—Any employee operating under this plan, who may be kept from his regular employment by the performance of duties necessary to the proper conduct of the affairs of this plan, other than local meetings, shall be compensated by the Company according to their regular average earnings for the time so required, and for all necessary expenses incident to such work.

Meetings.—The members of each Local shall hold a meeting at least once every month either at the call of the Local Committee or on the written request of any ten (10) members at a time and place most convenient for the majority of the members. The date, hour and place of meeting shall be posted in some conspicuous place on the premises of the Local at least three (3) days previous to the meeting.

Ten (10) per cent of the number of members of any local, but never less than seven (7) members, of any local, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Chairman of the Local Committee shall preside at every such meeting. In his absence one of the other members of the Committee shall preside.

At such meetings the following shall be the usual order of business: Reading of minutes of previous meeting and their approval; Report of matters acted upon by Local Committee; Reports of special committees; Reading of communications; Roll call; Unfinished business; New business; Adjournment.

Local Committee Elections.—Between the first and tenth days of December in each year, employees of each local shall nominate and elect from among their number by secret ballot, three men to serve as members of their Local Committee, and one Alternate.. The election to take place the same day as the nomination.

Notices of Local elections shall be posted in at least two conspicuous places on the premises of each Local between five (5) and (10) days previous to the date of election.

Any employee, except Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Foremen and those in the clerical forces is eligible to vote at elections and to be elected to membership on the Local Committee.

Before every nomination and election of committeemen, the officiating Chairman, with the approval of a majority of the members present, shall appoint three (3) persons who are not members of the Local Committee to serve as a Committee on Election.

The Committee on Election shall supervise all details of the election, shall make all rules necessary to its conduct not provided by these

by-laws, decide in accordance with such rules and these by-laws all controversies which may arise in connection with the election, and be solely responsible for its honest, fair and orderly procedure.

In each Local each member shall vote for not more than five (5) names on his nominating ballot for Committeeman. The six members receiving the highest number of votes of all votes cast, shall be declared nominated.

The three (3) of the six (6) nominees receiving the highest vote on all election ballots cast, is the elected committee. The nominee receiving the fourth highest vote on all election ballots cast is elected alternate member of the committee. In the event of a tie vote, the names tied shall be voted upon again until one receives a majority.

In the event of any eligible candidate declining a nomination or election, the vacancy caused thereby shall be filled by another election immediately following such declination.

Should the same name be entered more than once on any ballot it shall be counted only once.

Should more than five names be entered on any nominating ballot, or more than three (3) on any election ballot, or more than one (1) on any ballot cast to decide a tie, such ballot shall be declared void and shall not be counted.

Should the number of ballots cast exceed the number of eligible votes present, the entire vote shall be declared void and another vote taken.

Special Elections.—Any vacancy in the membership of a Local Committee, other than that caused by a member declining to serve, shall be filled by a special election. Should the Chairmanship of a Committee be vacant, the membership shall decide when filling the vacancy, which member of the committee shall act as Chairman for the remainder of the term.

Special elections of Local Committeemen may be held at any time at the call of the Local Committee or upon the written petition of one-third of the members of any Local, provided notice of same, stating the purpose for which the election is to be held and the date, hour and place thereof, are posted in at least two (2) conspicuous places on the premises of the Local for between five (5) and ten (10) days previous to the date of election. Special elections and the nominations preceding shall be conducted in the same manner as regular elections.

Recalls.—Whenever a written petition signed by not less than one-third of the members of any Local, asking for the recall of any Committee-man is filed with the Local Committee, a special election shall be held in that Local within thirty (30) days thereafter, to decide by a majority vote whether such Committeeman should be recalled or continued in office.

In the event of any or all members of a Local Committee failing continuously for thirty (30) days to perform the duties prescribed for them in these by-laws, there shall be held upon the written petition of one-third of the members of such Local a special meeting to determine whether or not such Committeemen should be recalled and, if recalled, to elect successors.

Amendments.—No amendment to this plan shall be adopted that will in any way destroy or limit the equal voting power of either the Employee or Management Representatives on the General Committee.

To become effective, any amendment to this plan must receive a majority vote of all employees working under the plan and the approval of the management.

British Pension Changes

The amendments made in December to the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, of Great Britain came into operation on January 2, 1930. (The effect of these amendments was outlined in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, page 3). The amending act provides for some extension of the period of payment of widow's pensions awarded under the original Act to widows whose husbands died before January 4, 1926; modifies the "average number of contributions" test for widows' and old age pensions where the insured person had ten years' unbroken insurance up to the age of 60; repeals the provision of the original scheme whereby children's allowances and orphans' pensions were affected by awards under the Workmen's Compensation Acts; and amends the existing conditions relating to recipients of Service dependants' Pensions in respect of stepsons. Provision is also made to enable persons who go to any part of the Empire to continue receiving their pensions or to maintain their insurance for pension purposes. The right to become voluntary contributors for all health insurance and pensions benefits is now given (subject to application within a prescribed time) to persons in excepted employments who are compulsorily insured for some or all pensions.

EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT PLANS OF CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA

REFERENCES have been made in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the employees' benefit plans of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada for the benefit of their employees at Trail, Tadanac, Kimberley, and other centres in British Columbia. A comprehensive review of all these welfare schemes, together with an outline of the policy of the company in its successful relations with its employees, was given in a recent issue of the Nelson *Daily News*.

In allocating the credit for the corporation's outstanding success in the industrial world, the article not only gives credit to the highly efficient technical staff and management, but also emphasizes that the company's strong position is due in large measure to the co-operation of employees of all ranks. In this respect the reasons for success are stated as follows:

"For this co-operation the good social relations obtaining between management and working force, the result of many factors, ranging from democratic institutions in presentation of the employee's views, to the principle of profit-sharing, and to schemes of the company to encourage a feeling of identity of interest and satisfaction with permanent employment, admittedly are largely responsible. So notable has been the success of the co-operative principle as exemplified in the workings of the Consolidated that wide attention has been attracted thereby to the Trail institution, and outsiders, including representatives of other institutions, are studying its social structure, with a view to finding out why its men are so keen, and what is the secret of the corporation's undisputed success in getting a selected and highly competent working force."

The varied and important factors entering into the general co-operative principle are summarized as follows:—

Profit-sharing, through the metal bonus.

Self-interest of the employee in efficiency, evoked by the efficiency bonus.

Security for old age, under the company's voluntary pension scheme, supplemented by the company's free group insurance.

Easy acquisition of a home, under the company's revolving fund for home building.

Assurance of a square deal, by the "open transfer" system that gives a man three chances.

Good working conditions, toward which a safety department contributes.

Benefit schemes instituted and maintained by the employees.

"Grading up" of the working force, by acceptance only of the physically fit, a move suggested by the benevolent society and the questionnaire system, by which many men get positions for which they are specially qualified by post training.

Democratic footing between employees and management through a workmen's committee elected from all departments.

Of the above plans, those which have already been fully reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, are: group life insurance, (November, 1927, page 1177); the medical and hospital agreement (July, 1927); page 744 and November, 1927, page 1177); the pension scheme (March, 1926, page 236).

Workmen's Committee.—One of the basic features of the entire welfare program is considered to be the workmen's committee, representative of approximately 3,000 employees. The function of this body is described as being to assist the general manager in operating the plant efficiently. It is a clearing house for suggestions for better working conditions; and is the medium for effecting changes in plant practice designed to lead to greater efficiency, for examining of grievances, and for discussion and origination of policies of interest to the men.

Ideas for improvement of plant operation, which originate with a workman or group of workmen, are forwarded through defined channels to the management, and if considered feasible are given a trial or put into effect. In the same way any grievance is first reported to the plant representative, who brings it before the workmen's committee. A special committee from this body then scrutinizes the grievance. If the complaint is well-grounded, redress is frequently obtained without proceeding further than the foreman, However, if not adjusted at this stage, it is taken to the management though such recourse is reported as being rarely necessary.

The committee is elected by the employees, the electoral units being the various departments, or in some cases, the shifts. Representatives from each department to the central body are elected annually, but in order to ensure that the committee personnel possesses both continuity of office, and freshness of outlook, there are semi-annual elections, with one-half of the members retiring at each election.

Efficiency Bonus.—Another important feature in operation since May, 1922, is the efficiency

bonus, resulting in the working force of any particular plant or department sharing equally with the company the benefits derived from greater effort, care and co-operation. The objective is considered to have been obtained in any month when profits are increased, either by greater production, or increased rerecovery of metals with no increase in labour cost. In estimating the bonus in any month, the average performance of the plant or department concerned for six months immediately preceding the establishment of the efficiency rating is taken as the standard. The employees receive in the monthly bonus, which is added to their pay-cheques, one half of all that they, through their own effort, succeed in saving the company. This plan is designed to animate the working force to economize costs, eliminate waste and increase effort, and also, it is claimed, results in laggards being made to conform with the effort set by the rest of the working force.

Metal Bonus.—In addition to the efficiency bonus, there is also the daily metal bonus, which is a form of profit-sharing whereby the employees benefit as well as the company in advances in the average price of lead and zinc above the level of £17 per ton in London, that being the base price for the purpose of the plan.

Christmas Bonus.—There is also a bonus given annually at Christmas to employees, the sum having been recently increased to $75 for married employees and $37.50 for single men.

Employees' Stock Ownership.—In recent years the company has adopted the policy of giving one share of Consolidated stock to every employee of three years standing.

Housing Scheme.—In 1918, the company set aside $200,000 for a housing scheme, and now there is $750,000 out on loan at a low rate of interest. The latest loans are arranged so as to be fully repaid in 10 years. Approximately 600 homes, built to standard specifications and approved by the company's engineering department, have been erected to date.

"Open Transfer" System.—In employment practice, the company has adopted the "open transfer" plan whereby a man has three chances to "make good". If an employee is discharged by a foreman, the latter must post in writing his reason for such action. A foreman may get rid of an employee with whom he is not satisfied by giving him an open transfer, in which case the man is absorbed into some other department, often immediately, but at any rate an early date. This routine is repeated if necessary three times, and if an employee gets a third transfer in two years he is automatically discharged.

Safety Program.—The company is organized along modern lines in its provisions for industrial safety, having a safety department conducted by safety engineers, first aid instructors and teams, with first aid equipment, ambulance and dressing stations. The company has built and equipped modern hospitals and nurses homes at Trail and Kimberley, and has turned them over to the communities to be operated for public benefit.

One of the outstanding features of the health program is that lead-poisoning has been reduced to one-thirtieth of the percentage of cases occurring ten years ago. This record is all the more significant when it is considered in relation to the fact that the corporation produces one-tenth of the world's supply of lead and zinc in addition to other metals. The methods employed in obtaining this successful result, are described as follows:—

"The path by which the Consolidated has almost succeeded in banishing 'leading' from its operations—extraction of more and more solids from the smelter fumes, provision of milk for the lead workers, the famous Ayrshire herd of nearly 300 milkers at Warfield, the care taken on every hand to immediately identify any incipient case—need not now be traced. The biggest factor in reducing 'leading' at the great Tadanac plant to very small proportions has been the collection of the fumes at their source so as to keep the workmen from contact with them. The problem of bettering practice on this matter is never absent from the minds of the management, staff, and safety department. Foreman watch their crews for symptoms of this complaint, and if a man is thought to be susceptible to lead, his employment will be changed. Close medical attention is another contributing factor. . . . . .

"But in nothing that the Consolidated has ever done can it take pride more justifiably than its record in the matter of curtailment of 'leading'. In the past ten years the progress in this direction has been both steady and notable. In connection with this tale, Smelter Superintendent James Buchanan and Assistant Smelter Superintendent G. E. Murray are invariably mentioned.

"In ten years, while the lead production at Tadanac has gone up ten times—from 16,000 tons of bullion in 1918 to 165,565 tons in 1928—the number of cases of lead poisoning has declined from 157 in 1918 to 52 in 1928, or a third of the earlier total. That is to say as far as numbers of cases are concerned, 'leading' at Tadanac has declined to one-thirtieth the proportion of ten years ago. This is surely a betterment of working conditions for the world to note."

KODAK RETIREMENT, ANNUITY, LIFE INSURANCE AND DISABILITY BENEFIT PLAN

THE retirement annuity, life insurance and disability benefit plan of the Eastman Kodak Company was outlined recently by M. B. Folsom, assistant to the chairman of the company, in Bulletin No. 108, published by the American Management Association. The Canadian Kodak Company employs about 800 workers at Toronto. The writer traces the development of employees' welfare schemes inaugurated by the company, the first of these being the wage dividend plan established in 1912 with the object of providing a sufficient amount of money annually for investment so that after a reasonable period of service an employee would have accumulated from these dividends a sum adequate to produce an income during old age. There was also established by the company an employees' association fund and a service bonus. However well these projects operated, it was felt that they did not meet the pension problem completely, and some further plan was considered necessary. On December 31, 1928, the balance of the employees' association fund amounted to $3,500,000, and it was decided that this fund should be used toward meeting the accrued liability of a pension plan.

The new plan provides for a retirement annuity, life insurance and disability benefit. It is administered through an insurance company, payment being made by the Kodak Company both for the accrued liability and current payments.

Retirement Annuity.—The retirement annuity for male employees is payable in monthly installments after twenty years of service at age 65, as follows: (a) For service before January 1, 1929, an annuity equal to one per cent of his salary at the rate paid in 1928 multiplied by the number of years of service, prior to January, 1929; (b) For future service, an additional annuity equal to two per cent of each year's salary from January 1, 1929, to date of retirement, but not beyond the normal retirement date. For female employees the same percentage applies, but the term of service required is 15 years, with retirement at sixty. Provision is made for retirement before the normal retirement age if the specified term of service has been reached. Also, if both the company and the employee so desire, retirement may be postponed after the normal date, the annuity payments (which remain the same) being deferred. Any man leaving for any reason after twenty years of service, and any woman after fifteen years service will receive a paid-up annuity entitling him or her to the annuity already paid for, to begin at the age of 65, if a man, and at the age of 60, if a woman. The maximum salary considered under the plan is $10,000, all salaries in excess of that being treated as $10,000. This, it is stated, automatically sets a maximum on the annuity, which is not likely to exceed $6,500 or $7,000. A minimum of $30 per month at the age of 65 is specified and for retirement before age 65 the minimum is reduced correspondingly. This minimum applies to employees in the United States and England. In some countries such as India and China where there are native employees with low salary rates a minimum is not specified in the contract but will be determined for each country.

Life Insurance.—Provision for life insurance is made under the following arrangement: (*a*) death benefit equal to six months' salary for each employee who has completed six months and less than five years of service; (*b*) death benefit equal to one year's salary for each employee who has completed five years of service. Upon commencement of the retirement annuity payments the life insurance will be decreased by the amount of these payments until the life insurance is reduced to $500.

Total and Permanent Disability Benefits.—Under the sickness benefit plan, sickness allowances are paid by the company to those who are sick whether the illness is of temporary or permanent nature. For the longer service employees, these allowances run for twenty-six weeks.

Under the total and permanent disability benefit plan the benefits outlined below are paid to those who are permanently and totally disabled, the payments commencing at the end of twenty-six weeks of disability:—

(1) On total and permanent disability before the completion of 15 years of service and before age 60, the disability benefit is the total death benefit computed at that time, payable in equal monthly installments of one-third of the monthly salary for the last calendar year. If death occurs before the total amount of the disability benefit has been paid, the balance is paid the beneficiary.

(2) On total and permanent disability after the completion of 15 years of service, the disability is the retirement annuity accumulated to the date of disability.

(3) Death benefits continue to age 65 for men and age 60 for women, unaffected by payment of disability benefit in case of disability occurring after completion of 15 years of service. Death benefits are reduced by the amount of disability benefits paid in case of disability occurring before completion of 15 years of service.

On leaving the service for any reason, the death benefit is discontinued, but the employee has the usual option of continuing his insurance without medical examination.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF QUEBEC FOR 1928-9

THE annual report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1929, details the work of the Department in administering the various Acts and regulations that come under its jurisdiction. Among its duties and functions are: the supervision of all proceedings under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act; supervision of the work of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission; the inspection of industrial establishments, especially from the standpoint of the workers' safety and health; the carrying out of the provincial government's fair wage policy, requiring the payment of current rates of wages in connection with work under provincial government contracts; superintending licensed registry offices for domestic servants; administering the Boiler Inspection Act; superintending the inspection of foundries; maintaining provincial employment offices and supervising juvenile employment by means of educational certificates issued to children under 16 years of age. The Deputy Minister of Labour points out that the Department of Labour had entered upon its forty-first year of existence, and that in view of the general expansion of its work it would soon require to publish an annual report separate from that of the Public Works division.

Registration of Children.—Since the passing of the amendment to the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act in 1919, requiring educational certificates for children before they can be employed, 31,759 children have been registered. During the period covered by the report 2,356 children were registered at Montreal; 290 at Quebec; and 111 in the Eastern Townships. Complaints in regard to infringements of the Act totalled 480, of which 86 were well founded.

Industrial Accidents.—There were reported to the Department by employers a total of 2,180 accidents during the year, of which 32 were fatal. This total exceeds the number of accidents (1,424) reported to the Compensation Commission, and it is inferred that no claim was made to the Commission for many of the slight accidents.

Steam Boilers.—The report of the boiler inspection branch indicates that, through the efforts of the inspectors, second hand boilers are disappearing from the market. The inspectors have compelled drastic reductions in the pressure limitations of second-hand boilers, with the result that dealers are demolishing them for scrap iron. During the year, the number of boilers inspected was 1,228.

Government Employment Bureaus.—The general superintendent of employment bureaus reports that it was the best year in the history of the service, a total of 27,330 placements having been effected, of which approximately 4,000 were placements of women. Agriculture, lumbering and building were the employments which attracted the most applicants. It is stated that the very considerable increase in industrial activity in the northern part of the province will shortly necessitate the establishment of new bureaus to constitute a chain linking up with the offices at Montreal, Hull, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke.

As regards licensed employment bureaus, these now number 8 in the city of Montreal. New licences have been constantly refused, such refusal extending to the keepers of registry offices for servants. However, the report points out that since the municipal tax office, after consultation with the City attornies, assumed the issuing of permits to proprietors of servants registry offices, there are now in Montreal nineteen such "private bureaus run by women for hiring servants, under no one's control, for the city has ceased to bother with bureaus for men and women." It is stated that it may be expedient to change the regulations in order to control servants' registry offices.

Trade Disputes and Sunday Labour.—The report of the Registrar of Conciliation and Arbitration Councils outlines the few disputes in which official intervention was made. Several inquiries were also made into complaints received regarding Sunday work in plants in Northern Quebec.

Overtime Permits.—During the year 124 requests were received for permission to have women and children work beyond the regulation hours. Only thirty-six of these were granted, for the policy of the department is to limit this derogation of the statute as much as possible.

Board of Examining Electricians.—The report of the chief examiner emphasizes the work of his inspectors in educating electrical contractors in matters relating to the enforcement of the Canadian Electrical Code. During the year there were 101,100 inspections made, and 40,757 certificates issued.

The report also indicates the work of the department in examining the competency of stationary engineers and the issuing and renewal of licences to those qualified.

Report of Women's Minimum Wage Board of Quebec 1928-29

The third annual report of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission is included in the general report of the Department of Public Works and Labour for the year ending June 30, 1929. A tabular summary is given for each of the orders issued to date by the Commission governing the industry concerned. So far, the Commission has issued orders governing the employment of female workers in the following industries: Laundries, dyeworks and cleaning establishments; printing in all its branches; textile trades; boot and shoe and all other leather trades. Of the above orders, that governing the boot and shoe industry was issued during the period covered by the present report (LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1929, 489).

Boot and Shoe Industry.—During the year the Commission investigated the shoe and leather industry with a view to establishing a minimum wage scale. The working conditions encountered made the task difficult. It was found that most workwomen in such industries were on piecework with no fixed hours; that with each workwoman specializing the work was divided into many operations; that with the rotary system in vogue, one branch is busy for a certain period and then is idle when another becomes active; that many firms employ a system of sub-contracting making wage statistics difficult to compile. All these factors made the work of establishing a wage basis most complicated. However, a scale was eventually adopted unanimously by qualified representatives and approved by the Commission. In the whole province there are 119 boot, shoe and leather establishments employing 3,826 workwomen who receive an average wage of $12.20 per week. Of the total number employed 416 receive less than the fixed minimum.

Laundries and Dyeworks.—In the laundering industry in the city and island of Montreal, there were 46 firms employing a total of 1,391 workwomen whose average weekly wage was $12.96, as compared with 49 firms with 1,162 workwomen, averaging $12.64 per week in the year previous. For the rest of the province there were 18 firms employing 288 workwomen at an average wage of $9.08 per week as compared with 20 firms employing 246 workwomen at a weekly wage average of $9.36 during 1928.

Textile industry.—The textile industry in the city and island of Montreal had 17 firms employing a total of 3,012 workwomen at an average rate of $13.38 per week; in 1928, 16 firms employing 314 workwomen paid a weekly average of $12.89. For the rest of the province, 24 firms, employing 6,372 women, paid a weekly average of $12.04, as compared with 24 firms, employing 6,507 women and paying an average of $11.40 per week in 1928. In this industry, the Commission issued a number of permits to aged, infirm or handicapped workwomen, who for one reason or another were not in a position to earn the minimum salary to which their service in the industry entitled them. This enabled these workwomen to retain a permanent position instead of being deprived of the means of earning a living. The number of such permits is, however, so restricted as not to effect the standard scale of wages. At the end of the year there were 33 such permits in effect.

Printing Industry.—There were 103 firms in Montreal and district employing a total of 919 women in the printing industry during the period under review. The average wage was $12.68 per week, as compared with the average of $12.14 per week in 1928 paid by 105 firms employing 820 women. In the rest of the province, 31 firms employed a total of 201 women, the average wage being $10.02 per week as compared with the 1928 figures of 19 firms, 112 workwomen, and a weekly average wage of $7.92.

New Investigations.—The Commission is now making an inquiry into men's and women's clothing industry in which there are about 500 establishments, and is reopening the investigation begun in 1928 into the cardboard box and paper bag factories with a view toward placing these establishments on an equal footing with others of the printing and paper industry generally. An inquiry will also be conducted into the tobacco, cigar and cigarette industry owing to serious complaints having been made by workmen's unions.

The Board of Health of Manitoba recently despatched a travelling clinic to investigate reports of the existence of silicosis among miners employed underground in the Central mining area of the Province. The clinic is conducted by Dr. I. Sigvaldson, Mr. John Foggie, chief sanitary inspector of Manitoba, and Mr. C. B. Bodle, X-Ray technician. They will also make tests on dust conditions in the mines, using special equipment recently secured from Ontario.

The clinic was organized and despatched to the mines because of recent requests to have silicosis placed on the list of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The expenses incidental to the work are being met by the mining companies.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Series of Regulations Issued by the Commission

SINCE the passing of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act and the Workmen's Compensation Commission Act in 1928 the Commission has issued rules, regulations and circulars from time to time on questions that have arisen in connection with administration of the Act. One of the circulars outlines for the benefit of insurers the procedure suggested by the commission for the prompt disposal of claims.

Medical and Hospital Treatment

The following statement is made on the question of the selection of a hospital by the injured person:—

"The Commission has received several complaints from injured workmen to the effect that employers have, in certain instances, refused to allow them to select the hospital of their choice in cases where there is more than one hospital in the vicinity.

"Subsection 1 of section 15 states very clearly that wherever there is more than one hospital, the injured person may select one of his own choice, and we feel it necessary to advise you by this circular that this right should not be interfered with. Self-insurers should guide themselves accordingly and we trust it may be possible for insurance companies, to so advise their policyholders by any convenient means."

Reference has been made in the Labour Gazette (December, 1929, page 1444) to the Commission's ruling that unqualified medical practitioners, such as bone-setters, are not recognized by them as medical practitioners for the purposes of the Act.

The Commission makes the following ruling to safeguard insurers in regard to hospital expenses:—

"In certain cases, it appears that workmen instead of taking advantage of the facilities provided for their treatment by the employer in cases of accident, present themselves at a hospital of their own choice where they are received without further formality, even in cases of minor injuries which ordinarily would not justify their admission to a hospital. Further, certain hospitals allow only doctors and surgeons on their staff to treat an injured workman and the doctor designated by the employer must discontinue his attendance on the patient as soon as he enters such a hospital. These practices, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Workmen's Compensation Act, are becoming so general that the Commission feels called upon to intervene. Interested parties will therefore please take note of the following rulings:—

"1. The Commission, failing an agreement to the contrary with the employer, will refuse to approve accounts submitted for hospital charges in all cases when it is shown that the injured workman without evident necessity, has been admitted by the hospital requesting settlement of an account.

"2. The Commission will refuse to approve the account of any hospital where the physician designated by the employer has not been admitted to visit and treat the injured workman.

"3. The Commission will refuse to approve the account of any physician who may have treated an injured workman without the authorization of the employer concerned, except in cases of urgent necessity or when the employer has not procured for the injured workmen the services of a physician."

Calculation of Wage Rates

The methods followed in calculating the amount of daily wages in cases of temporary total incapacity are described as follows:—

Workmen Engaged by the Month.—The daily wages are estalbished by dividing the monthly wages by 26, if, however, the workman usually works every day of the month, the monthly wages shall in that case be divided by 30.

Workmen Engaged by the Week.—The daily daily wages of a workman engaged by the week are established by dividing the weekly wages paid by 6, or by 7, if the workman usually works on Sundays.

Workmen Engaged by the Day.—The daily wages are established by the wages agreed upon for the day of the accident, and failing an agreement, by the wages agreed upon for workmen doing the same class of work.

Workmen Engaged by the Hour.—(a) Fixed Wages.—The daily wages are established by multiplying the rate per hour by the number of hours which comprise a normal day of work for the injured workman, at the time and place of the accident.

(b) Variable Wages.—The daily wages of a workman engaged by the hour and whose wages vary, either by reason of the rate per hour and/or the number of hours worked per day, are established by dividing the last pay received before the accident by the number

of days on which he has worked to earn the amount paid.

If the injured workman has worked less than one day, his daily wages are then determined by taking the average of the last pay received by workman employed in the same enterprise, following the method described in the preceding paragraph, or if there is no workman so employed, by taking a similar average for workmen in a like enterprise in the locality where the accident happened.

Workmen Engaged at Piecework.—The daily wages are established by dividing the last pay received before the accident by the number of days worked to earn this amount. If the injured workman has worked less than one day, the daily wages are then determined by taking the average of the last pay received by workmen employed in the same enterprise, following the method described in the preceding paragraph, or if there is no workman so employed, by taking a similar average for workmen in a like enterprise in the locality where the accident happened.

Note.—The daily wages shall include all allowances to the injured workman for board and lodging prior to the accident excluding any remuneration received for overtime.

When the daily wages of the injured workman have been established according to the foregoing rules, the compensation of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the daily wages so established shall be paid to the injured workman on the basis of 6 days per week, or on the basis of 7 days when the workman usually works on Sundays.

The ruling as to the apportionment of the expenses of the Commission was given in the Labour Gazette, February, 1929, page 180.

Another regulation deals with the subject of the disposal of claims in suspense at the expiration of the "healing period" of six months for which allowance is made in section 11, subsection (2) of the Act. The Commission points out that difficulties have arisen, chiefly due to the fact that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the daily wages may possibly exceed the indemnity based on $\frac{2}{3}$ of the annual wages applicable in cases of permanent partial incapacity. The instructions given in the above mentioned circular are therefore replaced by the following:—

Such claims in suspense as at the expiration of the six months' healing period may be classified under the following headings:—

(1) The injured person is able to resume work but still requires medical attendance.

(2) The injured person is unable to resume work at the expiration of six months from the date of his accident and the doctor is either not able to state whether there will be any permanent incapacity or alternatively estimate the degree thereof at the time.

"In cases coming under classification (1) above, where the workman at the end of six months has returned to work but still requires medical attendance, all charges in this connection shall be paid by the employer or the insured as long as such attendance is certified as necessary as the result of the accident. In other words, Section 15 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928, is not limited to the healing period of six months.

"In cases coming under classification (2) above, the employer or his insurer should immediately advise the Commission of the annual wages on which the indemnity should be based and we will issue an award for provisional weekly allowance on this basis payable until the definite fixing of the compensation to which the injured person may be entitled, but in no case shall this provisional allowance exceed the weekly indemnity previously paid for temporary total incapacity.

"If at any time after the expiration of the healing period of six months, the surgeon's final report establishes that the injured person suffers no permanent partial incapacity, Form 16 should be forwarded to the Commission together with the Surgeon's Report, which will permit us to close our file and automatically cancel the provisional allowance previously accorded. It should be understood, however, that the injured person is entitled to $\frac{2}{3}$ of his daily wages at the time of the accident *for the entire period of total incapacity.* If the provisional weekly allowance was less than the indemnity payable for temporary total incapacity, the difference should be paid to the injured person before submitting Form 16.

"If the final medical report fixes a certain degree of permanent incapacity and same is approved, the Commission will issue its award with a special reservation as to the amounts paid to the claimant subsequent to the expiration of the healing period of six months."

Care of Injured Workmen

On the subject of the care of injured workman it is pointed out that Section 15 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, entitles the injured person, in addition to the compensation set forth in the Act, to the following advantages:—

(a) To all medical, surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital charges.

(b) To the supplying and normal renewing during the period of twelve months of prosthetic and orthopedic appliances the use whereof is deemed necessary.

Section 16 requires the employer to procure for the injured person the services of a physician speaking his language (English or French).

"The Workmen's Compensation Commission, not interpreting these provisions in a restrictive sense, is of the opinion that the words *medical charges*, etc., etc., include all the accessory and incidental expenses incurred as the result of the attention necessitated by the condition of the injured person. That is to say, the employer must bear all the expenses incurred in the treatment of the injured person, with certain exceptions which may be recognized by the Commission, and is obliged to make, at the proper time, all necessary advances of money for this purpose."

Tariff of Physicians, Nurses, Hospitals, Etc.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission published in January, in pamphlet form, a tariff of the value of the services of physicians, surgeons, nurses and hospital establishments attending the victim of an accident within the provisions of the Act. This tariff became effective as from January 1, 1930: Failing any agreement to the contrary, the charges for service must not exceed the figures stated in the tariff.

The Hospital tariff is as follows:—

1. For each day in hospital, including bed, board and attendance of orderly	$ 2 50
2. Operating room, major operation	10 00
3. Operating room, minor operation	5 00
4. Regional or intraspinal anaesthesia	5 00
5. No charge shall be allowed for a local anaesthetic.	

The Nurses tariff is as follows:—

6. For each day or night spent at patient's domicile by registered or graduate nurse, under supervision of physician	$ 5 00
7. For each domiciliary visit by registered or graduate nurse, under supervision of physician, including necessary dressings	1 00
8. For each day of nursing care by other than a registered or graduate nurse.	
(a) In cities of 10,000 or over.	3 00
(b) In other places than cities of 10,000 or over	2 00

The medical and surgical tariffs give the charges for ordinary practice, for operations, and for special treatments, and for the allowances made for consultation, mileage, etc.

Coal Mining Accidents in United States in 1929

In an article in the *Coal Age*, January, 1930, Mr. W. W. Adams, of the Accident Statistics section of the United States Bureau of Mines, states that while only tentative figures are available now, indications are that casualties last year will include 2,186 deaths, or 10 more than the number shown by final figures for the previous year. The fatality rate was 3·65 for each million tons of coal produced, as compared with the preceding year's rate of 3·78.

"It is too early," Mr. Adams states, "to determine the death rate per thousand men employed; that rate will not be known until all companies have reported to the Bureau of Mines the number of men they employed last year, which will hardly be before August or September of the present year. However, unless some material change occurred in the average daily productivity per man from the amount shown in the previous year, it is probable that the year 1929 will show a small reduction in the death rate per thousand 300-day workers as well as per million tons of coal produced.

"No one knows how many non-fatal injuries occurred, because a complete record of them is not kept, but it is known that for every fatality there are not less than 50 injuries causing disability for one day or more. On this basis it is estimated that at least one hundred thousand persons were injured. The average injury represents a loss of 15 days. Therefore the injuries which occurred last year represent at least one and one-half million days of disability. That was the 'healing-period'—the amount of time required for the injuries to heal sufficiently for the men to return to work. Lacking reports for injuries, the past year may best be judged by its record of fatal accidents alone."

The three outstanding causes of coal-mine fatalities—falls of roof and coal, haulage, and explosions of gas or dust—accounted for 81 per cent of all fatal accidents in 1929.

The writer points out that "modern methods and equipment have made it possible to produce a given quantity of work with fewer men and a smaller actual loss of life than was possible in former years when more primitive methods and equipment were used. The smaller loss of life, however, may conceivably become heavier in proportion to the number of men engaged than was the case when more men were killed and more men were employed. The great object of safety work, of course, is to reduce the actual number of lives lost, an accomplishment which has been achieved at many mines in recent years, but it is also essential that the smaller number of men required to do the work with modern equipment should have their occupations made safer so that they as individuals and as a group may have a more favourable life-expectancy than their predecessors had."

CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

Proceedings at Twelfth Annual Convention, Quebec, 1929

THE twelfth annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association was held in Quebec City from January 28 to 30, with a registered attendance of over 200 delegates and guests, including a large delegation from the west. With every province represented, the convention was one of the most largely attended and successful in the history of the association. In his presidential address Mr. S. E. Dinsmore reviewed construction conditions in Canada. Touching on the operation of the wheat pools as a determining economic factor, the president said:—

"The withholding of western wheat from the market by the Wheat Pool lowered export trading and adversely affected railway earnings, but the wheat is still a negotiable form of wealth and will this year be sold and transported, perhaps at greater advantage to western farmers. More serious than the withholding of the wheat was the diminution of crop in 1929, both in the East and the West, caused largely by weather conditions entirely beyond human control. The crop of 1930 may entirely rectify this situation."

Continuing his outline of industrial activity during the past year, President Dinsmore observed that "although many classes of industry maintained a heavy production throughout the year, customary seasonal fall depression was more pronounced than usual and unemployment was reported from many centres as being unusually high. Despite these setbacks, however, Canadian business for the whole year has set many new records and has emphasized again both the industry and the resources of the Canadian people. Economists report that they see nothing alarming in the recession of business during the last quarter of the year, nothing to indicate any permanent slowing activity, and nothing to suggest that 1930 will not be a year of progress and prosperity.

"The year just closed has been, from a construction standpoint, one of the greatest in the history of the country. Construction projects amounted in value to $576,651,000 or more than 22 per cent in excess of our previous peak year. If business conditions continue as in the past, it is fair to estimate that 1940 will see Canada reach the billion mark in building construction projects."

The president advocated a more efficient credit system, and recommended a "levelling out" of construction activity, urging both federal and provincial governments to have their construction operations carried on during the slack period, thereby relieving winter unemployment.

Apprenticeship.—On the subject of apprenticeship he said: "There has been no serious shortage of building mechanics during the past year. This is rather a significient fact when we consider the great volume of construction completed. With the apprenticeship system which we have inaugurated in the Province of Ontario, the time is not far distant when there will be sufficient apprentices completing their time each year to take care of the increased construction which will come with the growth of our Dominion. We are glad to see British Columbia organizing an apprenticeship system, and we would urge that a similar system of training be commenced in each of the other provinces so that mechanics will be trained all over the Dominion in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of our advancement and thus remove the necessity of bringing mechanics in from foreign countries."

Manager's Report

The report of Mr. J. Clark Reilly, general manager of the association, emphasized the progress reported in the registration of apprentices, and also the advances made in the formation of a "Construction Safety Association" under the authority of the Ontario Workman's Compensation Board for general contractors with payroll of $30,000 or over per annum.

Labour Disputes.—Mr. Reilly dealt with the record of labour disputes in the building industry as follows:—"During the past year, labour disturbances in the construction industry in Canada have not been of a very serious character. There were 26 strikes in all, 20 of which were for increases in wages, 3 due to union troubles, and 3 to other causes. These affected 5,595 employees and involved a total of 56,344 working days. Twelve of the strikes were settled in favour of the workers, 3 in favour of the employers, and 11 were compromised with resulting wage increases. Fifteen owed their settlement to negotiations between the parties involved, five to the offices of the Department of Labour, one to arbitration, one to replacement and four to return of workers. Nearly all these disputes took place in May, though there were three in September. Most of them were of comparatively short duration though one lasted for 38 days and another for 19 days."

Five-Day Week.—As regards the five-day week, Mr. Reilly reported: "The effort continues to have the five-day week of forty hours adopted in the skilled trades of our industry when agreements are being signed. This matter ought to be very carefully considered, both in the light of experience with this plan in the places where it has been tried, and as to its possible effects on our work. It should be specially recognized that conditions in factories and other forms of indoor occupations must necessarily differ from construction, where at best in Canada the work is highly seasonal. It should also be noted that attempts to institute this plan are usually accompanied with the demand for increased rates per hour, so as to bring the wage for 40 hours up to that previously earned in the 44-hour week."

Subsequently, the general contractors section of the organization registered its opposition to the five-day week because it considered it not applicable to the construction industry or to Canada owing to the climatic conditions.

Employment and Immigration

The convention adopted a resolution dealing with the maintenance of prosperity and Canadian development in which it recommended the Dominion Government to take action as follows:—

(1) "To take immediate steps to consult with the leaders of industry and economists with the firm intention of formulating a policy that will ensure the continued vigorous development of Canada which has been in evidence in recent years.

(2) "Further, having in mind the need for sustained employment, the industrial and commercial life of Canada should be so planned and directed that winter unemployment shall be no more than a period of slackening not imposing suffering and want on a large section of our population.

(3) "Further, in view of the fact that our population is limited, and that larger numbers of people are required to develop our resources, particularly agriculture, an aggressive policy be put into effect that will result in selected and properly directed settlement of a larger population into suitable empty spaces of the country."

Progress in Apprentice Training in the Building Trades

Mr. Joseph M. Pigott, of the Pigott-Healy Construction Company, outlined to the Convention the work of the Apprenticeship Committee during the past year.

You will recall, he said, that in the years 1919-1920 there was a very small construction program in this country. There was, at the same time, a scarcity of trained mechanics. A survey was made of the situation, and it was found that there were less than two hundred boys who were indentured in the building trades; less than two hundred boys in training to replace the mechanics. A number of our firms started a movement to revive interest in the question of apprenticeship and to encourage the taking on of boys on the part of employers. Year after year we conducted apprenticeship contests in different cities where we held our conventions. Boys were brought to these conventions from all parts of the country and were entered in the contest, and silver cups or prizes were given to these boys. Later, at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, as a public feature, we constructed a building with apprentices and attached to it a big sign board drawing the attention of the millions of public that here were trades that were crying for men and pointing out the advantages of having a good trade. That building was quite a success in promoting interest in apprenticeship work.

The problem up to that time had been largely one of getting boys who would enter the trades and persuading the parents of boys that a gool trade in the building industry was a worth-while life's work for any boy. A survey that we made three years later showed that we had increased the number of boys three or four times. We had about four hundred at that time in the Dominion, but, of course, that was simply absurd. It meant that there was nothing being done. Then we made a study of the situation and we found that there were several factors that contributed to the condition; in other words, the apprenticeship business was dead, and we found that one of the biggest difficulties was seasonal unemployment, the fact that there were slack times in the winter, and the employers would not bind themselves to take boys on for four years and teach them a trade to carry them through the winter. We also found that, while a certain number of employers were willing to take boys on and carry them through the winter at their own expense, they objected very strongly to the principle of training boys for their competitors to take on

at the end of their training. So we had to meet these two big difficulties, and we finally worked out a plan, the essentials of which are briefly as follows:—

The New Plan.—The plan contemplated a system of indenture whereby a boy would be taken on by an employer for four years. To take up the slack time in the winter months it was felt that the boy should be put into a technical school, as a member of an organized plan, in his particular trade; that the boy should be paid for continuous employment, including period in school; and we were in favour of some form of assessment which would place the expense of training these boys on the industry as a whole instead of having it fall on the shoulders of the men who took enough interest in this work. Whether that assesment should cover the salary of the boy for the whole year or just the expenses while he was going to school was an open question, but after a canvas made all over the country it was decided that the whole industry should be used as a training ground for the boys and the boys be given a variety of training under a superintendent.

The Ontario Plan.—You may recall that we succeeded in having an Act drawn up in Ontario, at the time of the old Drury Government. It was the opinion of the Canadian Executive that we should concentrate on some one province, and it was decided, because the conditions were rather favourable at that time in Ontario, to endeavour to get the province of Ontario to enact enabling legislation covering apprenticeship in the province, and when that plan was in operation and the system found to be a success, that it might well be advocated and urged in other provinces. We knew and felt that the other provinces were equally interested with Ontario, but if we could get the Act through in one province it would make the work that much easier for the Governments in other provinces and for the employers there. The Drury Government had set up what they called an unemployment council, and there we found an opportunity to present a plan of this apprenticeship scheme, under the head of teaching boys trades so that they would not be in the ranks of the unemployed. The Drury Government did draw up an Act, but as you remember, there came a change in the political situation.

About two years after a large delegation waited on Premier Ferguson and explained the difficulties of the plan to him and asked him to give us enabling legislation to put this plan into effect. At that time, Premier Ferguson felt that, although he was in entire agreement with the whole idea, he took it under consideration, and in three or four days advised us that the Government could not, at that time, see its way clear to undertake this legislation because it involved tremendous expense, and he felt that if it was done for the construction industry, it would have to be done for other industries. At the same time he advised us to adopt the plan ourselves, put it into effect as far as we were able to do so and come back when it was operating and we had straightened some of the details out, and he would consider it again.

To show a demand for a system of this kind, employers generally, some manufacturers concerned, and the labour unions, all contributed funds for two years to put this aprenticeship plan into operation in Hamilton and Toronto quite successfully. The boys were indentured to employers, and in the winter time they were sent to technical schools. When we went back to Premier Ferguson, we went with a background. All the expense for this was being borne by only just a few employers who were willing to make the sacrifice in order to get it under way, and we did not labour the point with the employers refusing to pay their share. Organized labour has been very strongly in favour of this plan. In Ontario in particular they have been quite enthusiastic about this plan.

On the second occasion, Premier Ferguson decided that we had given a very good demonstration of the possibilities of this plan and he had a bill drawn up. The beneficial results of that Act I do not need to stress unduly.

Payment of apprentices.—I have spoken of the scarcity of men at that time. In 1912 the totals of construction in our country were less than $500,000,000, and last year we had roughly $600,000,000; and it is pointed out to you that the $500,000,000 of 1912 represent something like $750,000,000 to-day in building, so that we have not had a boom; we have had just a normal building year. We have for years felt the scarcity of men, that is of properly trained men; good mechanics have been getting fewer and fewer. We have all agreed and found that you cannot make a mechanic in a trade school, nor can you make a proper mechanic on a job without some supplementary technical training that has both a direct and an indirect bearing on this trade. We have been doing this for some years now, putting our apprentices into technical schools and paying them while they are there. We have found the plan gives excellent results; the boys come along very much faster and are very valuable after their three years. Some of these apprentices, after three years at the technical school, are quite as good as their fathers without the technical training.

Ontario Apprenticeship Act.—The Act briefly is this; it brings minors engaged in designated trades. We define designated trades as a trade which asks to be included in the Act and backs it up with the signature of a certain number of representative employers, and also by requesting that employees in trades be included and come in under the Apprenticeship Act. We now have nine designated trades that come under the Act in Ontario. Minors in these nine trades must, under the Act, be indentured to their employers and that agreement must be registered with the Inspector of Apprenticeship in Ontario. Certain conditions and regulations are laid down respecting the duties of the employers and also of the employees. Attached to this indenture contract is a set of general regulations and trade regulations, and, in some cases, very local regulations. These trade regulations in the various trades have been worked out by joint committees of employers and men, and the Provincial Committee has considered it advisable to give them as great a measure of liberty in that respect as possible.

It was the intention to set up under this Act Apprenticeship Committees in the different trades in the different cities. There we ran into difficulties. There were cities that had no unions at all for certain trades. There were other cities that had two unions in the same trade, and we found that it was going to be impossible to have peace and harmony, so that the Provincial Department of Labour simply appointed District Inspectors to control and govern the work, and these District Inspectors set up the trade committee to cover the work.

The Act provides that the boy must be properly trained; he must be sent to school at least eight weeks; he must be given continuous employment; he must be given a rate of wage which the board does not stipulate; but the board does set down the minimum that the boy should be paid. This was found necessary because we had contracts coming in from small towns with boys getting $5 a week. We had quite a veriety of rates being paid not only between different trades, but between one city and another in the same trade.

The Act, as I said, was merely a piece of enabling legislation, and it gave powers to the Committee to do a great many things, always subject to the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Ontario Act was very largely patterned on the South African plan. There is a Provincial Committee consisting of the chairman, four members representing the employers, four members representing organized labour, and one man appointed by the Department of Education, Technical Branch. We have a Chief Inspector who has his office in the Parliament Buildings in Toronto, and has a staff under him there consisting of two or three mail clerks and two or three stenographers, and he has at the present time five district inspectors who have headquarters in Toronto, Ottawa and Windsor. The expenses of the administration of this Act have been borne by the Ontario Government. It has been the intention of the industry to eventually carry the cost of this work. In many of its aspects it is comparable to the Workmen's Compensation Board, when it was created, was assisted by the Province of Ontario by a grant of $100,000 a year until such time as the industry could carry the administrative cost, and they have been carrying that cost for the last year or two.

Technical Schools.—The position of the technical schools in this work is this: The Government has directed various technical schools in Ontario to provide such accommodation, such teaching and at such times as the Apprenticeship Board may require to have this work properly carried out. Except in one or two cases, we have met with wonderful co-operation and help from the Technical Schools. Quite a lot of progress has been made in the last year or two in this work. We have today over twelve hundred boys in Ontario indentured and learning trades. We have every reason to believe that at the close of 1930 we will have two thousand five hundred boys, as we have been gaining momentum each month. We have met with a great deal of trouble in carrying out this plan and putting it into force, owing almost entirely to a lack of understanding of its purpose. In the case, for instance, of the plumbing and steamfitting industries, the employers in these industries as a whole, outside of the City of Toronto, felt very strong objections to the whole Act, and it was practically impossible for the Inspectors to enforce any of its terms. The plumbing and steam-fitting industries failed to realize that we had not inflicted this Act on them, but we had applied it to them at the request of a number of employers of the trade, and we were simply carrying out the terms of the Act. We had a lot of hard work with the new employers, trying to explain the purposes of the Act, and it was not until the Government sent for representative employers from all cities of Ontario that all difficulties were cleared up, and these employers have gone back to indenture their boys and conform in every way with the terms of the Act.

Overcrowded Trades.—We ran into a rather peculiar situation in the industry. We had, I suppose owing to our inexperience, imagined that it would be difficult to get the boys, but we found out that this was not the case. It was hard to get boys in the plastering trade, but not in the others. We found that employers as a whole were quite indifferent in the majority of trades. We, therefore, knew that it was a matter of working on the employer to get him interested, and we found a trained man for the purpose. But we also, to our surprise, found that two trades, the plumbing and the electrical, were overcrowded; that these two trades were in a sense using minors as cheap labour. There we had an entirely different problem because we had to eliminate the surplus minors from these trades. We had, in the City of Toronto, 600 journeymen steamfitters and plumbers and we had 500 apprentices. None of these apprentices were indentured, and it was apparent to anyone that very few had learned their trade. Very few of these boys had continuous employment. The result was that the boy was wasting years during which he should have been learning a trade, and such men as were turned out were trained in a very indifferent fashion and were no credit to their business. We have had to meet this situation in this way; we have had these employers agree that they will indenture such boys in these trades as they feel they can safely pledge themselves to carry, and that, from now on the rest of these minors will be carried until they disappear. Either they run out of work and are laid off, or they leave, but no new boys can be taken on except under the terms of the Apprenticeship Act. At the same time, to meet that same overcrowding in the trades, we have had to lay down a temporary scale of wages running up to $13 a week until such time as the situation clears itself up.

Assessments.—We have had trouble in the brick and mason trades, to solve the problem of continuous employment, which threatened to become a serious problem. In these trades we found it necessary to set up some bureau or training house in order to train a sufficient number of boys to serve that trade. The need of assessment has been very urgent during all this time, but every one of these trades, in all of the work that they are doing, have asked that, as quickly as possible, the assessment feature of the Act be put into force. It is now being put into force. We have had the advantage of having clerks from the Workmen's Compensation Board to make a study of pay-roll returns and make calculations as to the cost of carrying on the work, and it is quite confidently expected that the assessment will be enforced and the money raised for the placing of boys in the school next winter. When the assessment feature is put into force, we are quite positive that the boys in Ontario who will then be learning a trade under a proper form of indenture will be at least 4,000, and we have to base our assessment figures on that number. We have had great assistance from the Workmen's Compensation Board. You will realize that the gathering of pay-roll data and figures is a very easy task when we have at our hand there almost all the data and figures that we require. At the same time, I am fully alive to the objectionable feature of tying any other work of this kind on to the work that is being done by the Workmen's Compensation Board, and we can only expect from this Board that, to a practical extent, they will furnish us with the results of the stamp and machinery that they have at their disposal, and so cut down our costs. At the outset I started this in Ontario with the idea of ironing out all troubles and making a practical application of various ideas, and it is to be hoped that other Provinces (I have in mind particularly British Columbia and Quebec) will follow suit. British Columbia at the present time, is about to enact legislation similar to ours. Quebec has been intensely interested in trade training and what might be called apprenticeship work, for many years. As I was saying, it is to be hoped that, as we work out this plan in Ontario, what is done there will be followed very closely by you members all over the country.

Mr. Pigott concluded his address with a tribute to the small group of men who had been labouring for many years, and particularly Mr. Carswell, Mr. Mero and Mr. Oakley, who, he said, "never hesitated to cancel any engagement they had to come to Toronto and meet me or any other member of the Board, or to meet a labour committee, at a moment's notice. I do not think that we can ever thank these men enough."

The City Council of Sudbury, Ontario, recently appointed the city building inspector, Mr. H. C. Roseborough, to act also in the capacity of safety inspector, with authority to make safety rules to govern the employment in the building trades. The new safety inspector stated that the provincial government had called attention to the number of accidents in the Sudbury area, but he pointed out that most of these occurred in connection with actual mining operations, and that accidents were infrequent in the city itself.

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Winter Courses for Farmers in Quebec

The Quebec Department of Agriculture, at the request of rural communities, has decided to organize winter courses for the benefit of farmers. Seven hundred farmers were in attendance at a recent course held in Victoriaville. Agricultural experts and advisers also gave an abbreviated course to 600 farmers at St. Gabriel de Brandon, Berthier county, during January.

The Department of Agriculture has decided to hold a series of lectures in 25 rural constituencies of the province during the winter, in accordance with the development of Hon. J. L. Perron's program.

Class for Training Teachers at Windsor—Walkerville Technical School

A class for the training of teachers for evening courses has recently been established in the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School, under the supervision of Mr. Gavin, Principal of the Ontario Training College for Technical Teachers at Hamilton.

The class has been arranged, primarily, to suit the convenience of uncertified men and women who are now engaged in evening class teaching or those who plan to undertake such work. Heretofore, it has been necessary for candidates to attend the Hamilton College to receive instruction.

Foreman Training Plans

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company recently published a booklet prepared by its Policyholders' Service Bureau entitled "Foreman Training Plans." It contains a selection of training courses given by prominent companies in various industries throughout the United States and Canada. The writer points out that "it is the realization both of the change in the relationships in industry and the necessity of developing 'key men' that is responsible for the enthusiasm with which foreman training, in one form or another, has been adopted by many of the progressive business organizations of the country within the last ten years. For the foreman, the opportunity for training is a great one. By a more intelligent understanding of his job and by friendly co-operation with his men, he is better able to control both the mechanical and human equipment of the shop, and finds an interest and pleasure in his work not possible before. To the men, it means a sympathetic atmosphere in which to work and a certain inspiration to do one's best. The management in return for its expenditure on training may profit from good-spirited teamwork, fewer accidents, a lower labour turnover, greater output, better quality of work on the part of both journeymen and apprentices, and improved workshop management."

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Railway Accidents in Canada in 1927

The 23rd report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada for the calendar year 1927, just published, states that accidents to the number of 2,862, covering 353 persons killed and 3,091 persons injured, were reported to the Board during the year ended December 31, 1927, as compared with 2,517 accidents reported during the year 1926, covering 429 persons killed and 2,620 persons injured.

The figures given show:—

(1) Thirteen passengers killed in the year 1926 and 13 passengers killed in the year 1927. The number of passengers injured in 1926 was 329, as compared with 382 in 1927; an increase of 53.

(2) One hundred and thirty-two employees killed in the year 1926, and 101 in 1927; a decrease of 31. The number of employees injured in 1926 was 1,727, as compared with 2,051 in 1927; an increase of 324.

(3) Two hundred and eighty-four others killed in the year 1926, and 239 in 1927; a decrease of 45. The number of others injured in 1926 was 564, as compared with 658 in 1927; an increase of 94.

It is pointed out that of the 239 others killed, 121 or 50 per cent were trespassers, and that of the 658 others injured 131 or 19 per cent were trespassers.

Attention is again directed to the statement setting out in detail the situation as regards highway crossing accidents during the past five years. It will be observed therefrom that there has been a total of 1,362 accidents, covering 462 persons killed and 1,797 injured. Crossings protected by gates accounted for 25 killed and 82 injured; Crossings protected by bell accounted for 69 killed and 250 injured; Crossings protected by watchmen accounted for 3 killed and 50 injured; Crossings unprotected accounted for 365 killed and 1,415 injured.

There were 323 accidents at protected crossings, covering 97 persons killed and 382 injured. At unprotected crossings there have been 1,039 accidents, covering 365 persons killed and 1,415 injured. During the year 1927 there were 314 highway crossing accidents investigated, of which number 64 occurred at protected crossings, leaving unprotected crossings to account for 250 accidents.

Automobile accidents totalled 263, divided as follows:—At crossings protected by gates, 3; at crossings protected by watchmen, 8; at crossings protected by bell, 34; at crossings unprotected, 218.

Horse and rig accidents numbered 24 and pedestrian accidents 27.

During the year 1927 there were 317 highway crossing accidents reported to the Board covering 99 persons killed and 425 injured, as compared with 300 accidents reported in 1926, covering 129 persons killed and 370 injured.

Province of Quebec Safety League

The sixth annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Safety League was held at Montreal on January 17. The address of the President, Mr. E. J. L'Espérance, dealt for the most part with the automobile danger. In the industrial field he stated 28,600 accidents had been reported in twelve months.

The secretary's report pointed out that the Quebec League benefitted from the experience of the best safety organizations in Europe and on this continent, and enumerated the following safety organizations with which friendly relations were maintained.

The Canadian National Safety League.
Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario.
Ontario Safety League.
Maritimes Safety League.
British Columbia Safety League.
National Safety Council (U.S.A.).
International Safety Survey Department, League of Nations (Geneva).
National Safety First Association (Great Britain).
Swedish Association for the Protection of Workers (Sweden).
L'Association Fédérale de la Suisse Pour la Prévention des accidents et pour Hygiène Industrielle (Switzerland).
Association des Fonctionnaires Allemands et des Inspecteurs du travail (Germany).
Association of Belgian Manufacturers for the Protection of Industrial Accidents (Belgium).
L'Association des Manufacturiers Italiens pour la Prévention des Accidents Industriels (Italy).
New South Wales Safety First Association (Australia).
L'Association des Industries de France contre les Accidents du Travail (France).
Central Austrian Office Accident Protection (Vienna).

The League's activities during the year were considered under three heads, legislation, organization, and education. Under the first head the secretary stated that "the outstanding legislation enacted during the year and for which we make bold to exact our large share of credit—is the compulsory stop law at railroad crossings not protected by watchmen, gates or automatic signals. The law was passed during the last Session and was actually put in force on July 1st. The record of accidents for 6 months at railroad crossings showing a decrease in fatalities of no less than 33 lives, gives a clear idea of the wisdom of the Government's action.

During the past year the provincial government was asked to consider a proposal that boards of inquiry should be established in the larger cities to investigate all accidents. Under the head "organization" the secretary mentioned the Round Table Discussion Committee that had been organized during the past year in the industrial Section under the chairmanship of Mr. Allan M. Mitchell. Out of this committee were developed the Construction, the First Aid, and the Industrial Hygiene Committees.

Under the Heading "Education"; the secretary, Mr. Arthur Gaboury, referred to the work carried on in connection with fire drills, safety councils, workmen safety committees, and also to the extensive safety propaganda carried on by means of posters, leaflets, bulletins, calendars, etc.

Agenda for 1930.—The League's program of work for the coming year includes the following lines of action:—

Increase membership to cover the whole Province of Quebec.

Organize branches in all industrial centres and cities of the Province.

Resume as early as possible the regular publication of our official organ.

Carry on the organization of Safety Brigades in every school of the Province.

Organize Workmen's Safety Committees in all industries of the Province.

Obtain through the suggestion box system the workmen's view in Accident Prevention.

Increase membership of the Courteous Chauffeurs Club throughout the Province.

Increase membership of the Prudent Commercial Vehicle Chauffeurs Club.

Suggest amendment for the protection of window-cleaners.

Follow up scaffold inspection by-law.

Carry on organization of Aviation Safety Committee.

Ontario Safety League

The year 1929 was the sixteenth year of the Ontario Safety League's campaign in safety work. Early in the year an essay contest was held in the schools of Ontario on highway safety, $605 being distributed in cash prizes. During the second half of the school term a drawing contest on accident and fire prevention was held, with $400 distributed in cash prizes. During the full school terms an intensive campaign of lecturing on safety, illustrated with motion pictures and lantern slides, was carried on in the schools of the province in 79 different cities, towns and villages, 418 schools being visited and 179,000 pupils attending the lectures. Talks on "safe driving" were broadcast by radio, and literature distributed to over 4,000 garages in all parts of Ontario, in addition to a mailing list of several thousand. 550,000 special cards were distributed to motorists enclosed with 1929 licence plates, by courtesy of the Minister of Highways.

The list of literature distributed throughout the year includes 51,000 industrial bulletins and 64,500 special bulletins.

Ontario Mine Inspectors Study Rescue Methods

Four mine inspectors of the Province of Ontario, namely R. H. Cleland of Timmins, G. S. Jarrett of Sudbury, E. C. Keeley of Kirkland Lake, and Austin Neame, superintendent of the Timmins mine rescue station, took a ten-day course in mine safety methods at the United States Bureau of Mines Training Station at Pittsburgh, Pa., in January. Mr. D. C. Sinclair, chief inspector of Mines for Ontario, states that this course was taken so that the local inspectors might be familiar with the latest developments in mine rescue work, particularly in the emergency handling of equipment and general rescue methods.

Building Inspection at Sudbury

Building trades' workers at Sudbury, Ontario, recently addressed a letter to the provincial government asking for the immediate appointment of a building inspector for the district under the provisions of the Buildings Trades Inspection Act. This Act provides that "the Council of every city, town, township and village shall, by by-law, appoint a sufficient number of competent persons to be inspectors for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act in the municipality;" and that "the Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint inspectors to enforce this Act in territory without municipal organization."

The building workers alleged that large buildings had been erected in Sudbury without regard to the legal safety requirements, for example, the provision requiring that floor coverings be constructed for the protection of men working below. Specific cases where fatal or permanently disabling accidents were alleged to have occurred as a direct result of the neglect of local safety measures were cited, all of which, it was claimed, would have been averted had the municipalities appointed a safety inspector as required by law.

The Allan Mine Explosion

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, page 963, to the dangers encountered by the miners from deadly gases in connection with the re-opening of the Allan Mine at Stellarton, N.S., following the severe explosion early last year. More recent information indicates that the use of oxygen breathing apparatus by trained men was of greatest assistance in the reclamation of the Allan workings, the danger from deadly gases being minimized and the work greatly facilitated by means of oxygen equipment.

The Dominion Coal Company is credited with being the first on the continent to adopt (twenty-two years ago) this method of combatting irrespirable gases, and thus make it possible to fight a mine fire at close quarters. Another feature of mine safety that is now regarded as having much to do with lessening the intensity of the explosion at the Allan shaft was the stone-dusting, which is a precautionary measure prescribed under the Coal Mines Regulation Act of the province.

Compensation for Occupational Diseases

Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour, pointed out in a recent statement that there are three ways of covering occupational diseases in existing Workmen's Compensation laws. One is by listing the specific diseases which are to be held compensable; another is to blanket all occupational diseases; and the other is to use the word "injury" instead of "accident" in the Compensation Act. Dr. Stewart points out that most courts have construed "injury" in a sufficiently broad sense to cover any form of injury, while "accident" is construed as

specific as to time and place and as a mechanical thing.

The original plan, borrowed from England, was to list specifically by name in the statute the diseases for which compensation would be paid. England listed six, namely, anthrax, poisoning by lead, mercury, phosphorus and arsenic, and ankylostomiasis. England has added a few to its list in recent years.

Germany lists 23 occupational diseases which may be compensated; and Switzerland lists 80. Of the American States having specific lists, Minnesota lists 23 diseases, New Jersey 10, New York, 23, Ohio 18, Porto Rico 15.

"Administrators of compensation laws agree." Dr. Stewart states, "that a blanket law covering all occupational diseases is by far preferable to a list, no matter how liberal. A resolution to this effect was passed by the Buffalo convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, which is an organization of administrators of workmen's compensation laws."

National Safety Council of Australia

The report presented to the second annual meeting of the National Safety Council of Australia, held on August 2, 1929, shows that while the Council has devoted much attention to the question of public safety, it has not failed to deal with the prevention of industrial accidents. Its activities in this latter field began in the form of a monthly service of safety posters to the affiliated firms, paying special regard to the psychology of Australian workers. Posters are supplemented by slips for insertion in pay envelopes. A poster competition was successfully organized and lectures have been given to a certain number of workers.

Industrial Museum in England

Reference was made in the Labour Gazette, February 1928 (page 162) to the establishment by the British Home Office of an industrial museum in Westminster containing a permanent exhibition for promoting the safety, health and welfare of industrial workers in the manufacturing industries which come within the sphere of Home Office administration. The establishment of the museum was decided upon, and the building erected, before the war, but the war began before it could be taken into use. During the war and for some time afterwards it was devoted to military uses. The restoration of the building to its pre-war conditions and the organization and collection of the exhibits was taken in hand in 1925, and the Museum opened in December, 1927. The exhibition is the first of its kind in England, though similar exhibitions have existed in important industrial countries on the continent for some time, e.g., in Milan, Berlin, Munich, Amsterdam, Paris and Lausanne.

The purpose of the Museum is to show the best methods for the time being which are known to the Home Office for protecting the industrial worker against accidents, and promoting conditions most favourable to his or her health and efficiency and it is hoped that it will contribute in this way not only to the well-being of the workers, but also to the efficiency of British industry. It is an axiom accepted by all progressive employers that the best conditions are necessary to secure the highest standard of efficiency and the maximum output.

The Museum is open to the general public between certain hours, but it is mainly intended for those who are directly concerned with the problems of safety, health and welfare in industry. Its main use is, according to a new handbook just published, for employers and workers and their organizations. It is designed to explain and illustrate the dangers to life and limb and health incidental to industrial processes, and to show the best methods of preventing them. It renders hardly less important service to designers of factories, designers and makers of machinery and power plants, makers of guards for machinery and other protective appliances, and designers and makers of ventilation plant.

The January issue of *Industrial Canada*, the monthly publication of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is largely devoted to subjects of industrial research. Special articles describe the extensive research work that is being carried on by the Dominion and by several of the provinces. A note in the issue states that "It was our desire in planning this special number to link up the present movement in the direction of expanding and intensifying research work in Canada with the Produced-in-Canada campaign. As has been pointed out on many occasions the effort to promote the sale of Produced-in-Canada goods to Canadian consumers must be founded on the production of goods of quality and value, turned out in efficient plants and at a minimum cost. . . . If the publication of this number succeeds in showing that research is at last being vigorously applied in Canadian manufacturing industry to the benefit of purchasers of Canadian products, it will have served its purpose well."

ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Proceedings at 14th Annual Convention, January, 1930

THE fourteenth annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held at Edmonton on January 13-15, with approximately one hundred delegates in attendance, presided over by president F. J. White, M.L.A. Among the speakers to address the convention at the opening proceedings were Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, and Mayor J. M. Douglas of Edmonton.

In the joint report of the president and secretary, gratification was expressed at the steady growth of the Federation as indicated by the increase in membership, and for the greater interest manifested in the work of the central body. The report drew attention to the unemployment situation, which it was claimed, was occasioned by the introduction of modern harvesting machinery, and by the publicity given to the increased building permits in Alberta cities during the summer months, which attracted many workers in the building trades to the province. The report also contained a review of the following legislative matters which had been dealt with by the executive during the year: Old Age Pensions; The Boilers Act; The Electrical Protection Act; The Superannuation Act; The Woodmen's Lien Act; Workmen's Compensation Act; Minimum Wage Act; New Mechanics' Lien Act; the new Mines Act; health insurance.

The treasurers' report showed total receipts, including balance from last year, amounting to $2,013.30, disbursements of $1,370.32, leaving a balance as at December 31, 1929, of $642.98.

The report of the Committee on Officers' Reports expressed gratification for the passing of the Old Age Pensions Act and the new Boilers' Act. Pleasure was also expressed for amendments to the Electrical Protection Act and the Civil Service Superannuation Act. In regard to the amendments to the later Act, the committee recommended that the minimum allowance of $30. per month be raised to $50. In regard to the recommendation of the executive board on the question of the natural resources of the Province, the committee offered the following amendment:—

That the Alberta Federation of Labour strongly urge the government of the province to give serious consideration to the development of a policy of conservation, and an aggressive and sound economic development of the resources under public ownership and control.

The committee made a further recommendation to the effect that the committee already appointed to investigate matters involved in the taking over and development of the natural resources be enlarged to include representatives from other independent groups, including a representative of the Civil Service Association of Alberta.

The recommendation of the executive as favouring a national system of radio broadcasting was concurred in by the committee.

The president and secretary were commended for their efforts before the Minimum Wage Board to have the minimum wage raised again to $14.

The committee suggested that the Federation request the government to enact legislation in regard to apprenticeship training similar to that covered by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

It was the opinion of the committee that the responsibility of caring for the immediate relief of the unemployed should be three-fold, borne by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal authorities. The provincial government and civic councils were commended for the steps taken to provide winter work for the unemployed, and the committee concurred in the recommendation of the executive that a more comprehensive program of winter employment be inaugurated by the Dominion and Provincial governments covering mining and other industries where distress exists. The committee suggested that the incoming executive urge those in authority to hold a Dominion wide unemployment conference during the coming summer. As a permanent solution to the unemployment question, the committee recommended that the executive press for the enactment by the Dominion and Provincial Governments of unemployment insurance legislation.

The report of the committee was adopted by the convention.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Recommending that the entire province come under the Minimum Wage Act;

Enactment of unemployment insurance legislation;

That all persons reaching the age of sixty-five years shall receive benefits under the Old Age Pensions Act of Alberta;

That entrance to all schools of higher education within the province shall depend solely on securing the required percentage of qualifying marks by examination, and that the total cost of pupils then attending be borne by the whole province;

Opposing the suggestion that members of the police forces of the province be prohibited by legislation from affiliating with organized labour;

Regulations governing the use of paint spraying machines;

Opposing the admission of Mennonites into Alberta at the present time;

Calling attention to building congestion in new mining camps;

Amendments to the Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act;

That all women workers in the province be brought under the eight-hour working day;

A six-hour day in the building construction industry;

Stricter enforcement of the dumping clause of the custom tariff;

A maximum work day of eight hours and a five day week;

That old age insurance of $40 or less per month be excluded from income under Old Age Pensions Act;

That the giving of any information in regard to violation of the Factories Act shall be treated strictly confidential;

Public holidays for all provincial and civic elections;

Amendment of the Criminal Code whereby those refusing work on account of low wages will not be liable for conviction on a vagrancy charge;

Legislation to control the charges of undertakers;

That the provincial government arrange a housing scheme for Alberta similar to that now prevailing in parts of the Australian Commonwealth;

That all married and single women, widows and deserted wives shall receive a pension at the age of sixty years;

That deserted wives come under the scope of the Mothers' Allowance Act;

Payment of Old Age Pensions to British subjects at the age of sixty-five years;

Appointment of an additional woman inspector for the catering industry under the Minimum Wage Act;

That all inspected steam boilers be in charge of a certified engineer;

That all engineers, when assuming or vacating a position in charge of a steam boiler shall notify the inspector;

That persons interfering with an engineer on duty shall be liable to imprisonment on conviction;

Financial assistance from the provincial government for miners' families in distress;

Enactment of legislation providing for the examination and licensing of all journeymen electrical workers and contractors;

That all colonization and transportation companies be held responsible for a period of two years for the welfare of persons they bring into Canada;

That only projectionists holding first-class Alberta certificates be permitted to operate motion picture projectors in all private screening rooms and in the Alberta censor's theatre;

Granting of first and second class licences to projectionists for the sum of $20 and an annual renewal fee of $2;

Payment of prevailing rates of wages and working conditions in the censor's theatre in Edmonton;

That the expenses of all isolation hospitals be borne either by the municipal or provincial boards of health;

More education in the schools and less in the homes;

Establishment of a free municipal court;

That mothers' pensions be paid until children are eighteen years of age.

In the election of officers, Fred J. White, M.L.A., Calgary, was re-elected president, and Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton, was re-elected secretary. Calgary was selected as the convention city for 1931.

NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Seventeenth Annual Convention, January, 1930

THE New Brunswick Federation of Labour held its seventeenth annual convention in Moncton on January 14-16, 1930, President E. R. Steeves presiding. Among those who addressed the meeting were: Premier the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, the Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health and Labour, and the Hon. E. A. Reilly, chairman of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.

Resolutions adopted were as follows:—

That coroners be required to hold an inquest into every fatal industrial accident;

More lessons in school and less homework for children;

Urging the workpeople of the province to join organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor;

Commending the work of the government in endeavouring to eliminate level crossings and dangerous curves in road construction;

Urging the Federal and Provincial governments to provide First Aid facilities and Safety First Codes on all work under their control;

Favouring provincial legislation to provide for minimum wages for women, mothers' allowance and old age pensions;

Urging the inspection of all electrical work and the examination and licensing of all workmen egaged in this trade;

Recommending that operators of steam boilers be required to pass an examination and hold a licence;

Advocating the appointment of a journeyman plumber on the Plumbers Examining Board of New Brunswick;

Favouring amendments to the Theatres and Cinematographs Act and in the revision of same that moving picture machine operators be consulted;

That tickets of a value of 50 cents and under be exempt from all tax;

Recommending that government printing be done within the province and bear the union label;

Urging all members of the international trade union movement in New Brunswick to support the *Congress Journal;*

Asking that fishing leases to sporting clubs be not renewed;

Requesting the appointment of a qualified boiler inspector;

Favouring salary increases to Commissioners of the Workmens Compensation Board.

In the election of officers, E. R. Steeves, Moncton, and G. R. Melvin, St. John, were elected president and secretary, respectively.

Wages and Hours of Labour in United States Lumber Industry

The United States Department of Labour recently published Bulletin No. 497 in its "Wages and Hours of Labour" series, giving information concerning the lumber industry in 1928. The data compiled cover 58,007 employees of 319 representative saw-mills in 22 states and 6,968 employees of 51 logging camps in 10 states. Only 18 of the employees in the saw-mills and 29 of those in the logging camps were females.

Average full-time hours per week for the wage earners of saw-mills, or the industry, were 56·6 in 1928 and 58·1 in 1925, a decrease of 1·5 hours per week, or 2·6 per cent. Average earnings per hour were 37·1 cents in 1928, and 35·7 cents in 1925, an increase of 1·4 cents per hour, or 3·9 per cent. Average full-time earnings per week were $21 in 1928 and $20.74 in 1925, an increase of 26 cents per week over the 1925 average or 1·3 per cent. The percentage increase of average full-time earnings per week was less than the increase of average earnings per hour because of the decrease in average full-time hours per week from 58·1 to 1925 to 56·6 in 1928.

Average full-time hours per week in 1928 for the various occupations in saw-mills ranged from 55·2 for resaw sawyers, trimmer loaders, and graders to 57·8 for log yardmen. Average earnings per hour ranged from 29·3 cents for log yardmen to 88·7 cents for head band sawyers and average full-time earnings per week ranged from $16.94 for log yardmen to $50.29 for head band sawyers.

Average earnings per hour for the employees in each occupation were computed by dividing the total of the earnings of all employees in the occupation during the representative week included in the study in any year by the total of the hours werked in the week by such employees. This method was used in computing average full-time hours per week for the employees in each occupation. Average full-time earnings per week for the employees in each occupation were computed by multiplying the average earnings per hour by the average full-time hours per week.

Average full-time hours per week for the industry increased from an index of 100·3 in 1910 to 100·5 in 1911 and 100·7 in 1912, decreased to 100 in 1913 and 1915 and to 91·8 in 1919, increased to 93·6 in 1921 and to 93·8 in 1923 and 1925, and then decreased to 91·3 in 1928. The decrease between 1913 and 1928 was 8·7 per cent.

Average earnings per hour decreased from an index of 97·3 in 1910 to 95·1 in 1911, increased to 96·2 in 1912 and to 100 in 1913, dropped to 91·4 in 1915 and increased to 194·6 in 1919, dropped abruptly to 166·5 in 1921, increased to 180·5 in 1923, decreased to 178 in 1925 and then increased to 184·9 in 1928. The increase between 1913 and 1919 was 94·6 per cent and the decrease between 1919 and 1928 was 5 per cent.

Average full-time earnings per week decreased from an index of 97·6 in 1910 to 95·6 in 1911, increased to 96·7 in 1912 and to 100 in 1913, decreased to 91·5 in 1915, increased to 178·8 in 1919, decreased to 156·5 in 1921, increased to 169·9 in 1923, decreased to 167·6 in 1925 and then increased to 169·7 in 1928. The increase between 1913 and 1919 was 78·8 per cent and the decrease between 1919 and 1928 was 5 per cent.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Legislative Program Submitted to Dominion Government

THE executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, consisting of Messrs. Tom Moore (president); J. T. Foster, R. J. Tallon, and Controller Jas. Simpson (vice-presidents), and P. M. Draper (secretary-treasurer), presented to the Dominion Government, on January 22, its annual legislative program. The members of the Government present were: Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Pensions and National Health; Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior; Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, and Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor General.

After introductory remarks by the president of the Congress, Mr. R. J. Tallon, vice-president, read the program as follows:—

Many of the matters which we have the honour to herewith submit on behalf of our affiliated membership have been the subject of detailed presentation on previous occasions. For the sake of brevity a number of them are only referred to by title, but this should not be considered as signifying that they are not of equal importance with those to which fuller reference is made or that there is any less keen desire on our part for favourable action thereon. Needless to state on all matters submitted for your consideration we shall be glad at any time of the opportunity of furnishing further information desired, or of discussing them more fully with members of the Government especially interested in the same.

Marine Matters.—Our request for amendments to the Shipping Act have been refused during the past two years mainly for the reason that there could not be any revision of this Act until the Committee on Marine Matters of the Imperial Conference, 1926, had completed its work. It is our understanding that this committee has met, Canada being represented by the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and agreement reached on matters which might involve other changes in the Canada Shipping Act. We, therefore, respectfully request that the Act be amended during the forthcoming session of Parliament to give effect to our proposals respecting the conditions of marine engineers, viz: that the organization affected be granted representation on the examining board for marine engineers; appointment of a qualified engineer to sit as a commissioner with the Wreck Commission on all cases; that a Health Inspector be appointed at each important port in Canada with power of inspection on Canadian ships; changes in the method of computing horse-power on steamships, and revision of the section dealing with coastwise trading so as to exclude from Canadian port-to-port trade ships other than those built in Canada, owned by Canadians, manned by Canadian seamen and registered in Canada, with a view of permitting ships of other countries to enter this trade only under proper duties; that a duty be placed on ships used exclusively in Canadian trade which are built or repaired outside of Canada, and assistance thus given in providing employment in the ship-building trades; and adoption of the eight-hour day for marine engineers.

If, however, it is decided not to undertake a revision of the Shipping Act this year we would urge that Section 641 and Section 666 of the Act be amended so as to apply to all vessels fitted with internal combustion engines and that the ratio used in determining horse-power of such engines be that used by the Board of Trade, viz: 560 brake horse-power equal to 100 nominal horse-power and that this ratio be incorporated in the rules and regulations for the examining and licensing of motor engineers.

Re-enactment of Technical Education Act, 1919.

Curtailment of veto power of the Senate.

Amendments to the British North America Act.

Criminal Code Amendments.—The efforts of the Government to secure amendments to the Criminal Code respecting sedition, freedom of speech, assembly, etc., as introduced to Parliament by the Minister of Justice have, we note, met with defeat for the seventh time in the Senate. We trust that the Government will persist in its efforts to restore the Criminal Code in these respects as it was prior to 1919, and that legislation for the purpose will be again submitted to Parliament during the forthcoming session. Further amendments urged for the past several years to re-insert the clause defining and legalizing peaceful picketing previously contained in Chapter 12, Section 173 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 1886, are again reiterated.

I.L.O. Conventions.—That legislation be enacted to give effect to such of the conventions and recommendations emanating from the conference of the International Labour Organization at Geneva as come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and in particular with respect to: (1) Eight-hour day; (2) One day's rest in seven; (3) Seamen's articles of agreement; (4) Unemployment and unemployment insurance: (5) Immigration and Emigration, (*a*) compilation of emigration statistics, (*b*) protection of women and girl immigrants on board ship; (6) Concerning greater safety in loading and unloading ships.

In respect to this a resolution was adopted at our last convention requesting the Government to appoint a Royal Commission, with representatives of labour thereon, to investigate conditions of employment in the work of loading and unloading vessels and to obtain information relative to the necessary legislation required for the protection of workmen employed in this work.

The request is also reiterated that steps should be taken to secure greater interest on the part of Provincial Governments in such matters as come within their jurisdiction, and for that purpose the Dominion Government should arrange for annual interprovincial conferences to deal with these international labour conventions and recommendations and endeavour to reach agreement for the inclusion of Provincial Government representatives in the Government delegations attending the annual conferences at Geneva.

Militia Act Amendments.—In respect to the use of armed forces during industrial disputes.

Cadet Training.—That all money grants for cadet training and other military training in schools be abolished, and grants for non-military physical training be substituted therefor.

Prison Reform.—That steps be taken to give effect to the report of the Government Commission (1921) on this matter.

Letter Carriers Conditions.—Failure to grant any increases in salaries to letter carriers compels us to bring this matter once more to your attention. (The resolution unanimously adopted by the Trades and Labour Congress at the Saint John Convention held in August, 1929, setting forth the grounds on which the requests for salary increases are based and also reiterating the suggested legislative changes necessary to break the existing deadlock, was submitted).

In view of the fact that all parties in the House of Commons agreed last session on the necessity for improvement in salaries paid letter carriers and that such requests are approved by the public at large, we feel that the Government should accept the responsibility of devising some method whereby the existing unfair conditions can be corrected.

This opportunity is taken to express appreciation to the Postmaster-General for compliance with our previous requests for the recognition of New Year's Day as a legal holiday for letter carriers and we trust this may be extended to include Christmas Day, believing that this can be done without serious public inconvenience.

Federal Office Cleaners.—Attention is again directed to the necessity of improved conditions being established for federal office cleaners, and we would urgently request that these underpaid workers be granted an increase in pay and placed on an annual salary basis as permanent employees with privileges of sick leave, holidays with pay and superannuation.

Bankruptcy Act Amendments.—To give priority to wage claims over other creditors.

Taxation.—It is gratifying to note that a further reduction was made in the Sales Tax during the last session of Parliament and we would request the total elimination of this tax, which in our opinion is an obstruction to business and places an unfair burden on people of small means.

We again reiterate the suggestion that no further reduction should be made in the Income Tax which might result in the reduction of the national revenue beyond a point where proper provision can be made to fulfil the State's obligation to protect those who, through unemployment, sickness or old age, find themselves unable to provide the necessities of life.

Canada Marking Act.—To be extended to apply to the boot and shoe industry.

Railway Act.—That this Act be amended so as to require the Board of Railway Commissioners to deal with applications submitted on behalf of railway employees seeking amendments to existing orders in the same manner as those made by railway companies or shippers.

Electoral Reform.—The amendments made to the Election Act at the last session of Parliament bring into force a number of suggestions for electoral reform that we have offered from time to time, but we note with regret that provision for a half holiday with pay was not incorporated in the Act and we would again urge that this request be com-

plied with; also that the Senate and House of Commons Act be amended so that members, once elected to the House of Commons, should not be compelled to seek re-election upon acceptance of a position as a Minister of the Crown.

Alien Labour Act.—Paragraph 13 of this Act restricting its application to certain countries largely nullifies the entire purpose of the Act, and we therefore request that this section be deleted and that the Act be placed under the administration of a Minister of the Crown.

Co-operative Legislation.—To encourage co-operative trading in Canada and facilitate inter-provincial trading by such societies.

Calendar Reform.—For a great number of years calendar reform has been the subject of international consideration, but the most definite progress has been made since it was submitted to the assembly of the League of Nations in September, 1926. The special committee of the League, to whom this matter was referred for study, decided upon a general inquiry which was addressed simultaneously to governments, religious and principal international associations including the International Labour Office (Geneva), and the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam). From the many replies received it was ultimately concluded that the study of this question ought to be continued in each country in liaison with the League, which would then be in a position to consider what steps could be taken with a view to international agreement. The proposals for Calendar Reform are endorsed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and we believe that the Government of Canada should establish a national committee in harmony with the recommendations of the League of Nations. Should this be done the Congress will be glad to co-operate on the same.

Radio Broadcasting.—The report of the Committee on Radio Broadcasting meets with our approval, establishing as it does the principle of national ownership, and we trust that legislative effect will be given the same at the forthcoming session of Parliament.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—Amendments with respect to the form of declaration in applying for establishment of a Board.

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance

The following memorandum on unemployment and unemployment insurance was read by vice-president Simpson:—

"On a number of previous occasions we have dealt with the question of unemployment and submitted comprehensive proposals which we believed would lead to the mitigation of unemployment and provide necessary relief for those affected thereby. These were summarized in the memorandum on this question presented to you last year, and to which, without repeating the same in detail, we respectfully desire to again direct your attention.

"Representatives of the Congress were privileged to participate in the inquiry into industrial unrest by the Royal Commission of 1919, in the National Industrial Conference of the same year and the Federal-Provincial Conference on Winter Employment of 1924, all three of which made valuable recommendations respecting unemployment and unemployment insurance.

"Whilst no action has yet been taken to give effect to many of these, yet it is encouraging to note the more general acceptance of the recommendations of the conference on winter employment that building and construction activities should be carried on more extensively during winter months, and the Government is to be commended for the support given this movement as demonstrated by the large number of contracts let during the past few months. By this provision of work the volume of unemployment has been materially lessened.

"We also wish to offer our sincere appreciation to the Government for having passed the Order in Council of August last restricting the admittance of contract labour into Canada, which action is also in harmony with one of the recommendations of the previously mentioned conference and which has undoubtedly been a factor in reducing the volume of unemployment.

"The adoption by several provinces of the Federal-Provincial Old Age Pension Act has provided a partial maintenance for approximately 40,000 aged workers without forcing them to compete for casual jobs in an already over-crowded labour market, and to this extent further aided in relieving unemployment.

"Notwithstanding these favourable actions, however, coupled with the efforts of provincial and municipal authorities to provide work, there is still an acute unemployment situation existing in most industrial centres throughout the Dominion. In a rigorous climate, such as obtains in Canada during the winter months, it is imperative that food and warm shelter be provided for those so unfortunately placed.

"We cannot agree with the declaration of the Government that this is entirely a responsibility of provincial and municipal authorities, and suggest that public welfare will be best advanced by a generous interpre-

tation of the British North America Act in dealing with a matter of such grave importance to thousands of Canadian citizens.

"It will, we think, be generally admitted that influx of workers through immigration, policies in respect to trade and commerce, tariffs and similar matters over which the Dominion Government have authority, are important factors in regulating the numbers seeking work and the opportunities for employment available from time to time. For these reasons we would urge sympathetic consideration by the Government of the appeals being made by municipalities throughout the Dominion for federal assistance in coping with the present unemployment situation, and that financial aid should be given wherever it is found to be warranted. In further support of this we would emphasize the fact that there are in Canada a large number of workers engaged in development work, who, because of the nature of their occupation, find it impossible to establish long residence qualifications in any one community, and who, though often the greatest sufferers when unemployment is most acute, cannot therefore get relief from any particular municipality or province.

"We fully realize that whatever measures of this nature might be taken they will only provide temporary relief, and do not remove any of the fundamental causes of unemployment. As one means to this end we again respectfully press for action by the Federal Government which would lead to the initiation of a national system of unemployment insurance based on compulsory contribution derived from the employer, state and the employee.

"The high hopes held that the report of the Parliamentary Committee of the session of 1928 might lead to the immediate enactment of such a measure have not been realized, the report submitted to Parliament during the 1929 session being, in some respects, less favourable than that of the previous years. The need is admitted, however, of legislation of this character and as a step towards securing the co-operation of the provinces we would urge the Dominion Government to call a conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments with the object of reaching an agreement which would make possible the early establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance."

Tariff Board Representation

The following memorandum on labour representation on the Advisory Tariff Board was read by Secretary-treasurer P. M. Draper:

"The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was one of the first national organizations to recognize the importance to Canadian industry of a properly constituted tariff board and whole-heartedly worked for the establishment of the same. When the present Tariff Board was created by Order in Council in April, 1926, there was considerable disappointment in the ranks of organized workers that the requests of labour for representation thereon had been ignored. Other groups, notably the farmer and manufacturers' organizations were given consideration, but up to the present no action has been taken to enable the workers' viewpoint to be properly brought to the attention of the Board.

"We are aware that Labour has the same liberty as others of presenting briefs on any specific case, but owing to the numerous matters being dealt with by the Board this would call for the maintenance of a permanent representative at Ottawa to handle such matters, and would involve a financial burden which other groups are not called upon to bear.

"Labour has always desired to co-operate in constructive activities and believes that membership on such a Board would provide an opportunity not only for protecting workers' interests, but also from its experience in industry of contributing something of value towards the solution of the many problems with which the Tariff Board is constantly faced.

"The Government has recognized on many occasions the value of the co-operation of organized labour on numerous boards, commissions, etc. At the present time such representation is accorded it on the Dominion Council of Health, the Employment Service Council of Canada, the National Research Council, the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, the Canadian National Railway directorate and the Railway Commission, in addition to a number of other national bodies of a non-governmental nature.

"The Tariff Board, dealing as it does with questions which vitally affect industries upon which Labour depends for employment, cannot be classed as less important to Labour than any of the foregoing, and we therefore, once again, most strongly urge that the Government will give immediate and favourable consideration to the appointment on the Tariff Board of a Labour representative chosen in agreement with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada."

Colonization and Migration

The memorandum on Colonization and migration was read by Vice-president J. T. Foster, and was as follows:

"The Department of Immigration and Colonization is one which must necessarily play

an important part in the development of Canada and in our opinion the matters coming within its jurisdiction are of sufficient magnitude to warrant the full attention of a Minister of the Crown. We are, therefore, opposed to this Department being merged with any other, but do strongly urge the immediate creation of a Dominion Advisory Council on Immigration on which Labour shall have representation and which would co-ordinate Federal, Provincial and other immigration activities, prevent overlapping of same and formulate policies suitable to conditions as they exist from time to time.

"The necessity for this proposal, which has been submitted to the Government on numerous occasions during the past several years, will become greater if the present plans are completed for the transference of the administration of their natural resources to the three prairie provinces. Colonization, we consider, should take precedence at all times over immigration activities, and with the added authority which will be given to the prairie provinces, and the increased activity in other provinces in respect to land settlement, overlapping is liable to become more prevalent unless there is a strong central authority capable of co-ordinating these efforts for the common good of the Dominion as a whole.

"We again reiterate that Canadian citizens should be encouraged to settle available lands before immigrants are sought from other countries, and that equal assistance should be made available to them as is given to immigrants.

"The regulation of the influx of immigration to such as can be properly absorbed in our national life is becoming increasingly important in view of the rapid development of machine production both in industry and on the farm, and in this respect we wish to express our appreciation of the Order in Council passed in August last restricting the entry of contract labour. This is in harmony with the policies of practically every industrial country, and we trust will be maintained as a permanent policy of the Government.

"We also note with gratification the action of the Government in restricting the numbers admitted under the railways agreement and believe that the prevalent unemployment, especially amongst casual workers, justifies further restrictions, or the complete abolition of the railway agreements as recommended by the Parliamentary Committee of 1928.

"Briefly summarized our proposals are for the maintenance of the Dominion Government's responsibility for selection and control of immigration; co-operative effort with the provincial authorities in the matter of placement, settlement and supervision of immigrants; equal assistance to Canadian citizens as that given to those from overseas countries, and that a vigorous campaign be instituted to make such opportunities more widely known in Canada; for the non-renewal of the railway agreements; the formation of a National Advisory Council with adequate Labour representation thereon; closest co-operation with the Employment Service Council of Canada in respect to the issuing of permits for the admission of contract labour; for the deportation of those entering Canada under assisted immigration schemes or exempt class regulations who within twelve months seek or accept employment in other occupations; that any government, corporation or person soliciting immigrants for Canada shall be financially responsible for same for not less than one year; for the equal inspection of immigrants irrespective of whether they travel by first or third class passages; against further oriental immigration; abolition of all bonuses or grants to private agencies; that the British Government be requested to assume fuller supervision and control of immigrant booking agencies operating in the British Isles; for the securing of equal rights of entry to United States for all Canadian citizens irrespective of their place of birth; for the gathering and international exchange of emigration as well as immigration statistics in accordance with the recommendations of the International Labour Office, Geneva, and for the change of the name of the Department to "Colonization and Immigration" so as to emphasize the greater importance of proper colonization in the building up of this country over that of securing new immigrants.

Fair Wages

The question of fair wages on Government contracts was dealt with by President Moore, who stated:—

"Many years of experience have proven conclusively that the present Fair Wages Regulations of the Federal Government, based as they are upon a resolution adopted by Parliament in 1900, are insufficient to give the protection to workers which we believe Parliament intended.

"Developments during subsequent years, especially in respect to Government-owned railways, harbours, etc., have introduced new factors into the situation which have added to the difficulties of properly administering the Fair Wages Regulations.

"In seeking at this time to have the Government introduce a bill giving statutory auth-

ority in respect of payment of fair wages, etc., we do not wish it to be considered as reflecting in any manner on the administration of the present regulations by the Minister of Labour. On the contrary we have received every assistance from the Labour Department in such matters, and are convinced that failure to deal satisfactorily with some of the abuses which occur from time to time is directly attributable to the Minister's lack of authority, and absence of proper provisions in the present Fair Wages Orders in Council.

"The present regulations can only be applied where they are made part of the contract by the Department of the Government or other authority concerned, and where failure to make such provision occurs then the worker has no protection whatsoever. Further, we are advised that as the contracts are between the Government or its agents and the contractor that the worker has no legal recourse to enforce these conditions of the contract.

"Our purpose in seeking an Act of Parliament respecting the payment of fair wages is primarily to correct this condition and to ensure that such provisions will be enforcible wherever the Government has authority to apply the same.

"As early as 1904 the section of the Labour Department's report respecting application of fair wages, recommended that in order to avoid expensive litigation in respect of enforcement of fair wages regulations full power to deal with such matters should be given to the Minister, and in the Draft Bill now submitted we seek to give effect to this particular recommendation. As the report was signed by the present Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who at that time occupied the position of Deputy Minister of Labour, we trust that this clause will receive the full support of the Government.

"Difficulty has occurred during the past few years in having Government fair wages clauses properly applied on works carried out by Harbour Commissions set up by the Government, whilst the situation in respect to the government-owned railways is almost a chaotic one. That section of the system which was formerly the Intercolonial Railway and the Government railways are still held as coming within the provisions of the present fair wages regulations. Other parts of the system which were formerly the Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern, etc., are not covered by these regulations, but do come under Section 244 of the Railway Act which provides for the payment of 'current' wages for railway construction only.

"It is well known, however, that other large construction works, such as hotels, etc., are being financed by the Government for the Canadian National Railways. The anomalous situation arises, therefore, that on the smallest contract let on the Intercolonial Railway the Government Fair Wages Regulations apply, but that a hotel costing several millions of dollars, such as that now being erected in Vancouver, is entirely exempt from these regulations and only subject to such provisions as the railway company itself may insert in the contract.

"Subcontracting and division of the work whereby some portion, though an integral part of the contract, is often done away from the job, has led to many evasions of the provisions of the fair wages regulations.

"The proposed bill would bring within its provisions all work which could be properly considered as being specially made for the job irrespective of where the manufacture or assembly may occur.

"The aim of the present draft bill, in brief, is to ensure that Government fair wage regulations shall apply to all contracts let by the Government; on supplies purchased by the Government (except those of a general standard character); on contracts let by Harbour Commissions or similar bodies financed by the Government; or by the Canadian National Railways, or other similar companies in which the Government owns all, or the major portion, of the stock.

"Provision has also been made in the draft bill to cover works in connection with development and operation of water powers as outlined in the Order in Council of December, 1929, and as far as possible to make the provisions of the Act, especially as regards hours of labour and wages paid, applicable to firms operating under bounty or subsidy from the Dominion Government.

"Another section of the Act aims to ensure the observance of fair wages conditions to Government works done by day labour as difficulties have arisen in some cases because of such work being carried on in a district at lower rates than the contractors were called upon to observe. A change is made in the draft bill in respect to the method of determining what are fair wages. The present regulations do provide for the recognition of conditions established by agreement between employers and trade unions, but where such does not exist then in determining what rates should prevail, the Minister is bound under the present regulations to take cognizance of the most unfair contractors and the best that can be established is a compromise between these and contractors paying fair wages.

"Our proposals follow more closely the established practice in Great Britain of recognizing only standards generally established by contractors paying the higher wages in the district.

"Another important provision of this draft bill is the recognition of the eight-hour working day in accordance with the Washington convention of 1919.

"Serious wage losses to workers have often occurred in the past because of the absence of schedules being incorporated in the specifications. We believe that it would also be of great value to contractors if schedules were always prepared for all jobs so that they would be estimating on an equal basis. Workers should have an opportunity to correct any errors in such schedules before the contract is signed. Under present practice the jobs have often proceeded for some time before errors in wage rates can be corrected and recovery of this difference in such rates has not always been obtainable.

"The draft bill also incorporates a provision that money due to workers, who after a reasonable period cannot be located, should become the property of the Government, or other authority letting the contract, and not revert to the contractor. The present system provides an incentive to unscrupulous contractors to delay payment of just claims as long as possible knowing that many workers will have moved away in the meantime, and that they will therefore not be called upon to pay money due to the workers. We have suggested also that contractors persistently refusing to observe their obligations on public contracts should be penalized by being debarred from contracting on such works for a period of one year and thus give the fair contractor the benefit of executing such contracts.

"The provision in the present clauses providing for inspection by clerks of works, etc., have never been observed by any department, and we therefore suggest that all such inspection should be under control of the Minister charged with the administration of the Act.

"In general many of the clauses of the proposed bill follow closely provisions already embodied in the existing Fair Wages Regulations with alterations which have been previously proposed to the Government from time to time and such other additions as long experience has convinced us are necessary if the workers are to receive the benefits from fair wages provisions in contracts to which they are justly entitled.

"We respectfully urge, therefore, that this draft bill be accepted and introduced as a Government measure during the forthcoming session of Parliament."

The Prime Minister complimented the Congress executive on the presentation of the program, after which the various items were discussed at some length.

Other Members of Delegation

Members of affiliated organizations who accompanied the congress executive were: J. W. Bruce, organizer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; A. Bastien, Canadian representative, American Federation of Labour; Jas. Somerville, vice-president, International Association of Machinists; W. Coyle, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers; A. Bell, vice-president, and A. J. Crawford, organizer, International Association of Sheet Metal Workers; B. J. Hiscock, vice-president, International Association of Bridge, Structural Iron Workers; F. Molineux and C. R. Gervais, organizers, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; W. G. Powlesland, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; J. J. Reeves, president, Federated Association of Letter Carriers; A. Martle, executive board member, and J. F. Marsh, organizers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; E. Ingles, vice-president, and J. Noble, general representative, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; W. F. Bush, executive board member, United Garment Workers' Union; F. Healey, organizer, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers; J. Ward, vice-president, International Association of Operative Plasterers; L. Beuloin, vice-president, T. Broad, executive board member, and J. Corbett, chairman, Joint Protective Board (central region C. N. Railways), Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; J. G. A. Decelles, chairman, Executive Board Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America; W. V. Turnbull, vice-president, and W. Jewkes, secretary, C.P.R. system federation, Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees; Gerald Murphy, vice-president, International Moulders' Union; A. D. Dear, vice-president, International Association of Fire Fighters; A. D'Aoust, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Papermakers; T. O'Reilly, vice-president, National Association of Marine Engineers; J. Pelletier, representing International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; Chas. Dickie, secretary, Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L.; J. L. Smith, representing Journeymen Stonecutters Association; W. A. Rowe, representing Brotherhood Railway and Steamship Clerks, and Wm. Golby, representing International Photo Engravers' Union.

REQUESTS OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FOR NEW LEGISLATION

Ontario Executive Committee of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The Ontario provincial executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented to the Ontario Government on January 14 a program of desired legislation. The members of the Government present were the Premier, the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson; Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labour; Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General; Hon. J. D. Monteith, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Provincial Secretary, and Hon. W. F. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests.

The following is a summary of the requests made on the Government:

That the Government immediately undertake all possible public works with a view to relieving the present unemployment situation and render the fullest co-operation in establishing a system of State unemployment insurance;

That a committee of the Provincial Department of Labour be appointed to investigate and advise as to desirable amendments to the Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act;

Changes in the Fair Wages Regulations which would more adequately meet with organized labour's views respecting the same;

Enactment of legislation to allow for the establishment of superannuation funds for all paid fire-fighters in cities of 10,000 population or over;

Amendments to the Fire Department Act to provide for the three-platoon system;

Institution of regulations respecting the use of paint-spraying machines in harmony with the report of the Committee of the National Research Council which investigated the question;

Definite action to give effect to the Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization coming within provincial jurisdiction;

Repeal of those sections of the Parent's Maintenance Act which provide for the recovery of sums paid to beneficiaries under the Old Age Pensions Act from children of the same;

Raising the amount of property exemption from $2,500 to $5,000 as provided in the Mothers' Allowance Act, and establishment of a flat rate to apply to the entire province;

That legislation be enacted making the provisions of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act operative in Ontario;

Legislation making compulsory the placing of safety doors on all passenger elevators;

That witness fees be raised to conform with those paid to jurymen;

Amendments to the Mechanics' Lien Act making for priority of wage claims over other liabilities;

Legislation to provide that employers advertising for help during trade disputes make known existence of such disputes;

Establishment of the right of motion picture machine operators to court trial for offences instead of being penalized by inspectors as at present;

Amendments to the Liquor Control Act to allow for sale of beer and wine for beverage purposes in licensed places and reduction in present tax on beer;

Enactment of legislation providing for the bonding of legal firms;

Prohibition of persons under 18 years of age to operate a commercial automobile or aeroplane;

Compulsory placing of rear exits on motor buses;

Examination and licensing of auto mechanics;

That the Government institute a thorough investigation into the motor transportation industry with a view to establishing the eight-hour day and one day's rest in seven for employees engaged in the same, and that extra cost of road maintenance caused by the hauling of heavy loads be charged to the industry;

Further protective measures at railway crossings and more adequate sanitary accommodation for gatemen stationed at same;

That legislation be enacted providing for the compulsory carrying of public liability insurance by motor car owners;

Labour representation on all appointed boards or commissions;

Abolition of private employment and detective agencies;

Compulsory wrapping of bread by manufacturers;

Abolition of military training in schools;

Enactment of a barbers' licence law;

Prohibition of the manufacture of clothing in homes;

Legislation providing greater protection to linemen and other electrical workers;

Standard building and plumbing by-laws throughout the province;

Amendments to the Steam Boiler Act to bring all pressure vessels within the scope of the Act;

That a practical portable engineer be appointed to the staff charged with enforcement of the Engineers Licence Law.

The provincial executive committee which presented the program consisted of Ald H. Mitchell (chairman) Hamilton; Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa; James Watt, Toronto, and R. H. Hessel, London. The committee was accompanied by Robt. J. Tallon and Controller Simpson, vice-presidents of the Trades Congress as well as by the following members of organized labour: Jas. F. Marsh and J. L. Gillanders, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; J. W. Bruce and G. Milligan, United Association Plumbers and Steamfitters; E. W. A. O'Dell, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; W. F. Bush, United Garment Workers' Union; E. Ingles, J. Noble and C. M. Shaw, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Fred Molineux and J. Boyle, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; Jas. Ward and J. Sim, International Association Operative Plasterers; W. P. Covert, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators; W. Jenoves and J. Vick, International Union Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; Jas. Somerville and R. Riley, International Association Machinists; Frank Healey, International Union Steam and Operating Engineers; J. Gavin, Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' International Union; J. L. Smith, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association; A. Donald Dear, D. Lamb, R. Lyons and P. Herd, International Association Fire Fighters; J. Munro, Toronto District Labour Council; Wm. Varley, Toronto Building Trades Council; J. Loan, Federated Association Letter Carriers; Jos. T. Marks, Labour Educational Association of Ontario; A. Kirzner, B. Shane and Miss M. McNab, Ladies Garment Workers' International Union.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

On February 6, a delegation from the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, headed by Mr. Pierre Beaulé, the president, waited on the Dominion Government and presented the requests for legislation which had been adopted by the convention of the federation held in Chicoutimi in 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 894). The following were the members of the Cabinet who received the delegates: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General; Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General, and the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour.

The first resolution submitted was in regard to fair wages on Federal Government contracts, and asked that such contracts should contain a minimum fair wage schedule based on the cost of living figures as published by the Department of Labour.

The delegation also asked that the Federal Government have all ships for the merchant marine service built in Canada and that the federation be heard by the Advisory Tariff Board if at any time the textile industry seeks further protection.

Unemployment insurance was urged and the hope was expressed that the province of Quebec would be induced to adopt the Federal system of old age pensions.

Other requests were (1) that Sunday be considered as a holiday for the benefit of Post Office employees; (2) the adoption of an immigration policy which would correspond with the actual power of absorption, and (3) the adoption of an eight-hour day on Federal works.

Hon. Peter Heenan informed the delegation that while the parliamentary Committee on Industrial and International Relations had reported in favour of unemployment insurance at the two last sessions of Parliament, the committee had expressed the opinion that unemployment insurance was a matter of provincial jurisdiction and suggested that it be taken up at the next Dominion-provincial conference. The Government, however, did not wait, but it was going ahead to ascertain how the provinces felt about the matter.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe agreed that unemployment insurance was a provincial matter; the hours of labour also, he pointed out, come within the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the Federal Government had power only to control hours of labour on Dominion work.

Quebec Provincial Executive of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

A delegation representing the Quebec Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held an interview with members of the provincial Cabinet on February 5, to make known their proposals in regard to labour legislation. The Premier, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau received the delegates, being supported by the Hon. A. Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labour; the Hon. J. E. Perreault, Minister of Roads; the Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. A. R. McMaster, Provincial Treasurer; the Hon. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary; the Hon. Lauréat Lapierre, Minister without Portfolio, and the Hon. Hector La Ferté, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

The delegates were led by Messrs. Joseph Pelletier, chairman of the committee, Omer Fleury of Quebec, A. F. McLeod of Three Rivers, Phil Corriveau of Montreal, and J. T. Foster, vice-president of the Congress, and president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council.

The proposals submitted by the delegation were as follows:—

One Day's Rest in Seven.—It was pointed out that notwithstanding the fact that legislation exists throughout the Dominion prohibiting the unnecessary practice of forcing workers in industry to work seven days a week, certain large industries still continue to ignore the principle involved. The delegation asked that such offenders should be prosecuted if they are known to be deliberately violating the law. An amendment to the existing law was also recommended whereby employees in certain industries, including theatres operating seven days each week, should have 24 consecutive hours rest each week.

Fair Wages in Public Contracts.—A complaint was made that contractors often failed to carry out agreements they had signed for the payment of current wages, and that workmen reporting such breeches of contract were sometimes dismissed, and the government was asked to compel contractors to live up to their agreements.

Employment Bureaus.—Reference was made to the "eminently useful" work carried on by the Employment Service of Canada, and the complete abolition of fee-charging employment bureaus was requested.

Bankruptcy.—It was requested that the claims of workers in bankruptcy cases be given first rank, instead of coming after loans, court cases and city taxes, it being pointed out that the workers are waiting for their wages each week to obtain the necessaries of life.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—The provincial government was asked to consider the following resolution as approved by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:—

Whereas, by decision of the Privy Council, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has been declared *ultra vires* when applied to public utilities and corporations holding incorporation and operating within provincial boundaries; and whereas, in the interest of industrial harmony it is desirable that the said legislation should be permitted to function universally throughout the Dominion without hindrance; and whereas, pending suggested amendment to the British North America Act that would permit of such a course, enabling legislation is being sought from the Provincial Government that will allow of such action; and whereas, up to date, all provinces, with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, have agreed and enacted such enabling legislation. Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive Committee of both these provinces be instructed to press upon their legislators for the enactment of the necessary legislation.

Unemployment Insurance.—The Government was asked to take definite action to further the enactment of legislation providing for insurance against unemployment, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee on Industrial and International Relations of the Dominion Parliament. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 603.)

Mothers' Allowances.—It was recommended that Quebec should follow the example of other provinces by enacting legislation to provide for mothers' allowances and maternity benefits, such legislation having been proved to be of material benefit in enabling mothers to care for their children without recourse to charity.

Minimum Wages.—An extension of the powers of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission was sought, whereby orders could be made regulating the wages paid to employees in commercial as well as in industrial establishments. It was also proposed that the Commission be given authority to define hours of work as well as wages.

I.L.O. Conventions.—Legislation was desired to give effect to the Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference in regard to (1) the 8-hour day; (2) Protection of women and children in industry and commerce. It was also suggested that Quebec should co-operate with the other provinces in securing ratifications, and that the province should be directly represented at future conferences.

Old Age Pensions.—The government was urged to further the passing of enabling legislation whereby the province might secure benefits from the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act, instead of being a contributor, as at present, to a system from which it derived no benefit.

Workmen's Compensation.—Amendments to the Act were recommended providing (1) for the elimination of certain provisions which lead to delay in the settlement of claims; and (2) for the institution of a system based on the collective liability of employers.

Health and Safety.—A series of measures were proposed in this group, dealing respectively with (1) the protection of workers em-

ployed in the operation of paint spraying machines; (2) the provision of safety doors on all passenger elevators; (3) rules for governing hoisting apparatus for the building industry; (4) protection of workmen against the use of unsafe scaffolding in building operations; (5) appointment of a moulder as foundry inspector; and (6) appointment of additional inspectors in order to prevent the employment of unqualified stationary engineers.

Alberta Federation of Labour

On January 28 a delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labour, headed by the president, Fred J. White, M.L.A., met Premier Brownlee and members of his Cabinet and presented the legislative demands of the federation. The first matter presented was the question of unemployment, suggestions being made in accordance with the resolutions at the annual convention (page 171).

Workmen's Compensation.—Amendments to the Act were recommended as follows:—

That compensation payments be based on actual earnings at the time of accident; abolition of the 3-day waiting period; increase in rate of compensation to 75 per cent of earnings; increase of rate to widows to $50 per month, and to dependent children $20 for the first child and $15 for each additional child; increase of minimum compensation payment to $15 per week; inclusion in benefits of all diseases traceable to employment, including rheumatism, neuritis, lung ailments and smoke poison, kidney affections, etc.; compensation to workers considered fit for light work until such work can be provided; that the amendment of 1928 (subject to proclamation) bringing restaurants and retail shops under the Act, be made effective; and that at least two employees on each platoon in fire departments be trained in the use of oxygen helmets.

Mines Act.—Amendments in the draft of the new Mines Act were asked for to provide for the election of district inspectors by vote of the miners, instead of by the government; that there should be one permanent board for the province; that the age limit for employing boys underground be raised from 16 to 18 years and that for boys on surface be 15, corresponding with the school-leaving age; that wages be paid weekly.

Mothers' Allowances.—Proclamation was requested of the amendment of 1926 making the Act apply to the wife of a husband who is unable to support his family owing to a disability which may be expected to continue for a year; it was denied that the Act be made reciprocal in its provisions with reference to persons moving from one province to another; that the Act apply to deserted wives; that payments continue until children reach the age of 18 years.

Among other proposals submitted were the following:

That the Mechanics' Lien Act and similar legislation be made as effective as possible so as to provide security of wages;

Extension of Minimum Wage Act;

A maximum work day of eight hours and not more than five days per week;

A six-hour day in the building industry during the months of December, January and February;

Health insurance;

Recommending that (*a*) old age pensions be paid at 65 years of age, (*b*) that the condition of 20 years residence in Canada be cumulative; (*c*) exclusion from the computation of income old age pension of $40 per month or under;

Against the granting of a monopoly of surface rights to coal owners or other employers of labour;

Conservation and economic development of the resources under public ownership and control, and uniform fair wage agreements to apply to all work performed by wage-earners in the development of the resources;

Amendments to the Theatres' Act to provide (*a*) that only projectionists holding first-class Alberta certificates be permitted to operate the motion picture projectors in private screening rooms and the Alberta Censor's Theatre, (*b*) that first and second class licences be issued for $20, renewable annually for a fee of $2, (*c*) that the Government recognize the prevailing rate of wages and working conditions for those employed in the censor's theatre;

Amendment of the Boilers Act;

That entry into the provincial schools for higher education be based on the requisite percentages of qualification marks by examination, and that the cost of pupils then attending such schools be borne by the province as a whole;

Regulations to govern the operation of spray painting machines;

That barbers and electrical workers be included in a proposed Trades Bill having for its purpose the licensing of workers in certain trades;

Increase of the minimum payment under the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour

Subsequent to the convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour (page 172), the following legislative program was presented to the provincial government by members of the Federation:

Enactment of a provincial Old Age Pension Act;

Establishment of mothers allowances and minimum wages for women and young persons;

Elimination of level crossings and dangerous curves in permanent road construction;

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act;

That Commissioners of the Workmen's Compensation Board be granted an increase in salary;

Amendments to the Factories Act;

That all engineers operating steam boilers be required to hold a licence;

Examination and licensing of moving picture machine operators;

Elimination of the amusement tax from all tickets of the value of fifty cents and under;

Inspection of all electrical work and the examination and licensing of workmen in this trade;

That it be compulsory to hold an inquest into every fatal industrial accident;

Appointment of a Deputy Minister of Labour;

Reduction of home studies for children to a minimum;

Appointment of a qualified boiler inspector;

Instruction in first aid and safety first to government employees on road and such work;

That all government printing be done within the province and bear the union label;

Development of the natural resources of the province under public ownership and control;

Labour representation on public boards and commissions;

Amendment to the Provincial Election Act so as to provide for advance polls in provincial elections for railway employees and others whose employment requires their absence from home on polling day;

Cancellation of all private fishing leases on expiry;

Enactment of legislation providing for a maximum of nine hours per day in the lumber industry;

Appointment of a journeyman plumber on the Plumbers Examining Board;

Appointment of a scaffolding inspector.

Railway Brotherhoods' Requests in New Brunswick

The Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Brotherhoods, accompanied by the Executive Officers of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, met the Government in January in the Council room at Saint John, New Brunswick, and presented a memorandum of proposed legislation. Members of the Government present were: Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier and Attorney-General; Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines; Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary; Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D., Minister of Health and Labour; Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, president of the Executive Council, and Hon. E. A. Reilly, chairman of the Electric Power Commission.

Representatives of the Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Brotherhoods were: Messrs. J. F. Caine, vice-chairman, Canadian Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; S. H. Shaw, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Legislative Board; T. J. Coughlin, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Wm. L. Best, vice-president and National legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The New Brunswick Federation of Labour Executive was headed by Messrs. D. R. Steeves, president; George R. Melvin, secretary-treasurer; J. S. MacKinnon, legislative representative, and R. H. Carlin, Saint John; also Pat Green of Ottawa, general organizer.

Where similar items appear on the memoranda of the Brotherhoods and the Federation, the joint delegation arranged that these would not be duplicated in their presentation. For example, in Workmen's Compensation, Protection at Highway Crossings, Advance Polls for Railway Employees, Old Age Pensions and Labour Representation on Public Boards and Commissions, were read from the memorandum of the Railway Brotherhoods.

The memorandum included the following recommendations:—

Workmen's Compensation.—It was suggested that "accident" be defined in the Act as including "wilful and intentional act, not being the act of the workman, and a fortuitous event occasioned by a physical or natural cause"; also that medical aid and rehabilitation be included in compensation.

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It was further suggested that the maximum of average earnings considered for compensation purposes should be $2,000 instead of $1,500; and that accidents to workmen should (unless the contrary can be shown) be presumed to have occurred in the course of, and arising out of employment.

Another proposed amendment would compel employers, in reporting their payroll to the Board, to include workmen engaged by them outside the province. Accidents to workmen resident of the province occurring on a steamboat outside the province should be compensated as though happening in the province.

As to the scale of compensation it was proposed to base the limit of the earnings on which percentage of benefits are calculated on a yearly rather than a monthly basis. In cases of permanent disability, payments should be continued for life or the duration of disability. It was further proposed that the percentage of earnings payable in compensations be raised from 55 per cent to 66⅔ per cent.

The Board, it was suggested, should have power to expend up to $25,000 per year for rehabilitating injured workmen, lessening the handicap caused by their injuries. Injured workmen should be entitled to artificial limbs and other apparatus, to be kept in repair for at least a year.

Advance polls for railway men in Provincial elections.

Enactment of concurrent legislation in New Brunswick to make the Federal Old Age Pensions Act effective within the province.

Enactment of a Mothers' Allowance Act during 1930.

Representation of labour on public boards and commissions.

Elimination or protection of level highway crossings over railways.

A uniform educational system for the three maritime provinces.

Railway Brotherhoods' Requests in Quebec

A memorandum was submitted to the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister and Attorney-General, and Hon. A. Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labour, on November 29, 1929, by the Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Brotherhoods, of which C. Masse is chairman and J. L. Labreche is secretary. Mr. Masse, vice-chairman for Quebec for the Canadian Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Mr. Labreche is chairman of the sub-legislative board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for Quebec. The Joint Committee were accompanied by Mr. T. J. Coughlin, Dominion legislative representative, B. of R. T., and Mr. Wm. L. Best, vice-president and national legislative representative, B. of L. F. & E.

The memorandum included the following recommendations:—

Elimination or better protection of level railway crossings.

Enactment of a Mothers' Allowance Act by the province.

Enactment of an Old Age Pensions Act by the province.

Free school books.

The delegation commended the government for its decision to appoint a commission to study a system of social insurance (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1929, page 3), and asked that labour should be represented in this commission.

Workmen's Compensation.—It was suggested that the provisions respecting indemnities be amended to provide that in the case of temporary or permanent incapacity, whether total or partial, compensation shall be paid during such incapacity and the present maxima of $5,000 and $10,000 be eliminated from the Act.

The waiting period should, it was proposed, be reduced from seven to three days.

The maximum basis used in computing percentages of wages should be $2,000 instead of $1,560, and the $6,000 maximum of compensation payments should be struck out.

The Commission should have power to render decisions on the real merits of particular cases and not be bound by legal or other precedents. The memorandum concluded with the following note:—

"The present Compensation Act, in effect for a little more than a year, has already given the railwaymen of the province a deplorable experience, particularly as regards cases of permanent partial incapacity. The loss of one eye or of a limb to a railway man means the loss of his position and must be regarded as a greater impairment than to a workman in some other class of employment where he might resume his former occupation. In order to give railwaymen in engine and train service, and those whose occupational risks are similar, a fair and equitable compensation, the decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Commission should be rendered on the merits of the case instead of the strict application of a schedule of percentage of incapacity, which does not take into account the exact degree of incapacity in relation to the injured workmen's ability to readjust himself into the same or other suitable employment."

Railway Brotherhoods' Requests in Ontario

A memorandum of proposed legislation was submitted to the Ontario Government on January 27, on behalh of the Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Brotherhoods. Members of the Government present: Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier and Minister of Education; Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General, and Hon. F. E. Godfrey, Minister of Labour and Health. The delegation representing the Joint Legislative Committee were Messrs. James Conley, chairman of the Ontario Legislative Board, Brotherhod of Railroad Trainmen, chairman of the Joint Committee; A. H. Nethery, chairman of the Ontario Legislative Board, order of Railway Conductors, secretary of committee; J. S. Crawford, chairman of the Ontario Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and H. B. Crawford, Ontario Vice-Chairman, Canadian Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. These were accompanied by Messrs. A. J. Kelly, vice-chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Legislative Board; T. J. Coughlin, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Wm. L. Best, vice-president, national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The memorandum included the following recommendations:—

Legislation by the province bringing all industries, otherwise within provincial jurisdiction, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

That the Legislature take action by resolution, towards securing amendment of the British North America Act so that the veto powers of the Senate may be restricted.

Protection at highway crossings.

Uniform traffic regulations for all Canada, and compulsory insurance for motor car owners.

Amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act, including the payment of allowances where there is only one child in the family.

Workmen's Compensation.—It was proposed that industries now in Schedule 2 of the Act be placed in Schedule 1, and contribute to the accident fund; that when an injured workman has been awarded total disability compensation the same should be continued until he is able to resume his former occupation or has been offered other suitable and equally remunerative employment; and that if such injured workman has suffered a permanent partial disability, but upon the report of the attending physician is able to take light work, the total disability payments should be continued until suitable employment is provided.

That the basis of the maximum computation of wages be increased from $2,000 to not less than $2,500, to be more consistent with increases in wages and the cost of living during the period the Act has been in force.

That the rate of compensation be increased from 66⅔ to 75 per cent of the average earnings, and that figures be changed accordingly wherever appearing in the Act.

The memorandum proposed that a broader application be made of the Act in general, more in keeping with the original intention of the Legislature.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Model Housing in New York

Two years ago the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America organized the Amalgamated Dwellings Corporation to provide workers with apartments on a co-operative basis (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, page 145). The original enterprise, which was carried out in the Bronx district, proved so successful that the New York State Housing Board recently invited the union to undertake a new model housing project on the site of the old R. L. Hoe Printing Press Company's building on the lower east side. The new buildings will be run co-operatively, and will cost $2,500,000. The *New York Times* (January 7, 1930) describes the new undertaking as follows:—

The union corporation which will erect and manage the buildings is the Amalgamated Dwellings Corporation. This company will supervise the sale of the apartments on the co-operative plan. Apartments will sell for $500 a room, but applicants will be assisted to the extent of $350 a room by a credit company organized for that purpose. Thus a four-room apartment will cost $2,000, of which the purchaser will put up $600 in cash. He will then have ten years to pay off the balance, after which he will own the apartment and pay only the running expenses. The method of financing sale of the apartments is similar to the plan adopted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in its other housing projects.

"Our experience in the Bronx, where we erected six buildings for 300 families, was so successful that we bought more land to extend the co-operative venture," said Sydney Hillman, president of the union. "When we were approached to take over the handling of the new venture on the lower east side we were glad to do so as it was felt that our experience had been sufficient to guarantee proper handling of the enterprise."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Conditions of Employment in Coal Mines

A CONFERENCE of representatives of Governments, mine-owners and miners of the nine chief coal producing countries of Europe was held in Geneva during the month of January for the purpose of advising the Governing Body of the International Labour Office as to questions relating to conditions of employment in coal mines which might be included in the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1930, with a view to arriving at practical international agreement. The recommendations of the conference may be summarized as follows:

Hours of Work.—The Conference suggests that the Governing Body should place on the agenda of the 1930 Conference the discussion of a Convention on hours of work in coal mines, as it considers that on this question an international agreement may be sought. Further, the Conference reached agreement on a number of practical questions relating to the calculation of time spent in the mine, with a view to the establishment of international uniformity, though it was unable to agree on a definite figure for the maximum working day or week and left this issue open for decision by the International Labour Conference.

Wages.—The Conference, considering that difficulties are involved in the immediate adoption of a Convention or Recommendation on this subject, suggests that the Office should continue its study of the question with a view to preparing a report for the 1930 or 1931 Conference.

General Conditions: The Conference recommends:—

That the question of holidays with pay, the natural complement to the question of hours of work, should be placed on the agenda of one of the next Sessions of the International Labour Conference;

That the Office should continue its study of the working of systems of family allowances;

That the question of the prohibition of the employment of women underground in coal mines should be placed on the agenda of a future Conference with a view to the adoption of a Convention;

That the question of the minimum age for admission to underground work in coal mines should be placed on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference with a view to arriving at a Convention on the subject;

That coal-producing States which have not yet ratified or applied the Conventions and Recommendations of 1925 and 1927, relating to compensation for accidents and sickness insurance, should be urged to do so;

That the question of invalidity, old age and survivors' insurance should be placed on the agenda of one of the earliest Sessions of the Conference;

That the question of the the maintenance of the right to a pension for workers proceeding from one country to another should be placed on the agenda of the earliest possible Session of the Conference;

That, in view of the persistent extensive unemployment among miners, the Economic and Finance Organization of the League of Nations should continue its efforts to promote an international agreement on coal production, and the International Labour Organization should continue its efforts for the universal adoption of unemployment insurance and employment exchange systems;

That the Office should complete and coordinate its information on health and sanitation, and prepare a manual which would facilitate the adoption of international standard regulations for the health of mine workers; and

That the Office should pursue the comparative study of accident prevention in mines, experts in the matter being added to the Safety Sub-Committee established by the Office.

German Action on Conventions of 12th Conference

Action is being taken by Germany for the ratification of the Draft Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, and the Draft Convention concerning the protection against accident of workers employed in loading or unloading vessels, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session (1929). The Government also proposes to continue the negotiations which have been begun with various countries, including Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, France and Poland, with a view to the establishment of direct relations between the social insurance institutions in Germany and in those countries respectively.

Publications of the International Labour Office

The International Labour Office has just published the third and last series of its study of Migration Laws and Treaties. The first two volumes of this work were devoted to a study of national laws and regulations governing migration in the countries of emigration

and of immigration respectively. National legislation alone, however, cannot cover all the aspects of migration, which, by its very nature, inevitably affects more than one country. Many of the problems arising from migration can only be dealt with by international agreement. The volume just issued is devoted, therefore, to a survey of the international treaties and conventions concerning emigration.

A further series of brochures of the encyclopaedia of hygiene, pathology and social welfare which is being published by the International Labour Office under the title "Occupation and Health," have just appeared covering articles on: Chemical Trades; Food of the Industrial Worker; Sulphuric Acid; Compressed Air Work; Fur Trade; and Manufacture of Horn Articles.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN 1929 AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

MONTHLY reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from local trade unions showing their membership and the number of members unemployed indicate the labour trend for organized workers throughout the country. The average number of unions reporting monthly during 1929 was 1,713, with an average membership of 200,257 persons.

Nominal improvement in conditions affecting trade union members was shown during January from the December, 1928, situation, though the usual winter seasonal curtailment of activity was evident to some degree. During February, however, slight reductions in activity were noted. The trend of employment in these two months was somewhat better than in the corresponding months of 1928, the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment trades and the building and construction trades, showing a slightly higher employment level and the transportation industries some declines in activity during both months. From the close of February steady improvement was shown month by month until the end of June, when employment reached its height for the year, 2.9 per cent of the members being unoccupied. This improvement was due largely to continued advances, chiefly seasonal in character, among building and construction workers, though employment in the transportation industries also showed some increase. Expansion was indicated in the manufacturing industries during March, but in April, due to inactivity in the garment trades the situation in these industries as a whole was less favourable. In May and June, however, the employment trend for these workers was upward. The July situation remained much the same as in the previous month, the tendency, however, being toward lessened employment. In August, a moderate drop in the volume of work was indicated, and from then onward a continued slowing up of activity was apparent each month until the close of the year, when 11.4 per cent of idleness was recorded, the largest percentage to be shown during the year.

Rather unusual factors entered into the situation toward the latter part of the year, namely, the short wheat yield in the western provinces, and the hold up in the grain movement, reducing employment for railway workers to a considerable extent, together with unusual quietness in the garment trades, especially in the Province of Quebec. These circumstances, combined with the customary curtailment of activity in the building and construction trades with the approach of winter, were large factors in the depression, the first two causes indicated being exceptional. In addition, the December situation was somewhat influenced by the fact that a number of establishments at the end of the year closed their plants in order to afford a vacation for their employees or for stocktaking and inventory purposes. That the unemployment volume in the latter part of the year was somewhat greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year was due to the presence of the two exceptional factors above mentioned, namely, the unusual conditions existing for both railway and garment workers.

The United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics is authority for the estimate that the annual labour turnover of probably 40 per cent for workers in all lines taken together involves 5,200,000 persons each year. He points out that the two weeks estimated as the average time elapsing between jobs is the equivalent of full time employment for 200,000 people. The cost of retraining, in addition to the cost of spoiled material, is estimated at approximately $52,000,000 a year and the loss in wages at well over $300,000,000.

During the month of January a total of 5,475 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 36 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 427 were reported including 3 fatal cases; and 393 Crown, 4 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 6,295, of which 43 were fatal.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER AND DECEMBER, 1929

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1929, were somewhat less favourable than during the corresponding period of 1928, as there was shown a decrease of 18 per cent in the number of positions offered, and a decrease of over 16 per cent in the placements effected in regular and casual employment. An analysis of the

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**155**	**39**	**113**	**71**	**8**	**63**	**403**	**345**	**42**	**4,722**	**2,873**	**1,793**
Animal products edible	51	.....	51	12	.....	12	26	24	2	122	73	51
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	3	3	.....	58	39	20
Lumber and its products	34	20	13	7	3	4	20	21	4	436	228	212
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	11	11
Pulp and paper products	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	51	33	15	587	265	310
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	24	5	173	138	29
Textile products	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	119	113	.....	307	206	92
Plant products edible	12	3	8	.....	.....	.....	32	31	.....	571	275	302
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	15	.....
Chemical and allied products	8	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	171	38
Clay, glass and stone	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	15	.....	82	64	24
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	4	16	177	144	23
Electric apparatus	5	1	4	5	.....	5	2	2	.....	356	214	127
Iron and steel products	40	10	30	18	2	16	41	38	.....	1,123	734	388
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	122	111	10
Mineral products	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	27	26	.....	186	66	117
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	10	10	.....	153	111	39
Logging	**79**	**70**	**7**	**182**	**274**	**10**	**2,895**	**3,279**	.....	**13,623**	**8,243**	**86**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	**41**	**37**	**4**	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	**5**
Farming	**42**	**56**	**7**	**29**	**19**	**10**	**79**	**77**	.....	**1,563**	**1,297**	**269**
Mining	**1**	**1**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**31**	**32**	**1**	**155**	**123**	**26**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	22	1	113	100	5
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	10	.....	42	23	21
Communication	**2**	.....	**2**	**2**	.....	**2**	**2**	**3**	.....	**85**	**43**	**42**
Transportation	**63**	**15**	**48**	**30**	**13**	**18**	**156**	**150**	.....	**1,378**	**505**	**874**
Forwarding and storage	39	1	38	17	1	17	23	22	.....	608	157	453
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	34	12
Shipping and stevedoring	24	14	10	13	12	1	132	127	.....	713	304	409
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	10	10	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**408**	**291**	**133**	**107**	**52**	**60**	**1,331**	**1,261**	**17**	**11,415**	**6,867**	**4,407**
Railway	35	35	.....	29	7	22	142	162	.....	1,151	895	223
Highway	15	6	9	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	6,975	3,337	3,626
Building and other	358	250	124	78	45	38	1,172	1,082	17	3,289	2,635	558
Services	**1,313**	**197**	**991**	**1,645**	**191**	**1,414**	**2,259**	**1,610**	**138**	**15,158**	**5,013**	**8,223**
Governmental	5	.....	5	14	10	4	2	1	1	765	417	356
Hotel and restaurant	32	10	16	19	13	6	223	187	4	823	525	158
Professional	132	26	103	23	6	17	256	159	78	845	356	407
Recreational	10	3	8	6	1	4	9	9	.....	423	169	240
Personal	106	6	100	383	12	373	138	83	49	3,149	247	2,892
Household	1,028	152	759	1,199	148	1,010	1,629	1,170	6	9,123	3,293	4,170
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	30	6	.....
Trade	**195**	**37**	**159**	**52**	**14**	**36**	**117**	**77**	**14**	**1,872**	**614**	**1,241**
Retail	150	36	115	50	13	35	68	57	14	1,691	536	1,137
Wholesale	45	1	44	2	1	1	49	20	.....	181	78	104
Finance	**21**	**1**	**20**	**2**	.....	**2**	**9**	**1**	**7**	**158**	**46**	**93**
All Industries	**2,279**	**707**	**1,480**	**2,162**	**609**	**1,619**	**7,282**	**6,835**	**219**	**50,137**	**25,624**	**17,059**
Men	1,108	514	629	941	447	603	5,315	5,388	211	38,801	21,018	12,251
Women	1,171	193	851	1,221	162	1,016	1,967	1,447	8	11,336	4,606	4,808

different industries showed that gains were registered both in vacancies and placements in logging, construction and maintenance, and finance while all other groups showed declines in both instances. Nova Scotia and Ontario were the only groups to record gains both in vacancies and placements, while Manitoba showed an increase in placements only. The remaining provinces reported declines under both comparisons. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various offices during the period October to December, 1929.

From the chart on page 206, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employ-

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1929

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
282	**51**	**216**	**280**	**45**	**222**	**390**	**155**	**232**	**1,017**	**316**	**685**	**7,320**	**3,832**	**3,376**
21	.....	21	82	1	81	24	11	13	160	24	137	498	133	368
14	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	42	8	30
4	.....	4	2	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	46	27
17	15	2	9	1	8	48	22	26	171	138	25	742	448	294
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6	.....	6	31	14	17
27	6	20	13	4	9	4	4	2	65	20	38	750	332	397
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	204	163	35
24	3	14	6	3	3	5	.....	2	6	4	2	469	329	115
21	7	14	24	8	16	44	18	27	44	7	37	748	349	404
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	2	2	.....	36	17	6
16	.....	16	2	1	1	7	1	4	31	4	27	276	181	90
20	2	15	9	1	8	29	17	12	23	9	14	184	110	73
1	1	.....	17	3	14	8	3	5	31	32	.....	255	187	58
18	3	15	8	2	3	28	10	18	21	2	19	443	234	191
59	11	48	86	16	70	100	23	77	366	56	304	1,833	890	933
2	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	15	2	13	144	116	25
18	.....	18	10	2	8	62	37	24	44	8	36	350	139	206
20	2	18	10	1	9	14	4	10	31	7	27	243	136	107
758	**5,363**	**2**	**297**	**313**	.....	**624**	**623**	.....	**925**	**909**	**7**	**19,383**	**19,074**	**112**
58	**54**	.....	**3**	**2**	.....	**10**	**10**	.....	**23**	**9**	**14**	**143**	**112**	**23**
1,152	**1,169**	**32**	**1,189**	**1,088**	**20**	**1,983**	**1,932**	**60**	**358**	**325**	**28**	**6,395**	**5,963**	**426**
40	**26**	**18**	**11**	**19**	.....	**370**	**357**	**2**	**117**	**116**	**1**	**726**	**675**	**48**
.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	318	312	2	4	4	.....	327	321	2
39	26	18	1	11	.....	1	1	.....	100	99	1	281	260	25
1	.....	.....	5	3	.....	51	44	.....	13	13	.....	118	94	21
7	**7**	.....	**8**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	.....	**10**	**7**	**2**	**120**	**68**	**52**
91	**23**	**47**	**374**	**42**	**332**	**353**	**98**	**255**	**422**	**55**	**366**	**2,867**	**901**	**1,940**
83	19	43	296	12	284	313	86	227	265	15	250	1,644	313	1,312
3	.....	3	77	29	48	40	12	28	26	9	17	193	84	108
5	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	31	99	1,019	493	520
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....
370	**229**	**195**	**885**	**280**	**577**	**1,173**	**774**	**404**	**1,005**	**516**	**403**	**16,694**	**10,270**	**6,196**
9	68	.....	169	129	26	171	173	.....	287	175	38	1,993	1,644	309
17	19	.....	389	36	353	324	23	301	70	36	28	7,807	3,474	4,317
344	142	195	327	115	198	678	578	103	648	305	337	6,894	5,152	1,570
5,930	**1,541**	**4,245**	**3,062**	**1,201**	**1,786**	**3,018**	**1,472**	**1,589**	**3,093**	**1,070**	**1,915**	**35,478**	**12,295**	**20,301**
11	3	7	39	8	31	393	385	8	58	24	32	1,287	848	444
323	253	79	134	96	18	156	136	15	172	116	52	1,882	1,336	348
102	39	63	180	145	55	61	27	35	87	52	31	1,686	810	789
83	7	76	41	.....	41	44	1	43	36	5	31	652	195	443
519	14	376	745	19	726	467	66	401	939	76	861	6,446	523	5,778
4,777	1,117	3,644	1,685	713	915	1,667	632	1,039	1,795	788	908	22,903	8,013	12,451
115	108	.....	238	220	.....	230	225	48	6	9	.....	622	570	48
535	**65**	**456**	**403**	**27**	**375**	**371**	**49**	**273**	**488**	**74**	**409**	**4,033**	**957**	**2,963**
260	52	204	327	19	307	172	31	112	379	65	310	3,097	809	2,234
275	13	252	76	8	68	199	18	161	109	9	99	936	148	729
27	**2**	**24**	**18**	.....	**18**	**33**	**9**	**24**	**22**	**4**	**18**	**290**	**63**	**206**
9,250	**8,530**	**5,235**	**6,530**	**3,021**	**3,344**	**8,329**	**5,483**	**2,839**	**7,480**	**3,401**	**3,848**	**93,449**	**54,210**	**35,643**
3,518	6,975	1,214	4,218	1,840	2,300	6,215	4,441	1,772	5,504	2,470	2,905	65,620	43,093	21,885
5,732	1,555	4,021	2,312	1,181	1,044	2,114	1,042	1,067	1,976	931	943	27,829	11,117	13,758

ment Service for the month of December it will be noted that the trend of the curves representing the ratios of vacancies and placements in relation to applications was downward during October and November, the curve of vacancies during the first half of December showing a slightly upward tendency, while that of placements continued to show a decline. Both curves, however, during the latter half of December registered a sharp upward trend although they did not attain the levels reached at the close of December, 1928. During the period October to December, 1929, there was a ratio of 68·2 vacancies and 65·6 placements for each 100 applications for employment as compared with 79·6 vacancies and 74·9 placements during the corresponding period of 1928. The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,213, of applicants registered 1,780, and of placements effected 1,167, in contrast with a daily average of 1,485 vacancies, 1,866 applications and 1,398 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1928.

During the three months October to December, 1929, the offices reported that they had made 93,748 references to positions and had effected a total of 89,853 placements, of which 54,210 were in regular employment and 35,643 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 43,093 were of men and 11,117 of women, while casual work was found for 21,885 men and 13,758 women. Comparison with the same period in 1928 showed that 107,587 placements were then made, of which 72,530 were in regular employment and 35,057 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 99,736 men and 37,322 women, a total of 137,058, in contrast with a registration of 143,653 persons during the same period of 1928. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1929, of 93,449 vacancies, of which 65,620 were for men and 27,829 for women, as compared with 114,290 opportunities for work during the corresponding period of 1928.

A report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1929, will be found on page 206.

Industrial Arbitration in Australia

During the period of 30 years or more in which compulsory arbitration in one form or another has been in operation in Australia continual attempts have been made to adjust the various sytems to the needs of the different States and of the Commonwealth as a whole. At present activity in this direction is particularly marked.

A Bill placed before the Legislative Assembly of Queensland by the Minister for Industry provides for the abolition of the present Board of Trade and Arbitration Court and the establishment in their place of a court to be called the Industrial Court. This court would have exclusive jurisdiction in declaring the basic wage and standard hours. The court must take into consideration the economic aspect of the awards which it makes, and in order to assist the court in this respect a new department, known as the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, is projected. In addition to the Industrial Court, the Bill provides for two Conciliation Commissioners for the State, and conciliation boards are to be constituted by the court for the various occupations to which the Act applies. The court is to appoint a Conciliation Commissioner to be chairman of all boards so constituted, and the Minister for Industry will appoint other members, to hold office for a period not exceeding three years. Each board will consist of a chairman and two or four other members as recommended by the court, one half representing employers and the other half employees. No dispute may be referred to the court until it has first been referred to the conciliation board.

In Western Australia the Minister for Labour has introduced a Bill containing a number of amendments to the Industrial Arbitration Act. A recent interpretation of the Industrial Arbitration Act, he said, had made legislation necessary, it having been found that, according to the Act, once an agreement was made and declared the common rule it could never be altered or amended. An amendment proposed in the Bill now under consideration lays down that when an agreement is made the common rule it becomes an award, the position then being the same as if the court had declared an award.

In addition to the modifications under consideration in Queensland and Western Australia, the Governor's speech in New South Wales foreshadowed amendments of the present State industrial arbitration system. Considerable alterations are also anticipated in the existing Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. With regard to this latter question, a meeting of the Executive of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, held on November 20, resolved that the next All-Australian Trade Union Congress should be held on March 31, 1930, to consider the proposed amendments to the Act. The Conference decided to invite all industrial organizations to submit proposals, through the Trades and Labour Councils of the States, for the alteration of the Commonwealth industrial legislation.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1929

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on January 1, was 7,063, their employees numbering 967,540 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,790, having an aggregate membership of 213,065 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1930, as Reported by Employers

As is customary at the beginning of the year, employment on January 1, 1930, showed a pronounced curtailment which involved practically the same proportion of the aggregate staffs as that indicated on January 1, 1929 and 1928. Activity in recent months has been at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. However, the situation continued better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,063 firms, whose payrolls declined from 1,037,259 persons on December 1 to 967,540 at the beginning of January, a decrease of approximately 70,000 persons, or 6·7 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 111·2 on January 1, 1930, as compared with 119·1 in the preceding month, and with 109·1, 100·7, 95·9, 90·7, 84·9, 89·8, 87·3, 78·8 and 88·8 on the same date in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining, logging and trade reported large seasonal contractions as compared with December, while communications registered improvement.

Employment by Economic Areas

All except the Maritime Provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufacturers are especially important in the industrial distribution, being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.—In contrast with the losses usually recorded at the beginning of the year, there was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces; this occurred chiefly in transportation, and was due to the opening of the winter ports. On the other hand, manufacturing and construction showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were received from 535 firms employing 76,564 persons, compared with 76,317 at the beginning of December. Large reductions had been noted on January 1, 1929, when the index was over ten points lower.

Quebec.—The decrease in Quebec was greater than on the same date in 1929, but the situation continued more favourable than on January 1 of any other year since this series was instituted in 1920. Manufacturing (notably of textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel products), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in logging, mining and trade, while improvement was noted in communications and services. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,648 co-operating

employers aggregated 271,199 workers, as against 299,183 on December 1, 1929.

Ontario.—Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario. Within the manufacturing division, textiles, food, iron and steel and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkage. Logging and communications, however, recorded advances and retail trade, though not at the pre-Christmas peak, was nevertheless considerably busier than at the beginning of December. A combined payroll of 411,834 persons was employed by the 3,178 firms whose returns were received, and who had 436,907 on their staffs on December 1. These contractions involved the same proportion of the reported employees as on January 1, 1929, but the index continued higher than on the same date in all other years of the record.

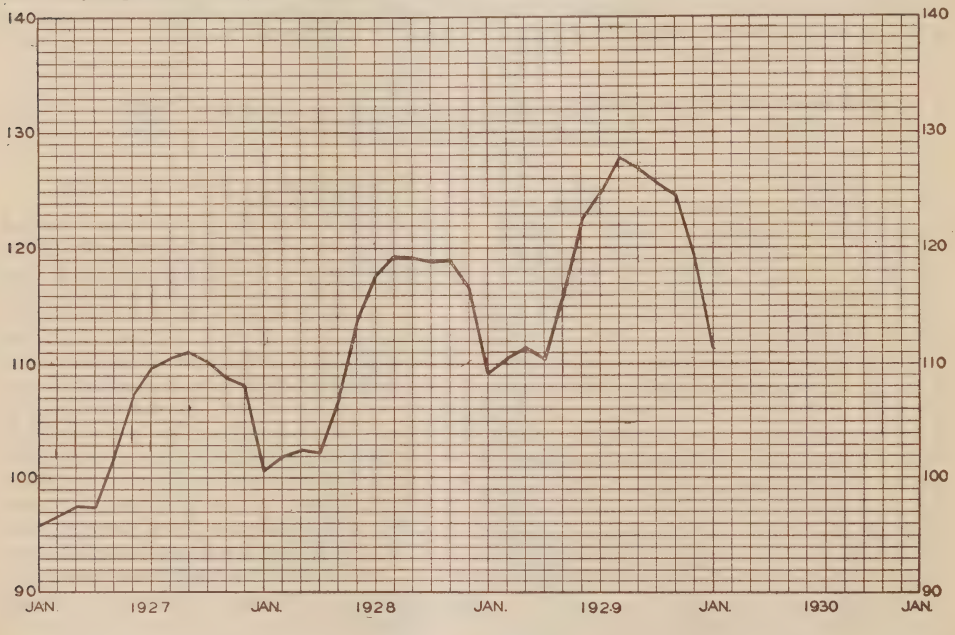
Prairie Provinces.—Declines involving practically the same percentage of the payrolls as at the beginning of January, 1929, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment was not so active as at the commencement of last year, largely as a result of the small crop and the grain tie-up. Statistics were tabulated from 985 employers of 130,953 workers, or 9,787 less than on December 1. Construction reported especially noteworthy losses, but transportation, manufacturing, mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, telephone communications and logging registered improvement.

British Columbia.—The recessions in British Columbia were more extensive than on January 1 of last year, resulting in a rather lower index than at the beginning of 1929, but the situation was better than on the same date in any of the eight preceding years. The 716 firms furnishing data reported 76,990 employees, as against 84,112 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, while there were smaller losses in food and other factories, and in mining, transportation and trade.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Employment by Cities

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment.

Montreal.—The decrease in Montreal involved a larger number of workers than that registered on January 1, 1929, but the index on the date under review was higher than at the beginning of last year and of every other year for which statistics are available. Statements were received from 879 establishments with 131,344 employees, as compared with 143,510 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in construction and transportation, and also in manufacturing, especially in food, textile and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, additions to staffs were noted in the service group, particularly in hotels and restaurants.

Quebec.—Manufactures, construction and shipping reported a loss in employment in Quebec City, where 123 employers reduced their staffs from 12,842 persons on December 1 to 12,530 at the beginning of January. This decrease was less than that indicated on January 1, last year, and the index continued considerably higher than on the same date in earlier years of the record.

Toronto.—Toronto firms reported a larger seasonal contraction than on January 1, 1929, but employment continued in rather greater volume than at the beginning of any other year of the record. There were declines in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in

NOTE.—The "relative weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Jan. 1	88·8	107·6	84·2	88·8	95·0	76·7
1922						
Jan. 1	78·8	87·7	70·9	83·4	82·2	70·9
1923						
Jan. 1	87·3	101·8	79·6	91·1	89·4	78·3
1924						
Jan. 1	89·8	96·9	86·3	91·7	93·6	80·7
1925						
Jan. 1	84·9	88·1	81·0	86·7	87·5	82·4
1926						
Jan. 1	90·7	94·7	86·5	91·9	94·4	89·2
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	118·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1930	100·0	7·9	28·0	42·6	13·5	8·0

textiles and foods; construction, transportation and services were also seasonally slacker, but trade and communications showed considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 962 employers with 123,672 workers, compared with 129,315 in their last report.

Ottawa.—Manufactures and construction registered seasonal curtailment, while transportation afforded greater employment. The working forces of the 146 reporting establishments aggregated 13,093 persons, or 386 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved a smaller number of employees than that recorded on the same date last year, when employment was in less volume.

Hamilton.—Data were received from 214 firms in Hamilton employing 36,839 workers, as against 38,262 on December 1. Manufactures, construction and shipping showed reduced activity, while only small changes were indicated in other groups. The declines noted on January 1, 1929, were not so extensive, but the index was then many points lower.

Windsor and Adjacent Border Cities.—There was a rather larger contraction in the Border Cities than on January 1, 1929, when employment was in greater volume. Manufactures and construction were seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 132 establishments with 14,545 persons in their employ, or 822 less than on December 1.

NOTE.—The "relative weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Jan. 1	74·2	.....	94·0	.....	.....	.....	87·2	69·2
1923								
Jan. 1	80·9	.....	93·6	100·5	90·5	.....	94·8	75·9
1924								
Jan. 1	87·4	.....	94·5	97·0	83·2	.....	87·3	78·9
1925								
Jan. 1	83·6	93·1	90·8	92·8	81·1	.....	83·3	85·1
1926								
Jan. 1	89·2	90·9	95·1	93·4	89·5	56·9	91·4	91·6
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Jan. 1, 1930	13·6	1·3	12·8	1·4	3·8	1·5	3·4	2·9

Winnipeg.—Manufacturing and construction registered the most extensive declines in Winnipeg, but trade was also slacker, while communications showed improvement. The 336 co-operating firms reported 32,845 employees, compared with 34,065 in the preceding month. This reduction did not involve so many workers as were released on January 1, 1929, when employment was in practically the same volume.

Vancouver.—Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 276 employers of 27,956 persons, as compared with 29,376 on December 1. Practically no change had been indicated on the same rate last year, but the index then was a few points lower. There were pronounced losses in manufacturing, construction and trade on January 1, 1930, as compared with the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

The losses in employment registered in manufactures were larger than on January 1, 1929 and 1928, but smaller than in most other years on record. The index, though slightly lower than at the beginning of 1929. was considerably higher than on January 1 in any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, building ma-

NOTE:—The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Jan. 1	88·8	84·8	159·9	104·9	90·5	95·1	63·1	78·9	99·6
1922									
Jan. 1	78·8	74·4	107·4	97·3	86·9	91·6	56·7	77·6	96·1
1923									
Jan. 1	87·3	84·5	157·0	105·4	83·7	96·8	58·9	77·5	97·4
1924									
Jan. 1	89·8	86·7	166·2	105·1	89·5	99·1	60·6	89·1	98·6
1925									
Jan. 1	84·9	81·7	150·5	101·6	93·6	91·4	57·2	89·5	95·3
1926									
Jan. 1	90·7	90·0	129·2	100·9	95·6	95·9	63·4	90·1	101·3
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·2	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·7	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·8	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1930	100·0	52·8	5·6	5·6	3·2	12·1	9·2	2·1	9·4

terial, leather and rubber industries, but plants in practically all divisions recorded curtailment. A notable exception was the automobile group, in which the seasonal gains were on a larger scale than on January 1, 1929. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported, were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for January 1 were compiled from 4,214 manufacturers, employing 510,623 operatives, compared with 541,396 on December 1.

Animal Products—Edible.—Large reductions were reported in this division, in which all branches showed curtailment, that in meat-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight[1]	Jan. 1, 1930	Dec. 1, 1929	Jan. 1, 1929	Jan. 1, 1928	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1925
Manufacturing	52·8	106·5	112·8	107·3	97·9	94·7	90·0	81·7
Animal products—edible	1·8	103·3	110·1	109·8	102·1	91·9	91·3	89·8
Fur and products	·2	80·4	90·2	80·5	93·7	96·6	96·9	94·2
Leather and products	1·6	88·1	94·3	85·8	102·6	102·9	93·5	92·8
Lumber and products	4·4	83·7	93·6	84·2	78·1	77·4	77·3	70·0
Rough and dressed lumber	2·3	70·0	79·6	70·6	65·5	67·6	71·1	65·0
Furniture	·9	108·9	124·3	112·9	105·3	94·9	88·2	75·7
Other lumber products	1·2	105·8	112·0	103·3	97·9	95·3	88·9	81·7
Musical instruments	·3	83·8	100·0	110·4	102·2	105·1	95·7	82·2
Plant products—edible	2·9	100·0	115·8	98·1	87·7	92·0	91·9	87·9
Pulp and paper products	6·8	110·4	113·4	106·1	104·4	98·7	93·0	88·2
Pulp and paper	3·2	105·0	108·4	100·1	102·3	95·6	87·5	79·7
Paper products	·8	106·9	115·3	107·2	104·9	98·3	95·3	90·4
Printing and publishing	2·8	118·7	119·6	114·6	107·9	103·3	99·8	98·1
Rubber products	1·7	128·0	135·0	142·2	116·2	102·2	106·6	80·9
Textile products	8·1	98·5	105·8	102·4	99·9	98·2	94·4	86·2
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·8	96·8	104·9	106·9	108·8	100·9	98·9	88·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	108·5	117·2	109·4	92·5	99·6	89·0	80·1
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	95·5	101·6	93·0	93·9	93·2	90·6	85·0
Other textile products	1·0	95·3	101·1	100·2	101·4	97·7	98·8	92·6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·7	125·7	130·3	113·5	109·7	92·6	88·0	76·9
Tobacco	1·0	117·1	119·7	96·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	139·7	147·0	141·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	192·4	189·4	153·5	116·3	111·2	102·6	138·7
Chemicals and allied products	·8	119·9	122·6	110·2	102·8	95·0	92·4	90·8
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	116·0	129·1	108·3	89·8	93·3	79·9	70·0
Electric current	1·5	123·8	129·7	114·1	107·8	97·6	97·2	102·1
Electrical apparatus	1·6	156·3	161·7	128·7	109·5	108·3	93·5	96·9
Iron and steel products	14·3	107·3	110·9	114·9	96·9	94·2	86·7	74·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	110·2	118·0	117·6	105·4	97·2	95·4	63·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·4	127·9	131·3	117·4	110·7	100·9	92·3	83·1
Agricultural implements	·8	97·3	96·7	106·8	95·1	106·5	85·7	49·3
Land vehicles	6·2	100·5	98·4	113·3	92·0	88·7	85·9	78·3
Automobiles and parts	1·5	104·7	94·0	130·1	82·8	64·0	52·6	41·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	109·3	124·8	112·8	68·2	100·6	103·9	64·6
Heating appliances	·4	90·2	133·5	120·7	98·6	93·1	89·6	77·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	173·4	174·3	150·4	117·7	93·7	80·7	62·3
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	103·8	116·0	120·2	90·3	101·2	87·7	86·5
Other iron and steel products	2·0	103·5	111·4	106·8	99·4	97·6	88·0	78·6
Non-ferrous metal products	2·0	127·4	132·7	121·7	107·9	100·7	88·5	75·3
Mineral products	1·4	145·9	148·4	122·9	101·6	96·4	94·0	91·5
Miscellaneous	·4	105·5	110·7	105·4	95·5	100·2	91·7	90·0
Logging	5·6	200·2	212·3	171·0	163·2	136·1	129·2	150·5
Mining	5·6	122·5	127·2	116·2	112·6	104·7	100·9	101·6
Coal	3·0	112·6	112·7	111·1	113·5	110·4	106·3	107·5
Metallic ores	1·8	146·6	154·8	126·6	119·5	101·7	94·7	98·4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·8	119·7	136·9	118·0	97·8	88·1	89·5	74·1
Communications	3·2	128·2	127·5	112·6	102·9	99·6	95·6	93·6
Telegraphs	·6	123·7	129·7	117·8	99·0	95·2	91·1	87·6
Telephones	2·6	129·4	127·0	111·2	104·0	100·7	96·8	95·2
Transportation	12·1	101·9	108·4	102·6	99·4	99·1	95·9	91·4
Street railways and cartage	2·6	125·5	127·5	113·4	104·0	97·1	96·6	95·4
Steam railways	8·2	99·9	102·2	103·5	103·2	102·0	99·6	94·7
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	81·5	114·4	83·4	72·7	85·6	74·9	67·7
Constructin and Maintenance	9·2	92·7	119·0	87·4	78·6	73·1	63·4	57·2
Building	4·9	121·4	150·8	96·6	82·8	86·7	68·3	57·1
Highway	1·1	59·0	125·7	70·4	63·1	40·0	46·0	45·6
Railway	3·2	79·3	84·3	85·0	79·0	73·5	66·0	61·7
Services	2·1	123·5	125·3	118·0	105·3	96·7	90·1	89·5
Hotel and restaurants	1·2	123·3	123·8	114·9	99·0	93·0	87·6	89·1
Professional	·2	115·0	117·1	113·6	107·8	96·0	96·7	99·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·7	126·7	130·7	124·0	113·9	102·2	91·5	81·7
Trades	9·4	133·8	135·4	128·5	120·4	109·9	101·3	95·3
Retail	7·0	142·7	143·2	136·8	127·1	115·3	102·8	95·3
Wholesale	2·4	113·4	117·7	110·4	107·3	99·8	98·3	96·0
All Industries	100·0	111·2	119·1	109·1	100·7	95·9	90·7	84·9

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

preserving plants being most extensive. Statements were received from 190 manufacturers with 16,950 workers, as compared with 18,140 at the beginning of December. This loss was larger than that recorded on January 1, 1929, when the index number was some points higher. All except the Maritime Provinces reported reduced employment, but the heaviest contractions were in Ontario and British Columbia.

Leather Products.—There was a decline in employment in the leather industries at the beginning of January, particularly in boot and shoe factories. The shrinkage did not involve so many employees as that noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index was lower. A combined working force of 15,527 persons were registered by the 174 firms making returns, as compared with 16,620 in the preceding month. The tendency was generally downward, but the greatest losses occurred in Ontario.

Lumber Products.—Seasonal contractions on a much smaller scale than on January 1, 1929, were noted in lumber mills, 690 of which reduced their payrolls from 47,728 on December 1 to 42,386 workers at the beginning of January. Employment was in practically the same volume as on the corresponding date last year. Saw-mills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there was also curtailment in furniture, match, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked losses in Ontario, although employment declined generally except in the Maritime Provinces, where an increase was indicated.

Musical Instruments.—Forty manufacturers of musical instruments released 532 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 2,490 at the beginning of January. Practically all the decline took place in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller recession had been noted on January 1 a year ago, and the index number was then considerably higher.

Plant Products—Edible.—There was seasonal reductions in employment in all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in sugar and syrup, canning, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery factories. The working forces of the 365 co-operating employers totalled 28,204 persons as compared with 32,745 in their last report. The contractions in Ontario were especially pronounced, but the movement was generally unfavourable. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were not so extensive, though the index number was slightly lower than on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1930, was not so extensive as in 1929, when employment was in smaller volume. Statistics were received from 539 firms, whose staffs aggregated 66,218 workers, or 1,792 less than in their last report. The most noteworthy losses were in Quebec, although the trend was downward in all except the Maritime Provinces. Pulp and paper mills reported a large share of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods and in printing establishments.

Rubber Products.—Rubber factories showed a decrease, which was larger that that of January 1, 1929; 38 rubber factories had 16,284 employees on the date under review, as against 17,177 at the beginning of December. Ontario and Quebec reported losses, those in the former being especially pronounced. The index number, at 128·0, was lower than on the same month last year.

Textile Products.—The 651 firms furnishing data released a rather greater proportion of their total operatives than did the establishments reporting at the beginning of January, 1929, when the index number was higher than on the date under review. Their payrolls included 77,937 persons on January 1, against 83,829 in the last report. Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knitting, thread, yarn and cloth and garment divisions.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—The falling-off in employment at the beginning of January involved a much smaller number of employees than on January 1 last year, when employment was in considerably smaller volume. Statements were tabulated from 147 manufacturers in this group, employing 16,060 workers, or 572 less than on December 1. Practically all the loss took place in tobacco factories, and in Quebec, while elsewhere comparatively slight changes were noted.

Chemical Products.—Employment in chemical and allied product plants, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, showed a contraction on January 1, when 180 persons were released from the labour forces of the 117 reporting establishments, which had 7,975 employees. Similar declines had been noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was several points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further contractions in employment were made in building material works, 142 of which reported an aggregate staff of 11,720, as compared with 13,037 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which, how-

ever, was most marked in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Brick and stone plants recorded important declines, which were rather smaller than those of January 1, 1929, when the employment was not so active.

Electric current.—There were large decreases in the number employed in electric current plants, according to statistics from 94 producers, employing 14,932 workers, or 720 less than on December 1. Quebec reported most of this falling-off, which involved fewer employees than that indicated at the beginning of January last year; the index then, however, was many points lower.

Electrical Apparatus.—A further reduction in personnel was registered by the 49 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 15,890 persons on January 1. Employment was in much greater volume than on the same date in the preceding year, when practically no change was noted.

Iron and Steel Products.—Crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance and general plant machinery works reported decided curtailment, while considerable improvement was shown in automobile factories; the payrolls of the 674 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel group totalled 138,195, against 142,971 employees on December 1. This contraction (which was on a larger scale than on the corresponding date last year, when the index was higher) was most pronounced in Ontario, but the movement was generally downward.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The loss recorded in non-ferrous metal products involved more workers than that indicated on the same date in 1929; the index then, however, was several points lower than on January 1, 1930. Returns were compiled from 109 employers of 19,359 persons, as compared with 20,190 at the commencement of December. The most noteworthy reductions were in Ontario.

Mineral Products.—Declines were noted in this group, the shrinkage being smaller than that registered at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 14,022 persons was employed by the 79 establishments whose returns were received and who had 14,257 employees on December 1. The situation was much more favourable than on January 1, 1929.

Logging

Logging, which has been unusually active this winter, showed a larger falling-off than on the same date last year, but employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of any other January on record, the index standing at 200·2 as compared with 171·0 on January 1, 1929, and 175·1 on January 1, 1924, the previous maximum for midwinter. A combined working force of 53,943 men was reported by the 255 co-operating firms, who had 57,019 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while the movement elsewhere was downward.

Mining

Coal.—There was very little change in coal mines, 80 of which reduced their payrolls from 29,804 persons on December 1 to 29,790 at the beginning of January. There was an increase in the Maritime Provinces, but contractions were shown in the Prairie coal-fields. Large declines in personnel had been indicated on January 1, 1929, and the index number was then slightly lower.

Metallic Ores.—Losses were noted in metallic ore mines, 855 workers being released from the payrolls of the 72 co-operating firms, who employed 16,932 persons at the beginning of January. All provinces registered reductions in this group, but those in Ontario were greatest. A contraction had also been indicated on January 1, 1929, when employment was not so active.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than coal).—The trend of employment in this division continued downward, losses being on much the same scale as on January 1 a year ago, when the index was slightly lower. Statements were received from 66 firms employing 7,698 workers, as compared with 8,760 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario recorded the greatest shrinkage.

Communications

Further improvement was reported in telephones, but there were decreases in telegraphs; the situation compared favourably with that on the same date in other years of the record. The payrolls of the 164 companies and branches furnishing data rose from 30,737 on December 1 to 31,208 employees at the beginning of January.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in local transportation showed a further seasonal decline, involving a much smaller number of workers than that reported on January 1, 1929, when the index number was over twelve points lower. A combined staff of 25,607 persons was employed by the 141 co-

operating firms, who had 26,129 workers in the preceding month. All provinces except Ontario shared in the reduction.

Steam Railways.—Employment on steam railways showed a decrease which was very much less extensive than that indicated on the corresponding date a year ago; the index number then, however, was rather higher than on the date under review. Improvement in the Maritime Provinces was offset by contractions elsewhere. The payrolls of the 105 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 78,788 persons, as against 80,648 in their last report.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a large reduction in employment in water transportation, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while a seasonal increase was noted in the Maritime Provinces. On the whole, a greater number of workers was let out than on January 1, 1929, when the index was slightly higher. Returns were compiled from 71 employers of 12,747 men, compared with 17,945 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued curtailment of operations was shown in building construction; 686 contractors reduced their staffs from 58,570 at the beginning of December to 47,281 on January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec and Ontario, but there were general losses. Less extensive decreases were indicated on January 1 last year, when the index was many points lower.

Highway.—Statements were received from 225 firms employing 10,418 workers, as compared with 22,460 in the preceding month. The greatest falling-off was in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was generally downward. Smaller contractions were indicated at the beginning of January, 1929, when employment was in larger volume.

Railway.—A further, but much less pronounced recession was shown in this division, in which 41 employers reported 31,201 persons on their payroll, as compared with 33,239 in the preceding month. The situation was not so favourable as on January 1 a year ago, although the declines then noted were considerably greater. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec recorded advances, but elsewhere curtailment was indicated.

Services

Reduced activity was registered in service group, in which 223 firms employed 20,671 persons, or 332 less than in the preceding month. Increases were indicated at the beginning of January, 1929, when the index, as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was much lower.

Trade

Retail and wholesale trade afforded less employment than on December 1, following an unusually active season. The 720 co-operating employers had 90,633 workers, compared with 91,762 in their last report. Employment continued at a much higher level than in the same month in any previous year for which data are available.

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1929.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployed is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to organizations reporting.

At the close of December reports were received by the Department of Labour from 1,790 local trade unions with a combined membership of 213,065 persons, 11·4 per cent of whom were idle contrasted with 9·3 per cent in November. Influencing the situation for December as in the previous month was the curtailment of activity for railway workers, caused by the small grain movement, combined with seasonal reductions in the garment and building trades, which in the first two named groups of workers was exceptional this year, these factors being in addition to the customary shutdowns in a number of establishments towards the close of the year for holidays, or for stocktaking and inventory purposes. The first two factors above mentioned, namely, the unusual slackness for rail-

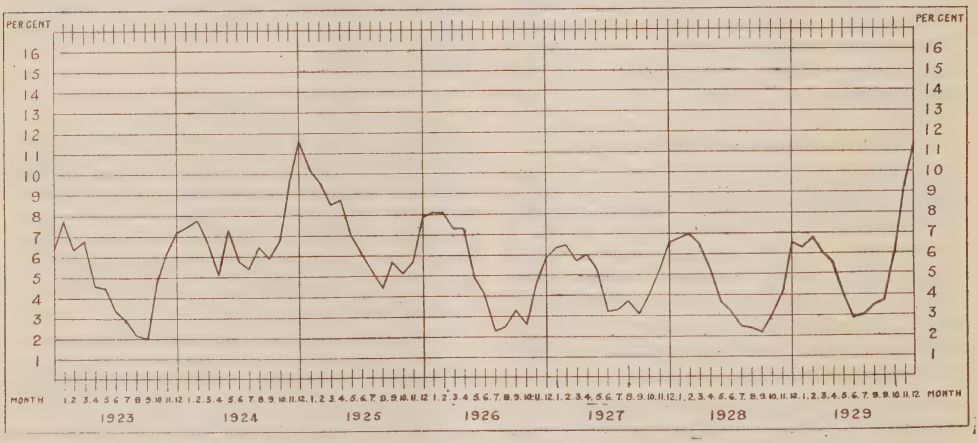
way and garment workers, accounted largely for the lower employment level indicated during December than in the same month in 1928, when 6·6 per cent of the members were idle. Ontario unions showed more substantial reductions in activity than any of the provinces when the returns are compared with those for November, the manufacturing, building and steam railway divisions all contributing to the total decline. Although the Prairie provinces continued to feel the effects of the grain congestion through inactivity for their railway employees, still in Alberta the unemployment volume for these workers was slightly reduced. However, the contractions shown by building and construction tradesmen and among mine workers more than offset this improvement. In Quebec the garment trades continued slack, though unemployment was on a slightly smaller scale than in November. It is expected however that within a short time conditions for these tradesmen will be brighter. New Brunswick unions alone reported an upward employment tendency during December, the gains, however, being but nominal. The situation in all provinces was less favourable during December than in the corresponding month of 1928, Ontario and Quebec unions reporting reductions which involved the greatest number of workers, though viewed from a percentage basis Saskatchewan and Alberta unions showed the most outstanding change.

Each month a separate compilation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these Montreal reported the greatest percentage of inactivity during December. The reduction was, however, but slightly above that recorded in November, though in comparison with December, 1928, it was substantial, due to the exceptional quietness prevailing in the garment trades during the month under review. In Regina unemployment showed a noteworthy increase in both comparisons, and recessions of somewhat lesser degree were registered by unions in Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. St. John unions, on the other hand, reported some improvement over November, but the situation remained practically the same as in December, 1928.

As will be noticed from the chart accompanying this article the curve of unemployment in January, 1929, showed but little change from the previous month, the projection, however, being downward and indicative of nominally improved conditions. In February, however, the reverse was the case, the unemployment volume showing a small increase. From the close of February the situation steadily improved until the end of June, when a slight falling off in employment was evident, extending with somewhat increasing volume each month until the close of the year, when the curve rested at a level considerably above that indicated at the end of 1928.

From unions in the manufacturing industries 502 reports were received during December combining a membership of 60,353 persons, 8,274 of whom, or a percentage of 13·7, were unemployed on the last day of the month, contrasted with 12·8 per cent in November. Although conditions for garment workers continued depressed, still the employment volume for these workers during December showed improvement over the No-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



vember situation. Among textile and wood workers also some gains in employment were noted. In the iron and steel group little change was indicated from the previous month, the tendency, however, being favourable, though a considerable amount of short time was registered, especially among railway carmen. The pulp and paper industry showed noteworthy reductions in activity from November, particularly in Ontario, where a number of workers were thrown out of employment when an entire plant shut down. Unemployment among fur workers also showed a large increase over November, but these workers formed but a small proportion of the total membership in the manufacturing industries, and hence do not materially affect the situation in the group as a whole. However, it is expected that the fur trade will reopen early in January. Employment for general labourers and cigar makers was considerably retarded during December, and contractions of lesser magnitude were apparent among printing tradesmen, leather and glass workers, and metal polishers, Practically all trades in the manufacturing industries reported a lower level of employment during December than in the same month of 1928 when the percentage of idleness in the group as a whole stood at 8·3, the reductions in activity reported among iron and steel workers and in the garment trades involving the largest number of workers.

The situation in the coal mining industry during December showed little change from the previous month, the 43 unions from which reports were tabulated, with 16,059 members, reporting 2·6 per cent per cent of idleness compared with 2·4 per cent in November. Alberta unions reported reductions in the employment volume over November, which were in large measure offset by the gains recorded in Nova Scotia, while in British Columbia a fully employed situation was shown in both months. Compared with the returns for December, 1928, when 3·6 per cent of inactivity was registered, Nova Scotia and Alberta unions both shared in the upward employment movement during the month under review, while in British Columbia no members were reported idle compared with a fractional unemployment percentage in December last year. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia were totally unemployed during December, shipping being finished for the year. During the previous month and December, 1928; also, large percentages of inactivity had been reported by these workers.

The building and construction trades showed further reductions in the employment volume during December, the 221 unions from which reports were tabulated, with 31,228 members, indicating 25·6 per cent of idleness compared with 16·3 per cent in November. Carpenters and joiners whose membership forms the largest percentage of any one trade included in the total, suffered pronounced curtailment of activity during December. Hod carriers and building labourers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers and title layers, lathers and roofers also reported a large falling off in employment from November, and activity for granite and stone cutters, elec-

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N. S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Dec., 1919.....	1·5	2·0	3·2	1·9	5·0	6·0	2·8	18·6	4·3
Dec., 1920.....	6·9	11·0	19·6	12·3	7·8	10·1	9·2	11·6	13·0
Dec., 1921.....	5·9	6·9	26·8	9·7	15·5	10·4	6·8	24·7	15·1
Dec., 1922.....	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Dec., 1923.....	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
Dec., 1924.....	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6
Dec., 1925.....	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Dec., 1926.....	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Jan., 1927.....	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Feb., 1927.....	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5
Mar., 1927.....	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
April, 1927.....	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0
May, 1927.....	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	5·2
June, 1927.....	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	3·2
July, 1927.....	1·2	2·3	5·2	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·8	4·0	3·3
Aug., 1927.....	1·5	1·2	5·4	3·1	2·3	·9	3·5	4·7	3·7
Sept., 1927.....	1·4	1·1	4·8	2·2	2·4	2·1	1·4	4·1	3·1
Oct., 1927.....	1·1	·9	5·6	3·2	4·2	1·8	4·4	4·9	3·9
Nov., 1927.....	2·5	1·7	7·8	3·5	5·1	3·4	4·6	8·0	5·2
Dec., 1927.....	4·3	1·5	9·3	5·1	5·4	5·6	3·7	10·5	6·6
Jan., 1928.....	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Feb., 1928.....	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	7·0
Mar., 1928.....	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
April, 1928.....	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
May, 1928.....	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
June, 1928.....	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
July, 1928.....	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·6	4·5	2·8	2·5
Aug., 1928.....	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Sept., 1928.....	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Oct., 1928.....	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Nov., 1928.....	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Dec., 1928.....	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Jan., 1929.....	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Feb., 1929.....	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Mar., 1929.....	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
April, 1929.....	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
May, 1929.....	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
June, 1929.....	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
July, 1929.....	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
Aug., 1929.....	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Sept., 1929.....	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Oct. 1929.....	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Nov., 1929.....	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3
Dec., 1929.....	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Governmental.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
December 1919	72·2	....	1·4	2·5	2·5	·9	·6	1·1	·2	·2	·4	·2	·1	8·1	2·6	4·3	6·2	5·6	....	12·1	3·8	29·9	1·9	1·6	·1	·1	....	·6	3·0	·9	4·8	4·3
December 1920	11·1	12·7	1·3	19·4	23·3	6·1	11·9	2·9	14·0	44·9	10·6	60·2	....	19·5	15·2	19·2	26·1	0	17·5	26·5	5·4	37·2	3·3	4·4	2·5	2·5	....	·4	2·6	1·3	3·7	13·0
December 1921	70·6	45·0	18·5	24·7	21·6	3·9	3·5	4·1	12·3	45·8	4·4	60·8	....	2·3	25·8	9·6	24·3	....	5·2	25·9	9·6	24·2	6·6	·9	1·0	1·0	....	0	4·9	2·3	10·7	15·1
December 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	....	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
December 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	....	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
December 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	0	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
December 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
December 1926	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0*	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
January, 1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
February, 1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
March, 1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	8·0	5·3	3·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	3·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
April, 1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·1	·7	5·5	6·0
May, 1927	5·9	0	8·7	8·9	5·2	2·4	2·4	2·4	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	8·2	1·2	4·8	1·0	30·6	0	0	9·3	2·1	14·4	2·2	0	·1	·1	0	0	2·0	·1	6·6	5·2
June, 1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	1·8	·6	2·4	5·7	3·7	2·6	2·4	27·7	7·5	4·4	5·3	42·7	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·5	·1	·1	0	·2	1·8	·5	5·0	3·2
July, 1927	·9	0	·4	4·8	4·7	2·2	·5	2·9	14·8	6·3	3·4	6·2	15·1	7·9	4·2	3·8	21·2	0	·9	6·9	2·8	36·4	2·1	·3	·1	·1	0	·2	1·2	0	4·4	3·3
August, 1927	1·5	0	2·9	5·9	5·1	3·0	2·2	3·4	14·8	6·6	2·1	7·1	4·2	8·5	5·4	16·7	49·3	0	·1	8·5	1·9	4·9	2·1	·1	0	0	0	·2	1·4	0	4·9	3·7
September, 1927	2·6	0	·7	4·0	1·8	2·6	1·4	3·1	4·8	1·8	1·3	1·7	4·5	6·4	5·1	7·4	44·6	0	0	8·3	2·5	29·0	2·0	·1	·1	·1	0	·2	1·5	·1	5·2	3·1
October, 1927	3·5	0	2·8	5·0	2·8	3·8	5·5	3·0	11·2	2·0	·8	1·8	7·7	6·6	6·2	1·0	13·0	0	3·1	10·0	3·0	37·4	2·5	·2	·1	·2	0	·3	1·6	0	5·7	3·9
November, 1927	19·9	0	2·9	7·2	2·0	3·2	4·8	2·5	22·0	7·7	·3	7·3	19·6	10·9	6·4	6·5	7·4	0	17·1	13·3	3·3	43·5	2·7	·2	·1	·1	0	·2	2·3	·7	6·7	5·3
December, 1927	26·7	0	2·8	9·3	1·3	4·0	6·5	2·8	35·8	8·4	0	8·8	14·8	19·8	7·5	5·9	18·2	1·1	18·7	19·1	3·6	47·4	2·8	·3	·1	·1	0	·6	2·6	1·0	6·7	6·6
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·6	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·6	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3*	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
October 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·7	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
December 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·0	33·0	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	39·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·0	5·6	11·4

trical workers and plumbers and steamfittters eased off to some extent. Moderate gains in activity, however, were reported by steam shovel and dredgemen and bridge and structural iron workers. Depression among carpenters and joiners, as in the previous comparison, was a large factor in the increased idleness recorded over December, 1928, when 15·5 per cent of unemployment was shown in the building trades as a whole, although among bricklayers, masons and plasters also, the declines in activity registered were substantial. In addition, a lower level of employment was maintained by painters, decorators and paper hangers, plumbers and steamfitters, title layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers and electrical workers. On the other hand, bridge and structural iron workers, and granite and stone cutters were afforded a greater volume of work than in December, 1928.

In the transportation group 8.3 per cent of the members included in the returns were idle at the end of December, in contrast with unemployment percentages of 7.0 in November and 3.8 at the close of December, 1928. The December percentage was based on the reports tabulated from 777 unions of transportation workers, including a membership of 74,282 persons, 6,151 of whom were without employment at the end of the month. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, continued to be affected by the reduced grain movement, an exceptional condition existing this year, which was the deciding factor in the group increase in unemployment recorded both over the previous month and December, 1928. Navigation workers showed a slight falling-off in activity from November, though employment was on a larger scale than in December a year ago. Among street and electric railway employees fractional recessions only were indicated in both comparisons, while the situation for teamsters and chauffeurs remained much the same during the three months compared.

From longshore workers whose returns are tabulated separately each month owing to the casual nature of their employment, 15 reports were received at the close of December, covering a membership of 6,785 persons. Of these 1,115 or a percentage of 16.4 were idle, contrasted with an unemployment percentage of 22.6 in November and with 15.9 per cent in December, 1928.

Conditions for retail clerks as shown by the reports received in December from 6 unions with 1,170 members, were considerably better than in November, although the employment volume showed a nominal increase only over December a year ago.

A slight change only in the situation was indicated by civic employees during December as compared with returns for both the previous month and December, 1928, the 68 unions from which reports were tabulated with a combined membership of 7,495 persons, indicating an unemployment percentage of 2.0 compared with 2.3 per cent of inactivity in November and with 1.6 per cent in December last year.

The miscellaneous group of trades, as indicated by the returns received from 117 unions with a membership aggregate of 7,485 persons, reported 5.6 per cent of the members idle at the end of December, as compared with 6.2 per cent in November and 5.1 per cent in December, 1928. Hotel and restaurant employees were more actively engaged than in November and some improvement was also noted over December a year ago. Among theatre and stage employees a slight reduction in the employment volume was manifested from November, though the situation was slightly better than in December, 1928. The employment tendency for barbers was upward during December from the previous month, though the change was nominal only and fractional gains in activity were recorded over December a year ago.

From unions of fishermen 4 reports were received at the close of December embracing a membership of 812 persons, 200 of whom, or a percentage of 24.6, were unemployed at the end of the month, contrasted with 19.7 per cent of idleness in November and with 19.9 per cent in December, 1928.

Lumber workers and loggers with 6 unions reporting 1,249 members at the end of December indicated an unemployment percentage of 2.7, compared with 6.3 per cent of inactivity in November and a fully engaged situation in December a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for December of each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive and for each month from January, 1927, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

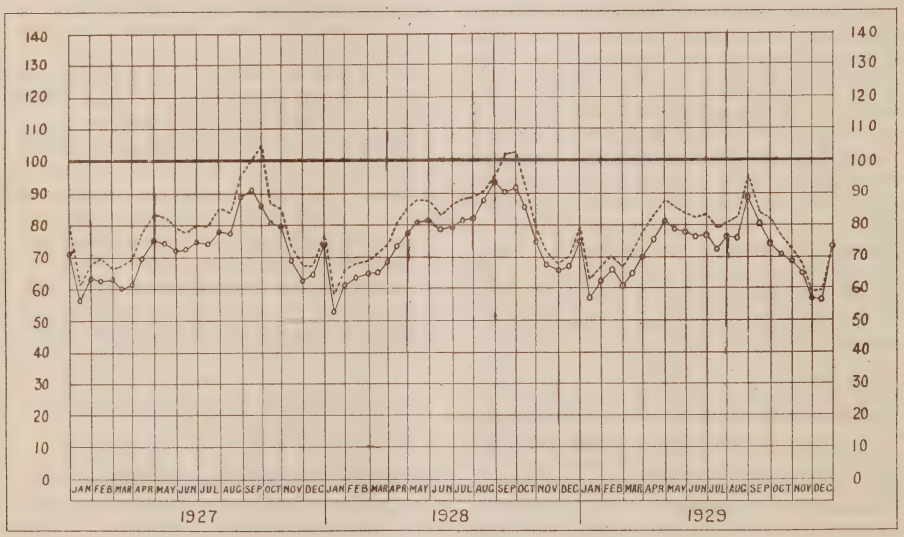
(3) Employment Office Reports for December, 1929

The records of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of December, 1929, when compared with those of November, showed an increase of 7 per cent in the volume of business transacted. A gain of 23 per cent was also recorded when the records were compared with those of December, 1928. In both instances increased placements in construction and maintenance were responsible for the gain shown. Logging and mining also registered gains under the latter comparison, but in a much lesser degree.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1927, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the Offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and also of placements in relation to applications, recorded little change during the first half of December, but during the latter half of the month under review, both showed a decidedly upward trend. At the close of the period, however, the curve of vacancies was 4 points below that attained at the close of December a year ago, while the curve of placements was nearly 2 points below that of December, 1928. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 59·3 and 75·2 during the first and second half of December, 1929, in comparison with the ratios of 70·2 and 79·4 during the same periods of 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 56·6 and 73·4 as compared with 67·0 and 75·2 during the corresponding month of 1928.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the Offices of the Service throughout Canada during December, 1929, was 1,151 as compared with 1,080 during the preceding month and with 949 in December a year ago.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The average number of applications for employment received daily by the Offices during the month under review, was 1,708, the same as in November, and 1,278 during December, 1928.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during December, 1929, was 1,113 of which 599 were in regular employment and 514 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,040 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 902 daily, consisting of 487 placements in regular and 415 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1929, the Offices of the Service referred 28,679 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,811 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,958 of which 12,129 were of men and 2,829 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,853. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 21,019 for men and 7,743 for women, a total of 28,762, while applications for work numbered 42,695 of which 33,215 were from men and 9,480 from women.

During the year 1929, Offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 428,027 vacancies, 550,726 applications and 398,367 placements in regular and casual employment, a decline from 1928, which was a record year in placements in the Service.

The following table gives the placements recorded to date by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367

Nova Scotia

During the month of December, 1929, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were over 10 per cent less than in the preceding month but nearly 8 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of 1928. Placements declined over 9 per cent when compared with November, but were nearly 16 per cent higher than in December a year ago. Services was the only group to show any substantial gain in placements over December, 1928. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 61; logging 46: construction and maintenance, 50; trade, 56; and services, 371, of which 294 were of household workers. There were 96 men and 57 women placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was a decline of over 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during December, when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month in 1928. Placements were over 18 per cent less than in November and 10 per cent below December, 1928. There were fewer placements in transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade than in December a year ago, but logging showed an increase. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 55; construction and maintenance, 35; services, 512, of which 362 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 92 men and 52 women during the month.

Quebec

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during December was nearly 21 per cent less than in the preceding month, but showed a gain of nearly 27 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of 1928. Placements declined nearly 29 per cent in comparison with November, but were 11 per cent higher than in December a year ago. All industrial groups except farming participated in the gains in placements over December, 1928, those in manufacturing being the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 135; logging, 669; construction and maintenance, 308; and services, 459, of which 327 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,143 of men and 410 of women.

Ontario

During December, employment offices in Ontario received orders for over 18 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 47 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1928. There was a gain also in placements of over 33 per cent in comparison with November and of over 50 per cent in comparison with December, 1928. The large increase in placements over December a year ago was almost entirely due to a heavy demand for snow shovellers for street cleaning although logging and services also showed substantial gains. In manufacturing and farming, placements declined, the former showing the largest decrease. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing 1,011; logging 2,164; farming 204; transportation 322; construction and maintenance 6,498; trade 588; and services, 4,269, of which 1,951 were of household workers. There were 6,842 men and 1,101 women placed in regular employment during the month.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1929

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1928
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**640**	**63**	**660**	**643**	**153**	**454**	**423**	**121**
Halifax	331	37	355	314	41	273	225	30
New Glasgow	147	26	138	166	85	45	98	81
Sydney	162	0	167	163	27	136	100	10
New Brunswick	**647**	**9**	**678**	**648**	**144**	**504**	**317**	**213**
Chatham	45	0	50	57	26	31	0	38
Moncton	254	9	245	243	61	182	35	117
St. John	348	0	383	348	57	291	282	58
Quebec	**1,873**	**182**	**3,633**	**1,809**	**1,553**	**63**	**838**	**1,421**
Amos	133	27	22	7	4	0	9	.....
Hull	281	0	474	331	331	0	82	412
Montreal	607	58	1,957	510	459	25	607	602
Quebec	198	0	548	415	353	33	66	233
Rouyn	259	13	118	112	108	4	5	.....
Sherbrooke	243	66	300	210	178	0	53	80
Three Rivers	152	18	214	224	120	1	16	94
Ontario	**16,397**	**1,209**	**20,741**	**15,603**	**7,943**	**7,262**	**8,281**	**5,947**
Belleville	172	0	184	174	41	133	98	69
Brantford	412	13	721	413	117	321	665	174
Chatham	415	6	458	426	64	362	95	169
Cobalt	183	10	180	162	159	3	30	52
Fort William	329	0	409	396	337	59	86	261
Guelph	123	49	270	140	37	91	143	50
Hamilton	720	0	1,516	735	246	488	1,645	356
Kingston	1,036	7	1,071	1,029	52	977	188	80
Kitchener	243	33	556	381	84	285	381	64
London	541	35	664	556	168	349	536	223
Niagara Falls	205	4	217	192	75	115	172	106
North Bay	202	54	458	458	416	42	0	300
Oshawa	655	1	664	652	111	541	86	198
Ottawa	610	151	763	608	304	213	528	238
Pembroke	201	115	228	210	177	33	7	204
Peterborough	177	9	163	174	76	88	116	86
Port Arthur	1,353	0	796	787	712	75	23	527
St. Catharines	271	3	426	272	70	202	582	77
St. Thomas	233	8	205	231	87	144	104	84
Sarnia	227	4	277	221	62	159	89	66
Sault Ste. Marie	187	202	374	165	74	86	81	74
Sudbury	211	0	293	262	202	60	0	192
Timmins	966	279	311	264	255	9	54	226
Toronto	6,253	207	8,841	6,228	3,794	2,183	1,959	1,790
Windsor	472	19	696	467	223	244	613	281
Manitoba	**2,698**	**44**	**4,160**	**3,472**	**1,977**	**1,431**	**926**	**1,228**
Brandon	107	11	152	92	76	16	55	83
Dauphin	76	0	102	44	35	9	40	36
Winnipeg	2,515	33	3,906	3,336	1,866	1,406	831	1,109
Saskatchewan	**1,796**	**39**	**3,706**	**1,738**	**773**	**956**	**3,149**	**1,048**
Estevan	12	0	112	7	7	0	116	27
Moose Jaw	434	8	669	443	117	317	754	169
North Battleford	81	3	53	48	33	15	27	43
Prince Albert	228	20	246	197	146	51	109	139
Regina	447	5	1,174	448	233	215	1,277	363
Saskatoon	368	0	1,134	384	161	223	748	182
Swift Curernt	68	0	104	63	36	27	49	43
Weyburn	44	2	70	42	15	27	62	32
Yorkton	114	1	144	106	25	81	7	50
Alberta	**2,557**	**32**	**4,929**	**2,542**	**1,584**	**953**	**2,987**	**1,263**
Calgary	701	4	1,891	704	220	484	1,181	314
Drumheller	75	0	197	69	53	15	82	87
Edmonton	1,402	26	2,309	1,390	1,186	200	1,424	668
Lethbridge	270	2	380	267	69	198	202	105
Medicine Hat	109	0	152	112	56	56	98	89
British Columbia	**2,154**	**99**	**4,188**	**2,224**	**831**	**1,230**	**2,742**	**925**
Cranbrook	192	0	216	181	110	71	108	138
Kamloops	43	8	191	42	22	14	71	46
Na..aimo	58	2	70	39	11	28	106	6
Nelson	134	16	142	132	99	33	6	48
New Westminster	84	1	159	84	18	66	162	30
Penticton	45	2	68	49	11	33	40	10
Prince George	47	2	61	45	45	0	1	72
Prince Rupert	47	2	65	45	29	16	63	11
Revelstoke	17	7	72	7	4	3	14	30
Vancouver	1,009	47	2,480	1,127	366	629	1,542	406
Victoria	478	12	664	473	116	337	629	128
All Offices	**28,762**	**1,677**	**42,695**	**28,679**	**14,958**	**12,853**	**19,663**	**12,166**
Men	21,019	850	33,215	21,031	12,129	8,852	16,886	9,046
Women	7,743	827	9,480	7,648	2,829	4,001	2,777	3,120

Manitoba

Orders listed at Manitoba offices during December called for 7 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1928. Placements declined over 25 per cent from November but were nearly 3 per cent higher than in December a year ago. Although the gain in placements over December, 1928, for the province as a whole was small there was considerable change in the different industrial divisions. Logging showed quite a substantial gain and there was improvement also in farming and mining placements. These increases, however, were offset to a large extent by decreases in services, which showed a considerable reduction. There were minor declines also in manufacturing, trade, transportation, and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 67; logging, 1,134; farming, 363; construction and maintenance, 59; trade, 160; and services, 1,562, of which 1,314 were of household workers. During the month 1,596 men and 381 women were placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during December were nearly 7 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 25 per cent lower than during the corresponding month of 1928. Placements also were 8 per cent less than in November and nearly 26 per cent below December a year ago. There were fewer placements in all industrial groups except construction and maintenance and mining than in December, 1928, the declines in services and trade being the most pronounced. Snow removal under the highway division of construction and maintenance was responsible for the gains in placements. There was a small increase only in mining. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 53; logging, 130; farming, 248; transportation, 50; construction and maintenance, 342; trade, 89; and services, 797, of which 507 were of household workers. During the month 458 men and 315 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during December were over 12 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 27 per cent above the corresponding month of 1928. There was an increase of over 11 per cent in placements when compared with November and of nearly 29 per cent in comparison with December, 1928. The increase in placements over December a year ago was attributable to sewer construction and brush cutting, undertaken as relief work by the municipalities assisted by the Provincial Government. Transportation and mining, however, also showed gains. The only declines of importance in placements were in manufacturing and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 95 logging, 413; farming, 237; mining, 101; transportation, 132; construction and maintenance, 386; and services, 1,130, of which 575 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,312 men and 272 women.

British Columbia

There was a nominal decline only in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during December when compared with the preceding month and of over 4 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month a year ago. Placements were over 3 per cent less than in November and also in December, 1928. Services was the only group to show any increase of importance in placements over December a year ago, although there was improvement also in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and other divisions in a lesser degree. Logging, transportation, trade and farming were the only groukps in which fewer placements were made. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 283; logging, 244; farming, 52; transportation, 103; construction and maintenance, 191; trade, 125; and services, 1,004, of which 563 were of household workers. During December regular employment was found for 590 men and 241 women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 14,958 placements in regular employment, 6,996 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,952 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,374 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 578 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at

the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Reduced rate certificates were granted by offices in Quebec to 190 persons, during December, 180 of whom went to provincial employment and 10 to points outside. Included in the provincial movement from Quebec City were 118 bush workers going to Rouyn and vicinity, 54 bushmen to Amos and 1 camp cook within the Quebec zone, while from Montreal 7 bushmen were despatched to centres within the same zone. The 10 transfers outside the province were of bushmen travelling from Hull to Sudbury.

In Ontario 757 certificates for the reduced transportation rate were granted during December, 741 of which were issued to points within the province, and 16 to centres in other provinces. Of the provincial certificates 729 were granted to bushmen, 445 of whom went to logging camps in the Timmins zone, 222 to Port Arthur, 33 to Cobalt, 19 to Fort William, 8 to Sault Ste. Marie, and 2 to North Bay. A number of offices assisted in the transfer of these workers. In addition the Fort William office despatched 1 structural iron worker to Sudbury and 1 hotel cook to employment within its own zone, while from Toronto 1 hydro electric lineman proceeded to Sarnia and 1 clerk to Sault Ste. Marie. To points within its own zone Sudbury transferred 4 rockmen and 1 blacksmith, and this zone was the destination also of 1 lumber scaler who journeyed from Pembroke. At Ottawa 1 caretaker secured a certificate for reduced transportation to Cobalt. The one remaining provincial transfer was of a store clerk who was conveyed from Port Arthur to a point within the same zone. Of the persons travelling outside the province 15 were for the Winnipeg zone, and included 12 mine workers sent from Sudbury and 3 drillers from Port Arthur. From Sudbury also, 1 diamond driller went to employment in the Amos zone.

From Manitoba centres 683 persons travelled to employment at the special reduced rate, 150 to points within the province and 533 to other provinces. Provincially the Winnipeg office was responsible for the transfer of 1 waitress and 1 farm housekeeper to Dauphin, 1 dietitian and 1 hotel cook to Brandon, and of 88 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, 23 electricians, 9 bushmen, 5 miners, 2 fishermen, 2 tractor operators, 2 hotel employees, 1 laundry worker and 1 labourer to centres within the Winnipeg zone while from Dauphin 12 bushmen went to employment within its own zone. The interprovincial movement originated at Winnipeg, from which centre 409 bush workers, 6 cookees, 2 farm hands, 2 blacksmiths, 2 cooks, 1 saw-mill labourer, 1 hotel porter and 1 town general were transported to Port Arthur and 82 bushmen to points in the Timmins zone. In addition, the Regina zone received 4 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper and 1 domestic, the Estevan zone 2 farm hands and 1 hotel waitress, Yorkton 3 farm hands, Prince Albert 2 bushmen, Saskatoon 1 farm hand, and Nelson 12 rockmen.

Workers securing certificates for reduced transportation at Saskatchewan offices during December were 125 in number, 110 of whom travelled to provincial employment and 15 to points outside the province. The transfers within the province included 79 bushmen going to camps in the Prince Albert zone, the majority of whom were recruited by this zone office. In addition, the Prince Albert office granted certificates to 7 teamsters and 1 blacksmith proceeding to employment within its own zone and to 1 bushman travelling to Yorkton. From Saskatoon 1 town domestic went to Regina, 3 farm hands to North Battleford, 2 farm hands to Moose Jaw, 1 housekeeper to Yorkton, 2 hotel workers and 1 housekeeper to Prince Albert and 3 farm hands within the Saskatoon zone. At the Regina office 1 baker received a certificate for transportation to Prince Albert, 1 farm hand and 1 hotel employee to Yorkton, and 4 farm hands to centres within the Regina zone, while from Moose Jaw 1 hotel cook was carried at the reduced rate to Regina and 1 farm hand to a point within the Moose Jaw zone. Of the persons going to other provinces 13 were electricians for the Dauphin zone, 6 of whom travelled from Saskatoon, 5 from Moose Jaw and 2 from Regina. From Saskatoon also 1 school teacher was despatched to Edmonton, and from Regina 1 bushman to Winnipeg.

Transfers at the special reduced rate from Alberta points during December were 166 in number, 163 of which were provincial and 3 interprovincial. The latter were of farm hands travelling from Calgary, 1 each going to the Saskatoon, Kamloops and Revelstoke zones. The majority of the transfers within the province were effected by the Edmonton office, which despatched 130 bush workers, 10 farm hands, 3 farm household workers, 7 saw-mill workers, 3 mine workers, 2 highway construction labourers, and 1 waitress to employment within its own zone, and 1 cook to Drumheller. From Calgary, in addition, 3 farm hands and 2 farm household workers journeyed to Lethbridge and 1 bushman to Edmonton.

In British Columbia 31 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, 30 of whom went to points within the province. Of these the Nelson office was instrumental in the transfer of 5 miners to Cranbrook and of 2 millwrights, 11 bush workers and 1 tractor driver to employment within its own zone. From Vancouver 6 mine workers were sent to Revelstoke, 1 cook to Nelson, 1 farm hand to Kamloops, 1 dish washer and 1 general office worker to Penticton and 1 power construction flunkey within the Vancouver zone. The 1 transfer outside the province was of a logger who was carried at the special rate from New Westminster to Calgary.

Of the 1,952 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate during December 1,400 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 372 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 178 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in December, 1929

The building permits issued by 61 cities in December, 1929, represented construction work valued at $15,585,992, as compared with $16,166,385 in November, 1929, and $16,095,160 in December, 1928. There was, therefore, a decline of $580,393, or 3.6 per cent in December as compared with the preceding month, and of $509,168, or 3.2 per cent in comparison with the figures for the same month in 1928, which was the highest December on record.

Detailed statements were received from some 40 cities, showing that they had issued nearly 400 permits for dwellings valued at some $3,400,000 and about 1,100 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of approximately $11,800,000. During November, the construction was authorized of some 900 dwellings and 1,500 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $5,000,000 and $10,500,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases in the value of the authorized building, the gain of $1,465,995, or 466.2 per cent, in Alberta being especially pronounced. Of the declines elsewhere indicated, that of $892,485, or 26.4 per cent, in Quebec was greatest.

All provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario recorded increases over December, 1928, in the value of the building authorized. Alberta showed the most marked gain of $1,715,023, while the greatest decrease was that of $1,755,435, or 18.1 per cent, in Ontario.

Montreal showed decreases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with November, and also in comparison with December, 1928. In Toronto and Winnipeg, there were losses in the former and gains in the latter comparison, while Vancouver reported increases over both November, 1929, and December, 1928. Three Rivers, Westmount, Chatham, Kingston, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Boniface, Regina, Calgary, Kamloops and New Westminster also recorded advances in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for 1929.—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during December and in the years since 1920; the 1929 figures are unrevised, while for the preceding years the statistics are revised. (A revised statement for 1929 will be issued next month). Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1920 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years 1920-1929. (Average 1926 =100.)

Year	Value of permits issued in December	Value of permits issued in twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in twelve months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials twelve months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1929.....	15,585,992	235,658,524	201·4	98·0
1928.....	16,095,160	219,105,715	187·2	98·1
1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	157·8	96·7
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	133·6	100·0
1925.....	7,363,777	125,029,367	106·8	103·8
1924.....	6,463,319	126,583,148	108·2	106·7
1923.....	6,974,256	133,521,621	114·1	111·7
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	126·7	108·6
1921.....	5,537,330	116,794,414	99·8	122·7
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	100·0	152·4

The December total for the 61 cities, as shown above, was only once exceeded in the record, while the unrevised statistics for 1929 indicate that last year's aggregate was larger than in any other of the nine preceding years, exceeding the previous high level of 1928 by nearly eight per cent. It is worthy of note that the 1929 total was rather greater than the combined aggregates for the years 1920 and 1921. The twelve months' total for 1929 for the 35 cities,—$211,377,000—is also the highest in the record (which for these 35 centres goes back to 1910) exceeding by about 13 per cent the previous maximum of $187,269,000 in 1928.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CITIES

Cities	December, 1929	November, 1929	December, 1928
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Isld.			
Charlottetown	.....	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	68,930	487,877	89,030
*Halifax	63,930	460,380	72,805
New Glasgow	Nil	5,050	700
*Sydney	5,000	22,447	15,525
New Brunswick	175,268	246,622	11,850
Fredericton	Nil	.....	Nil
*Moncton	31,760	34,923	1,310
*Saint John	143,508	211,699	10,540
Quebec	2,488,339	3,380,824	3,645,317
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,556,954	2,966,152	3,183,850
*Quebec	180,575	249,412	235,017
Shawinigan Falls	Nil	21,100	15,000
*Sherbrooke	16,000	30,850	27,300
*Three Rivers	279,300	36,260	63,775
*Westmount	455,510	77,050	120,375
Ontario	7,934,887	8,688,304	9,690,322
Belleville	400	48,075	6,200
*Brantford	13,124	4,342	35,288
Chatham	134,650	55,550	62,700
*Fort William	2,850	10,460	4,400
Galt	740	28,820	5,450
*Guelph	16,765	40,505	38,185
*Hamilton	151,600	486,470	145,400
*Kingston	908,900	41,390	17,845
*Kitchener	23,356	54,553	295,830
*London	38,715	144,550	76,870
Niagara Falls	26,350	78,990	36,465
Oshawa	60,300	34,425	524,732
*Ottawa	21,300	114,665	2,532,240
Owen Sound	150	3,000	2,500
*Peterborough	56,475	14,000	16,765
*Port Arthur	6,400	10,455	23,410
*Stratford	7,825	5,875	22,475
*St. Catharines	18,575	79,825	17,510
*St. Thomas	730	1,435	2,185
Ontario—Con.			
Sarnia	14,180	39,620	52,750
Sault Ste. Marie	17,927	13,980	3,788
*Toronto	6,199,952	6,512,638	4,290,021
York and East York townships	143,173	576,129	348,395
Welland	75	1,605	3,500
*Windsor	45,850	172,530	249,025
East Windsor	675	13,215	42,985
Riverside	300	2,600	43,100
Sandwich	6,550	53,850	6,300
Walkerville	17,000	28,000	657,000
Woodstock	Nil	16,752	127,008
Manitoba	440,071	622,984	145,165
*Brandon	6,268	34,304	920
St. Boniface	45,703	28,480	30,995
*Winnipeg	388,100	560,200	113,250
Saskatchewan	488,024	417,608	454,425
*Moose Jaw	4,775	192,055	2,450
*Regina	426,024	150,878	283,975
*Saskatoon	57,225	74,765	168,000
Alberta	1,866,358	400,363	151,335
*Calgary	1,836,508	215,803	100,520
*Edmonton	19,005	176,420	27,060
Lethbridge	8,720	6,650	18,480
Medicine Hat	2,125	1,490	5,275
British Columbia	2,124,115	1,921,803	1,907,716
Kamloops	16,206	13,650	6,000
Nanaimo	1,125	3,910	7,115
*New Westminster	143,750	107,650	23,310
Prince Rupert	2,500	7,442	5,075
*Vancouver[1]	1,917,790	1,679,041	1,722,907
North Vancouver	2,500	24,705	11,730
*Victoria	40,244	85,405	131,579
Total—61 cities	15,585,992	16,166,385	16,095,160
*Total—35 cities	15,084,643	15,059,297	13,372,727

[1] Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, formerly given separately.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during December is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information published by the United States Department of Labour, giving statistics showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for January, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment continued to decline during the first half of December, but in the third week of the month there was a slight net improvement. The influence of increased employment in connection with the Christmas trade and traffic had a relatively smaller effect on the numbers unemployed in all industries taken together than in other recent years, and this appears to have been due largely to the very inclement weather of November and early December, which affected most outdoor occupations, and to a decline in some other important industries, notably the textile trades. In the last week of the month there was the usual heavy increase in unemployment due to the discharge of temporary Christmas workers, and the extension of holidays in a number of industries.

A comparison of the figures for November 25 and December 16 shows that there was a general decline in the mining group of industries, in building and public works contracting, and in the cement, pottery, glass,

pig iron, leather, and chocolate and confectionery industries and most of the textile trades. On the other hand, there was some improvement in the iron and steel trades (except pig iron), in the shipbuilding, and distributive industries, and also in hotel and boarding house and dock and harbour services.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at December 16, 1929, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 11·1, as compared with 11·0 at November 25, 1929, and with 11·1 at December 17, 1928. For males alone the percentage at December 16, 1929, was 12·3, and for females, 8·1; at November 25, 1929, the percentages were 12·1 and 7·9. The percentage wholly unemployed at December 16, 1929, was 8·9, as compared with 8·8 at November 25, 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at December 16, 1929, was approximately 1,341,000, of whom 1,037,000 were men and 245,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At November 25, 1929, it was 1,323,000, of whom 1,018,000 were men and 241,000 were women; and at December 17, 1928, it was 1,312,000, of whom 1,036,000 were men and 216,000 were women. At December 30, 1929, the total number registered had risen to 1,552,00, as compared with 1,565,000 at December 31, 1928.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 2·0 per cent in December, 1929, as compared with November, and pay-roll totals decreased 0·8 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of September and October, 1929, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of December. The number of employees in Class I railroads as at October 15 totalled 1,732,858, representing an increase of 0·1 per cent since September 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of October was $255,617,115, representing an increase over the previous month of 6·5 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 3·1 per cent in December as compared with November and pay-roll totals decreased 3·3 per cent.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for December, 1929, is 91·9, as compared with 94·8 for November, 1929, and 95·5 for December, 1928; the weighted index for pay-roll totals is 92·0 for December, 1929, as compared with 95·1 for November, 1929, and 97·7 for December, 1928. The monthly average, 1926, equals 100.

The average index of employment for the 12 months ending December, 1929, for all industries combined was 97·5, which was 3·9 per cent above the index for the year 1928 (93·8) and 1·1 per cent higher than the index of employment for the year 1927 (96·4). The average index of employees' earnings for the 12 months of 1929 was 100·4. The index was 6·2 per cent higher than the average index for the year 1928 (94·5) and 4·0 per cent above the level of the year 1927 (96·5).

The paper group of industries alone showed a small increase in employment, the remaining 11 groups showing decreased employment. The iron and steel group reported a drop of 3·5 per cent, each industry in this group showing a loss in employees, as did each industry in the lumber, leather, chemicals, vehicle, and nonferrous metal groups of industries. The iron and steel industry decreased 5·2 per cent and foundries declined 1·8 per cent in employment. Of the 10 industries comprising the textile group, decreases in number of employees occurred in all but one industry, millinery, which registered a small increase. The hosiery and woollen goods industries decreased over 4 per cent and cotton goods decreased 1·9 per cent in employment. The slaughtering industry with a substantial increase of 3·1 per cent in December was the only industry of the food group showing improved employment conditions over the previous month.

The rayon and radio industries, which are not yet included in the bureau's indexes, both reported losses in number of workers in December, rayon decreasing 1·7 per cent and radio decreasing 49·3 per cent in employment.

The December report is based on data covering 12,185 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries in the United States. These establishments had in December 3,224,591 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $85,782,670.

The decrease in employment in manufacturing industries was reflected in each geo-

graphic division of the country, decreases of over 4 per cent occurring in 5 of the 9 divisions.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 19 per cent. The statement issued in connection with the January report shows that there were "more out of work than even in the worst month two winters ago when there was so much suffering from unemployment." The statement adds that "in the building trades, 38 per cent of members are out of work, the largest proportion for January in the three years covered by our figures. Our report also covers wage earners in shipping, railroads, hotels and restaurants, chauffeurs and truck drivers, government work, and a number of other trades and professions, including the musicians. Increasing unemployment in many of these trades together with the lay off of over 700,000 in manufacturing since September has brought the total unemployment in the United States to serious proportions."

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, drydocks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and

hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military or naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams).

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

Department of Marine and Fisheries

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a Fisheries Experimental station at the King's Wharf, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Keith Construction Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 3, 1929. Amount of contract, $45,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour	
	per hour	per day	per week
Common labourers	$0 40	8	44
Building labourers	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 73	8	44
Bricklayers	1 00	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Electricians	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 77	8	44

Erection of a biological station at Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Mitchell & Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, November 12, 1929. Amount of contract, $18,725.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Plasterers	$1 25	8
Electricians	1 12½	8
Sheet metal workers	1 12½	8
Felt and gravel roofers	1 12½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 12½	8
Painters and paperhangers	1 00	8
Carpenters	0 93¾	8
Roofers—shingle	0 93¾	8
Cement workers	0 62½	8
Labourers	0 57½	8

Construction of a 60 foot scallop boat at Chester, N.S. Name of contractors, the Lunenburg Foundry Co., Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, September 21, 1929. Amount of contract, $17,321. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a 51-foot oyster boat at Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors, the Lunenburg Foundry Co., Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, September 21, 1929. Amount of contract, $11,743. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of two 52 foot patrol boats at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Boeing Aircraft Company of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 23, 1929. Amount of contract, $23,866. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of two 60 foot patrol boats at Wallace, N.S. Name of contractors, Eastern Seaboard Steamships, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 9, 1930. Amount of contract, $32,970. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Department of National Defence

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Repairs to fortification walls, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Emile Coté, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 9, 1930. Amount of contract, $5,980. A fair wages schedule was embodied in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Masons	$1 00	9
Labourers	0 35	9–10
Carpenters	0 55	9

Department of Public Works

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Grand'-Mere, P.Q. Name of contractors, Alphonse Beaulieu and Onesime Boisvert, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. Date of contract, January 25, 1930. Amount of contract, $45,382.60 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours
	per hour	per day
Labourers	$0 35	9
Concrete mixers and layers	0 35	9
Bricklayers	1 10	9
Hollow tile setters	0 85	9
Stone masons	0 75	9
Structural steel workers	1 10	9
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	9
Terrazzo layers	0 85	9
Marble setters	0 85	9
Felt and gravel roofers	0 55	9
Sheel metal workers	0 55	9
Painters	0 50	9
Carpemters and joiners	0 55	9
	square yard	
Metal lathers	0 90	
	per hour	
Plasterers	1 00	9
Plumbers	0 55–0 60	9
Steamfitters	0 55–0 60	9
Electricians	0 55–0 60	9
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	4 00	9
Driver, team and wagon	6 00	9

Road construction at Westminster Hospital, London, Ont. Name of contractors, Ontario Amiesite Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 2, 1929. Amount of contract, $10,552.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 80	9
Blacksmiths	0 60	9
Road roller engineer	0 75	9
Labourers, common	0 45	10
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	10
	Overtime to be paid beyond the hours above noted according to the custom in the district in connection with the various classes.	

Construction of breakwater extension and dredging at Cape Bald, N.B. Name of contractors, John W. McManus Co., Ltd., Memramcook, N.B. Date of contract, January 18, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $34,837. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours	
	per hour	per day	per week
Constructional foreman	$0 75	9	54
Carpenter	0 60	9	54
Blacksmith	0 60	9	54
Labourer	0 30	9	54
	per day		
Teamster, horse and cart	5 00	9	54
Teamster, team and wagon	7 00	9	54
	Above classes time and a half for overtime; double time for Sundays and holidays.		

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than
Dredge operator	$200 per month and board.
Fireman	125 " "
Cranesman	125 " "
Deck hands	35 to $40 per month and board.
Tug boat captain	125 per month and board.
Tug boat engineer	125 " "
Cook	70 " "
Deck hand	35 to $40 per month and board.

Construction of addition and alterations to the Forestry Building at Indian Head, Sask. Name of contractor, A. O. Chielens, Indian Head, Sask. Date of contract, January 11, 1930. Amount of contract, $10,447.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Plasterers	1 30	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 20	8
Painters and glaziers	0 87½	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	8
Electricians	1 05	9
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	9
Sheet metal workers	1 00	9
Felt and gravel roofers	0 75	9
Electricians' helpers	0 65	9
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50	9
	sq. yd.	
Metal lathers	0 08	9
Teamsters, team and wagon	0 90	9–10
	per hour	
Truck drivers	0 40	9–10
Common labourers	0 45	9–10

Supply and installation of a 50,000 cubic foot capacity Gas Holder at the Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Toronto Iron Works, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, January 24, 1930. Amount of contract $17,350. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours
	per hour	per day
Labourers	$0 35	10
Concrete layers	0 40	10
Concrete finishers	0 75	9
Concrete spreaders	0 40	10
Carpenters	0 85	8
Carters, horse and cart	0 60	10
Teamsters, team and wagon	0 75	10
Electric welders	0 60	8
Structural steel erectors	90	8
Structural steel rivetters	0 70–0 90	8
Rivet stickers and heaters	0 70–0 90	8

Reinforced concrete foundation for above mentioned Gas Holder at Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractor, Albini Lacroix, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, January 18, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,345. The same fair wage schedule was inserted in this contract.

Wharf repairs and improvements at Ste. Petronille, I. O., County of Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltee, Ste. Marie Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, January 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $12,174.50, approximately. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of a portion of a wharf at Glace Bay, N.S. Name of contractor, Angus McAskill, Glace Bay, N.S. Date of contract, November 19, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $15,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf at Cocagne Island, Kent Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Ashley A. Colter, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, December 10, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $9,198. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Wharf replacement at Needles, B.C. Names of contractors, F. R. McCharles and C. F. McDougall, of Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, December 30, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $8,420.44. The general Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Trail, B.C. Name of contractors, Moncrief & Vistaunet, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 23, 1930. Amount of contract, $55,789 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Interior fittings for public buildings at Rossland, B.C. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, December 30, 1929. Amount of contract, $3,290. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for the Post Office at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1929. Amount of contract, $2,100. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction and erection of the superstructure of a steel highway swing bridge over the Rideau Canal at Hogsback Lock, Ontario. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 17, 1930. Amount of contract, $10,860. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours
	per hour	per day
Structural steel erectors	$1 00	8
Structural steel riveters	1 00	8
Structural steel helpers	0 60	8
Carpenters	0 90	8
Concrete workers	0 45	8–10
Labourers	0 45	8–10
Motor-truck drivers	0 50	8–10

Construction of a new lock on the Richelieu River, near St. Ours, Quebec. Name of contractors, Robertson & Janin Contracting Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 3, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $390,615. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of three 5,000 K.V.A. Generators at the power house, Welland Ship Canal, near Merriton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, January 3, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $158,350. The General Fair Wage Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of one 60,000 Imperial gallon steel water tank at Cape Tormentine, N.B. Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 10, 1930. Amount of contract, $6,850. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of one 60,000 Imperial gallon steel water tank at Piedmont, N.S. Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 10, 1930. Amount of contract, $7,570. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of one 100 ton single mechanical coaling plant at Chipman, N.B. Name of contractors, Williams and Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 13, 1930. Amount of contract, $24,688. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of one 100 ton single mechanical coaling plant at Longley, N.B. Name of contractors, Williams and Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 13, 1930. Amount of contract, $24,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of one 100 ton single mechanical coaling plant at Escourt, P.Q. Name of contractors, Williams and Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 13, 1930. Amount of contract, $24,913. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a steel dump scow for service at Fort Churchill, Man. Name of contractors, Canadian Mead-Morrison Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont. Date of contract, January 3, 1930. Amount of contract, $41,700. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery of a 1,200 ton "Crandall" railway dry-dock at Fort Churchill, Man. Name of contractors, Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 9, 1930. Amount of contract, $58,412. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of three hydraulic turbines and auxiliaries for the power house west of Canal at foot of Twin Locks No. 4 of Welland Ship Canal, near Merritton, Ont. Name of contractors, S. Morgan Smith-Inglis Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 23, 1929. Amount of contract, $89,880. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in January, 1930, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	$ 509 98
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	128 26
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	245 30
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont.	21 20
Making up and supplying letter-carriers' uniforms.	
J. B. Laliberte, Ltee., Quebec, P.Q.	1,047 70
The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	1,246 85
The Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, Que.	227 14
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	7,933 10
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.	95 40
Mail Bag Fittings.	
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.	1,620 00
Ontario Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	1,120 00
Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ont.	2,648 82
J. E. Lortie, Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.	635 09
C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.	586 50
Scales.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa.	312 50
Letter Boxes, etc.	
Eastern Steel Products, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	609 00
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., (locks), Ottawa, Ont.	114 24

Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of Canada, in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan, or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned." Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissions throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and take the form of either the General Fair Wages Clause or a fair wages schedule.

Returns have been received in the Department of Labour showing that the following construction contracts have been executed recently by Harbour Commissions to which fair wages conditions applied:—

HALIFAX HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

Supplying and placing mastic flooring, in Terminal Shed No. 25, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Vulcan Asphalt & Supply Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 16, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $9,360. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour and expenses	per day	per week
Mastic floor layer	$1 00	8	48
	per hour		
Mastic floor joint cutter	0 80	8	48
Kettleman	0 65	8	48
Asphalt workers (labourers)	0 45	10	60

Time and half for overtime; double time for Sundays and holiday.
Ten-hour day is granted to labourers on account or report in early to get the fires going.

Construction of Pier "B" Unit, Halifax Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, January 21, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,738,209.90. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supplying and placing mastic flooring in Transit Shed No. 23, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 11, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately $8,100. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour and expenses	per day	per week
Mastic floor layer	$1 00	8	48
	per hour		
Mastic floor joint cutter	0 80	8	48
Kettleman	0 65	8	48
Ashphalt workers (labourers)	0 45	10	60

Time and half for overtime; double time for Sundays and holidays.
Ten-hour day is granted to labourers on account of reporting early to get the fires going.

Construction of Office Building and Transit Shed No. 20, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, A. S. MacMillan Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, Feb. 2, 1929. Amount of contract, $284,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 269.

Agreement to be in effect from November 30, 1929, to November 30, 1930, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice 30 days prior to November 30, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1928, with certain changes in working conditions, among which are the following:—

From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. to be considered day hours and from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. night hours.

Men shall not be required to work in refrigerator space on board ship longer than nine hours per day, and when working in refrigerating plant at a temperature of 26 degrees Fahrenheit or lower, they shall be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

It shall be optional for men to remain in the hold of a ship while grain is running.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER, CONSOLIDATED, AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION, LOCAL NO. 1.—LINEMEN AND HELPERS.

The agreement applies to all employees of the Electrical Distribution Division (with the exception of labourers) engaged on permanent operations, and is to be in effect from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1931, and for another year unless either party gives notice of change by May 31, 1931.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1926, and July, 1928, with the following exceptions:—

All new employees engaged for permanent operations will be classified within sixty days after they start work.

All patrolmen will work 8 hours per day seven days per week and extra time in cases of emergency if required, as done in the past,

but will be given two weeks' vacation with pay at straight time after one year's service.

Wages per hour in overhead division: from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930,—first class linemen 75 cents, second class linemen 68 cents, groundsmen, 52 cents, truck drivers 53½ cents; from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931,—first class linemen 75 cents, second class linemen 68 cents, groundmen 52 cents, truck drivers 55 cents.

Wages per hour in underground division: from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930,—combination cable splicer and lineman 80 cents, cable splicers 72 cents, cable splicer's helpers 57 cents, cablemen—first class 70 cents, second class 57½ cents, third class 53 cents, truck drivers 53½ cents; from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931—combination cable splicer and lineman 85 cents, cable splicers 77 cents, cable splicer's helpers 60 cents, cablemen—first class 75 cents, second class 60 cents, third class 55 cents, truck drivers 55 cents.

Wages per month in patrol division: from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930—men in charge $168, second men $153, tower wagonmen $120, lamp changers $125, lamp trimmers $115; from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931—men in charge $180, second men $163, tower wagonmen $130, lamp changers $135, lamp trimmers $125.

Service: Personal

Halifax, N.S.—Master Barbers' Association and the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local No. 833.

Agreement to be in effect from May 20, 1929, to May 20, 1930, and from year to year until 90 days' notice is given by either party.

Wages: $15 per week guaranteed and a commission of 50 per cent on all receipts over $24 each week.

Victoria, B.C.—Working Schedule of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local No. 372.

This schedule came into effect on June 3, 1929.

No barber will be allowed to work in a union shop without a union permit.

Hours: from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Saturdays and nights preceding holidays when closing hour will be 8 p.m. Wednesday closing to be at 1 p.m., except when a holiday occurs in a week. One hour to be allowed at noon and one half hour for supper on days when closing is at 8 p.m.

Wages: $25 per week guaranteed and 60 per cent commission on all receipts over $39 per week. Full wages to be paid for legal holidays.

Wages and Hours of Labour in Motor Vehicle Industry in the United States

The United States Department of Labour recently published in its Wages and Hours of Labour Series, Bulletin No. 502, dealing with the motor vehicle industry in 1928. The figures were compiled from data collected by agents of the bureau from payrolls and other records of 94 establishments in 8 of the leading states engaging in this industry.

Average full-time hours per week of males in all occupations combined, increased from 50·1 in 1922 to 50·3 in 1925, and then decreased to 49·4 in 1928. Those for females decreased from 50·3 in 1922 to 50·1 in 1925 and then increased to 50·3 in 1928. Those for both sexes combined, or for the industry, increased from 50·1 in 1922 to 50·3 in 1925, and decreased to 49·4 in 1928.

Average earnings per hour of males in all occupations combined increased from 66·2 cents in 1922 to 72·9 cents in 1925 and to 75·6 cents in 1928; of females increased from 43·8 cents in 1922 to 46·7 cents in 1925 and to 48·7 cents in 1928; and of all males and females in all occupations combined increased from 65·7 cents in 1922 to 72·3 cents in 1925 and 75 cents in 1928. Between 1925 and 1928 average earnings per hour of males increased 3·7 per cent, of females increased 4·3 per cent, and of both sexes combined increased 3·7 per cent.

Average full-time earnings per week of males in all occupations combined increased from $33.19 in 1922 to $36.67 in 1925 and $37.35 in 1928; of females increased from $22.05 in 1922 to $23.40 in 1925 and to $24.50 in 1928; and of all males and females combined, or the industry, increased from $32.92 in 1922 to $36.37 in 1925 and to $37.05 in 1928.

The additional pay in the establishments in which bonuses were in operation at the time of the 1928 study was earned by production in excess of a set standard in number of units, pieces, or parts; by production in excess of a specified per cent of the set standard; by years of service; or by full time attendance.

The production bonus in some establishments was based on the work of each individual and in others on the work of a group of wage earners. The bonus earned by a group was divided among those in the group in proportion to individual earnings.

In a large number of establishments the bonus is limited to groups of productive employees. There are, owing to the great variation in the work, many groups of productive employees in an establishment. Groups vary much in number of wage earners, from a very few to as many as 50 or more. To earn a bonus it is necessary for the wage earners in a group to make a production of 75 per cent or more of the set standard for that group. For a production of 75 per cent of the set standard each employee in the group is paid his earnings at his basic time rate and also a bonus of 1 per cent of such earnings. For a production of less than 75 per cent of the standard there is no bonus, but each employee in the group is paid his earnings at his basic time rate regardless of the quantity or percentage produced.

Another group had bonus systems based on years of service only, while other establishments combined both these features.

Full particulars are given of the hours of labour, earnings, etc., of the various occupations in the motor industry.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $11.88 at the beginning of January, as compared with $11.83 for December, 1929; $11.30 for January, 1929; $11.19 for January, 1928; $11.37 for January, 1927; $11.63 for January, 1926; $10.77 for January, 1925; $10.73 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh pork, cooking eggs, milk and potatoes advanced slightly, while the prices of fresh eggs, bread, bacon, lard, beans and evaporated apples were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $22.17 at the beginning of January, as compared with $22.11 for December, 1929; $21.55 for January, 1929; $21.41 for January. 1928; $21.59 for January, 1927; $21.96 for January, 1926; $21.09 for January, 1925; $21.23 for January, 1924; $21.13 for January, 1923; $21.52 for January, 1922; $25.30 for January, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $19.61 for January, 1918; and $14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. A slight increase in rent was reported from Sarnia.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 95·6 for January, as compared with 96·2 for December, 1929; 93·7 for January, 1929; 96·9 for January, 1928; 97·8 for January, 1927; and 103·0 for January, 1926. Ninety-six prices quotations were lower, fifty-four were higher and three hundred and fifty-two were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials one of the eight main groups advanced, six were lower and one was unchanged. Higher prices for livestock and storage eggs caused a slight increase in the Animal Products group. The groups which declined were: the Vegetable and Vegetable Products group, mainly because of lower prices for grains, rubber, coffee, and tea; the Textile and Textile Products group, because of decreased prices for jute, hessian, sisal, raw wool and wool fabrics; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of decreased prices for lath and certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for steel plates, steel sheets and wire cloth; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower prices for silver, antimony, tin and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for carbon black, shellac, creosote oil and hemlock extract, which more than offset higher prices for fertilizers. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were slightly higher, increased prices for meats, salt, potatoes, eggs and silk fabrics more than offsetting lower prices for flour, cotton fabrics, wool, fish and foreign fruits. Producers' goods were lower, due to decreases in the prices of materials for building and construction and also for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, for the milling and other industries, and for miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the fur and leather goods industries and for the meat packing industries were slightly higher.

In the grouping according to origin both raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods were lower, the former due to declines in the prices of grains, rubber, silver, tin and wood, which more than offset advances in the prices of livestock, hides, eggs, and raw silk, and the latter due to lower prices for flour and vegetable oils, which more than offset increases in the prices of cured meats, silk products, lime and brick. Domestic farm products, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were slightly lower, while articles of marine origin advanced.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city,

except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures dur-

(Continued on page 230)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1924	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Dec. 1929	Jan. 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	46·4	63·8	71·4	71·0	54·6	53·4	54·0	54·2	56·4	57·4	62·8	69·4	70·2	71·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	45·0	46·4	44·6	30·4	29·0	29·4	28·4	30·6	31·8	36·4	43·2	44·4	45·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	16·6	25·3	25·7	26·9	18·9	18·3	18·6	17·8	18·5	19·9	21·7	23·9	24·9	25·1
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	31·2	32·3	30·8	25·6	27·2	26·9	27·6	28·9	28·5	29·0	30·1	30·2	31·0
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·6	33·1	36·5	36·0	26·7	26·7	24·1	24·1	28·5	28·8	25·9	27·2	28·9	29·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·2	62·6	69·6	71·4	52·0	51·6	47·6	46·8	53·8	54·8	51·2	53·2	54·6	54·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	24·8	44·8	52·4	58·4	39·8	40·8	37·0	33·7	41·4	41·8	37·2	38·4	39·7	39·4
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	66·6	77·6	67·8	43·4	45·6	46·0	46·6	49·8	46·4	44·2	44·8	42·8	42·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·5	63·3	86·6	85·2	71·2	63·3	61·3	66·9	62·8	66·5	64·3	60·2	65·2	64·4
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·4	51·2	69·5	75·7	58·7	46·6	46·9	51·9	50·1	52·7	52·0	48·4	50·5	52·1
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	71·4	90·6	93·0	79·8	71·4	74·4	73·2	73·8	73·2	73·8	75·0	76·8	77·4
Butter, dairy	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·0	93·8	135·2	113·4	83·4	81·0	85·4	79·4	92·0	86·0	85·8	88·2	87·6	88·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·9	51·2	74·8	63·6	48·6	45·5	48·2	43·9	50·7	47·9	47·0	48·3	47·5	47·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·3	33·3	40·9	39·2	32·6	§30·7	§33·2	§29·0	§33·4	§30·5	§32·1	§33·8	§33·1	§33·0
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	30·4	38·1	37·5	29·3	§30·7	§33·2	§29·0	§33·4	§30·5	§32·1	§33·8	§33·1	§33·0
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·2	114·0	120·5	132·0	105·0	100·5	100·5	112·5	115·5	114·0	115·5	115·5	118·5	117·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	65·0	74·0	68·0	48·0	§44·0	§42·0	§55·0	§54·0	§52·0	§52·0	§50·0	§53·0	§53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	35·0	40·0	36·0	28·0	27·5	27·5	31·0	29·0	30·5	31·5	31·5	32·5	32·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	19·6	30·4	28·2	19·6	§21·0	§20·8	§21·6	§22·0	§21·8	§21·2	§21·0	§20·6	§20·6
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·4	23·2	21·6	17·4	17·0	17·4	16·4	16·0	16·2	16·0	21·2	21·6	20·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·4	19·7	26·2	24·9	22·0	21·6	18·6	20·0	20·3	20·2	19·4	20·6	21·5	21·3
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·3	25·7	25·3	18·4	19·0	17·0	15·3	15·7	15·4	13·9	13·6	15·8	16·0
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·8	42·8	62·0	51·2	36·8	38·4	48·4	38·0	31·6	33·6	32·4	30·0	29·2	29·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·2	19·8	28·6	24·6	17·4	18·2	23·2	18·0	15·0	15·8	15·4	14·4	13·8	13·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	12·5	16·0	14·5	13·5	§14·9	§17·2	§17·6	§17·9	§18·0	§17·8	§17·7	§17·6	§17·6
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	12·1	16·7	15·7	15·1	§14·9	§17·2	§17·6	§17·9	§18·0	§17·8	§17·7	§17·6	§17·6
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·1	14·7	14·8	13·6	13·4	13·4	14·5	15·1	15·4	15·2	15·2	15·1	15·1
Potatoes	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	37·5	72·7	103·0	75·5	52·6	39·0	47·8	46·4	88·0	68·0	54·8	42·6	75·5	77·9
Vinegar	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·73	$ 12·42	$ 15·30	$ 14·48	$ 11·03	$ 10·52	$ 10·78	$ 10·77	$ 11·63	$ 11·37	$ 11·19	$ 11·30	$ 11·83	$ 11·88
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·9	c. 4·2	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	72·4	87·8	125·0	109·6	115·1	111·5	105·1	114·7	105·3	102·7	102·1	101·4	101·4
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·1	55·9	65·2	92·1	71·7	74·0	70·6	65·0	65·8	64·6	63·7	63·0	63·1	63·1
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·9	63·7	80·6	90·5	80·2	80·6	79·0	78·4	76·9	75·9	75·0	75·5	76·2	76·0
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	32·1	47·2	62·5	69·0	59·8	59·4	57·8	57·5	56·2	55·9	55·8	55·4	54·3	54·3
Coal oil	1 gal	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·9	25·8	31·0	40·3	31·7	31·6	30·1	30·5	30·1	31·7	31·2	31·0	31·1	31·1
Fuel and light*		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·65	$ 3·27	$ 4·17	$ 3·53	$ 3·61	$ 3·49	$ 3·37	$ 3·44	$ 3·33	$ 3·28	$ 3·27	$ 3·26	$ 3·26
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 4·50	$ 5·54	$ 6·60	$ 6·92	$ 6·96	$ 6·92	$ 6·91	$ 6·86	$ 6·85	$ 6·89	$ 6·94	$ 6·98	$ 6·99
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·49	$ 19·61	$ 24·15	$ 25·30	$ 21·52	$ 21·13	$ 21·23	$ 21·09	$ 21·96	$ 21·59	$ 21·41	$ 21·55	$ 22·11	$ 22·17

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	12·45	15·35	14·72	11·18	10·68	11·12	10·85	11·80	11·34	11·12	11·33	11·76	11·92
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·80	10·63	13·42	13·18	9·78	9·44	9·68	9·76	10·77	10·52	10·32	10·23	10·85	11·00
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·45	12·33	14·97	14·44	11·11	10·48	11·13	10·94	11·82	11·42	11·26	11·21	11·60	11·81
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·27	12·18	14·67	13·76	10·63	10·24	10·28	10·12	11·23	10·62	10·37	10·54	11·02	11·11
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·43	12·51	15·35	14·39	10·88	10·45	10·67	10·60	11·66	11·48	11·22	11·27	11·75	11·84
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·21	11·84	16·09	13·94	10·87	10·16	10·31	10·51	10·83	10·74	10·80	11·13	11·64	11·51
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·46	12·18	15·39	14·10	11·06	10·47	10·50	10·91	11·21	11·47	11·37	11·36	12·03	11·90
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·77	12·72	15·88	14·77	10·94	10·26	10·61	11·13	11·31	11·24	11·29	11·51	12·13	12·15
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·08	12·69	16·11	15·75	12·08	11·39	11·80	11·89	12·42	12·12	12·16	12·26	12·99	12·85

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**35·9**	**30·8**	**28·7**	**22·7**	**18·2**	**25·1**	**31·0**	**29·8**	**27·2**	**39·4**	**44·0**	**61·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**37·5**	**31·9**	**29·9**	**25·4**	**20·6**	**20·9**	**27·6**	**30·2**	**26·6**	**38·0**	**41·1**	**58·4**
1—Sydney	41·7	35·4	34·6	28·3	23	25	28·8	33·6	28·4	38·6	42·2	57·
2—New Glasgow	34·2	31·7	27·8	23·7	17·3	.....	25	28·3	26·4	36·6	38·5	53·8
3—Amherst	30	25	25	22·5	19	18	.....	27·5	25·7	39·3	41·3	60
4—Halifax	41·6	32·6	32	24·4	20·6	18·6	31·7	31·6	25·9	37·9	41·3	63·1
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Truro	40	35	30	28	23	22	25	30	26·5	37·8	42	58
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	30	25	20·5	17	.....	.....	29	26·2	36·7	40	58·3
New Brunswick (average)	**37·4**	**30·8**	**28·1**	**22·8**	**17·9**	**17·6**	**27·8**	**30·6**	**25·6**	**40·3**	**45·8**	**63·7**
8—Moncton	35·8	30·8	23	20	16	.....	30	33	25·7	41·9	45·6	61·7
9—St. John	40	30·5	30·8	23·3	18·4	19	.....	29·4	25·2	39·3	43·3	66·4
10—Fredericton	38·8	31·7	30·8	25·8	19·2	16·2	23·3	30	26·6	39·9	44·3	64
11—Bathurst	35	30	27·8	22	18	.....	30	30	25	40	50	62·5
Quebec (average)	**31·3**	**28·8**	**28·6**	**20·1**	**15·0**	**22·1**	**28·9**	**27·1**	**25·8**	**37·4**	**40·2**	**61·1**
12—Quebec	32·1	29·5	26·2	20·9	16·5	26·4	28·7	24·9	26	37·9	38·3	58·7
13—Three Rivers	34·5	30	32	18·6	14·1	24·2	25	25·6	25·6	40	44	63·6
14—Sherbrooke	38·3	34	35·7	22·3	17·3	24	31·5	30	25·7	42·5	44·5	65
15—Sorel	27·5	25·3	25	18	13	18·2	25	25·2	24·8	41	43·7	61
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·7	26·2	25·2	19·5	15·3	23·3	30	24·5	23·6	35	.....	58·6
17—St. John's	30·7	30	26·7	20·5	15·7	24·7	27·5	30	28	33	38	60
18—Thetford Mines	25·3	23·7	24·3	20	15·3	21	28·3	25	25·4	40	.....	58·3
19—Montreal	35·1	31	33·3	19·9	16	17·5	32	28·1	27	35·1	38·4	63·9
20—Hull	32·3	29·2	29·2	20·8	13·8	19·2	32·2	30·3	26·3	31·7	34·7	60·8
Ontario (average)	**37·1**	**32·0**	**29·5**	**23·9**	**19·1**	**27·5**	**30·7**	**30·2**	**27·7**	**37·1**	**41·1**	**60·5**
21—Ottawa	34·7	29·5	28	21·9	16·2	21·6	32·9	29·9	26·8	35·9	39·8	62·6
22—Brockville	42·5	35	30·7	21·7	19	25	30·3	32·5	27	38·3	41·8	59·3
23—Kingston	35·8	30·1	29·1	22·9	16·4	23	27·4	27·5	24·8	36·3	41·2	58·8
24—Belleville	34·2	29·4	29·6	23·4	17·8	28	33	29·6	25	42·3	45·1	63·1
25—Peterborough	37	31·2	31·2	22·3	18·6	28·5	30	27·8	27·5	38·9	42·7	59·3
26—Oshawa	37·5	33·3	26	22	21·8	28·3	31·4	31·2	27·2	37	43·1	61
27—Orillia	34·3	30·2	28·1	23·2	20·2	28·2	29·3	29·8	27	35	38·8	61·4
28—Toronto	39·9	32·9	31·4	24·6	21·6	27·8	35	30·1	28·3	38·5	45·1	62·3
29—Niagara Falls	38	34	30·6	25·2	17·8	32·5	36	33·7	30·7	39·3	42·7	61
30—St. Catharines	35	30·7	31·3	24·5	18	28·7	28·7	30·5	27	34·5	37·7	55·9
31—Hamilton	38·2	32·7	32·8	24·7	20·8	28·3	25	29·9	.....	36·4	40·3	60·9
32—Brantford	39·5	33·9	30·1	26	21·4	28·7	35	29	29	37·3	41·2	63·7
33—Galt	38	34·3	28·7	25	21·3	25	32·5	33·3	28	37·8	41·4	60·1
34—Guelph	34·3	30·3	28	23·5	20·7	27·8	29	26·8	30	35·9	38·4	58·2
35—Kitchener	37·5	33·1	27·5	23·9	20·8	30·7	35	31·1	27·5	33	37·	60
36—Woodstock	36·2	32·3	28·8	25	17·9	27·2	28·2	27·7	26	35	38	55
37—Stratford	36·2	32	26·6	22·7	19·7	29·5	30	29	26	36·2	39·3	59·8
38—London	37·4	32·3	30·1	24·4	19·1	29·6	29·2	29·6	28·2	36·5	39·6	58·4
39—St. Thomas	37·2	33	29	24	20·8	28·5	28·3	28·7	.....	36·7	40·3	60·7
40—Chatham	35·9	31·1	27·4	24	17·9	28·5	28·3	28	27·3	34	38·5	59
41—Windsor	35·8	29·7	29·2	24·2	17·7	28·1	34	29	26·5	35	39·4	59·7
42—Sarnia	37·5	32·5	32·5	26·5	22·5	32·5	30	32·5	28·7	36·6	41	61
43—Owen Sound	35	30	.....	25	19·5	28·2	27·5	30	25	37·5	42·5	58
44—North Bay	41·5	37·5	35	25	17·5	27·5	30	29	28·7	36·7	38·6	62·3
45—Sudbury	42	35·6	33·9	26·2	20	28·7	.....	35·1	29·6	37·6	42·5	61·7
46—Cobalt	36·7	32·3	29·3	22·7	17·2	25	.....	33·2	28·7	38·3	42	64·1
47—Timmins	36·3	30·7	27	23	17·7	26·3	32	32	27	35·8	38·2	56·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	38·7	33·2	30·7	24·1	16·7	26·7	30	31	29	40·8	44·4	63
49—Port Arthur	34·5	28·2	26·7	22·6	18·5	23·3	.....	29	30·4	39·8	45·1	64·5
50—Fort William	35·8	28·3	26·8	22	19·2	23·6	30·7	30·4	29·4	41·5	46·4	64·3
Manitoba (average)	**32·6**	**26·3**	**26·0**	**19·4**	**15·1**	**20·9**	**27·2**	**26·4**	**25·3**	**38·9**	**43·7**	**60·7**
51—Winnipeg	34·2	27	26·9	19·4	16	21·3	26·2	27	27	38·4	42·1	60·5
52—Brandon	31	25·6	25	19·4	14·2	20·5	28·2	25·8	23·5	39·4	45·2	60·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·0**	**28·8**	**25·7**	**20·3**	**15·9**	**21·8**	**31·4**	**26·2**	**25·2**	**43·9**	**51·0**	**63·3**
53—Regina	32·8	27	23·3	18·2	16·6	21·3	28·8	24·7	22·5	40·6	47·2	63·2
54—Prince Albert	32·5	27·5	25	20·5	15	22·5	30	26·5	26·7	46·7	55	60
55—Saskatoon	33·9	28·8	26·3	20·7	15·9	21·3	32·8	26·3	24·5	45·5	51·8	61·7
56—Moose Jaw	36·8	31·7	28·3	21·8	15·9	22·2	34	27·2	27·	42·6	50	68·3
Alberta (average)	**33·7**	**27·5**	**24·9**	**20·5**	**16·2**	**23·3**	**31·7**	**28·6**	**27·4**	**42·5**	**48·3**	**58·4**
57—Medicine Hat	32	24·2	26	19	15·8	23	32·3	28	27·1	47·2	53·3	56·7
58—Drumheller	35	30	.....	25	20	25	35	33	30	45	50	60
59—Edmonton	33·4	27·8	25·7	20	14·1	24·4	30·7	29·5	28	41·4	46·	56
60—Calgary	33·4	27·4	24·5	18·8	15	23·2	29·5	28·1	26·4	41·2	48·2	62·1
61—Lethbridge	34·7	28	23·2	19·7	16	21	31	24·4	25·6	37·8	43·5	57
British Columbia (average)	**38·5**	**32·5**	**29·7**	**23·0**	**20·0**	**27·2**	**37·5**	**34·4**	**29·5**	**46·6**	**53·2**	**64·5**
62—Fernie	36	30·7	30	24	18·3	27·5	40	37	29·6	47	52·5	60·8
63—Nelson	40	32·5	31	23·5	20	29	40	37·5	27·5	42·7	50	63·3
64—Trail	39·4	34·2	29·8	25·2	21·3	27·8	38	36	29	50	58·3	64·2
65—New Westminster	37·5	30·7	27·1	21·6	19·4	26	30·8	29·4	30·3	45	51·4	65·3
66—Vancouver	38·4	31·9	28·5	21·2	20·6	26·1	37	33·1	28·2	45·5	51·9	66·7
67—Victoria	37·9	32·2	29·1	23·3	19·6	26·1	35·4	30	27·8	45·7	50·4	62·2
68—Nanaimo	40	34·2	31·7	24·5	23·3	30	41	35	.....	48	53·1	68·7
69—Prince Rupert	39	33·5	30	21	17·8	25	37·5	37·5	34·2	51·3	58	65

a. Price per single quart higher. c Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin.		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·5	**31·1**	**22·3**	**13·4**	**59·2**	**21·3**	**20·8**	**37·4**	**21·3**	**64·4**	**52·1**	**12·9**	**44·0**	**47·5**	
14·6	**32·5**	.....	.....	**55·0**	**18·5**	**19·6**	**28·9**	**22·1**	**66·6**	**55·5**	**12·2**	**46·0**	**50·3**	
10	.....	.....	.....	60	18·3	16·4	26·8	22·5	72·5	57·1	13–15	.....	48·5	1
15	.....	.....	.....	50–60	18·1	22·7	35·1	20·2	60·6	53·4	12–13	46·4	50·3	2
16	30	.....	.....	50	18·6	22·5	26·5	21	60	51	10	45·8	51	3
12	35	.....	.....	60	18·5	18·3	27·4	21·9	75	61·3	a12·5	42·5	49·5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	32	24	67·5	55	.....	50	52·5	5
20	.....	.....	.....	50	18·4	18	25·6	22·7	63·8	55	12	45·5	49·9	6
15	40	.....	.....	70	19·7	21	37·4	22	59·3	48·4	c11–13	41	46·2	7
15·8	**36·7**	.....	**10·0**	**57·5**	**19·3**	**18·1**	**36·7**	**21·9**	**68·0**	**54·4**	**12·1**	**46·0**	**49·0**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·9	18·2	36·2	22·9	68·6	54·4	10–12	48·7	49·6	8
18	35	.....	10	60	18·9	16·5	40·4	21·5	72·5	56·9	a13·5	46·7	50·7	9
20	40	.....	.....	60	20	19·8	42·6	21·2	62·8	56·2	12	46	46·7	10
13	.....	.....	.....	50	19·3	18	27·5	.....	.....	50	12	42·5	49	11
16·9	**32·5**	**22·1**	**9·6**	**57·5**	**21·0**	**21·3**	**32·6**	**22·0**	**65·8**	**51·4**	**12·8**	**42·8**	**44·9**	
10	25	25	.....	50	22	22	29·2	20·8	68·9	50·3	14	40·9	43·9	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	21·5	20·3	29·7	22·9	72·8	56·2	14	44	44·9	13
18–20	35–40	30	10	.....	20	22·5	31·1	23·8	65	50·1	a12·5	42·3	45·9	14
20	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	21·1	56·9	49·6	12	.....	44·5	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	64	51·4	10	42·3	45·7	16
20	.....	25	10	60	25	20	34·1	22	60	.....	12	.....	44	17
.....	.....	.....	8	55	.....	25	.....	23·8	68	48·5	12·5	43·7	46·1	18
15–20	35–40	.....	.....	60	21·3	21·2	36·2	20·3	73·9	55·7	15	45·1	46·2	19
.....	30	15	10	60	16·1	18·1	33·2	23	63·1	49·5	13	41	43·3	20
18·4	**30·9**	**23·5**	**11·8**	**62·2**	**20·9**	**20·1**	**40·0**	**20·8**	**64·6**	**52·9**	**13·3**	**44·5**	**47·4**	
18–20	30–32	25	.....	.....	23·1	21·8	42·3	20	73·6	52	13	42·5	45·2	21
18	33	22–30	10	.....	20·5	17	37·2	21	60	52·4	12	45	46	22
15	35	25–30	10–20	.....	19·5	20·2	36·7	19·7	66·6	56	12	42·4	45·4	23
.....	30	25	.....	.....	21·5	21·2	36·2	21·4	59·2	48	a11·5	46·5	47·	24
20	28	20	.....	60	18	20	40·5	24·1	63·9	54·2	12	44·7	47·4	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	19·3	39·8	22·2	65	56·7	13–14	46	48·2	26
20	30	20–25	10	.....	20	21·8	42·1	22·1	56·4	52·6	a11·4	45	48	27
18	30	25	.....	60	25	17·9	41·2	20·6	74·6	55·9	14	45·4	46·6	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	22·7	21·2	42·3	20·3	69·7	53	c13	40	48·7	29
17	35	18	.....	.....	18·4	19·7	42·8	18·6	61	57·3	14	43	47·4	30
20	35	30	.....	75	20	19·4	45·4	20·2	68·2	50·7	14	43	48·5	31
20	30	25–30	15	.....	20·3	18·8	37·1	19·9	62·5	54·4	a12·5	46·2	47·3	32
15	35	25	12	.....	21·3	23·5	39·1	19·8	62·6	52·3	a11·8	44·7	46·7	33
20	.....	25	.....	.....	20	20	40·1	19·7	70	56·6	a12·5	44·7	47	34
.....	.....	23	.....	50	19	19	32·2	19·2	61	55	13	42·6	46	35
20	30	25	.....	.....	20	23	38	19·8	55	46·7	12	45	46·7	36
20	33–34	22	.....	55	20·7	21·3	37·9	19·8	61·4	53·9	13	44	46·9	37
15	28	20	.....	.....	18·5	17·8	40·2	19·9	64·7	51·8	11	45·7	47	38
18	32	22	.....	50–60	20	21·8	47·5	20·3	63·1	55·1	14	47	47·9	39
16	35	25	12	.....	24	17	41·7	19·2	58·3	49·7	c12	43·5	46·8	40
20	30	25	.....	.....	24	22·5	44·9	19·1	63·8	.....	14	.....	47·4	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	22	45·5	22·2	66·7	59·1	12	47·5	49·8	42
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	17·5	16·7	35	18·7	62	49·5	13	43·3	44·8	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	46·8	23	71·7	54·7	15	.....	46·8	44
.....	25	25	10	75	23·3	19·5	35·4	23·3	75	53·2	15	46·5	49·1	45
.....	25–30	.....	.....	70	21·7	20	34·7	24·3	67	55	c17	.....	50·6	46
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	23·7	22	34	22	70	46·9	a16·7	.....	48·3	47
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	20	22	47·3	21·4	71·7	56	14	43·5	48·6	48
.....	25–30	20	10	.....	22·2	16·4	39·1	21·4	57·5	48·2	a14·3	45	47·9	49
.....	25	15	.....	60	20·8	16·7	37·5	19·7	55	47·2	a14·3	45	48·8	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	18·0	34·5	19·0	65·7	49·0	12·5	39·5	45·5	
20–28	28–37	16–24	12	.....	21·3	16·3	39·4	17·7	62·2	45·4	c13	40·2	46·4	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	18·6	29·6	20·2	69·2	52·5	12	38·8	44·5	52
26·9	**30·6**	**15·3**	**16·3**	.....	**25·8**	**24·0**	**35·9**	**21·3**	**63·5**	**37·6**	**13·3**	**39·7**	**45·1**	
25	30–35	.....	.....	.....	25	23·3	37·4	20·6	.....	47	14	42·5	43·5	53
30	30	12·5	12·5	.....	27·5	22·5	33·3	23	60	.....	12	40	48	54
25–30	30	.....	20	.....	25	25	35·9	22·3	65·4	49·1	13	39·5	44·6	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	25	37·1	19·3	65	46·7	14	36·7	44·3	56
23·3	**28·8**	**19·4**	**17·5**	.....	**24·2**	**23·8**	**38·2**	**20·8**	**63·2**	**50·0**	**12·3**	**42·5**	**47·7**	
.....	35	25	.....	.....	23·1	28	40·9	23·5	64	52·4	12	43·7	50·2	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	35	22	60	45	a13	.....	46·2	58
25	23–25	.....	15	.....	24·5	23·7	35·8	18·5	66·1	50·8	a12·5	41·1	46·1	59
25	30	15–18	.....	.....	25	20·7	39·4	19·1	61	47·9	12	43·5	48	60
18	25	18	20	.....	23·5	21·6	40	21	65	53·7	12	41·7	47·8	61
24·3	**28·5**	**21·5**	**17·0**	.....	**22·8**	**22·4**	**39·6**	**22·7**	**60·4**	**50·3**	**13·1**	**45·7**	**49·5**	
25	30	20	18	.....	23·1	25	43·6	23·6	72·1	53·6	a12·5	.....	50·3	62
30	35	.....	20	.....	25	25	38·3	24·1	62	52	a14·3	45	49·4	63
30	35	.....	20	.....	25	25	37·7	23·6	64·5	52·9	a14·3	50	53·4	64
22	25	.....	15	.....	20·7	20·3	38	20·4	53·5	48	11·1	44·3	46·2	65
19	23	23	16	.....	20·1	18·7	39	19·5	55·5	48	11·1	44·2	47·1	66
.....	30	.....	15	.....	21	20·4	39·2	20·3	54	47·7	a14·3	44·4	49·8	67
20	25	.....	.....	.....	24·4	21	44·3	25	57·1	47·5	a12·5	45	50	68
.....	25	.....	15	.....	23·3	23·8	36·7	25	64·4	52·5	a14·3	47	50	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**33·0**	**7·8**	**18·3**	**5·3**	**6·4**	**10·3**	**12·4**	**16·2**	**16·4**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·7**	**8·3**	**17·7**	**5·8**	**6·6**	**9·9**	**13·9**	**17·1**	**16·2**	**16·5**
1—Sydney	34·5	8	17	5·8	6·7	10·1	13·8	16·5	15·9	16·6
2—New Glasgow	31·6	8–8·7	17·2	5·7	6·2	9·7	13·2	16·6	16·3	16·6
3—Amherst	30·8	8·7	18	5·7	6·2	9·4	13·3	16·8	15·4	15·1
4—Halifax	32	8	17·8	5·4	6·9	10	13·5	16·7	15·4	16
5—Windsor	35	8·3	19·	6·4	7	10	16·5	19	17·5	17·5
6—Truro	32·3	8–8·7	17	5·8	6·5	10	13·2	17·1	16·5	17
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	18	5·5	6	10·5	15	16·6	15	15·9
New Brunswick (average)	**32·6**	**8·7**	**18·6**	**5·6**	**6·4**	**10·5**	**14·4**	**16·6**	**16·4**	**15·9**
8—Moncton	34·2	8·7	18·1	5·9	6·7	12	13·5	16·9	15·6	15·3
9—St. John	32·7	8·7	19·7	5·4	6·5	9·7	13·8	16·1	16	15·6
10—Fredericton	30·9	8·7	17·7	5·5	6·4	10·1	15·1	15·8	15·9	15·3
11—Bathurst	.....	8·7	19	5·7	6	10	15	17·5	18	17·5
Quebec (average)	**30·7**	**6·4**	**17·9**	**5·3**	**6·4**	**9·3**	**12·5**	**14·9**	**15·9**	**15·4**
12—Quebec	31·7	6·5–7·5	17·5	5·4	6·5	9	13·2	15·1	16·3	15·6
13—Three Rivers	32·2	6·7	18·5	5·5	6·7	9·2	13·9	15	18·3	15·6
14—Sherbrooke	33·4	6–6·7	16·9	5·3	6·6	10	12·2	15	16·7	16·1
15—Sorel	28	6	18·7	4·9	6	9·3	10·7	14·9	15·2	15·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	27·2	5	16·4	4·6	6·2	9·6	12·1	14·3	14·4	15
17—St. John's	30	6–7·3	18	5·2	.....	10·4	13·5	15	16·5	15
18—Thetford Mines	32·7	6·7	18·2	5·8	7	8·1	12·5	15·4	16·8	16·3
19—Montreal	32·9	6–8·7	18·2	5·4	6·2	9·8	11·8	15·1	14·9	15·2
20—Hull	28·5	5·3–6·7	18·5	5·4	6·2	7·9	12·2	14·1	14·2	14·6
Ontario (average)	**33·0**	**7·5**	**17·5**	**5·0**	**6·3**	**10·8**	**12·8**	**15·5**	**15·4**	**15·4**
21—Ottawa	34·3	6·7–8·7	18	5·7	6·8	11·4	11·9	15·5	16·1	15·3
22—Brockville	28·6	6·7	15·7	5·6	6·5	11	12·2	15	15·5	15·5
23—Kingston	31·6	7·3	14·7	5·3	5·5	9·8	11·7	14·8	14·3	14·7
24—Belleville	31·5	6·7	16·8	4·7	5·5	10·3	13·4	15	14·8	15
25—Peterborough	32·2	7·3	17·3	4·8	6	11·5	12·6	14·9	14·7	14·9
26—Oshawa	34·7	7·3	15	4·2	6·1	10·4	12·6	15·5	15	15·2
27—Orillia	33·7	7·3	18·3	5	6·1	12	13·4	15·7	15·9	16·2
28—Toronto	34·7	7·3–8	18·4	5	6·3	10·2	11·3	15·7	15·7	15·4
29—Niagara Falls	35·6	8	19·2	5·3	5·9	10·5	13·1	15·7	17·4	16·2
30—St. Catharines	31·4	7·3	18	4·8	5·7	10·9	12·1	14·9	14·8	14·8
31—Hamilton	36·3	7·3	18·4	4·5	6·1	11·8	11·7	15·1	15	15·3
32—Brantford	34·3	6·7–8	18·1	4·3	6	11·4	12·9	14·7	15·2	15
33—Galt	34·6	7·3	18·4	4·5	6·5	12·8	13·5	15·2	14·8	15
34—Guelph	33·6	7·3	18·2	4·8	6·2	12	12·4	16	15	15·6
35—Kitchener	32·4	7·3	18·4	4·1	6	10·2	10·9	14·5	14·3	14
36—Woodstock	35	6·7–7·3	17·5	4·5	5·6	10·2	12·7	15	15	15
37—Stratford	32	7·3	18·9	4·5	6·7	11·2	11·9	15·6	14·9	15·2
38—London	32·7	6·7–7·3	17·8	4·6	5·6	10·3	12·1	15·4	15·7	15·2
39—St. Thomas	32·2	7·3–8·7	18·9	4·8	6·8	11·6	13·6	16·1	15·7	15·6
40—Chatham	33·7	6·7	17	4·8	5·5	10·2	15	14·6	15·2	15
41—Windsor	30·7	8–9·3	18·5	4·8	6·2	10·4	13·2	15·4	16·4	15·8
42—Sarnia	35·4	7·3	19	4·4	6·2	10·9	12·4	16·4	16	16
43—Owen Sound	33·9	7·3–8	18·4	4·4	6	9·7	13·5	15·7	15·7	15·7
44—North Bay	33	8	15	5·7	7	10	13·2	15·6	15	15·6
45—Sudbury	33	8–8·7	16·7	5·8	8	9·2	16·2	16·5	16·5	16·3
46—Cobalt	33·3	8·3	18	5·7	7·1	9·7	15·7	18·2	17·1	17·2
47—Timmins	30·7	8·3	15·3	5·5	5·5	10·3	13	14·6	15·6	15
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32·6	8·7	18·7	5·8	8·7	13	15	16·2	16	16
49—Port Arthur	31·2	6·7	16	5·4	6	9·7	10·6	15·7	15	15·7
50—Fort William	31·3	6·7	16·9	5·6	6	10	11·4	15·5	15	15·2
Manitoba (average)	**33·6**	**6·7**	**19·5**	**5·3**	**6·5**	**10·9**	**12·5**	**18·1**	**17·8**	**17·6**
51—Winnipeg	34	6	19·5	5·3	6·7	10·2	12	18·1	17·7	17·6
52—Brandon	33·1	6·9–7·7	.....	5·3	6·3	11·5	12·9	18·1	17·8	17·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·6**	**8·1**	**19·9**	**5·3**	**6·6**	**10·4**	**12·2**	**18·7**	**19·0**	**18·7**
53—Regina	35	8–8·4	.....	5·3	6·5	10·5	11·5	19·4	20	18·5
54—Prince Albert	35	7·2	.....	5·2	6·8	8·6	12·4	18·3	18·3	18·3
55—Saskatoon	34·4	8·8	18	5·2	6·4	11·6	11·9	18·2	19·9	19·4
56—Moose Jaw	34	8	21·7	5·5	6·8	10·9	12·8	19	17·8	18·4
Alberta (average)	**34·3**	**8·5**	**19·7**	**5·5**	**6·6**	**11·2**	**10·4**	**17·1**	**18·2**	**18·4**
57—Medicine Hat	35·3	8	20·3	5·5	7·2	12·2	11	17·6	18·3	18·3
58—Drumheller	37·5	8·9	20	5·6	6·9	11·2	11·2	17·7	18·7	19
59—Edmonton	31	8	20	5·2	5·7	9·8	10·2	15·7	18	17·2
60—Calgary	35·9	8·8	20	5·5	7·1	11·1	10	17·3	19·2	19·2
61—Lethbridge	31·6	8–10	18	5·5	6·2	11·7	9·8	17·4	17	18·2
British Columbia (average)	**34·6**	**9·8**	**20·8**	**5·6**	**6·6**	**8·9**	**9·3**	**16·8**	**18·0**	**18·2**
62—Fernie	34·1	10	19	5·6	6·6	10·6	10·4	17·7	18·3	18·9
63—Nelson	35	10	17·8	5·3	7·6	8·7	9·3	17·3	19	19
64—Trail	31·7	9·1	18	5·5	6·1	9·3	9·3	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	36·8	9–10·3	21·8	5·5	6·7	8·4	8·3	16·1	19·7	16·9
66—Vancouver	33	9–10·3	21·7	5·6	6·3	7·9	8·4	15	16·3	16·4
67—Victoria	35·2	10	23·8	5·6	6·8	8·5	8·9	16·4	16·2	16·7
68—Nanaimo	35·7	10	22·5	5·5	6·8	9·7	10·8	17·7	18·1	20
69—Prince Rupert	35·6	10	21·7	6	6	8·3	8·9	18·9	18	18·9

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
10·4	**5·1**	**2·338**	**42·1**	**25·0**	**21·3**	**16·0**	**16·3**	**18·9**	**67·3**	**27·0**	**58·0**	**42·5**	
10·2	**5·1**	**1·855**	**35·1**	**23·3**	**19·5**	**16·6**	**15·3**	**18·1**	**66·1**	**27·8**	**56·5**	**41·6**	
10·2	5·4	2·12	41·1	25	19·5	17·6	15·2	18·4	60	26·9	57·5	.....	1
9·8	5	1·79	31	.....	.....	17·4	15·1	17·2	65·3	30·6	52·3	39	2
10·4	4·9	1·58	29	16·7	19·3	15·5	14·8	17	59·5	26·8	60	45	3
9·9	5	2·20	43·5	26·7	20	17	14·8	19·4	67	26·6	59·5	39·2	4
10·5	5·5	1·75	35	20	.....	15	16·5	19	75	30	.....	45	5
10·6	5	1·69	30·7	28	19	16·9	15·5	17·7	70	25·7	53	40	6
10·6	5·9	1·60	30	.....	.....	16	14·6	16·4	67	29·1	54	40	7
9·5	**5·5**	**1·670**	**33·2**	**22·6**	**20·4**	**16·0**	**15·2**	**18·5**	**69·9**	**27·2**	**57·2**	**48·2**	
10	5	1·60	31·7	22·5	20·7	14·8	15	17·6	73·3	27·1	63·3	50	8
9·8	5·3	2·10	38·8	24·2	20	17	15	18·2	62·5	26·9	55	48	9
9·2	5·1	1·73	35·7	21·2	21	15	14·4	18	74	27·4	53·3	44·8	10
9	6·5	1·25	26·7	.....	20	17	16·5	20	.....	27·5	.....	50	11
10·2	**5·8**	**1·948**	**36·6**	**27·0**	**19·7**	**16·1**	**16·5**	**18·1**	**76·9**	**26·9**	**61·5**	**40·5**	
10·8	6·2	2·01	36·5	26	19·7	17·7	15·7	17·5	80·4	24·6	71·9	39	12
10	8·4	1·90	35	29	20·6	16·8	18·3	18	.....	28·5	70	41·7	13
10·3	5·9	1·89	35·3	32·8	22·7	15·4	16·6	18·6	70	26·4	65	42·2	14
10·7	5·2	1·89	37·1	.....	19	15	16·5	18·2	76·7	25	56·7	40	15
8·5	5	1·80	32·9	18	18·5	17·3	17·2	15·2	71·7	25	52·5	39·7	16
9	5	1·75	37·5	.....	17·5	15	15	20	.....	30	.....	.....	17
12·7	6	2·08	37·6	25	20	18·3	17·5	18·8	75	31·2	.....	43·7	18
10·2	5·2	2·17	39	32·3	20·5	15·6	16·5	16·8	87·4	25·8	55·5	37·8	19
9·6	5·2	2·04	38·5	26	18·7	14·2	14·8	19·6	.....	25·4	59	39·5	20
10·3	**5·1**	**2·167**	**41·6**	**25·1**	**20·9**	**16·3**	**16·3**	**19·5**	**64·8**	**26·4**	**55·8**	**38·8**	
10·3	5·5	2·20	39·4	30·7	20	17·8	15·6	19·6	70	27·6	54·6	41·2	21
10·2	5	2·24	41	23·3	.....	14	15	17·7	65	25·5	57	39·2	22
10·4	6·5	2·31	46·5	27·5	.....	16·2	15·9	18·7	75	25	56	39·1	23
10·8	6·2	2·32	47·8	20	.....	14·2	15·2	19·7	75·7	27·3	62	38·3	24
9·7	6·1	1·85	34·4	22	.....	17·2	15·7	19·1	64·7	27·8	58·3	39·2	25
10·7	4·9	1·92	37·8	21·5	.....	13·5	17	20	.....	26·7	67	41·7	26
10·8	5·3	1·71	35	26·2	.....	14·7	16·8	19·8	72·5	29·3	57	35·4	27
10·2	4·9	2·09	39·3	21·6	20	15·7	16·2	18·5	71·7	26·1	59·7	36·5	28
11·1	4·7	2·34	42·8	.....	.....	17·5	17·8	19·7	.....	26·3	50	40·4	29
10·7	5·1	2·19	41·8	25·5	.....	18·2	15·3	19	64·2	25	51·7	36	30
11	5	2·14	40·7	22	23	16·4	15·8	18·9	60	24	57	37·9	31
10	5	2·07	40·8	22	.....	14	16·6	18·4	65	25·3	60	37·1	32
9·6	5·2	2·04	40·3	20·4	.....	15·9	16·7	19·4	52·5	24·5	50	35·8	33
11·1	5·1	1·85	39·6	30	.....	15·5	15·8	18·7	56	26·3	54·5	36	34
9·1	4·3	1·925	37·1	19·5	.....	15·7	14·6	18·6	59	22·5	59	35·3	35
9·1	5·3	2·05	39	18	.....	16·5	15	17·5	63	25	55	35·5	36
11·1	5	2·25	40·8	17·1	.....	17·5	17·2	18·6	65	25·4	58·3	38·3	37
9·4	4·3	2·03	38·1	25	.....	16·1	14·7	17·8	.....	24·7	.....	35·2	38
9·6	4·6	2·25	41·6	22·1	.....	18·6	15·9	19	62·5	28·9	55	39·5	39
8·7	4·9	2·25	41·7	.....	.....	17·5	15	19	.....	25	58	37·5	40
10	4·3	2·38	43	32·5	.....	.....	16·4	19·6	62·5	25·4	50	40	41
10·6	4·1	2·33	45	24·5	.....	17·9	17·2	20·7	.....	28·7	.....	37·2	42
9·6	3·6	1·91	36	.....	.....	15·7	16·2	18·3	54·7	29·2	53	36·4	43
10·2	4·7	2·10	45·2	27·5	20	18	17	20·5	61·5	26	51	40·6	44
10·7	5·8	2·55	48·7	.....	25	16·7	18·2	20·7	62·5	28·7	55	42·5	45
11·6	7·5	2·281	45	30	22	17	18·5	22·7	78·6	31	61·7	46·2	46
11·6	6	2·421	50	.....	19	16·5	16·7	21·5	66	26·2	51·3	42	47
11·7	6	2·21	40	32·2	18	15·3	18·7	21·7	70	30	57·5	42·5	48
9·3	5·1	2·32	46·4	29·2	22·5	16·7	15·8	20·6	61·5	25·6	53·6	39·4	49
10	4·4	2·491	44	36	19·8	16	16·2	19·8	60·5	23·4	50	42·3	50
11·2	**5·1**	**3·010**	**57·3**	.....	**22·5**	**15·7**	**16·1**	**19·6**	**65·6**	**28·9**	**57·1**	**44·6**	
11·1	5·4	2·935	57·5	.....	22·5	17·4	15·7	20	64·4	27·1	54·3	44·7	51
11·3	4·7	3·085	57·1	.....	22·5	14	16·4	19·2	66·7	30·6	59·8	44·5	52
11·8	**5·6**	**3·060**	**52·5**	.....	**23·0**	**15·8**	**18·1**	**21·8**	**66·5**	**26·8**	**60·6**	**50·0**	
11·8	5·7	3·10	50	.....	25	17·5	19	22·5	67·5	27·5	60	50	53
11·3	6·3	3·08	47·5	.....	25	14·3	19	24·2	70	27·5	61·7	52·5	54
12·2	5·4	2·91	55	.....	24·5	15·9	16·9	21	64·3	25	61·4	50	55
11·7	5	3·15	57·3	.....	17·5	15·4	17·6	19·4	64·1	27·3	59·4	47·4	56
10·8	**4·4**	**3·071**	**56·4**	.....	**22·9**	**15·9**	**17·2**	**18·8**	**68·7**	**27·7**	**63·1**	**49·9**	
11	5·1	2·925	60	.....	25	16·6	17·4	20·5	69·3	28	66·1	51·2	57
11·2	4·5	3·50	.....	.....	25	16·2	18·7	17·5	67·5	30	67·5	52·5	58
10·6	4·3	2·60	51·9	.....	21·5	15·5	15·9	17·9	64·6	26·1	57·9	49·2	59
10·7	4·5	3·33	61·5	.....	20	15·5	16·9	19·5	75	27	63	49	60
10·3	3·6	3·00	52	.....	22·8	15·6	17	18·5	67	27·2	60·8	47·6	61
10·1	**4·3**	**3·221**	**45·3**	.....	**23·1**	**15·0**	**16·0**	**17·0**	**67·8**	**27·5**	**59·8**	**47·6**	
11·9	4	3·306	65	.....	22·3	16	16·2	18·1	73	32	70	50	62
10	4·2	3·43	65	.....	25	15	14·8	17·3	70	30	60	50	63
8·8	4·7	3·60	.....	.....	25	15	16·8	17·7	65	28·3	55	47·5	64
8·5	3·7	2·88	57·1	.....	19·5	15·1	14·8	14·7	65	25·6	54·3	43	65
10	3·4	2·91	.....	.....	19·8	13·3	14·7	14·5	62·6	23·8	54·3	43·6	66
8·7	4	3·31	62·2	.....	.....	13·1	15·8	15·1	65·9	26·1	58·9	47	67
12·7	5·3	3·17	53	.....	25	15·9	18·2	18·4	66·5	27·5	64·8	50	68
10·5	5	3·16	60	.....	25	16·5	17	20	75	26·6	61	50	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·3**	**6·9**	**60·2**	**70·4**	**27·3**	**15·8**	**3·3**	**66·8**	**57·3**	**12·3**	**6·2½**	**16·219**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·4**	**7·1**	**63·4**	**69·9**	**28·3**	**12·6**	**3·6**	**69·2**	**42·8**	**13·4**	**6·3**	**15·833**
1—Sydney	7·4	7·2	63·6	64	26·5	16	3·5	70·4	52	13·5	5·9½	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·5	6·9	62·8	69·6	28	12·9	3·1	62	37·4	13·6	6·5	.....
3—Amherst	7·5	7·1	63·7	71·5	27·5	11	4·5	70	41	12·4	6	.....
4—Halifax	7	6·8	65·4	68·9	29·2	13·5	3·2	78·7	57·3½	13·3	6·5	15·00
5—Windsor	7·5	7·3	60	75	30	10	3·6	.....	35	15	6·5	16·50
6—Truro	7·6	7·1	64·6	70·6	28·6	12·3	3·5	65	34·2	12·7	6·3	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7	6·5	66	69·6	27·7	15	3·5	70·5	43·8	13·6	6·6	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	**7·5**	**7·0**	**63·2**	**73·6**	**27·4**	**13·1**	**3·3**	**70·8**	**41·4**	**12·9**	**6·7**	**16·438**
8—Moncton	7·9	7·3	66·4	74	30	13·4	3·3	69·4	41·6	14·3	6·1	g15·75
9—Saint John	7·5	7	65	71·8	26·8	13	3·3	76·3	44·5	12·5	7·3	16·00
10—Fredericton	7·5	7	61·4	73·7	27·8	13·1	2·9	65	38	11·6	6·3	16·00
11—Bathurst	7	6·5	60	75	25	13	3·7	72·5	.....	13	7	18·00
Quebec (average)	**6·9**	**6·5**	**59·7**	**68·6**	**27·0**	**14·4**	**3·6**	**64·2**	**61·3**	**11·3**	**5·8**	**15·333**
12—Quebec	6·7	6·3	58·4	72	26·9	16·2	3·4	72·5	60·6	10·9	6·2	14·00–15·00
13—Three Rivers	7·3	6·8	61·9	71·2	28	14·7	4·5	60	66·7	11·8	5·8	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·6	6·4	61	66·7	27·5	12·9	3·1	55·7	60	10·8	5·6	15·75–16·25
15—Sorel	7·1	6·6	56·7	62·5	27·7	12	3·9	63·3	71·7	10·7	5·8	14·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·3	6·1	59·1	67·5	27·5	13·6	3·7	61·4	60	10·5	5·6	14·50–15·50
17—St. John's	6·8	6·5	.....	72·5	26·5	16	4·2	70	.....	13·5	7	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	7·4	6·8	61·7	71·1	27·7	14·3	3·2	61·7	48·3	12·2	5·7	16·50
19—Montreal	6·5	6·3	59·6	68·7	26·2	15·4	3	62·8	65·4	10·4	5·6	15·75–16·25
20—Hull	7	6·6	59	65	25·4	14·2	3·2	70	57·5	11	4·8	15·50
Ontario (average)	**7·1**	**6·8**	**61·4**	**72·5**	**26·1**	**14·1**	**3·2**	**67·9**	**59·4**	**11·4**	**6·0**	**15·725**
21—Ottawa	6·7	6·3	62·9	73·8	27·2	14·6	2·7	.....	62·5	11·5	6·1	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	6·7	6·1	60	71·2	28	12·9	3·3	66·7	52·5	10·7	6·3	15·00
23—Kingston	6·4	6·1	56·7	67·4	26·2	12·4	3·4	70	52·5	11·3	6	14·50
24—Belleville	7·2	7·2	61·7	69·1	24·7	14	3·5	61·7	65	11·4	5·9	15·50
25—Peterborough	7·4	6·9	64·5	72·8	25·5	14·2	3·5	66·7	55·5	11	6·1	15·25
26—Oshawa	7	6·8	62·5	75	25·7	12·5	3·2	70	60	11·7	6·7	15·50–16·00
27—Orillia	7	6·9	66·7	71	25	14·7	2·7	70	55	11·5	6·6	16·00–16·50
28—Toronto	6·6	6·4	62·3	72·6	25·2	12·3	2·9	66·7	56	10	5·8	15·25–15·75
29—Niagara Falls	6·9	6·4	61·8	77·5	26·6	15·5	3·5	72·5	63·3	10·8	6·3	13·75–14·25g
30—St. Catharines	6·8	6·5	60·7	73·1	24·5	13	2·7	65·8	60	11·8	6·2	13·50–14·00g
31—Hamilton	6·8	6·6	61·5	74·8	25·2	11·6	3	69·3	57·3	10·2	6·	15·50
32—Brantford	6·9	6·8	61·4	72·6	25·3	13·1	3·1	74·4	73·3	10·6	6·3	14·75–15·25
33—Galt	7·1	7	61·7	70·9	24·4	13·6	2·9	66·7	65·7	10	6	15·50–16·00
34—Guelph	6·9	6·9	55	74·7	26	13·6	3·1	73·3	58·3	10·6	6·8	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	6·7	6·7	49·6	69·3	25·4	12·9	2·9	67·1	57·9	10	5·8	15·00–15·50
36—Woodstock	7·2	6·9	65	65	25	14	2·4	65	55	10	7	.....15·50
37—Stratford	7	6·9	58·7	73·2	24·9	12·8	2·8	72·5	55	10·7	6	15·50–16·00
38—London	6·8	6·8	67·8	72·2	25	13·3	3·1	69	52·2	10·5	5·2	15·50
39—St. Thomas	7·7	7·3	65·8	73·5	26·9	13·8	3·4	71·5	61·9	13·1	6·4	16·00–16·50
40—Chatham	6·4	6·4	52·5	67·5	23·5	13·7	3·2	60	.....	10	5	15·00
41—Windsor	6·8	6·6	58·3	74·3	25·3	14·4	2·8	68·3	60	10	6·4	15·50–16·00
42—Sarnia	6·5	6·5	66·2	72·5	26·7	13·9	3·0	71·7	60	11·1	5·7	16·00
43—Owen Sound	7	6·9	66·8	73·8	25	12·8	4	73·3	59·5	10·5	5·6	15·00–15·50
44—North Bay	7·6	7·3	73	75	27·5	16·6	3·7	75	60	13·7	6	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·7	7·2	65	76·2	27·5	18·7	3·9	61·7	60	15	5·7	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	8	7·3	62·5	75	32	16·6	3·7	63·7	55	13·7	6·3	18·00
47—Timmins	7·6	7·5	57·3	72·5	27·5	17·5	2·9	.....	.....	12·5	5·1	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·7	8	61·7	76·7	25	16·7	4	55	67·5	14·3	5·7	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·1	6·8	51·2	68·1	27·9	14·3	2·6	63·6	63·3	11·5	5·8	17.00–17·50
50—Fort William	7·1	6·9	60·6	72·9	28·6	13·9	2·8	70	59	11·6	5·6	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·6**	**7·5**	**54·9**	**68·7**	**28·6**	**14·4**	**3·1**	**58·6**	**57·2**	**12·5**	**5·6**	**20·750**
51—Winnipeg	7·9	7·7	53·1	66·6	28·4	14·5	3·3	53·7	50·8	12	6	19·50
52—Brandon	7·3	7·3	56·7	70·8	28·8	14·2	2·8	63·5	63·5	12·9	5·2	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·8**	**7·5**	**58·4**	**71·3**	**29·9**	**20·8**	**3·1**	**67·0**	**60·2**	**14·6**	**6·7**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·5	8·3	62·5	72·5	30	a20	2·9	72·5	60	15	6·5	23·00
54—Prince Albert	7·6	7·3	53·8	73·3	31·3	a22·5	3·3	61·7	60	15	6·5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·4	7	56·4	69·3	29	a21·4	3	60·8	57·5	13·3	6·2	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	7·5	7·2	60·7	70·1	29·3	a19·3	3·2	73	63·3	15	7·7	.....
Alberta (average)	**8·0**	**7·5**	**54·9**	**67·3**	**29·1**	**18·8**	**3·5**	**67·5**	**60·8**	**14·2**	**6·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·4	7·5	56·1	70	30	a18·8	3·5	70·6	68	14·6	6·3	g
58—Drumheller	9	9	50	65	30	a22·5	4	65	60	15	7·5	.....
59—Edmonton	7·5	7·2	54·5	63·3	28·9	a17·1	3·4	66·4	56	14	7·2	.....
60—Calgary	7·5	7·1	57	68·6	28·2	a18·8	3·7	62	60	13·2	6·9	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·4	6·8	57	69·4	28·4	a16·7	3	73·3	60	14·4	6·2	.....
British Columbia (average	**7·4**	**7·0**	**57·5**	**65·6**	**28·9**	**23·1**	**3·6**	**63·0**	**60·4**	**13·0**	**6·5**	.....
62—Fernie	8·5	8·1	62	67·6	28	a18·3	3·6	.....	60	13·7	6·6	.....
63—Nelson	7·9	7·7	58·3	68·3	28·3	a31·3	4·1	65	66	15	7·7	.....
64—Trail	7·8	7·4	56	69·3	26·7	a26·7	3·4	63·3	60	13·8	7·7	.....
65—New Westminster	6·6	6·3	55	62·1	29·3	a21	3·5	62·5	61·2	13·3	5/6	.....
66—Vancouver	6·9	6·5	52·6	59·2	27·6	a18	3·1	53·6	52	11·7	5·5	.....
67—Victoria	7	6·5	57	61·3	29·1	a21·3	3·2	63·3	55	12·5	5·3	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·7	6·5	61·7	69·2	30·8	a23	4·3	71·1	62·5	14·2	7·2	.....
69—Prince Rupert	8	7·3	57	67·6	31·3	a25	3·9	62·5	72·5	10	6·4	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, other $30–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·093	**12·883**	**12·158**	**14·519**	**8·691**	**10·905**	**9·904**	**31·1**	**11·4**	**27·947**	**20·045**	
9·271	**12·430**	**9·400**	**10·350**	**6·400**	**7·150**	**6·625**	**33·0**	**12·7**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·65	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	12	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	32	12	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	.....	7·00	30	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25–11·75	d12·00–14·50	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
10·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	6·00	7·00	.....	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00–9·75	d12·50–13·50	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	5·00	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·75	10·75	6·75	7·50	c7·50	30	14	21·00–26·00	11·00–14·00	7
11·000	**12·958**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·9**	**11·8**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·50–12·50	g13·00	g9·00	g10·00	g7·00	g8·00	g	32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00– 9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	.....	c4·80– 6·40	30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·843	**13·679**	**14·179**	**16·248**	**9·310**	**11·064**	**10·860**	**29·3**	**10·9**	**23·333**	**15·188**	
c10·00	12·50	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	11·00	13·00	8·50	10·00	c16·00	27–28	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50	.....	c16.00–18.67	c17·33–20·00	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	26	10	18·00–22·00	11·00–13·00	16
9·00	12·50	15·00	c16·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	27–28	15	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·00	.....	c15·00	.....	c9·75	c6·75	30	15	15·00	10·00	18
12·40	14·00–15·00	14.50–16.00	16·00–18·00	10.20–12.00	12·00–13·00	c16·00	35	10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·50–14·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·620	**11·962**	**13·194**	**15·758**	**9·706**	**12·290**	**11·717**	**29·4**	**10·1**	**29·446**	**21·467**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·25	.....	.....	c17·60	.....	c14·80	.....	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c15·00	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	12·50	13·00	14·00	12·00	13·00	10·00	28–30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9·7	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	26
9·50–11·50	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–18·00	27
11·50	12·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	g9·00–11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	8·5	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00–11·50	15·00	16·00	12·00	12·50	12·50	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
12·00	12·25	.....	15·00	.....	13·00	c8·348	25	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·50	11·00–12·00	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	.....	28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
11·50–12·50	12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·50	11·50–12·50	12·00	c15·00	6·00	c10·50	.....	27	10	28·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	36
10·00–12·00	11·50–13·00	16·00	18·00	.....	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
11·50	10·50–11·50	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	27–28	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
9·50	10·25–12·50	14.00–15.00	c20·00	.....	.....	c21·33	30	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	.....	c20·00	.....	c18·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g8·00	g12·00	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	g30	10	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	.....	16·00	.....	10·00	10·00	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	10·25	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	30	9·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	9·5	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
14·00	14·00	.....	15·00	6·00–7·00	12·00	.....	35	8	p	25·00–35·00	47
11·00	10·00	.....	12·75	.....	9·75	c6·50	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·50	13·00	11·00	c12·50	10·00	c11·50	.....	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	12·50	10·00	11·00	8·50	9·50	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
10·688	**16·125**	.....	.....	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	.....	.....	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
6·75–12·00	d16·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·375**	**8·000**	**12·000**	**8·000**	**10·125**	**12·000**	**34·4**	**12·9**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	16·50	i8·00	5·00	6·50	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	i9·50	i11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
10·00	f16·95	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·250**	.....	.....	.....	**11·000**	.....	**31·8**	**11·7**	**30·000**	**21·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	25·00	18·00–20·00	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	c8·00	.....	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
h8·50–11·50	f10·50	.....	.....	.....	c13·00	.....	27	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	60
h4·00–6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·213	**11·860**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·398**	**136·3**	**13·4**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6·25– 6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·00	12·80	.....	.....	9·50	12·50	c7·50	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	12	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·00–11·00	9·00	.....	.....	7·50	c10·00	c4·49	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70– 8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc., j. In
n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20,

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Dec 1929	Jan. 1930
All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·0	99·4	102·6	103·0	97·8	96·9	93·7	96·2	95·6
I. Vegetable Pr:ducts	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	105·1	94·6	95·0	87·3	94·2	92·7
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	103·0	102·2	107·1	106·6	109·7	110·4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·6	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	104·3	95·4	94·5	93·2	89·6	88·6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·6	99·1	98·4	93·6	93·5	93·3
V. Iron and its Products	39	68·9	156·7	168·4	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	100·8	98·3	93·7	93·3	93·5	93·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·0	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	105·7	94·2	91·4	96·9	96·4	95·5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·2	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	100·6	102·5	92·8	93·4	93·2	93·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	100·9	98·9	96·9	94·4	95·4	94·9

(Continued from page 223)

ing this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of

a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1927, and monthly since January, 1928. As stated in the above mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6; 1927, 73.4; 1928, 71.7; 1929, 71.4.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928,

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1930*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	158	157	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	157	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	157	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	157	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	157	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	157	166	161

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18¼%; Clothing 18¼%; Sundries 20%.

127.8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1, 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had declined for several months, showed an upward tendency in January, sirloin steak averaging 35·9 cents per pound, as compared with 35·1 cents in December; round steak 30·8 cents per pound in January and 30·1 cents in December; rib roast 28·7 cents per pound in January and 28·1 cents in December; and shoulder roast 22·7 cents per pound in January and 22·2 cents in December. Increases occurred in most localities. Veal and mutton prices were also slightly higher, the former being up from an average of 24·9 cents per pound in December to 25·1 cents in January and the latter from 30·2 cents per pound in December to 31·0 cents in January. Salt pork was slightly lower at an average price of 27·2 cents per pound. Bacon was down from an average of 39·7 cents per pound in December to 39·4 cents in January. Lard was slightly lower at an average price of 21·3 cents per pound.

Fresh eggs were down from an average of 65·2 cents per dozen in December to 64·4 cents in January. Cooking eggs, however, were slightly higher, being up from an average of 50·5 cents per dozen in December to 52·1 cents in January. Milk was slightly higher in the average at 12·9 cents per quart. Higher prices were reported from Oshawa, St. Catharines, Kitchener and Woodstock. Creamery butter was unchanged at an average price of 27·5 cents per pound.

Lower prices for bread were reported from Hull, Winnipeg, Prince Albert and Moose Jaw. Rolled oats were slightly lower at an average price of 6·4 cents per pound. Potatoes were slightly higher, the price per ninety pounds being up from $2.27 in December to $2.34 in January. Evaporated apples were down from an average price of 21·5 cents per pound in December to 21·3 cents in January. Prunes were slightly higher, averaging 16 cents per pound. Marmalade was down from 59·8 cents per four pound tin in December to 58·4 cents in January. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 7·3 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was unchanged at an average price of $16.22 per ton. An increase in rent was reported from Sarnia.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The trend of grain prices during January was downward. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1·301 per bushel, as compared with $1·378 in December. The lower prices were said to be due to the poor export demand. Coarse grains showed a movement similar to that of wheat, western barley declining from 62·2 cents per bushel to 56·7 cents, the lowest price reached since December, 1923; flax from $2.64 per bushel to $2·518; American corn from $1.04 per bushel to $1·015; western oats from 63·5 cents per bushel to 59·5 cents and rye from 94 cents per bushel to 85·4 cents. Flour prices also were lower in sympathy with the movement in wheat, the price being down from $8.60 per barrel to $8·547. Rolled oats at Toronto declined from $3.90 per ninety pound bag to $3.80. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at an average price of $5.27 per hundred pounds. Raw rubber was again lower, Ceylon being down from 16·1 cents per pound to 15·13 cents in January. Coffee was down from 26 cents per pound to 23 cents. Livestock prices, for the most part, were higher, good steers at Toronto advancing from $9.63 per hundred pounds to $9.75 and at Winnipeg from $8.91 per hundred pounds to $9.13. The price of veal calves at Winnipeg was up from $11.22 per hundred pounds to $12.81. Bacon hogs at Toronto advanced from $11.94 per hundred pounds to $13.31 and at Winnipeg from $10.36 per hundred pounds to $11.04. Beef hides advanced from 13-16 cents per pound to 14-16½ cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 67·8 cents per dozen to 62·1 cents and at Toronto from 67·1 cents per dozen to 62·1 cents. Raw cotton at New York was slightly lower at 17·22 cents per pound in January, as compared with 17·275 cents in December. Raw wool was again lower, the prices in January being 22-23 cents per pound, as compared with 24 cents in December. Wool blankets were down from $1.05 per pound in December to 97 cents in January. Black steel sheets at Montreal declined from $3.07 per hundred pounds to $2.97. The price of silver was again lower, being down from an average of 48·2 cents per ounce in December to 45 cents in January. Tin was down from 45·75 cents per pound to 44¼ cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 132.5 for December, a decline of 1.1 per cent from the November level. The food group as a whole fell 1.2 per cent in the month, due to lower prices for cereals and "other foods." This was partly counteracted by a substantial rise in meat and fish which group has now reached the highest monthly level recorded since January, 1926. Industrial materials also declined, all groups contributing to the movement with the exception of metals and minerals other than iron and steel.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 88.3 at the end of December, showing no change from the previous month, increases in cereals and meat being counteracted by declines in other foods, textiles and miscellaneous commodities. In reviewing the movement of prices during the year 1929, the *Economist* points out that for the first four months of the year, prices were fairly stable, after which there was a steady decline continuing to the end of the year. This decline extended to all groups with the exception of an upward movement in grain prices in July. Textiles showed the greatest fall and this group was 18.8 per cent lower at the end of the year than at the beginning.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-1877 =100, was 108.8 at the end of December, an advance of 0.5 per cent from the previous month. This rise was due principally to an increase of 4.3 per cent in animal foods, although minerals and textiles were also slightly higher.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 =100, was 166 at January 1, a decline of one point from the previous month's level. This was due to a fall in the food group owing to lower prices for butter and eggs. Other groups have been unchanged since the first of November.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 =100, was 134.3 for December, a decline of 0.9 per cent from the previous month. With the exception of vegetable foods, artificial fertilizers, technical oils and fats which showed small increases, all groups declined, the most marked falls being in animal foods, provisions and rubber.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913-1914= 100, was 152.6 for December, continuing the steady decline since August. Food and clothing prices continued to decline, while heat and light and rent were slightly higher; sundries were unchanged.

New Zealand

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1,000, was 1,551 for November as compared with 1,562 in the previous month. All of the main groups of commodities were lower than in October, except non-metallic minerals and their products and chemicals and manures which were slightly higher.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the cost of living on the base July, 1914= 1,000, was 1,606 for November, just one point higher than in August; advances in groceries and meat were nearly offset by declines in dairy produce, fuel and light, clothing and miscellaneous commodities.

South Africa

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1910=1,000, was 1,276 for October, as compared with 1,289 in July. Declines in jute, leather, hides and skins, grains, etc., dairy produce, groceries, chemicals, fuel and light and soft goods were partly offset by advances in metals, meat, building materials and miscellaneous commodities.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of retail prices of food, fuel, light, rent and sundries, on the base 1910=1,000, was 1,419 for November, a decline of 3 points from October.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 94·2 for December, a decline of 0·2 per cent from November. Slight declines were noted in all of the main groups, with the exception of farm products, building materials and house furnishing goods which showed small advances.

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Bradstreet's index number showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities was $11.5141 at February 1, a decrease of 1.4 per cent from January 1, and being the lowest index number recorded since February, 1922, and also a decline of 11.3 per cent since February 1, 1929. Live stock and provisions were very slightly higher than the previous month, but all other groups were lower, the most notable declines occurring in textiles and fruit.

Dun's index number, which is the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets was $184.426 at February 1, a decline of over one per cent from the previous month. With the exception of meat and "other food," all groups declined. Breadstuffs and clothing showed the greatest decline.

COST OF LIVING.—The indext number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 162.0 for December, as compared with 163.0 for November. Food, housing and sundries were lower, while there were slight increases in clothing and fuel and light.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc.) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1929, was 389, there being 151 in October, 138 in November and 100 in December. The report for the third quarter of 1929 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, page 1301. In the fourth quarter of 1928, 435 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 248). The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents on pages 243-246 contain 1 for 1928 and 105 for the first three quarters of 1929. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and from certain other official sources; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1929 were as follows: agriculture, 37, logging, 54, fishing and trapping, 11; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 61, manufacturing, 51, construction, 65, transportation and public utilities, 79, trade 11, service 20.

Of the mining accidents, 29 were in "metalliferous mining," 22 were in "coal mining," 5 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying," and 5 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 2 in "animal foods," 1 in "textiles and clothing," 2 in "leather, fur and products," 1 in "rubber products," 13 in "saw and planing mill products," 6 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 3 in "printing and publishing," 15 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in non-ferrous metal products," 4 in "non-metallic mineral products," and one in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 31 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 4 in "railway construction," 15 in "highway and bridge," and 15 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 33 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 19 in "water transportation," 2 in "air transportation," 9 in "local transportation," 11 in "electricity and gas," and 3 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 4 fatalities in "wholesale" and 7 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 9 were in "public administration," 2 in "recreational," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 3 in "custom and repair," 2 "in personal and domestic," and 3 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On December 28 four farm hands near St. Julie de Verchères, Que., were crushed under a barn floor which collapsed under heavy weight of grain.

Four miners of Levack, Ont., were crushed on December 15, by a blazing timber which fell down a shaft during a fire in a mine when the head frame collapsed as they attempted to ride to safety in a sinking bucket.

On November 20 three fishermen perished when trapped in a blizzard on Lake Winnipeg, Man.

Three members of a mining exploration party were drowned in Little Joe Lake, Ont., when their canoe was swamped in rough water.

Three employees of a publishing firm in Montreal received fatal injuries on December 23 when a gasoline tank exploded.

Two fishermen were drowned in Cormorant Lake, Man., on November 20, when an ice floe fell to pieces, and another two fishermen were drowned in Lake Athapapuskow, Man., on the same date when their provision laden sled broke through the ice.

Two coal miners at Cadomin, Alberta, were killed by a premature explosion during blasting operations about November 13.

On November 21 two labourers engaged in road construction were killed in a collision of a train with a truck in which they were riding.

Two well drillers near London, Ont., were overcome by gas fumes on October 17, while drilling in a well that had dried up.

On October 28 a railway engineer and fireman were crushed under their engine when it was derailed near Sangudo, Alberta. Another railway engineer and fireman were killed in a collision of two locomotives near Jasper, Alberta, on November 26.

On December 30 an engineer and brakeman were drowned at Boothroyd, B.C., when their engine went over an embankment into a river after running into a rock slide.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1928, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains one fatality which occurred in transportation and public utilities in November.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1929. This includes 105 fatalities, of which one was in agriculture, 27 in logging, 3 in fishing and trapping, 5 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 25 in manufacturing, 18 in construction, 15 in transportation and public utilities, 6 in trade and 5 in service. One of these accidents occurred in February, 8 in April, 15 in May, 18 in June, 28 in July, 19 in August and 16 in September.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—				
Farmer	Near Cargill, Ont	About Oct. 5	45	Crushed under heavy rock which he was burying.
Farmer	Near Kitscoty, Alta	" 5	.....	Thrown under wheels of wagon when team bolted on meeting truck.
Farmer's wife	Winnipegosis dist	About Oct. 6	.....	Perished in fire while trying to protect hay stacks.
Farmer's son	Limestone Lake, Alta	Oct. 8	14	Buried when bank caved in while digging out clay.
Farmer	Near St. George, Ont	" 8	69	Gored by bull.
Farm hand	Near Aurora, Ont	" 8	28	Fell beneath wheels of tractor.
Apple picker	Near Chesley, Ont	" 16	69	Fell from apple tree when limb broke.
Farmer	Near St. Brieux, Sask	" 17	17	Injured when gasoline drum exploded.
Farm hand	Near Stettler, Alta	" 21	16	Kicked in head by horse.
Farmer	Near Elva, Man	" 24	50	Burned in fire that destroyed his home.
Farmer	Near Moosomin, Sask	" 24	70	Perished in fire which he started in brush pile.
Farmer	Near Norquay, Sask	About Oct. 28	.....	Crushed under heavy rock which he was burying.
Farmer	Ste. Agathe dist., Man	" 29	25	Thrown to roadway when his horses ran away.
Farmer	Near Apple Hill, Ont	" 29	41	Collision of train with their milk wagon.
Farmer	Near Apple Hill, Ont	" 29	72	
Farm hand	Brookdale, Man	Nov. 1	50	Fell from loft in barn, injuring spine.
Farmer	Near Pembroke, Ont	" 11	50	Thrown from wagon when team bolted.
Farmer	Saint Eloi, Que	" 11	51	Fell from wagon load of grain.
Farmer	Near Stonewall, Man	" 13	72	Fell from load of wood and wheels passed over him.
Farmer's son	Dundalk, Ont	" 15	14	Thrown from wagon and was run over when horses bolted.
Farmer	Near Cantley, Que	" 19	.....	Struck by falling tree while cutting his supply of wood.
Farmer	Near St. Thomas, Ont	" 23	76	Crushed between straw stack and manure spreader when reins caught in machinery.
Farmer	Near Cochrane, Alta	" 24	67	Burned in fire that destroyed his home.
Farmer	St. Hubert Annex, Que	" 28	70	Fell from load of hay, fracturing skull.
Farmer	Okotoks, Alta	Dec. 1	72	Gored by bull.
Farmer	St. Nazaire de Chicoutimi, Que	" 6	55	Struck by piece of steel which broke from machine he was operating.
Farmer's son	Near Chinook, Alta	" 9	20	Strangled when his scarf caught in feed grinding machine.
Farm labourer	Cumberland, B.C	" 10	.....	Injured while blasting out stumps.
Farmer	Upsala, Ont	" 21	.....	Kicked by horses.
Farmer	St. Agathe, Que	" 24	50	Kicked by horses.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—*Con.*				
Farmer	Near Lindsay, Ont.	Dec. 25		Trampled by horse.
Farmer	Near Stanstead, Que.	" 26	40	Injured when his arm caught in clutch pulley of gasoline engine.
Farm hand	Near St. Julie de Vercheres, Que.	" 28	17	Crushed under barn floor which collapsed under heavy load of grain.
Farm hand		" 28	18	
Farm hand		" 28	18	
Farm hand		" 28	12	
Gardener	Islington, Ont.	" 30	70	Struck by falling tree.
LOGGING—				
Hooktender	Bute Inlet, B.C.	Oct. 1	49	Skull fractured, died Oct. 15.
Logger	Englewood, B.C.	" 1	53	Struck by tree.
Signalman	Port Renfrew, B.C.	" 3	40	Struck by rolling log.
Wood-cutter	Near Port Arthur, Ont.	" 4	24	Crushed by falling tree.
Sectionman	Bloedel, B.C.	" 5	60	Crushed by rolling log.
Labourer on Provincial boat	Shipshaw River, Que.	" 7	19	Fell overboard and drowned.
Labourer	Bonaventure River, Que.	" 8	24	Drowned.
Horse tender	Clova, Que.	" 8	67	Burned in car carrying horses when car took fire.
Labourer	Gull Lake, Que.	" 10	30	Fractured skull.
Logger	Haney, B.C.	" 11	25	Struck by log while loading logs.
Teamster	Shelley, B.C.	" 13	45	Team rolled on him.
Logger	Near Alert Bay, B.C.	" 15	.....	Fell from log and drowned.
Logger	Emberton Woods, Que.	" 24	60	Tree fell on him.
Engineer	Near Port Alberni, B.C.	About Oct. 25	29	Fell under wheels of truck when it skidded.
Logger	Near Chilliwack, B.C.	Oct. 26	40	Struck by falling snag.
Logger	Northumberland, N.B.	" 28	66	Struck by tree, fractured skull.
Labourer	Flanders, Ont.	" 29	51	Strained while lifting obstruction on skidding trail. Died Nov. 4.
Labourer	Pakesley, Ont.	" 30	65	Kicked by horse, died Nov. 6.
Labourer	North Bay, Ont.	" 30	35	Struck by falling tree.
Bucker	Port Renfrew, B.C.	" 30	26	Crushed by log.
Sawyer	Lumberton, B.C.	Nov. 4	30	Hit by dead tree top.
Logger	Duncan, B.C.	" 5	25	Crushed by logs.
Logger	Osaquan, Ont.	" 7	21	Struck by falling tree.
Rigging slinger	Bloedel, B.C.	" 9	40	Crushed by log.
Blasting man	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.	" 9	29	Struck by block of wood during blasting operations.
Logger	Goward, Ont.	" 10	19	Drowned when canoe upset.
Logger	Aleza Lake, B.C.	" 11	38	Struck by falling snag fracturing skull, died Nov. 12.
Faller	Menzies Bay, B.C.	Nov 11	40	Pinned by falling tree.
Logger	Near Ignace, Ont.	" 12	27	Struck by falling tree.
Woodcutter	Lac Noir River, Que.	" 12	24	Injured internally, died Nov. 13.
Logger	Nicholson, Ont.	" 13	.....	Struck by falling tree, fracturing skull.
Labourer	Trinity Bay, Que.	" 14	22	Drowned.
Logger	Van Anda, B.C.	" 14	45	Struck in neck by falling snag on March 3, 1926.
Foreman	Bloedel, B.C.	" 18	64	Fell off bridge, broken neck.
Sawyer	Giscome, B.C.	" 20	.....	Hit by falling snag, died Nov. 21.
Logger	Elk Bay, B.C.	" 22	42	Crushed chest.
Faller	Reed Bay, B.C.	" 25	42	Struck by falling snag.
Logmaker	Fee Spur, mileage 33½, Ont.	" 25	40	Struck by falling tree.
Hook tender	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	" 29	30	Struck by falling snag, fractured skull.
Pulp cutter	Great Falls, Man.	" 30	29	Struck by falling tree.
Logmaker	Fee Spur, Ont.	" 30	23	Crushed under falling tree.
Logger	Alert Bay, B.C.	Dec. 1	40	Fell from row boat, and drowned.
Truck driver	Rossland, B.C.	" 3	42	Crushed under logs while unloading them from truck.
Logger	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	" 3	22	Crushed by a rolling log.
Logger			23	
Superintendent	near Great Central Lake, B.C.	" 5	37	Struck by donkey cable and thrown against truck.
Labourer	Dean Lake, Ont.	" 6	23	Struck by falling tree, fracturing skull. Died, Dec. 8.
Logger	near Gilmour, Ont.	" 12	49	Struck by falling tree, fractured skull. Died, Dec. 16.
Logger	Willow River, B.C.	" 14	.....	Hit by falling snag.
Labourer	St. Perpetue, Que.	" 16	35	Crushed by falling tree. Died Dec. 17.
Logger	near Flanders, Ont.	" 23	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Barnstown Township, Que.	" 27	51	Struck by falling tree.
Head loader	Great Central, B.C.	" 28	43	Struck by rolling log, fractured spine.
Tie maker	Lac La Biche, Alta.	" 28	26	Struck by falling tree.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Moose Lake, Man.	Oct. 4	17	Caught in storm and drowned.
Fisherman	near Powell River, B.C.	Nov. 4	48	Pulled overboard and drowned while casting net when feet became caught in it.
Trapper	Rainy Lake, Ont.	" 7	60	Shot in mistake for deer.
Fisherman	Lake Winnipeg, Man.	" 20	24	Frozen when trapped in blizzard on lake, third man died Nov. 27.
Fisherman			28	
Fisherman			19	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—*Concluded.*				
Fisherman	Cormorant Lake, Man.	Nov. 20	.....	Drowned when an ice floe fell to pieces.
Fisherman		" 20		
Fisherman	Lake Athapapuskow, Man.	" 20	.....	Drowned when their provision-laden sled broke through ice.
Fisherman				
Fisherman	Peter Pond Lake, Alta.	Dec. 8	35	Drowned when his truck went through ice
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining—				
Miner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Oct. 7	47	Succumbed to heart attack while working underground.
Drill runner	Frood Mine, Ont.	" 16	24	Explosion of delayed dynamite charge.
Miner	Rouyn, Que.	" 21	.....	Fell down shaft.
Driller	Frood, Ont.	" 24	28	Fell from ladder, into steel chute, fracturing skull. Died Oct. 25.
Mucker	Wawa, Ont.	Nov. 10	23	Overcome from powder gas in mine.
Runner	Timmins, Ont.	" 14	22	Struck by flying rock during blasting operations, fractured skull, died Nov. 15.
Member of exploration party.	Little Joe Lake, Ont.	" 14	65	Drowned when their canoe was swamped in rough water.
" "			30	
" "			30	
Shaftman	Bradley, Ont.	" 18	24	Secondary silicosis, laid off on June 20.
Cage tender	Near Sudbury, Ont.	" 22	32	Skull fractured by sudden drop of elevator cage after it had been stuck in shaft.
Miner	Near Sudbury, Ont.	" 28	25	Injured during blasting operations.
Miner			29	
Caretaker of mine	Near Cobalt, Ont.	" 28	.....	Pneumonia following exposure in mine.
Worker in ore dressing mill.	New Denver, B.C.	" 29	20	Thrown against pulley while putting on belt, fractured skull.
Helper	Anyox, B.C.	Dec. 2	40	Fell into rock crusher.
Miner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 3	38	Back broken by flying rock when an air pocket blew out in mine in Sept. 1928.
Trammer	Creighton Mine, Ont.	Dec. 5	29	Struck on head by bar which he was using to load car, died Dec. 6.
Blaster	Creighton Mine, Ont.	" 5	27	Fell 26 ft. in mine chute, following fall of rock, fractured skull, died Dec. 7.
Miner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 11	54	Explosion of dynamite stick while he was thawing it out.
Miner	Levack, Ont.	" 15	32	Crushed by blazing timber which fell down shaft during fire in mine when head frame collapsed as they attempted to ride to safety in sinking bucket.
Miner	" "		32	
Miner	" "		34	
Miner	" "		35	
Mine worker	Red Lake, Ont.	" 14	28	Fell out of cage while coming up shaft after having been gassed.
Miner	Timmins, Ont.	" 18	22	Crushed by fall of rock, fractured skull.
Miner	Gowganda, Ont.	" 18	28	Leg crushed by falling rock, died Dec. 19.
Mine worker	Tadanac, B.C.	" 19	44	Fell into railway pit, fractured skull.
Miner	Creighton Mine, Ont.	" 28	28	Skull fractured while in mine.
Coal Mining—				
Miner	Near Drumheller, Alta.	Oct. 4	49	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner	Wayne, Alta.	" 7	40	Pinned beneath fall of rock in mine, died Oct. 8.
Miner	Carbon, Alta.	" 11	36	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner	Mercoal, Alta.	" 17	52	Struck by post which was knocked out by cutting machine when haulage prop broke, died Oct. 30.
Shot firer	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 17	59	Struck by coal box.
Manager of mine	Drumheller, Alta.	" 19	52	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Miner	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 22	.....	Injured in mine, died Oct. 25.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 26	50	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Nov. 2	.....	Struck by train.
Power plant workman.	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 4	33	Head of after-cooler blew out and struck him in face while he was making repairs to it.
Miner	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 5	62	Crushed under descending cage at bottom of shaft.
Miner	Cadomin, Alta.	About	52	Premature explosion during blasting operations.
Miner	" "	Nov. 13	27	
Electrician	Stellarton, N.S.	Nov. 15	25	Electrocuted when he slipped and fell from switchboard and came in contact with current.
Miner	Bellevue, Alta.	" 25	25	Crushed by fall of rock.
Trip runner	Springhill, N.S.	" 28	22	Struck by end of boom of trip of timber.
Chain runner	Glace Bay, N.S.	Dec. 13	17	Injured by run-away trip, fractured skull.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	" 18	50	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	" 18	49	Crushed against wall by empty coal car when it jumped track.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 18	37	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner	Near Ladysmith, B.C.	" 22	31	Trapped under cave-in.
Miner	Near Nanaimo, B.C.	" 22	55	Crushed by cave-in of rock and coal.
Non-metallic mineral, mining and quarrying—				
Driller	Bella Bella, B.C.	Oct. 15	46	Fell off boom and drowned.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	Nov. 15	18	Fell down shaft in mine.
Dumper	St. Remi, Que.	" 28	35	Head crushed when chain support broke.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Ont.	Dec. 3	49	Run over by train.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 10	21	Injured by delayed dynamite blast.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—				
Teamster in gravel pit.	Bartonville, Ont.	Oct. 15	37	Injured by cave-in of gravel pit. Died Oct. 17.
Gravel pit worker	Near Vulcan, Alta.	" 19	.....	Buried by cave-in of gravel.
Gravel pit worker	Near Belleville, Ont.	" 27	45	Crushed under cave-in of gravel.
Operator of gasoline engine in quarry	St. Sebastien, Que.	" 28	19	Crushed when he fell on caterpillar chain. Died Oct. 29.
Quarry worker	Beche, Que.	Nov. 8	34	Crushed by heavy stone when it fell from crane.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—				
Worker in bakery	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 16	19	Crushed in elevator shaft.
Miller	Sandy Lake, Man.	Nov. 2	45	Skull fractured when his flour grinding machine exploded.
Animal foods—				
Worker with fish packers	Ritherton Bay, B.C.	Nov. 4	42	Head caught in fly wheel.
Creamery manager	Nanton, Alta.	" 29	37	Struck by train at crossing.
Textiles and Clothing—				
Elevator man	Drummondville, Que.	Oct. 31	.....	Neck broken and skull crushed.
Leather, fur and products—				
Worker in tannery	Plessisville, Que.	Oct. 29	30	Electrocuted while repairing motor.
Fireman with tanners	Near Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 24	.....	Slipped and fell downstairs. Died Dec. 26.
Rubber products—				
Worker in rubber factory	Montreal, Que.	Oct. 5	.....	Collapsed from heart failure while at work.
Saw and planing mill products—				
Machine hand	Orillia, Ont.	Oct. 3	54	Struck by piece of plank while operating rip saw. Died Oct. 9.
Edgerman	Nanoose, B.C.	" 9	40	Pinned between upright and log.
Mill worker	Kelowna, B.C.	" 10	21	Struck by belt when it broke. Died two days later.
Millman	Madawaska, N.B.	" 18	17	Fell on log. Fractured skull.
Sawyer	Victoria Co., N.B.	" 23	27	Struck by stick from saw. Died Oct. 25.
Tail sawyer	Blind River, Ont.	" 25	43	Crushed against mill when slab caught in carriage. Died Nov. 3.
Saw operator	Rawdon, Que.	" 25	47	Clothing became caught in teeth of circular saw.
Saw operator	Bathurst, N.B.	Nov. 5	34	Struck by circular saw when it flew off machine.
Edgerman	Fort Langley, B.C.	" 26	50	Injured by piece of lumber which shot back from planer.
Blacksmith with lumber manufacturer	Cache Bay, Ont.	" 29	69	Scratched elbow while cutting steel plates. Died Dec. 8.
Helper	Gunton, Man.	Dec. 2	15	Fell on saw of wood-cutting machine.
Slinger	Vancouver, B.C.	" 14	33	Timber fell on him, fracturing skull. Died Dec. 25.
Sawmill owner	Clark Bridge, N.B.	" 20	.....	Caught in shaft.
Pulp, paper and paper products—				
Steamfitter	Near Quebec, Que.	Oct. 3	45	Fell into tank full of acid used for cooking solution for pulp.
Oiler	Gatineau, Que.	" 4	20	Caught in machinery, fractured skull.
Labourer	Temiskaming, Que.	" 12	50	Run over by freight car.
Millwright	Powell River, B.C.	Nov. 23	34	Struck by plank.
Electrician	Dalhousie, N.B.	" 29	.....	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire
Labourer	Three Rivers, Que.	Dec. 25	46	Burned when he touched live wire.
Printing and Publishing—				
Printer's assistant	Montreal, Que.	" 23	65	Burned by explosion of gasoline tank.
Pressman	" "		29	
Assistant pressman	" "		20	
Iron, steel and products—				
Labourer with implement mfrs.	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 8	53	Grinders' phthisis, laid off on Feb. 14, 1928.
Labourer in machinery plant.	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 8	24	Fell from ladder while cleaning window when he came in contact with live wire. Fractured skull.
Labourer	Sydney, N.S.	" 12	21	Fell 54 feet from ladder, fracturing skull.
Carpenter	Sydney, N.S.	" 12	58	Collision of auto with wagon in which he was driving to work.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Conc.*				
Iron, steel and products—Conc.				
Labourer at structural steel plant.	Sherbrooke, Que.	Nov. 1	28	Crushed by falling steel beam when it fell from derrick when clamp slipped.
Arc welder with auto mfrs.	Windsor, Ont.	" 4	38	Injured by air hose which fellow-worker was operating. Died Nov. 11.
Machinist in machinery factory.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 5	63	Struck by pulley when it broke while planing casting. Injured leg. Died Dec. 8.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 15	30	Explosion of gasoline tank when workmen started to repair it with torch. Died Nov. 16.
Millwright	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	47	Electrocuted and fell 20 ft. in plant when he stepped on transformer.
Worker repairing tar tank.	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	.....	Injured when blow torch caused explosion of tar tank. Died Dec. 23.
Switchman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 27	35	Crushed and burned when three-ton hot ingot fell on him.
Helper on cutting machine.	Sarnia, Ont.	" 27	32	Fell while extricating obstruction from machine. Fractured skull. Died Nov. 28.
Machinist in tool factory.	Galt, Ont.	" 29	66	Stake flew back and struck him rupturing his bowels. Died Dec. 3.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 4	28	Struck by ladle handle when it slipped while turning out large iron mould. Broken neck.
Worker at engine works.	Brantford, Ont.	" 9	62	Struck by chain when it broke.
Non-ferrous metal products—				
Millwright with aluminum manufacturer.	Arvida, Que.	Oct. 20	29	Electrocuted when he fell on line after losing his footing on pole.
Non-metallic mineral products—				
Worker in asphalt plant.	Hamilton, Ont.	Oct. 1	60	S truck on head by wrench while unloading car of stone.
Worker in gypsum plant.	Elora, Ont.	" 15	41	Fell into hopper and suffocated under ton of lime.
Labourer with cement company.	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 24	23	Crushed when stone rolled over him.
Worker in oil refinery	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 16	20	Burned when tank of oil took fire. Died Dec. 23.
Chemical and allied products—				
Worker in gas plant	Vancouver, B.C.	Oct. 8	17	Struck by counter weight of elevator. Fractured skull.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures—				
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	Oct. 2	42	Fell 25 ft. when plank broke, fracturing skull.
Plasterer	Nelson, B.C.	" 7	50	Fell from scaffold, fracturing skull.
Contractor	Calgary, Alta.	" 11	62	Struck by falling girder.
Elevator signal man.	Quebec, Que.	" 12	38	Fell from sixth floor to basement. Died Oct. 14.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 17	45	Fell from scaffold. Died Jan. 2, 1930.
Labourer	Campbellton, N.B.	" 19	22	Fell from scaffold. Died Oct. 20.
Building inspector	Montreal, Que.	" 29	44	Struck by swinging derrick and fell 40 ft. from beam.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	38	Fell from roof of building. Died Nov. 1.
Steel worker	Copper Cliff, Ont.	" 31	28	Struck by piece of falling machinery.
Labourer on oil refining construction.	Sarnia, Ont.	Nov. 8	35	Crushed when heavy section of tank fell on him while it was being erected.
Carpenter	Near Val Morin, Que.	" 11	21	Drowned when boat in which he was conducting men to work upset.
Iron worker	Restigouche Co., N.B.	" 14	36	Fell 19 feet injuring head.
Carpenter	Quebec, Que.	" 21	25	Fell 30 ft. from scaffolding. Died Nov. 24.
Carpenter	Tilsonburg, Ont.	" 23	76	Injured by fall while at work. Died Nov. 25.
Elevator installer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 23	35	Fell down elevator shaft while installing doors.
Painter	Copper Cliff	" 25	28	Fell from scaffold. Fractured skull.
Carpenter's helper	Toronto, Ont.	" 25	40	Fell from scaffold, through sky-light to floor.
Chimney repairman.	Montreal, Que.	" 24	20	Fell from roof of school.
Erector of iron works	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 3	28	Fell from projecting angle onto steel rod which pierced his leg. Died Dec. 5.
Labourer with engineering contractor	Toronto, Ont.	" 4	40	Crushed between truck and steel plate by pinch bar while unloading channel irons. Died Dec. 11.
Painter	Halifax, N.S.	" 5	31	Fell from roof of grain elevator. Fractured skull.
Painter	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 5	34	Fell 30 ft. to concrete floor when he grasped live wire.
Labourer	Guelph, Ont.	" 10	30	Crushed beneath mass of broken earth which broke away from wall of excavation.
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	" 11	19	Burned when blow torch exploded. Died Jan. 29.
Storekeeper with building contractors.	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	.....	Iron block fell on him, injuring head. Died Dec. 27.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Conc.*				
Buildings and Structure—Conc.				
Truck driver	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 14	41	Collision of train with his truck. Died Dec. 15.
Engineer	West Point Grey, B.C.	" 16	35	Crushed by huge boulder.
Carpenter's foreman	Price, Que.	" 18	27	Electric burns to head. Died Dec. 23.
Fitter's helper	Port Robinson, Ont.	" 20	.....	Slipped and fell from steel structure. Died Dec. 24.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	25	Fell 50 ft. down shaft of building.
Elevator installer	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	30	Fell down elevator shaft.
Railway—				
Gravel pit worker	Near Larchwood, Ont.	Oct. 16	19	Buried by cave-in of gravel.
Contractor foreman	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 23	51	Run over by freight cars at gravel pit.
Rock worker	Kootenay Lake, B.C.	Nov. 16	45	Injured by delayed dynamite blast.
Labourer	Near Stoney Creek, Ont.	" 26	45	Injured by accidental detonation of dynamite charge in missed hole.
Highway and Bridge—				
Labourer	Wadhope, Man.	Oct. 1	25	Struck on head by rock during blasting operations.
Quarry worker	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.	" 1	18	Injured when hand car on which he was riding collided with wagon.
Labourer	Near Brampton, Ont.	" 8	69	Run over by motor truck. Died Oct. 9.
Painter	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 11	43	Trapped beneath counterbalance when bridge was raised.
Labourer	Near Danville, Que.	" 24	53	Truck in which he was driving upset into ditch. Broken neck.
Engineer	Near Laprairie, Que.	" 24	48	Injured in collision of two locomotives used for road construction.
Worker with paving company	Cobourg, Ont.	Oct. 30	43	Crushed under 15 tons of gravel when steam shovel collapsed.
Engineer with bridge builders	Isle Maligne, Que.	" 30	53	Crushed under derrick car.
Bridge inspector	Toronto, Ont.	" 31	55	Fell from planking into channel and drowned.
Labourer in gravel pit	Near Foxboro, Ont.	Nov. 7	31	Collision of car with buggy in which he was riding to work. Fractured skull.
Labourer	Spruce Grove, Alta.	" 21	23	Collision of train with camp truck in which they were riding.
Labourer			34	
Teamster	Near Arthur, Ont.	" 22	22	Slipped beneath wheel of stone crusher. Died Nov. 25.
Farmer	St. Clotilde, Que.	" 25	33	Crushed by fall of gravel.
Inspector	St. Viau Vill. Que.	Dec. 4	70	Knocked down by truck. Died Dec. 7.
Miscellaneous—				
Electrician on canal gates construction	St. Catharines, Ont.	Oct. 3	44	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high voltage wire.
Worker on telephone line construction	Regina, Sask.	" 7	19	Struck by pole as it was unloaded by derrick from truck.
Labourer on dam construction	Seven Sisters Falls, Man.	Oct. 8	.....	Struck by rolling stump while working on hill. Died Oct. 9.
Lineman on line construction	Provost, Alta.	" 9	51	Fell from pole.
Well driller	Near London, Ont.	" 17	69	Overcome by gas fumes while drilling in well that had dried up.
Well driller			32	
Labourer on canal construction	Port Robinson, Ont.	" 21	About 50	Head crushed when truck on which he was riding overturned.
Contractor on wharf construction	Kamouraska, Que.	" 22	50	Drawn into gear when coat became caught. Died Oct. 24.
Well driller	Chatham, Ont.	" 28	60	Arm torn in well drilling machine. Died Nov. 3.
Foreman at golf grounds construction	Montebello, Que.	" 29	43	Collision of train with his car.
Well digger	Aylwin, Que.	Nov. 4	30	Electrocuted when ladder came in contact with high tension wire.
Groundman on power line construction	Saseenos, B.C.	" 20	50	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Worker on telephone line construction	Meteghan River, N.S.	Dec. 2	32	Fell from pole when cross arm broke. Broken neck. Died Dec. 4.
Blacksmith with contractor on deepening channel	Near Brockville, Ont.	" 6	.....	Fell overboard from tender and drowned.
Concrete man on sewer construction	Toronto, Ont.	" 27	35	Fell in 20 foot excavation. Died Dec. 28.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways—				
Section labourer	Near Kimberley, B.C.	About Oct. 5	.....	Run over by track motor. Fractured skull.
Labourer	Ashcroft, B.C.	Oct. 7	47	Fell off trestle.
Labourer	Windsor, Ont.	" 11	41	Run over by switch engine.
Foreman of scrap yard	Toronto, Ont.	" 12	.....	Fell from platform injuring side. Pneumonia. Died Oct. 30.
Labourer	Near North Bay, Ont.	" 13	36	Struck by train.
Roundhouse worker	Brantford, Ont.	" 15	48	Struck by train.
Track labourer	Tecumseh, Ont.	" 18	About 55	Struck by freight train.
Conductor	Toronto, Ont.	" 24	53	Slipped and fell to floor of his train. Died Oct. 25.
Engineer Fireman	Near Sangudo, Alta.	" 28	....	Crushed under engine when it was derailed.
Brakeman	New Westminster, B.C.	" 31	35	Run over by car during switching operations. Died Nov. 1.
Fireman	Near Canyon, Ont.	Nov. 3	43	Scalded when engine was derailed after it smashed into a rock slide.
Labourer	Weir, Que.	" 6	19	Fell between rail loader and car.
Conductor	McAlpin Station, Ont.	" 6	53	Slipped on platform and fell under wheels of train. Fractured skull.
Bridgeman	Near Digby, N.S.	" 7	32	Crushed beneath wheels of train.
Brakeman	Corbetton, Ont.	" 15	35	Slipped and fell under wheels of car when he jumped off train.
Station agent	Armagh, Que.	" 19	38	Drowned when he fell into water tank.
Hostler	Fort Erie, Ont.	" 21	.....	Leg severed while crawling under car.
Brakeman	Tracadie, N.B.	" 23	49	Fell from top of box car during shunting operations. Died Nov. 25.
Engineer Fireman	Near Jasper, Alta.	" 26	47 37	Collision of two locomotives.
Sectionman	Englehart, Ont.	Nov. 30	55	Run over by engine.
Asst. foreman	Montreal, Que.	" 30	60	Struck by street car. Died Dec. 16.
Worker in coal yard	Brandon, Man.	Dec. 2	41	Buried under coal slide.
Brakeman	Chatham, Ont.	" 7	21	Slipped and fell under wheels of train during switching operations.
Roundhouse worker.	London, Ont.	" 15	44	Struck by heavy bar while loosening locked wheel on engine and was knocked into engine pit.
Fireman	Edmundston Yd., N.B.	" 18	25	Injured when engines side-swiped. Died Dec. 21.
Engineer	Near St. Eustache, Que.	" 18	50	Crushed when his engine was derailed and fell off bridge while attached to snow plow.
Bridgeman	Kootenay Landing, B.C.	" 20	20	Crushed between cars.
Fireman	Montreal, Que.	" 24	.....	Struck by engine.
Engineer Brakeman	Boothroyd, B.C.	" 30	 41	Drowned when their engine went over embankment into river after running into rock slide.
Street and Electric Railways—				
Track labourer	Calgary, Alta.	Oct. 9	64	Pneumonia following injuries and shock after being struck by street car. Died Oct. 18.
Motorman	Near Glace Bay, N.S.	" 26	34	Collision of freight car with tram car he was driving.
Water Transportation—				
Captain of steamer	En route from Montreal, Que.	" 3	.....	Swept overboard and drowned.
Lock tender	Thorold, Ont.	" 13	50	Drowned when his car fell into locks when brakes failed.
Diver	Quebec, Que.	" 18	26	Fell from deck of ship and drowned.
Seaman	Richibucto, N.B.	" 19	25	Drowned from schooner.
Watchman	Montreal, Que.	" 22	44	Fell into hold of ship when struck by box swinging on derrick.
Light keeper	Quatsino Sound, B.C.	" 23	46	Drowned from row boat in rough sea.
Deck hand	Coal Harbour, B.C.	" 29	39	Fell off tug boat and drowned.
Sailor	Near Ile-aux-Coudres, Que.	Nov. 5	20	Knocked overboard and drowned when struck by boom.
Seaman	Three Rivers, Que.	" 5	34	Drowned.
Sailor	Lake Ontario off Brighton, Ont.	" 15	18	Swept overboard and drowned during heavy storm.
Stevedore	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	49	Fell from freighter while reaching for derrick rope.
Sailor	Quebec, Que.	" 20	.....	Injured by fall.
Ferry operator	Harrop, B.C.	" 20	43	Overcome by carbon monoxide gas while repairing pipe under engine.
Dredge worker	Oshawa, Ont.	" 20	25	Fell into harbour and drowned.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 26	30	Thrown from car and run over by train when it shunted.
Watchman on barge	Montreal, Que.	" 27	24	Fell into canal and drowned.
Dredge worker	Near Belleville, Ont.	Dec. 16	18	Slipped through dumper into bay and drowned.
Scowman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 17	22	Drowned when scow overturned.
Sailor	Esquimalt, B.C.	" 25	32	Electrocuted when he came in contact with fallen live wire.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION—*Con.*				
Air transportation—				
Pilot	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 13	24	Injured in plane crash.
Pilot	Mayo, Yukon	Nov. 1	.....	Killed when his plane crashed through ice.
Local transportation—				
Taxi driver	Portneuf, Que.	Oct. 9	34	Collision of train with his car.
Truck driver	Near Bladworth, Sask.	" 9	22	Injured when truck overturned after tire blew out.
Chauffeur	Montreal, Que.	" 12	29	Injured wrist from cranking truck, pneumonia. Died Dec. 12.
Teamster	Montreal, Que.	" 18	41	Fell from wagon fracturing skull. Died Oct. 19.
Labourer with Carting Co.	Ameliasburg Twp., Ont.	" 25	45	Buried by cave in at gravel pit.
Truck driver	Near St. Janvier, Que.	Nov. 14	28	Struck by auto while repairing truck.
Taxi driver	Near Fort William, Ont.	" 26	21	Shot while in his car.
Truck helper	St. Ours, Que.	Dec. 6	26	Drowned when truck fell through ice while crossing river.
Truck driver with transfer Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 23	62	Collision of street car with his truck.
Electricity and gas—				
Lineman	Near L'Assomption, Que.	Oct. 1	65	Burned by electric shock when he touched live wire. Died Oct. 3.
Painter	Falls View, Ont.	" 3	25	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
Lineman	Charette Mills, Que.	" 6	24	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14	52	Electrocuted when he touched high voltage cable.
Lineman	Ottawa, Ont.	" 16	21	Struck by pole.
Labourer	Near Springhill, N.S.	" 16	45	Explosion of box of dynamite which he was carrying.
Electrician	Aylmer, Ont.	" 23	24	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
Lineman	St. John Co., N.B.	" 23	40	Burned by electric current. Died Oct. 26.
Chore boy at power plant.	Quinze River, Que.	Nov. 2	24	Drowned.
Lineman	Quebec, Que.	About Dec. 20	.....	Electrical shock while repairing high tension lines. Died Dec. 23.
Sub-station attendant.	North Bay, Ont.	Dec. 27	34	Electrocuted.
Telegraphs and telephones—				
Telegraph messenger	Victoria, B.C.	Oct. 31	14	Struck by delivery wagon. Fractured skull.
Lineman	St. Barthelmi, Que.	Nov. 22	27	Crushed under pole while unloading poles from truck.
Lineman	Petrolia, Ont.	Dec. 3	.....	Electrocuted when telephone line became crossed with high tension wire.
TRADE—				
Wholesale—				
Grain buyer	Metiskow, Alta.	Nov. 10	26	Burned in grain elevator.
Truck driver for brewery	Near Mitchell, Ont.	" 15	22	Injured when his truck skidded and crashed into tree.
Delivery asst.	Courtland, Ont.	" 30	38	Collision of freight train with their truck.
Truck driver for distillers			35	
Retail—				
Fruit dealer	Near Hamilton, Ont.	Oct. 11	20	Collision of their truck with another truck.
Fruit dealer			52	
Truck driver for bakery	Guelph Highway, Ont.	" 14	20	Collision of his truck with another truck. Fractured skull. Died Oct. 27.
Baker	Elora, Ont.	Nov. 13	.....	Collision of train with his delivery truck.
Labourer with glass dealers	Montreal, Que.	" 28	62	Cut hand with putty knife. Died Dec. 17.
Milkman	Kitchener, Ont.	Dec. 25	30	Crushed under milk sleigh when it overturned.
Teamster with coal company	Winnipeg, Man.	" 18	51	Crushed between coal sled and wall of coal shed.
SERVICE—				
Public Administration—				
Traffic officer	Near Hamilton, Ont.	Oct. 3	35	Motorcycle swerved off highway and crashed into tree.
City workman	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 4	59	Run over by truck—fractured skull. Died Oct. 5.
Watchman at Park	Montreal, Que.	" 18	45	Burned from explosion when he used gasoline in coal oil stove.
Street cleaner	St. Boniface, Man.	Nov. 4	68	Struck by auto.
Labourer with city engineering dept.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 4	59	Struck by street car when horse bolted while he was holding it.
Park ranger	Near Petawawa, Ont.	" 12	71	Shot while on duty.
Labourer working on street	Toronto, Ont.	" 16	37	Struck by taxi.
Fireman	Montreal, Que.	" 16	.....	Collision of truck with fire-truck on which he was riding.
Fire chief	Islington, Ont.	" 26	.....	Injured when fire truck in which he was riding was overturned.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—*Conc.*				
Recreational—				
Truck driver for golf club	Fonthill, Ont.	Oct. 29	20	Neck broken when his truck overturned.
Night watchman at club	Ste. Marguerite Stn., Que.	Nov. 11	74	Succumbed to shock when he was wakened by fire in room.
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning—				
Laundryman	Montreal, Que.	Oct. 2	40	Struck by auto while delivering laundry—fractured skull. Died Oct. 6.
Custom and repair—				
Garage mechanic	Hamilton, Ont.	Nov. 13	.....	Asphyxiated by gas fumes from auto exhaust.
Night watchman at garage	Belleville, Ont.	Dec. 22	44	Burned when his clothing ignited. Died Jan. 4, 1930.
Worker in blacksmith shop	Smiths Falls, Ont.	Dec. 26	42	Trampled by horse.
Personal and domestic—				
Hotel employee	Brandon, Man.	Oct. 20	29	Crushed by elevator.
Watchman	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 7	68	Fell from burning building when rope broke.
Professional establishments—				
Asst. gardener at hospital	Brockville, Ont.	Oct. 11	43	Skull fractured when attacked by insane patient. Died Oct. 13.
Furnaceman at school	Quebec, Que.	" 11	50	Asphyxiated by gas fumes when furnace exploded.
Electrician at hospital	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 26	44	Electrocuted while making repairs on switchboard.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1928

TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Fireman on ferry boat	Quebec, Que.	Nov. 13	34	Drowned.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1929

AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—				
Caretaker of farm of pulp mfrs	Alma Farm, Que.	June 15	58	Drowned.
LOGGING—				
Drive foreman	L'Assomption, Que.	April 15	41	Cut in knee. Blood poisoning. Died Sept. 9.
Bush hand	Pontiac Co., Que.	" 17	69	Kicked by horse.
Labourer	River St. Francois, Que.	May 7	17	Drowned.
Labourer	Causapscal, Que.	" 11	19	Fell through ice while crossing river and drowned.
Driver	Caribou Creek, Que.	" 12	21	Fell from pile of logs.
River driver	St. Omer, Que.	" 16	22	Struck by log. Skull fractured.
Labourer	Harrison Mills, B.C.	" 17	49	Struck by skyline. Fractured spine. Died Oct. 3.
Labourer	Causapscal, Que.	" 22	20	Drowned while floating logs.
River driver	North Angliers, Que.	" 25	35	Fell into river from log jam and drowned.
Log driver	Dartmouth River, Que.	June 1	35	Drowned.
Log driver	Mattawin River, Que.	" 2	20	Drowned.
Log driver	Causapscal, Que.	" 3	18	Drowned.
Log driver	Gatineau River, Que.	" 14	.....	Drowned.
Foreman	Batiscan Falls, Que.	" 15	47	Drowned.
Log driver	Shelter Bay, Que.	" 20	31	Struck by log. Fractured skull.
Log driver	Dumoine River, Que.	July 1	23	Drowned.
Logger / Logger	Vermilion River, Que.	July 5	24 / 20	Drowned.
Log driver	Fitzpatrick, Que.	" 13	23	Drowned.
Labourer	Mont Louis, Que.	" 16	18	Drowned.
Fire ranger for lumber company.	Kamischigama, Ont.	Aug. 12	19	Drowned.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—*Continued*				
Teamster	Shelley, B.C.	Aug. 13	50	Crushed under team when they lost footing on side hill and rolled down ravine while skidding logs.
Logger	Jervis Inlet, B.C.	" 27	18	Struck by falling snag.
Faller	Twp. of Riddle, Ont.	" 29	40	Struck by falling tree, fracturing skull.
Woodcutter	Woburn, Que.	Sept. 20	55	Struck by log. Died Sept. 24,
Teamster	Near Galloway, B.C.	" 20	68	Struck by rolling logs.
Teamster	Colwood, B.C.	" 28	55	Run over by wagon wheel while hauling cord wood.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fireman on fishing boat.	Senneterre, Que.	May 15	25	Drowned when boat sank.
Labourer on fishing boat.			25	
Labourer on fishing boat.			23	
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining—				
Timber boss	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	June 16	46	Secondary silicosis. Laid off on March 26, 1929.
Beltman	Noranda, Que.	July 27	37	Caught between belt and pulley. Died Aug. 17.
Non-metallic mineral, mining and quarrying, n.e.s.—				
Carpenter at asbestos mine.	Asbestos, Que.	July 5	33	Blood poisoning from scratch. Died June 14.
Dumper at bins at asbestos mine.	Megantic, Que.	Aug. 8	23	Fractured skull. Died Aug. 12.
Car loader	St. Louis, Que.	Sept. 20	18	Internal hemorrhage from strain.
MANUFACTURING—				
Saw and planning mill products—				
Labourer with box mfrs.	Notre Dame de Ham, Que.	May 1	.....	Hand injured by circular saw. Heart failure after operation.
Carpenter	Maskinonge, Que.	" 14	59	Struck in side by plank. Died May 17.
Truck driver	Kitchener, Ont.	" 15	29	Internally injured when he fell from truck while loading lumber. Died Sept. 26.
Woodcutter for lumber contractor.	Quebec, Que.	June 29	47	Drowned.
Labourer	Price, Que.	July 5	40	Caught in belt shaft.
Labourer	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 8	51	While piling lumber, got a sliver in hand. Blood poisoning. Died Nov. 16.
Machine operator	Bromptonville, Que.	" 20	16	Struck by piece of timber.
Carpenter	Montebello, Que.	" 23	59	Crushed chest.
Labourer	Marsouins, Que.	Aug. 3	50	Groin lacerated by saw teeth. Died Sept. 8.
Woodcutter	Flamand, Que.	" 9	39	Drowned in creek.
Labourer at saw mill.	Lachute, Que.	Sept. 10	14	Drowned.
Wood products—				
Shaper in furniture factory.	Stratford, Ont.	" 10	68	Hand cut by hand saw. Infection. Died Oct. 22.
Pulp, paper and paper products—				
Machine operator	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	July 3	54	Collapsed while at work.
Labourer	Van Bruysell, Que.	" 8	56	Blood poisoning through infected scratch in hand. Died July 28.
Labourer	Temiskaming, Que.	" 13	21	Fractured skull.
Labourer	Shelter Bay, Que.	July 23	18	Drowned.
Electrician	Gloucester Co., N.B.	Aug. 18	24	Fell into river. Fractured skull.
Printing and publishing—				
Messenger	Quebec, Que.	July 10	14	Broken neck.
Iron, steel and products—				
Labourer in steel foundry	Hull, Que.	Feb. 14	57	Bruised finger necessitating amputation. Died April 30.
Moulder at furnace factory.	Brampton, Ont.	June 25	33	Body burned by hot mould. Died Dec. 4.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	July 22	24	Struck by falling steel beam.
Ironworker's helper.	Cornwall, Ont.	Sept. 19	33	Iron tank fell on him while he was working on side of it. Fracture of pelvis. Died Oct. 11.
Non-metallic mineral products—				
Lathe hand at gas plant.	Montreal, Que.	June 12	22	Slow poisoning from acid fumes.
Brakeman with asbestos mfrs.	Asbestos, Que.	July 4	24	Decapitated by freight car.

SUPPLEMENTBRY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTQIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST THREE QUARUERS OF 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Conc.*				
Chemical and allied products—				
Worker in match factory.	Berthierville, Que.	July 3	50	Collapsed from heart disease.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures-				
Labourer	Rivière-à-Pierre, Que.	April 19	22	Fractured spine from fall.
Carpenter	Racine, Que.	May 10	23	Struck by piece of timber. Back and internal injuries. Died May 27.
Engineer	Quebec, Que.	" 18	49	Fell 50 ft. to cement floor. Fractured skull.
Rigger	Montreal, Que.	June 8	34	Fell from derrick, fracturing skull.
Plasterer	Montreal, Que.	July 3	43	Fractured skull.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 6	52	Broken legs. Internal injuries. Died July 13.
Building and Structures-				
Electrician with electrical contractors.	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 14	36	Struck by street car. Died Aug. 15.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 26	25	Fell from scaffold. Died Jan. 26.
Carpenter	Gloucester Co., N.B.	Sept. 30	52	Fell from loft, fracturing skull. Died Oct. 3.
Shipbuilding—				
Boilermaker's apprentice	Sorel, Que.	Aug. 27	21	Arm smashed. Died Aug. 28.
Highway and bridge—				
Metal puncher	Lachine, Que.	April 8	44	Struck by piece of broken punch. Hemorrhage.
Labourer	Lachine, Que.	About April 15	.....	Drowned.
Labourer	Rougemont, Que.	July 18	14	Asphyxiated by fall of sand.
Labourer	Sunbury Co., N.B.	Aug. 19	62	Struck by auto. Fractured skull.
Labourer	Near Elginfield, Ont.	Sept. 27	36	Struck by truck.
Miscellaneous—				
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 16	22	Drowned.
Engineer with engineering co.	Lac à Beauce, Que.	Sept. 18	35	Crushed between two trucks.
Labourer on sewer construction	Restigouche Co., N.B.	" 28	21	Struck by train.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways—				
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	June 21	49	Fractured skull.
Station agent	Riviere du Loup, Que.	July 13	54	Fractured skull.
Machineman	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 23	69	Apoplexy following injury. Died Sept. 9.
Trackman	Levis, Que.	Sept. 24	22	Struck by street car.
Extra labourer	Rivière du Loup, Que.	" 27	20	Broken jaw, skull and spine.
Section man	Auldgirth, B.C.	" 30	62	Leg infection following injury.
Street and electric railways—				
Car operator	Sherbrooke, Que.	Aug. 13	18	Struck by auto. Died Aug. 14.
Water transportation—				
Fireman	Montreal, Que.	April 15	23	Asphyxiated by fumigating gases.
Sailor	Cascades Point, Que.	July 29	23	Drowned.
Labourer	Three Rivers, Que.	Sept. 1	.....	Drowned.
Seaman	Quebec, Que.	" 7	19	Drowned.
Local transportation—				
Truck driver	St. Chrysostôme, Que.	June 26	20	Truck overturned. Fractured skull.
Electricity and gas—				
Labourer at power plant	Lake St. John, Que.	June 4	20	Drowned.
Pipefitter at power plant	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	July 31	27	Electrocuted.
Telegraphs and telephones—				
Lineman	Sunbury Co., N.B.	July 25	50	Struck by train. Died Aug. 9.
TRADE—				
Wholesale—				
Agent for machinery manufacturers	St. Anges, Que.	April 11	51	Foot cut by circular saw. Died July 22.
Salesman with petroleum products	Montreal, Que.	July 13	36	Injured when his auto collided with street car.
Elevator man with paper company	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 8	63	Fractured skull, concussion. Died Aug. 12.
Presser with tobacco merchants	L'Epiphanie, Que.	" 23	53	Fractured skull.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1929—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRADE—*Conc.*				
Retail—				
Labourer with wood merchants	St. Lambert, Que.	April 1	29	Fell from pile of timber, fracturing spine. Died May 23.
Service man for implement dealer	Near Souris, Man.	Aug. 26	23	Injured when his car crashed into side of bridge on dusty road.
SERVICE—				
Public administration—				
Fire ranger	Big Trinity Range, Que.	June 11	20	Drowned.
Labourer on road repairs	Pointe du Lac, Que.	" 24	18	Struck by auto.
Fire ranger	Trinity Bay, Que.	" 28	18	Drowned.
City labourer	Toronto, Ont.	July 22	57	Braised shin on tin can while tramping garbage in cart. Infection. Died Oct. 9.
Labourer on municipal repairs	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 2	36	Struck by iron bar.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Interference by Third Party with Workman's Employment

A WORKMAN who had been employed by a general contractor in British Columbia, on being discharged, threatened his former employer that he would "get even with him". Later, he obtained employment by the hour with a sub-contractor on the same contract, the terms of his employment being such that his services could be dispensed with at any time, with or without cause. On the request of the general contractor the sub-contractor discontinued the workman's employment, although he was satisfied with the latter's work. The workman then sued the general contractor for damages for having caused his dismissal. The trial judge found that there was justification for the defendant's interference with the plaintiff's employment with the sub-contractor, and dismissed the action. The plaintiff appealed against this decision, which however was sustained by the British Columbia Court of Appeal, Chief Justice Macdonald stating as follows:—

"The only point of importance involved in the appeal is a question of malice, and that seems to me to be immaterial when the malicious act resulted in no unlawful conduct. It is not questioned that the defendant brought about the dismissal of the plaintiff, or to be more accurate, the refusal to continue him in his employment. But the plaintiff had no right to be continued in his employment, and what happened brought about no breach of contract. I think it might be fairly said that the defendant's conduct in the matter was malicious, but as it resulted in no legal wrong, plaintiff has no cause of action." *Divers v. Burnett (British Columbia), 1930 (1) Western Weekly Reports, page 150.*

Prohibitive Sunday Legislation is Reserved for Dominion

The legislative authority exercised respectively by the Dominion and the Provinces of Canada in regard to Sunday observance was defined by Mr. Justice Martin in the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, in the course of a recent judgment which declared that a certain municipal by-law was *ultra vires* because it was prohibitive in its purport.

"Legislation of a prohibitive character," he said "passed for the purpose of compelling observance of the Lord's Day, falls within subsection (27) of section 91 of The British North America Act, which confers upon the Dominion Parliament exclusively jurisdiction to legislate in respect of the criminal law. Following the reference to the Supreme Court, the Lord's Day Act was enacted, and appears as R.S.C., 1906, chapter 153 (now R.S.C. 1927, chapter 123). The Act, by section 4, prohibits the doing of certain things on Sunday, 'except as provided herein or in any Provincial Act,' and, under the provisions of section 15, Acts in force in any province of Canada at the time relating to the observance of the Lord's Day, are not in any way affected. The Lord's Day Act was an attempt to enact prohibitive legislation with regard to the observance of Sunday for the whole Dominion; recognizing, however, the different circum-

stances which prevail in the several provinces, Parliament delegated to the Legislatures the power to declare that any act prohibited by the Dominion Act might be exempted from the operation of the Act and allowed to be done by appropriate provincial legislation, either existing at the time or subsequently enacted. This being so, in considering provincial legislation with respect to Sunday, one must inquire whether it is legislation permitting something to be done on Sunday which is prohibited by the Dominion Act; if it is, the legislation is valid, because this power is delegated to the province by the Federal Act; if, however, provincial legislation is prohibitive and not permissive, it is, so far as it is prohibitive, *ultra vires*."—*Clarke* versus *Rural Municipality of Wawken*, 1930 (1) Western Weekly Reports, page 324.

Liability of Principal for the Negligence of an Agent

In a case heard by the British Columbia Supreme Court of Appeal in January, the question of the liability of a company for the negligence of one of its agents was decided in the affirmative. The "agent" in this case, while demonstrating a car belonging to the company to a prospective purchaser, ran down a foot-passenger on the street, and the latter sued the company and its agent for damages. This claim had been allowed by the jury which heard the case. On appeal by the defendants the Appeal Court confirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that "the liability arises for wrongs committed in the course of service for the benefit of the principal, or for the mutual benefit of both. The appellant Company put Thomson (the agent) in its place to sell cars: to do a certain class of acts which without him or others like him it would do itself. That is agency."

Mr. Justice Macdonald cited a judgment of Baron Bramwell in 1858, which said: "It seems to me that the difference between the relations of master and servant and of principal and agent is this: a principal has the right to direct what the agent has to do: but a master has not only that right, but also the right to say how it is to be done."

The court found that in this case the relationship of principal and agent existed. "That being so," it was stated, "the principal is liable for the negligence of its agent in the course of his employment, although the principal did not necessarily direct it, and appellant is liable for the negligence, if any, of Thomson."

Katz versus *Consolidated Motors Limited* and *Thomson, British Columbia, 1930.* (*1*) *Western Weekly Reports*, page 305.

CORRECTION

The publication of the provisional assessment rates to be levied on employers in New Brunswick in 1930 for Workmen's Compensation was noted in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, some of these rates being quoted. The New Brunswick *Gazette* subsequently published a correction in regard to the rate for Class 2 (logging, etc.) which had been erroneously given as $7, instead of $5 as formerly. This assessment for this industrial group therefore remains unchanged at $5 per $100 of payroll.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Address delivered by Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, before a Study Group of the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

IN this presentation it is my hope to stimulate interest in the International Labour Organization, an active interest that will lead at least some of my hearers to study for themselves the organization which I shall attempt to briefly describe, rather than to undertake to give a complete and sufficient picture of that institution. The written constitution of the International Labour Organization, usually briefly referred to as the I.L.O., both in extent and detail, is not unlike the constitution of a nation, and in fact some nations possess less complete written constitutions. Therefore, it will be obvious that in the time at my disposal I can give only a fleeting glimpse of its main structure—draw only the crude outlines, as it were, and leave it to any who desire to do so to complete the picture for themselves by filling in the details through study of the perfectly adequate literature on the subject available to them. Likewise with the problems that have engaged the attention of the International Labour Organization since its inception, only casual reference may here be made to them. Mention of them will show that they are without exception matters on each of which volumes have been written in a multitude of tongues, and a comprehensive review of what the International Labour Organization may have contributed toward their solution will have to be reserved for some other occasion.

Before proceeding to a discussion of the structure and work of the I.L.O., I should like to dwell for a moment on the desirability of Canadians becoming fully acquainted with this new departure in international relations. Our constitutional authorities agree that in its contact with countries outside of the British Empire, Canada came of age during the Great War, and gained formal recognition of its international nationhood in the signing of the treaties of peace that officially terminated hostilities. Since that time, as a member of the League of Nations, as a member of the International Labour Organization and in other ways, Canada has not only maintained her place at the Table occupied by the family of Nations, but she has grown in stature. It is not to Canada's discredit that she has gained international recognition for herself in no way to a greater extent than she has done in the councils of the nations that are the International Labour Organization. I am tempted to borrow the apt illustration used by the Prime Minister recently in describing General Smuts' part in three decades of the history of the British Empire, and apply it to Canada's part in the I.L.O.: like Aeneas in Virgil's classical epic, Canada may truthfully say, in speaking of the history of the International Labour Organization, "Of these things I myself was an important part." Therefore, as a means of becoming better acquainted with Canada abroad, my advice is to study the International Labour Organization.

In the nineteenth century, the disadvantages of varying standards affecting the workers in the different world countries, workers who moved freely from one country to another and whose products competed with each other in a world market, led to a proposal to discuss the legal protection of labour from an international standpoint. In 1900, on the initiative of the Swiss Government, there was formed the International Association for Labour Legislation, with headquarters at Basle, Switzerland. Prior to 1914 conferences were held in Berne, Switzerland, in 1906, and in Lugano, Switzerland, in 1910, at the latter of which Canada was represented by the present Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Though the war interrupted the work of the association, a start in international governmental action on labour matters had been made, legislation had resulted in many countries, and the way to some more stable, more comprehensive machinery had been paved.

A second preparatory step toward international action on labour matters was the development of international trade union action. During the war trade unionists perceived that if peace were arrived at without account being taken of the harmful effects of unequal advancement in workers' standards in all countries, the very backwardness in labour legislation which bore so heavily on labour in some countries would be a contributing factor of no small consequence in producing further wars with further horrors for the world's working population. Accordingly, while the war was yet in progress, labour organizations in the leading countries endorsed the idea of calling an international labour conference before the beginning of the peace negotiations.

In tune with Labour's own attitude and based on the experience of the pre-war International Association for Labour Legislation, a commission known as the Commission of International Labour Legislation was appointed by the Peace Conference to draw up a plan for a permanent organization. The report of this commission formed the basis of Part XIII (Labour) of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and provided for the adoption of Labour Guarantees recognizing explicitly certain fundamental principles as necessary to social progress; and at the Fifth Plenary Session of the Peace Conference, held in the city of Paris, France, on April 19, 1919, Sir Robert Borden, then Premier of Canada, proposed the undermentioned amended text, which was unanimously adopted:—

"The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well being, physicial, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, have framed a permanent machinery associated with that of the League of Nations to further this great end.

"They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

"Among these methods and principles the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

"*First.*—The guiding principle above enunciated, that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

"*Second.*—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

"*Third.*—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, as this is understood in their time and country.

"*Fourth.*—The adoption of an eight-hours' day or a 48-hours' week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

"*Fifth.*—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

"*Sixth.*—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

"*Seventh.*—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

"Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

"*Ninth.*—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

"Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world."

The machinery of the International Labour Organization, as to its main divisions, might be likened to our own Government: we are familiar with a system providing for a Parliament, a Cabinet, a permanent Civil Service, and a judiciary. In the International Labour Organization we find an approximate counterpart to each of these branches. The International Labour Conference is the Parliament; the Governing Body is the Cabinet; the International Labour Office is the Civil Service; while the Court of International Justice fills the place of the judiciary.

(a) *International Labour Conference.*—The Parliament of the International Labour Organization, known as the International Conference, is composed of four representatives of each member state, two of whom are Government delegates while one represents employers and one employees. Each delegate is entitled to two technical advisers for each item on the agenda of a particular Conference, one of whom shall be a woman when questions specifically affecting women are to be considered. Non-Government delegates and their advisers are to be nominated by member states in agreement with the most representative organizations of employers and employees, respectively, if any such organizations exist. Provision is made for a meeting of the International Labour Conference at least once each year.

It is of special interest to Canada that provision is made for powers of a federal government. In the case of a federal state, the authority of which to enter into Conventions on labour matters is restricted, the federal government may treat a Draft Convention as a Recommendation only.

(b) *Governing Body.*—The Governing body, functioning as a sort of a Cabinet, is made up of twenty-four persons, twelve representing Governments, six representing employers, and

six representing workers. Article 393 of the Treaty of Peace provides that "of the twelve persons representing the Governments, eight shall be nominated by the members which are of chief industrial importance and four shall be nominated by the members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates to the conference, excluding the Delegates of the eight members mentioned above. Any question as to which are the members of chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations." At first the Governments given representation because of their industrial importance were Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Switzerland. Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Poland and Spain were given positions by election of the Assembly, it being understood that the United States, upon joining the League of Nations, would be given a place on the Governing Body by reason of her industrial importance, at which time Denmark would yield her position. Subsequent dissatisfaction with the ranking of countries as to industrial importance led to a new alignment placing Canada among the eight countries of chief industrial importance and thus giving her a permanent place on the Governing Body. This she has held since 1922.

In addition to being in control of the International Labour Office, the Governing Body has to discharge the important duty of preparing the agenda for the annual Conferences.

(c) *International Labour Office.*—As referred to above, the International Labour Office is really the civil service of the International Labour Organization. In the terms of Article 396 of the Treaty "the functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information of all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international Conventions and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference." In brief, the International Labour Office is a permanent secretariat for the I.L.O., carrying on all classes of its secretarial work. It is in charge of a Director, Mr. Albert Thomas, of France, and an Assistant Director, Mr. H. B. Butler, of Great Britain. While no quota is definitely assigned to the different countries in the matter of the selection of staff, it is provided that the members of the staff shall be drawn from nationals of the different member states. For convenience the Office is formed into four divisions: (1) The Cabinet, with the duty of keeping in touch with trade union movements throughout the world; (2) The Common Services, for purposes of internal administration of staff, accountancy, expenditure, etc.; (3) The Diplomatic Division, to deal with the League of Nations and to carry out the secretarial work incidental to the meetings; and (4) The Scientific Division, which handles matters requiring technical studies under Article 396 of the Treaty of Peace.

Like national labour departments, the International Labour Office issues publications from time to time dealing with labour matters. Perhaps the best known is the monthly *International Labour Review,* which gives a resume of the proceedings of the I.L.O., as well as scientific papers on economic subjects. All of the special studies issued by the office are extremely informative and needless to say authoritative.

(*d*) *Permanent Court of International Justice.*—Machinery is provided by the Treaty for securing the observance by the various states of Conventions which they have ratified. Complaints that any state "has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any Convention to which it is a party" may be made to the International Labour Office by any other state which is a party to the Convention or by any industrial association of employers or of workers or by any delegate to the Conference. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office is empowered to invite the state concerned to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit, and if no satisfactory reply is received, the complaint may be referred to a Commission of Inquiry which is to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations from a standing panel of persons of industrial experience nominated by the member states, with no nominee of a member involved in a dispute to be on the Commission. Each state is required to nominate three persons for appointment to this standing panel, two representing employers and workers respectively and the third a person of independent standing. A Commission of Inquiry is to be composed of three persons, one from each group.

It is required that each Government shall inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the report of the Commission of Enquiry and, if not accepting the report, if it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

Under Article 416 of the Peace Treaty, in the event of any member state failing to take the action required by the Peace Treaty with regard to a Draft Convention or Recom-

mendation any other member state is entitled to refer the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice whose decision with regard to such matters shall be final.

Accomplishments of the International Labour Organization constituting Ten Years of Constructive Co-operation between Governments, Employers and Workers.

The first meeting of the International Labour Conference was held in Washington, D.C., in October and November, 1919. At that time it was thought that the United States would become a member of the League of Nations and in consequence a member of the I.L.O., and with this in mind the Peace Conference had named the United States as one of the convenors of the first Conference. As the United States did not become a member of the League, she is not a member of the I.L.O. The second Conference was held at Genoa, Italy, in 1920. From that time to the present day practically the whole organized labour world has been co-operating through the International Labour Organization, not only with the governments of the world, but also with the organized employers. The story of that co-operation is told in the first ten years of the International Labour Organization, which celebrated its Tenth Anniversary on January 10, 1930. It is a story of conference and discussion, research and fact finding, in a word a mechanism set up by governments to deal with problems of industrial relations as they shape themselves in a community whose markets are world wide. The employers' interest in preventing unfair competition was likewise recognized. For the I.L.O. became an official body of governments, employers and workers to deal with the problems of labour and industry in a world economic community. As such a device the concrete record of achievement speaks for itself. First of all, the I.L.O. has lived and added to its membership. It started out with 24 signatory nations, and comprises at present 55 member countries. The organization has had thirteen conferences, more than one a year, since the first called in Washington in 1919. An average of forty nations have attended these conferences each year. The number of delegates and advisers in attendance have been on the average 250 or more.

Plans and suggestions which it has made for abolishing poor working conditions and improving industrial relations consist of 29 specific labour treaties and about the same number of more general recommendations, all dealing with such important matters as hours and pay, safety and health, employment of women and children, work of seamen and agricultural labourers, immigrants, etc., and the relation of all these matters to the cost of production and economic stability.

The member countries have honoured these treaties with four hundred ratifications. Twenty-three countries, for instance, have agreed to link up their public employment offices for the better distribution of employment and the continuous study of employment fluctuations. Eighteen countries have agreed not to employ children under fourteen years in industrial work; twenty-one not to employ young people under eighteen on night work in industry; other agreements relate to accident prevention, workmen's compensation, weekly rest, minimum wage measures, and broad inclusive insurance schemes.

All this contrasts most favourably with the pre-war situation. Between 1890 and 1910 the industrial countries of the world were able to agree on only two labour treaties and to secure for these two only twenty-five ratifications.

As a fact-finding institution, the I.L.O. is functioning even more broadly, though less obviously. It has told the story of the eight-hour day and made available the facts with regard to its spread and some of its effects. It has told the world the facts with regard to forced labour and the part that it plays in world economy. It has established on a sound footing the first comprehensive study and analysis of migration. The first steps have been taken by the I.L.O. to ascertain the facts for a comparison of real wages in different countries. Not only has it compiled and distributed currently important labour laws of the world, but has made special analysis of the workmen's compensation laws, laws on the employment of women and children, seamen's legislation, freedom of association and hours of work. Special studies and reports are issued on these and other subjects discussed at the conference or requested by groups faced with these problems.

Eight periodicals report currently on immediate aspects of these same problems, all appearing in English and French versions, and some in German, Italian and Spanish.

Special subsidiary conferences are additional instruments of the I.L.O., for dealing with special problems and maintaining collaboration with existing organizations. An example of this is the present advisory coal conference in session at Geneva for considering the question of hours and wages in coal-producing countries, coal mining being a depressed industry whose basic evils are admittedly international in their character.

The office staff that functions continually at Geneva at the headquarters of the I.L.O. consists of upward of 400 men and women recruited from 36 nations. Yet they do not represent those nations, but are an international civil service whose allegiance is, in a sense, international.

As an experiment in internationalism the I.L.O. is all that its sponsors hoped it would be. It remains only for the nations of the world to continue to give it in the future the support they have given it in the past in order to make this great agency for world peace the complete success that it deserves to be.

I should like to add just a word further regarding Canada's part before concluding. A list of the names of those who have attended the assemblies, as representatives of the Government, of employers and of employees would seem like a roster of the leading figures in each of these fields during the past eleven years. This shows that Canada has taken the International Labour Organization in the spirit in which it was intended by the drafters of the Treaty of Peace; that they have given to it of their best, so that it cannot fail from any cause on our part, for in the final analysis the I.L.O. is only a sort of tidal basin whose waters will rise no higher than the tide of events compel.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A SLIGHT increase was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shutdowns, and also by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries, which were seriously retarded by the unusually cold weather prevailing at the beginning of the month, particularly in the western provinces. Employment, however, was in rather greater volume than on the same date in 1929, and considerably more active than on February 1 in earlier years of the record. This statement is based upon returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,062 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms on February 1 aggregated 971,774 persons, as compared with 967,996 on January 1. This increase, which was rather less extensive than on the corresponding date in the two preceding years, caused the index (average, 1926 =100) to stand at 111.6, while in the preceding month it was 111.2, and on February 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively. At the beginning of February, 1930, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 10.8, as compared with unemployment percentages of 11.4 at the beginning of January, and 6.3 at the beginning of February, 1929. The February percentage was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,772 local unions, embracing a membership of 211,811 persons. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted in January when a comparison was made with the preceding month, but a gain over January a year ago, this comparison being reckoned from the average daily placements effected during the period under review. All groups except manufacturing, farming and trade recorded fewer placements than in December, while logging and construction and maintenance were responsible for the gains shown over January last year.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.83 at the beginning of February, as compared with $11.88 for January; $11.15 for February, 1929; $11.03 for February, 1928; $11.23 for February, 1927; $11.50 for February, 1926; $10.93 for February, 1925; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.77 for February, 1920; $12.54 for February, 1918; and $7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 94·0 for February, as compared with 95·6 for January; 95·7 for February, 1929; 96·8 for February, 1928; 97·6 for February ,1927; and 102·2 for February, 1926.

Investigation Disputes Industrial Act.

During the month of February the Department received from employees of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway (Nova Scotia) an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act. A Board was established during the month in connection with the application reported in the December issue as having been received from certain employees of the Hydro Electric System of Winnipeg. Information concerning recent proceedings under the Act is given on page 266.

Proposed public health units in Canada

The House of Commons, on March 3, adopted a motion "that in the opinion of this House, the government should take into consideration the advisability of making grants to the provinces equal to one-third the cost of establishing, and to cover permanently such full time health units as may be organized."

A "Health Unit" usually consists of a medical officer, a trained nurse and a sanitary inspector, with the equipment of a laboratory. The movement to establish health units throughout Canada has the support of the Dominion Council of Health, the Canadian Public Health Association and other public bodies. (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1929, page 400.) A note on this subject appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 846. The following resolution adopted at the last annual convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta was quoted in the House of Commons by the member who proposed the adoption of the motion quoted above:—

"Whereas, it is expedient that preventable disease and death in the rural areas of Canada be more efficiently controlled; and whereas, full time rural health units have been found effective for such purposes in certain provinces of Canada, and States of the United States of America; and whereas, under the present organization of such units the Rockefeller Foundation will bear for a period of only three years one-third of the cost of such units: Be it therefore resolved, that the federal government, through the Minister of National Health at Ottawa, be requested to provide a grant to the provinces of Canada, sufficient to cover permanently the one-third share of the cost of such rural health units."

Health insurance proposed in British Columbia.

At its session of 1929 the British Columbia Legislature appointed a committee composed of five members of the Legislature, to collect information concerning existing systems of health and maternity insurance, and to make recommendations as to the feasibility of establishing such a system in the Province (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 609). This committee submitted progress report in the Legislature in February this year. The committee reports that "Our investigations, thus far, convince us there is justification and a general demand for the introduction in British Columbia of an economically sound and equitable public health insurance plan in the interests of the majority of provincial wage earners, of provincial industries and of the state."

It is stated that should the Legislature act on the recommendations of its committee and create a system of sickness insurance, such legislation would be the first to be enacted on this continent. An outline of the committee's report will be given in a future issue of this GAZETTE.

Public health service in Alberta.

A proposal that the provincial government should consider instituting a system of state medicine and health insurance was rejected by the Alberta Legislature on February 24, the House adopting instead a resolution in the following terms:—

"After having due regard to the financial position of the Province the Government should continue its efforts to improve the public health service rendered the people of the Province, and that the Government should further in co-operation with other Provinces continue its study of health insurance, presenting the results of such inquiries to this Assembly."

Workmen's compensation in Ontario.

"After fifteen years' experience of the present Act it is believed few either of the workmen or the employers would desire to return to the old system." This statement is made at the conclusion of a pamphlet (Circular 2 January, 1930) recently published by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board giving a popular account of the provisions of the act. "The outstanding features of the present law," it is stated, "are the simplicity of its provisions and procedure, the elimination of litigation and expense, wide protection for workmen and their dependants, immunity of the employer from individual liability, and expeditious payment of benefits directly into the hands of the injured workman or his dependants." The scope of the compensation payable under the Act is stated as follows:—

Compensation is payable where there is personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, and in the case of certain industrial diseases. The only exceptions are:—(1) Where the disability lasts less than seven days; (2) Where the accident is attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman and does not result in death or serious disablement. The question of negligence or absence of negligence of employer or workman does not affect the matter, and the old legal defences of common employment and voluntary assumption of risk are no longer applicable. No agreement to forego the benefits of the Act is valid; no contribution toward the benefits provided is to be collected from the workmen; and the compensation cannot be assigned, charged, or attached, except with the approval of the Board. The benefits provided are in lieu

of the right of action for damages at law and such actions cannot be prosecuted for matters covered by the Act.

Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act

The intentions of the Quebec Government in regard to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act were stated by the Hon. A. Galipault, minister of Public Works and Labour, in the course of the interview in February between the Government and a delegation from the Trades and Labour Congress (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 182). It was conceded, he stated, that amendments were needed in the Act, and they would be made after it has been in operation for another year. Next year, he said, it was possible that an amendment would be introduced to provide for a collective liability system of insurance against accidents. The Minister said there had been many complaints from employers regarding the action of certain insurance companies in refusing insurance or charging prohibitive rates. The "hospitalization" of injured workmen presents one of the most urgent problems in administration, the high charges made by some of the doctors, Mr. Galipault pointed out, being a leading cause for complaint not only in Quebec but also in Ontario and other provinces.

The Minister further referred to the announcement already made in the Legislature in the opening speech from the Throne (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 3) that the government intended to name a commission during the present session to study existing systems of social insurance, and he anticipated that some of the questions raised by the delegation, including that of Old Age Pensions in the province, would be dealt with in the report of that commission.

Progress of old age pensions in United States

Considerable progress was made during 1929 in old age pension legislation in the United States. During the past year new State laws were enacted in California, Minnesota, Utah, and Wyoming, bringing up to ten the total number of state pension laws in existence at the present time. These ten states are are follows:—California, Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Minnesota, and Utah.

The first old age pension law in the United States was passed in Arizona in 1914, but was declared unconstitutional because the loose wording of the act left the meaning obscure. Pennsylvania passed an old age pension Act in 1923, which also was held unconstitutional on the ground that a provision in the State constitution prohibited legislation which made appropriations for charitable, benevolent and educational purposes. An Act passed in the State of Washington in 1926 was vetoed by the governor. Massachusetts in 1928 passed a unique act known as the "Public Bequest Law", which created a public bequest fund administered by the secretary State treasurer and the commissioner of State pensions. This fund is to be accumulated from private bequests, nothing being contributed by the State. Until this fund reaches a total of $500,000, it is not to be touched, but thereafter with the approval of the governor and council, the income from it may be used to provide aid to worthy citizens who, because of old age and need, require such assistance. To date, only an insignificant amount has been contributed to this fund.

Pension laws in the ten States named above follow generally similar lines. With the exception of California and Wisconsin, the State pays none of the cost of the pensions, their financing being left to the counties. Where effective, the laws provide that persons above a certain age who have been citizens of the State for a number of years and whose property or income does not exceed a stated amount, shall be entitled to a pension which, together with whatever private income they may receive, shall not exceed a fixed amount. In no case does this amount exceed a dollar a day.

Old Age Pensions in Canada.

The complete statistics of the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act for the last quarter of 1929 are not ready for publication in this issue, owing to the large increase in the number of pensioners resulting from the operation of the Act in the Province of Ontario. The last issue contained a table showing the expenditures during the fourth quarter, and also since the Act became effective, together with the amounts expended by the Dominion and by the several provinces that have so far entered the pension scheme. It is hoped that the next issue will contain full statistics, similar to those for the third quarter which were published in the issue for November, 1929.

Nova Scotia Minimum Wage Board Appointed.

In accordance with the forecast made recently by the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, premier of Nova Scotia (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1930, page 3) the provincial government on March 3 announced the appointment of a Board to administer the Minimum Wage for

Women Act. This Act was first enacted in 1920, and was proclaimed as being in force on May 1, 1924, no Board, however, being named until now. The members of the Board are as follows:—Mr. H. E. Mahon, LL.B., of Halifax, chairman; Mrs. Matthew Scanlon, Halifax; Mrs. P. M. Fielding, Windsor; Mr. P. J. Healy, Halifax; and Mr. Roderick Kerr, Glace Bay.

Injunctions in the Province of Quebec.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec, in Committee on March 5, rejected a bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in reference to the provisions governing the issue of injunctions. The bill proposed to exempt disputes between employers and workers "unless on either side irreparable damage to property is threatened or done; and nothing shall be deemed property for this purpose which is not tangible and transferable."

Dominion's part in unemployment insurance.

Referring to the recent interview between a western delegation and the Dominion Government on the subject of unemployment insurance, the Prime Minister explained further the policy of the government on the question of unemployment insurance when replying in the House of Commons on February 27, to an inquiry addressed to him by Mr. Woodsworth. The member for Winnipeg North Centre asked whether, in view of the Prime Minister's statement to the western delegation on the previous day, the government would be willing to call a special conference so that this matter might be expedited. Mr. King answered as follows:—

"My recollection is that a special committee of this House considered this question last session and brought to the House a report to the effect that unemployment insurance was necessarily a matter with which provincial governments rather than the federal government would have to deal. I think I expressed the view yesterday that in my opinion a system of unemployment insurance would be a constructive way to deal with the unemployment problem, to which system not only the employer and the governments concerned would contribute, but the worker also. If the provinces make a move in this matter and it appears that the federal government can be of assistance in helping to bring about uniformity as between the provinces of any plan proposed, or can co-operate in other ways in any discussion on the subject, we shall be glad upon invitation to take the matter under consideration."

A statement by the Minister of Labour was noted in the last issue (page 106) to the effect that the Dominion Government was taking steps to ascertain the views of the provincial governments on the question of the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance. An account of the interview with the western delegation is given on another page of this issue.

Canadian employers and unemployment.

The Commerce of the Nation, the official organ of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, described in its February issue the recent activities of that body in connection with unemployment in Canada as follows:—

"The Canadian Chamber has memoralized its member Boards and Chambers, asking them to assist in alleviating unemployment in Canadian communities. Throughout the Dominion there has been an encouraging response to this appeal and the local organizations are making splendid efforts to help the unemployed. In Winnipeg and Vancouver, definite action has been taken by the calling of conferences to discuss this situation. In each instance neighbour Boards, Chambers and municipalities have attended, as well as labour organizations and service clubs. There has never been, perhaps, as widespread an interest taken in the unemployment problem as this year, and it is reasonable to expect that efforts to find ways and means towards a solution will not be altogether unfruitful. It would seem that in future an earlier start might be made and plans more carefully laid against this periodic ailment in our economic life."

Baltimore and Ohio Railway agreement to stabilize employment

The management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway and the executive board of Shop Craft System No. 30, assisted by B. M. Jewel, president, and O. S. Beyer, consulting engineer, of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, signed an agreement in February whereby regular employment as to be provided for all shop craft mechanics, helpers and apprentices. The number of employees who are provided for in the agreement is greater by 231 than the number actually in service at the date of the agreement. *Labour,* the weekly newspaper published by the A.F. of L., states that the working of the plan will be watched with interest by other industries and other railroads, inasmuch as lay-offs and furloughs are undoubtedly the worst evils confronting industry to-day. A similar plan, placed in effect by unions and management,

has been in operation for two years on a smaller railroad, the Seaboard Air Line.

Under the terms of the agreement the management will build up the present force by reinstating the passenger car repair men at Washington, Indiana, adding two freight car repair units, and by making some slight additions to roundhouse forces. Back shops, or heavy repair points, which have been shut down four days at the close of each month, will go back on the 44-hour week, thus making a definite gain of two work days a month. The agreement also makes provision for filling the day by day vacancies due to absence of regular employees. These places will be given to furloughed employees who hold themselves available for call, the number to be regulated by local committees and management, so that such men will get at least three days' work a week. It is estimated that from 1,200 to 1,500 men will be employed in this way, making a total of 12,950 on the rolls.

President W. J. McGee, in a letter addressed to the members of the System Federation, appealed to them to do all in their power to (1) reduce overtime, (2) save material, (3) get business, (4) consider the desirability of continuing the 44-hour week at least during the summer months and advise the secretary of the federation in this regard.

Prior to June 1, 1930, a conference will be held to determine what amendments, if any, may be necessary to cover the balance of the year. The System Federation convention to be held in May will consider the progress of the plan at that date.

Economic Advisory Council in Great Britain

The Right Hon. J. R. MacDonald, Prime Minister, announced in the British House of Commons on January 22, that the government has decided to set up a permanent Economic Advisory Council. The purpose of the new body is to advise the government in economic matters, and to make continuous study of developments in trade and industry and in the use of national and imperial resources, of the effect of legislation and fiscal policy at home and abroad, and of all aspects of national, imperial and international economy with a bearing on the prosperity of the country.

The Council will be subject to the general directions of the Prime Minister. It will take over and expand the functions of the existing Committee of Civil Research. It will keep in close touch with the departments affected by its work with a view to the concerted study of economic problems of national interest, but it will interfere in no way with the functions or responsibilities of ministers or of the departments over which they preside, and it will have no administrative or executive powers.

The Chairman of the Council will be the Prime Minister, and the other members will be, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Privy Seal (while the present duties are attached to that office), the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, such other ministers as the Prime Minister may from time to time summon, and such other persons chosen by the Prime Minister in virtue of their special knowledge and experience in industry and economics. The Council will meet when summoned by the chairman, and as regularly as is found possible. The chairman may appoint standing committees and also such committees for special purposes as may be required.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on February 12, the Prime Minister gave the following further information with regard to the membership and staff of the Council:—

"The following have consented to serve as members of Economic Advisory Council:—Sir Arthur Balfour, Mr. Ernest Bevan, Mr. W. R. Blair, Sir John Cadman, Mr. W. M. Citrine, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Mr. Ernest Debenham, Sir Andrew Duncan, Sir Daniel Hall, Sir William Hardy, Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir Alfred Lewis, Sir William McLintock, Sir Josiah Stamp, Mr. R. H. Tawney."

Unemployment measures in United States Senate

The Hon. Senator Wagner introduced in the United States Senate in February three measures designed to relieve the unemployment situation. The first would establish a Federal Employment Stabilization Board composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture and Labour. This Board would study the indices of building construction and employment and "advise the President from time to time of the trend of employment and business activity and of the existence or approach of periods of business depression and unemployment in the United States or in any substantial portion thereof." Whenever, upon recommendation of the Board, the President finds there exists or within the six months next following there is likely to exist, such a period of business depression or unemployment he is requested to transmit to Congress by special message supplemental estimates for emergency appropriations to be expended upon public works in the area of depression "in order to prevent unemployment and permit the Government to avail itself of the opportunity for

speedy, efficient, and economical construction during any such period."

The second bill would establish a national system of public employment offices. The bill would create the United States Employment Service as a separate bureau in the Department of Labour under a director general to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate.

The third bill would provide for an amendment to the Act creating the Department of Labour, and directs the Bureau of Labour Statistics to "collect, collate, report, and publish at least once each month full and complete statistics of the volume of and changes in employment as indicated by the number of persons employed, the total wages paid, and the total hours of employment, in the following industries and their principal branches: (1) Manufacturing; (2) mining, quarrying, and crude petroleum production; (3) building construction; (4) agriculture and lumbering; (5) transportation and communication; (6) the retail and wholesale trades; and such other industries as the Secretary of Labour may deem it in the public interest to include."

English company's provisions for its unemployed workers

Mr. B. S. Rowntree, of the firm of Rowntree and Company, Limited, of York, England, in a lecture delivered recently at Oxford, described the measures taken by his firm to provide for employees who have been laid off. In 1920 the directors of the company set aside a sum of £10,000 ($48,665) per year, or 1 per cent of the wages bill, whichever was the greater, in order to provide benefits supplementary to those given under the State scheme. In the case of persons dismissed, benefits are paid by the company, which, together with the State benefit and any payment from a trade union, amount to 50 per cent of the average earnings of the unemployed person. Additional benefit is given for a dependent wife and for each of not more than three children under 16 years of age up to a maximum of 75 per cent of the average wage. These benefits are payable for a period proportionate to service. Workers laid off on short time receive benefit at the rate of 80 per cent of what men and women dismissed receive. The annual charge to the company for this assistance has only in one instance reached the maximum of £10,000 named in the scheme.

In 1924, owing to reorganizations, reduction of the force became necessary, and the company helped the dismissed men to get a fresh start. Provision was made for paying over in a capital sum to those dismissed an amount not to exceed 75 per cent of what might be due them as unemployment pay, together with a dismissal gratuity at the rate of one week's salary for each year of continuous service over five years. In addition, a number of employees of the company were appointed to aid in such matters as purchasing, advertising, and keeping stock. This aid has been continued, and is used as supplementary to all other plans adopted.

In 1928 when a rather larger number than usual had to be laid off owing to improvements and reorganizations, the company, finding that the labour market in York could not absorb any further surplus labour, tried to secure positions for the workers elsewhere in England, undertaking to pay employers who would take them £2 ($9.73) a week for one year, as a contribution toward the cost of training them for new work.

Mr. Rowntree described the special efforts made by the company to cope with unemployment in 1929. Soon after the beginning of 1929, he said, it became evident that it would be necessary to dispense with the services of further men. It was undesirable to withdraw these men from York in any large numbers. Further, it was less economical to make a payment out of revenue than to make a capital investment. Following the principle that the only real remedy for unemployment is to find other work, the directors decided to invest capital in fresh industries in York. They realized that the line of development where one industry was needing fewer workers was to inaugurate other industries which were likely to increase in strength and in their demands for labour.

Altogether three small factories have been started in York. Rowntree & Co. (Ltd.) owned a factory which had been bought during the war as a warehouse and was standing empty. This has been so adapted that three small factories can be conducted in it, and it was expected that altogether 60 men would be employed by these concerns by the end of the year. This number Mr. Rowntree said will increase considerably in time, and with increased sales effort will be made to pay higher and higher wages.

Unemployment in sample cities in United States

The results of two unemployment surveys were given in the February issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour. A study among 58,866 wage earners in Philadelphia in April, 1929, showed that 7·8 per cent were idle because of inability to obtain work, while an additional 2·6 per cent were idle on account of sickness or from

other causes. The persons covered by the study were selected as a representative cross section of the population of the city. It was found that the percentage of unemployment varied greatly among different groups. One-half of the 102 industrial blocks had more than 11·5 per cent of unemployment among their workers, while in blocks in which the professional occupations predominated the corresponding percentage was 1·8. A similar survey of unemployment in Buffalo, N.Y., in November, 1929, covered 15,164 persons. Of this number, 821, or 5·4 per cent, were totally unemployed because of inability to find work, while the total number of unemployed from all causes combined was 1,509 and in addition 981 persons had only part-time work. Thus, of the whole group, 16·4 per cent were either idle or partly employed.

A committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce recently drew up a program for steadying employment and decreasing of unemployment in the city. The program contained the following recommendations:—(1) An institute for regularization of employment; (2) improvement of the system of bringing jobs and workers together; (3) a prosperity reserve of public work; (4) vocational training and vocational guidance in the public schools; (5) understanding the facts; (6) appointment by the chamber of commerce of a standing committee of five to seven to combat unemployment.

Education of children of ex-service men in Alberta

The Alberta Legislature adopted the following resolution on February 18:—"That the Government do appoint a committee representative of all parties in this Assembly to investigate the question of the granting of assistance towards cost of the secondary education of the children of deceased and disabled ex-service men and thereafter during the present session make a recommendation to this Assembly."

Apprentices in Canadian National Railways

The claim that "no railroad in North America can approach the record of the Canadian National Railways in retaining in its employ so large a number of apprentices following their period of probation," was made by Mr. A. H. Eager, general superintendent of motive power and car equipment of the Western Region of the company, in presenting certificates to thirty-two graduating apprentices at the eighth annual banquet of the Winnipeg apprentices of the company in the Fort Garry Hotel on March 1. Eighty-five per cent of the boys who graduate from the apprentice schools of the Canadian National Railways, he said, are to be found among the craftsmen employed in the shops of the company. He maintained that this was a condition which no other transportation company can rival, stating that there was a growing appreciation of the value of this training, which is educational as well as mechanical. He expressed the hope that the young men who passed out of these schools would avail themselves of the larger educational facilities which the company offered through its night schools and other facilities. In doing so they would fit themselves for the higher opportunities that are always available in a large corporation for those who have prepared themselves to accept them. He hoped that many of those graduating this year would eventually find themselves occupied not only in the shops, but in some of the many executive positions of the company.

Mr. A. A. Tisdale, general manager of the Western Region, said that the executive recognized the value of the apprentice schools and was giving them its fullest support. One of their staunchest supporters is the president, Sir Henry Thornton, who regards the apprentice schools of the system as among the finest elementary schools of railroading on the Continent. The value of these schools, he said, was also evident in the high type of young men they were attracting. He pointed out that the highest offices within the service are within the reach of every young man who applies himself and the opportunities for success greater in no industry than in that of railroading.

More than four hundred people were present at the banquet, which was under the chairmanship of one of the apprentices, E. J. Whiteway.

Duties of a Vocational Guidance Director

The following description of the duties and problems of a guidance director is given by Mr. Fintz, assistant supervisor of manual arts, Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio, in an article appearing in the February issue of the *Industrial Education Magazine*. In a large high school, he said, a guidance director should be one of the most valuable and indispensable members of the principal's staff. The duties of this office are manifold, and the guidance program should have a prominent part in the organization. The person responsible for this task should be permitted or required to formulate a program that will reach into every room in the build-

ing. The importance of this position is based upon the fact that it forms the connecting link between the school and the ultimate job. The duties of the guidance director, under the leadership of a progressive principal, include:—

(1) Classification of available occupations in the community;

(2) Analysis of physical and mental requirements of jobs;

(3) Study of possibilities for advancement;

(4) Securing information in regard to working conditions in the various occupations.

(5) Understanding of social requirements—How juvenile workers can best meet their new period of social, civic and economic adjustment.

(6) Placement and follow-up.

Guidance should have its beginning not later than the second year in the junior high school, and should continue through the high school. Because of this early beginning, the problem becomes complex. The boys and girls neither understand themselves nor are they understood by others. Therefore, guidance and training are especially needed.

The United States *Monthly Labor Review*, February, 1930, contains an account of the growth of the movement to provide for insurance and old-age pensions by means of collective agreements. The first known example of action by trade unions to secure the protection of life and sickness insurance for their members was an agreement between a street railway company and its employees in 1926. Several street railway companies have since concluded such agreements and copies of recent agreements received by the bureau show a further extension of the movement. Electrical workers' agreements in two cities provide for life insurance of $3,000 per man, $30 per month for total disability, and $40 per month pension after the age of 65 years, to be paid for by the industry. Street-railway employees in one city are provided with life insurance of $1,000 and a monthly pension of $58 if they have had 20 years' service with the company upon reaching the age of 65.

During the month of February a total of 5,271 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 24 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 400 accidents were reported, including 3 fatal cases; 310 Crown cases, 4 of which were fatal, were also reported during the month, making in all 5,981, of which 31 were fatal.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has published the results of a study of earnings and hours of labour in 1929 in foundries and machine shops. The average hourly earnings throughout the country in foundries were 62.4 cents and in machine shops 63.8 cents, and the average full-time hours per week were 51 in foundries and 50.3 in machine shops. Compared with 1927, the date of the last previous survey, average earnings per hour show no increase in foundries, but an increase of 1.3 cents in machine shops, while average full-time weekly hours decreased slightly in foundries and increased slightly in machine shops.

The United States Public Health Service co-operates with the other public departments and also with certain non-official agencies by supplying the medical service required in their work. For example, it assists the U.S. Employers' Compensation Commission in the hospital and out-patient treatment of disabled Federal employees; in physical examinations and special investigations, by the appointment of a permanent board of medical officers for disputed and difficult claims; by medical assistance in carrying out the longshoremen's and harbour workers' compensation Act and the District of Columbia workmen's compensation Act, by giving advice in regard to medical problems connected with compensation and hospital and out-patient treatment of injured Federal employees.

Trade Union Membership in United States

Trade-union membership in the United States was somewhat smaller in 1929 than in 1926 according to a summary of the latest edition of the Handbook of American Trade-Unions published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unions in the American Federation of Labor, however, report an increase of 126,430 over the figure for 1926. The aggregate membership of all trade unions both within and without the American Federation of Labor, in 1929, was 4,331,251. Since 1926 ten national organizations have passed out of existence, but most of these were small dual organizations which have been absorbed by larger bodies, and during the same period three new dual organizations have developed in different fields. The greatest increases in membership are reported in the construction industry and in public service.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of February was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Large catches of fish were reported from the Province of Nova Scotia, and this industry seemed to be fairly busy. Operators in the pulpwood cutting industry report large outputs, but log hauling, which was good during most of the winter, was being interfered with by mild weather. Building and construction seemed to be quite active for the winter time at Halifax, though somewhat quiet elsewhere. Coal mining continued to show normal winter production. Manufacturing was reported as normal, with the iron and steel industries showing a fair amount of business. Rail transportation showed some improvement, while trade was seasonally good. The usual number of women domestic workers were being placed.

Good catches were likewise reported by the fishing industry in the Province of New Brunswick. Logging in this province was rapidly drawing to a close and camps were beginning to break up. Some construction work was being carried on at the different centres, and in fact the volume of work appeared to be quite heavy for the season. Manufacturing was normally busy, without any outstanding fluctuations reported. Transportation and trade were both stated to be fair. Some women domestic workers were being placed.

Quebec employment offices reported orders for farm hands as beginning to come in. While very few orders for bushmen were being received by the offices in this province, one office in the northern section reported a shortage in the number of applicants. Operations on a large scale were expected in the mining districts shortly though at the moment conditions were quiet. Changes in manufacturing were not material though a slight revival in the boot and shoe industry and in the rubber industry was reported: textiles were stated to be busy. Orders were beginning to come into the offices for building labourers, and quite a volume of civic construction work was in progress throughout the province. Trade was rather dull. Applicants exceeded vacancies in the women's domestic sections.

Spring farm orders were becoming more noticeable in the Ontario employment offices. While practically every office in this province reported a surplus of building and construction workers, quite a substantial volume of work appeared to be under way in the different centres. Fluctuations both up and down in the manufacturing industries were reported at different centres, but none of them were outstanding and conditions remained practically normal. With the cutting season almost finished, vacancies for logging workers were not numerous although a few were being placed. While the mining industry was not engaging many additional workers, substantial activity in this line was again reported as proceeding. The normal situation as regards women domestic workers seemed at least temporarily reversed, in view of the fact that at most offices applicants either equalled or exceeded vacancies.

Requirements for farm hands in Manitoba were not at all numerous and plenty of applicants were readily available for all jobs coming to hand. Winnipeg reported that there was no evidence of new building operations starting as yet although some work was being carried forward, while other centres reported a small amount of work proceeding. The mining section of the province continued fairly busy, with nothing outstanding to report. The approaching close of the logging season occasioned a decline in the number of logging orders registered. Casual work for labourers was rather quiet apart from civic work being carried on. The women's domestic sections reported relatively few orders being received.

In Saskatchewan the number of vacancies for farm hands being registered showed an increase. Some small railway construction projects were under way in this province. Building construction under way was normally slack in the winter season, except in the case of civic work being carried on for relief purposes. Demands for women domestics were not particularly numerous. Generally speaking the employment situation throughout the Province of Saskatchewan was quiet.

Applicants for farm work were rather numerous in Alberta by comparison with vacancies registered. Building and construction were fairly active for the winter season, particularly in the larger centres. Although colder weather caused a temporary improvement in the coal mining situation, it was not anticipated that things would pick up much in this line during the balance of the winter. Although the vacancies were of a short duration Alberta offices were notified of a fair number of logging positions. Generally speaking conditions throughout the province seemed to show some im-

provement, although more than sufficient applicants were available to take any work offering.

Some improvement was reported in the logging industry in the different localities of British Columbia, and a few placements were being made. Mining districts reported about normal operations. As might be expected at this time of year, construction in most districts was fairly quiet. Manufacturing industries showed somewhat brighter prospects for the future though this condition was not

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1930		1929	1929		1928
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	.....	160,279,066	174,842,396	180,854,473	194,254,726	227,866,165
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	84,910,377	84,365,155	97,042,055	96,958,301	94,620,925
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	73,507,327	88,520,355	82,259,345	94,942,041	130,847,423
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	13,177,425	13,764,587	15,506,308	14,753,062	15,476,165
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,211,421,766	3,804,648,764	3,427,281,316	4,095,329,745	3,866,181,970
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	156,062,061	175,496,699	162,332,853	158,119,625	186,086,685
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,439,814,864	1,434,405,212	1,518,536,768	1,525,986,284	1,520,285,026
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	1,383,806,716	1,402,787,330	1,248,466,643	1,220,963,096	1,230,985,708
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common Stocks.....	155·3	155·7	156·5	209·4	207·4	183·6
Preferred stocks.....	98·8	97·9	100·4	108·1	107·4	107·9
(1) Index of interest rates.....	102·3	102·3	102·3	98·1	97·1	96·0
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	94·0	95·6	96·2	95·7	94·5	94·5
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	22·12	22·17	22·11	21·41	21·55	21·56
(3) Business failures, number.....	209	264	259	175	214	210
(3) Business failures, liabilities.. $	7,539,155	6,171,769	3,753,882	2,417,189	2,532,865	3,012,925
(2)Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	111·6	111·2	119·1	110·5	109·1	116·7
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	10·8	11·4	9·3	6·3	6·36	4·2
Immigration.....	.....	.....	4,944	4,634	4,164	5,515
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight.....cars	231,660	225,408	213,005	264,214	235,603	252,589
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,451,201	16,822,069	.....	19,614,509	18,177,685	.....
(7) Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	.....	16,460,137	16,235,672	.....
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	12,671,403	15,518,232	14,458,245	15,865,599	21,092,079
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	11,935,620	12,364,963	12,666,872	13,969,667	17,935,323
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	.....	2,866,243,191	3,110,143,709	.....
Building permits..... $	.....	7,189,741	14,688,682	10,473,479	8,416,880	16,095,160
(8) Contracts awarded..... $	28,464,400	37,529,900	32,549,000	28,425,800	41,962,000	18,905,000
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	70,600	87,079	82,632	93,939	87,764	103,450
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	106,612	115,200	82,415	117,445	116,260	103,054
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,821	6,943	6,986	5,790	6,475	5,160
Coal..... tons	.....	1,630,178	1,488,220	1,610,528	1,536,641	1,518,635
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	.....	77,727,000	67,060,000	45,483,000	57,449,000	71,914,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	6,365,000	4,735,000	6,514,000	8,420,000	5,865,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	.....	10,626,000	13,029,000	13,089,000	18,485,000	17,487,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd.ft.	.....	118,271,037	296,489,324	154,106,766	111,709,490	196,018,977
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	.....	1,073,000	1,600,000	1,698,000	1,672,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	.....	31,239,000	108,694,000	44,463,000	17,746,000	102,311,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	49,853,000	49,517,000	48,088,000	48,641,000	46,481,000
(9)Sales of insurance..... $	.....	46,268,000	54,857,000	46,957,000	50,116,000	56,223,000
Newsprint..... tons	.....	206,305	230,008	187,200	212,191	208,484
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	8,856	4,426	28,486	17,164	6,734
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	168·4	152·6	183·7	211·6	165·4
Industrial production.....	.....	187·8	161·3	203·1	209·0	165·3
Manufacturing.....	.....	.....	148·3	179·8	180·9	170·2

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Bradstreet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending March 1, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines east of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

yet reflected in an increased number of orders. The employment situation as affecting general labour did not show any particular improvement, and quite a number were seeking work of this description.

Employers' Reports.

Though still affected to some extent by inventory shut-downs, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries, employment showed a slight increase at the beginning of February. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,062 firms, whose staffs aggregated 971,774 persons, as compared with 967,996 on January 1. Reflecting this advance, the index (average 1926=100) stood at 111.6 at the beginning of February, while in the preceding month it was 111.2 and on February 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively.

Reductions were recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was upward. In the Maritime Provinces, construction, transportation and trade reported a falling-off, while mining and manufacturing were brisker. In Quebec, manufacturing, especially of iron and steel, textiles, lumber and electrical apparatus showed much improvement, as did also logging. On the other hand, transportation, construction and trade recorded pronounced seasonal curtailment. In Ontario, important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, non-ferrous metal, leather and tobacco, distilled and malt liquor divisions. Services also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and construction, and logging and transportation also released employees. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, mining and logging were more active, but shrinkage was recorded in trade, construction, transportation and communications. In British Columbia, there was recovery in manufacturing, logging, communications and construction, while transportation was slacker.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg showed reductions. In Montreal, manufactures registered substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, textile and electrical apparatus groups, but there were marked seasonal losses in transportation, trade and construction. In Quebec, manufactures reported curtailment, and trade and construction were seasonally slacker. In Toronto, heavy seasonal decreases took place in trade, construction and transportation, but there were important gains in manufacturing, notably in textiles and iron and steel. In Ottawa, manufacturing was brisker, especially in the pulp, and paper division, while trade, transportation and communications were seasonally quiet. In Hamilton, employment showed a further falling-off, mainly in trade and construction. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, important recovery was indicated, chiefly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, the number employed showed a contraction, mainly in trade and communications, while manufactures were somewhat busier. In Vancouver, the manufacturing industries reported considerable recovery, and construction was also brisker.

An analysis of the return by industries shows marked improvement in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, leather, non-ferrous metal and tobacco divisions, while there were losses in animal food, pulp and paper, musical instrument and building material factories. Logging and mining also showed improvement, but activity declined in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade, the losses in the last named being extensive, as is usual following the activity of the Christmas and holiday season.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1930.

Trade Union Reports.

The local trade union situation showed slight change only during January from the previous month, the 1,772 labour organizations from which returns were tabulated, with 211,811 members, indicating 10.8 per cent of idleness compared with 11.4 per cent at the end of December. Less favourable conditions, however, prevailed than in January, 1929, when 6.3 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. In comparing with the returns for December, Quebec unions reported the most noteworthy expansion during the month under review, the garment trades of the province showing considerable recovery from the depression which has existed for several months. The Prairie Provinces also reported some employment advance, improvement on a moderate scale being recorded in railway operation and car shops which have shown considerable curtailment of employment for some time due to the reduced movement of grain. In Ontario the situation remained practically unchanged, while Nova Scotia, New

Brunswick and British Columbia unions reflected slight reductions in the employment volume available. With the exception of Manitoba all provinces participated in the downward employment trend shown in comparison with January, 1929, while the improvement indicated in that province was slight.

A more detailed report on unemployment at the close of January, as indicated by local trade unions, appears on another page of this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1930, showed 27,318 references of persons to positions, and a total of 25,929 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 15,350, of which 11,904 were of men and 3,446 of women, while placements in casual work were 10,579. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 27,365, and of these 19,548 were for men and 7,817 for women, while applications for employment were registered from 31,592 men and 12,198 women, a total of 43,790. A decline was shown in vacancies and placements when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, while applications showed a nominal increase. Gains were, however, recorded in all transactions when a comparison was made with January last year, the reports for December, 1929, showing 28,762 vacancies offered, 42,695 applications made, and 27,811 placements effected, while in January, 1929, there were recorded 24,865 vacancies, 38,328 applications for work, and 22,800 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January, 1930, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during January, 1930, was $7,189,741, as compared with $15,585,992 in the preceding month, and with $8,416,880 in January a year ago.

The *Maclean Building Review* states that the contracts awarded for February totalled $28,464,400. This figure is ·1 per cent ahead of February last year which was hitherto the largest February total on record. Of the February 1930 total, $14,042,400 was for engineering purposes; $9,587,400 was for business buildings; $3,848,200 was for residential buildings; $986,400 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during February by provinces was as follows: Ontario, $14,099,200; Quebec, $8,662,400; British Columbia, $1,725,800; Nova Scotia, $1,485,000; New Brunswick, $974,700; Alberta, $878,300; Manitoba, $508,600; Saskatchewan, $105,400; Prince Edward Island, $25,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 262.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that industrial production made moderate recovery in January after the sharp reaction in the last quarter of 1929. After adjustment for seasonal tendencies, manufacturing, mining and construction were more active in the month under review. Curtailment was observed in the output of newsprint, while the exports of lumber indicated expansion in demand from external markets. Marked gains were shown in the output of steel, and the production of pig iron was substantially greater. The increase in the production of automobiles over December, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, was 88 per cent. Production is normally only slightly greatly in January than in December, while 10,388 units were produced in the first month of the year compared with 5,495 units in December. The imports of petroleum and rubber were also much greater in January than in the preceding month, adjustments being made for seasonal tendencies. The index of manufacturing production summarizing conditions in the major industries, was 151·3 in the month under review, compared with 148·3 in December.

The index of mineral production shows that further expansion was made in January, though the precious metals were produced in lesser volume. The exports of copper and nickel indicate greater activity along these lines. Coal production was 1,630,000 tons, compared with 1,488,000 tons in December. The output of electric energy was 1,545,451,000 k.w.h., representing a gain, after seasonal adjustment, of 14 per cent over the preceding month.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in January, 1930, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $84,910,377 as compared with

$84,365,155 in the preceding month and with $96,958,301 in January, 1930. The chief imports in January, 1930, were: Iron and its products, $18,436,134; Fibres, textiles and textile products, $15,251,124; Non-metallic minerals and products, $13,531,988.

The domestic merchandise exported during January, 1930, amounted to $73,507,327 as compared with $88,520,355 in December, 1929 and with $94,942,041 in January, 1929. The chief imports in January, 1930 were: Wood, wood products and paper, $22,046,284; non-ferrous metals and their products, $14,873,020; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $12,926,450.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in February, 1930, was almost twice as great as that occurring in January, 1930, a strike of women's clothing factory workers at Hamilton involving over 1,500 workers accounting for the greater part of the increase. As compared with February, 1929, the figures for February, 1930, show that, while fewer strikes occurred and less time loss was shown, the number of workers involved was over twice as large as in the same month last year. There were in existence during the month five disputes, involving 2,952 workers and resulting in a time loss of 13,840 working days, as compared with four disputes involving 1,949 workers and resulting in a time loss of 7,610 working days during January. In February, 1929, there were on record six disputes, involving 1,218 workers and resulting in a time loss of 21,760 working days. At the end of the month there were no disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was slightly lower at $11.83 for February, as compared with $11.88 for January; $11.15 for February, 1929; $11.03 for February, 1928; $11.23 for February, 1927; $11.50 for February, 1926; $10.93 for February, 1925; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.77 for February, 1920; $12.54 for February, 1918; and $7.75 for February, 1914. The most important declines were seasonal decreases in the prices of eggs and butter, while less important declines occurred in the prices of cheese, flour, beans, evaporated apples, sugar and coffee. The prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon and potatoes were higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $22.12 at the beginning of February, as compared with $22.17 for January, $21.41 for February, 1929; $21.25 for February, 1928; $21.46 for February, 1927; $21.87 for February, 1926; $21.19 for February, 1925; $21.18 for February, 1924; $21.17 for February, 1923; $21.07 for February, 1922; $24.85 for February, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $24.71 for February, 1920; $19.80 for February, 1918; and $14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 94.0 for February, as compared with 95.6 for January; 95.7 for February, 1929; 96.8 for February, 1928; 97.6 for February, 1927; and 102.2 for February, 1926. In the grouping according to chief component materials all of the eight main groups were lower, the Vegetables and Vegetables Products group, because of lower prices for grains, milled products and tea; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for furs, butter and fresh eggs, which more than offset higher prices for hogs; the Textile and Textile Products group, due mainly to lower prices for cotton, raw wool, hemp and sisal; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of declines in the prices of cedar shingles, hemlock lumber and ground wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for steel sheets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for lead, silver, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products, due to declines in the prices of coal, sand and gravel; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for shellac.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has published in its Safety Code Series, No. 509, the "textile safety code", sponsored by the National Safety Council. The code was formulated by the Textile Safety Code Committee. This is a committee of the American Standards Association, a national body organized to promote the development of industrial standards and codes for adoption and enforcement by States and for voluntary adoption by individual industrial concerns.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1930

DURING the month of February an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from employees of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, a subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation. Ninety-one employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, the classes involved being freight handlers, baggagemen, trackmen and clerks, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The dispute grew out of the employees request for increased wages and minor changes in working conditions. The application was receiving consideration at the close of the month.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was reported in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as having been received from linemen, cablemen, station operators, assistant operators, lamp trimmers, maintenance men, electricians, electricians' helpers and assistants, steam engineers, chauffeurs, steam main service men, and other mechanics, employed by the Hydro-Electric System of the city of Winnipeg, and being members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg. The employees' request for increased wages was stated in the application as being the cause of the dispute, two hundred and twenty-five men being directly affected. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established in this case by the Minister of Labour during February, composed as follows: Mr. W. M. Neal, general manager, Western Lines of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. Wm. G. Chace and Harry Stephenson, both of Winnipeg, nominees of the city and employees respectively.

ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT, 1926

Report of the Board in dispute between Calgary Garage Dealers' Association and Local Motor Mechanics' Union

THE report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Labour Disputes Act in 1928 in connection with a dispute between Local Union No. 1006, International Association of Machinists, Calgary, and the Calgary Automobile Dealers' Association, was reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1928, page 952. Another dispute having arisen in 1929, a Board was appointed, the chairman, Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, and the men's representative, Mr. A. Davison, being the same as in 1928. In 1929, however, the Employers' Association refused to appoint a representative on the Board, or to take any official cognizance of the proceedings. The Provincial Government finally appointed Mr. H. A. Howard, as a representative on the Board, to represent the point of view of the employers; and the Board, under the authority vested in it by the Labour Disputes Act, 1926, issued subpoenas upon certain designated members of the Garage Dealers' Association in an endeavour, by evidence or otherwise, to have the point of view of the employer adequately represented in the inquiry.

The Report of the Board, after an introduction referring to the efforts made to arrive at a solution of a "most difficult problem," proceeds as follows:—

"The spirit of co-operation and good will which distinguished the former proceedings have, unfortunately, been absent from the present proceedings. On the former occasion, both parties (without, it is true, bringing into issue one of the major questions involved, namely, the recognition of a union) agreed to accept what was an unanimous decision of the Board. Our difficulties have on the present occasion been increased throughout by the refusal of the employers (no doubt within their rights) to take any part in the proceedings, and by the ever-present danger that the Board itself could not agree on any findings satisfactory to the majority of its members. The present finding, from which the representative of the employers dissents, is in the nature of a compromise. The representative of the employees has made what he considers considerable sacrifices, and the Chairman of the Board, with considerable hesitation on some points, particularly on the question of wages and working conditions incidental thereto, but with no hesitation on the question of the recognition of a Union, and the

consequent institution of a system of apprenticeship, has agreed with the finding of the men's representative in order that some concrete answers may be promulgated to the difficult questions involved. At the outset, it is well to point out that automobile business in the city of Calgary, or elsewhere suffers, in our opinion, both from the employers' point of view and from the employees' point of view, from a surprising lack of organization and co-operation. This is no doubt mainly due to the nature of the business, to its sudden and phenomenal growth, and to the economic structure in which the "used car" is playing an important, and in some respects a disastrous part. The Garage Dealers' Association is a somewhat haphazard organization in which certain proprietors, by no means all, of garages in the city of Calgary occasionally meet together for some mutually advantageous and educational purpose. Conditions in various garages vary with the make of car sold or repaired, and the nature of the work done. Some organizations are large and complex, others are purely personal businesses of an individual employing a few men. Many Calgary garages are not included in the association at all. All these facts make organization and a settlement of individual disputes difficult. The business also involves intimate personal contact with the public.

"The Board has been swayed throughout by a desire to promote the welfare of the business in general, and to safeguard the interests of the public, who depend so much and to an ever increasing degree upon the efficiency of both the employer and employee. The majority of the Board believe that efficiency and that welfare will not be impaired by the frank recognition of the men's organization, which, while it is no doubt prompted in the first instance by a desire to stabilize and improve wages and working conditions, does promise, and, in our opinion, will effect, a considerable improvement in the technical and educational experience, equipment, and efficiency of its members. In arriving at this conclusion we are not in favour of a closed shop, nor are we unmindful of the very natural attitude taken by many of the garage proprietors, who, by dint of hard work and business acumen, have raised themselves from the position of employee to that of employer. The fears expressed by some of the employer-witnesses, as to sympathetic strikes and coercion, we believe to be unfounded. There is no doubt that the occupation of the motor-mechanic is exposed to some health hazards which the nature of the business entails, but which the good will and the efforts of the employer are doing everything possible to minimize.

"The ratio of unemployment to employment must, of course, vary in accordance with general business conditions; the particular business of the employing garage; weather conditions; and other matters beyond the control of the individual. Without attempting to make a scientific estimate, which, from the facts available, is impossible, we think a fair percentage of lost time is probably 12½ per cent, no account being taken, nor should any account be taken, of overtime worked in the spring and summer months. There was presented to us a proposed agreement; and the agreement follows:

AGREEMENT

The intention of the following rules is to establish a more harmonious relationship and closer co-operation between the Company whose name is attached to this Agreement, and the Auto Mechanics, members of Local Lodge No. 1006, International Association of Machinists.

Rule No. 1—

It is agreed that the employer will employ only auto mechanics who are members in good standing in the International Association of Machinists of Calgary, Alberta, or those who are both willing and eligible to become members of the said Association within a period of fourteen days from the date of their employment.

Rule No. 2—

(*a*) An auto mechanic who has acquired sufficient knowledge to prove his mechanical ability, to the satisfaction of the trade, shall be considered a journeyman.

(*b*) An auto mechanic who has served two years at the trade, but who has not acquired sufficient knowledge to be rated as a journeyman, shall be classed as an advanced apprentice.

(*c*) Employees shall be paid once a week in cash.

Rule No. 3. Wage Scale—

(*a*) The following rates of pay shall prevail in all shops signing this agreement:

Journeymen	$ 1 00 per hour
Advanced apprentices	0 95 per hour
Apprentices—	
First six months	$ 15 00 per week
Second six months	20 00 " "
Second year	0 65 per hour
Third year	0 75 " "
Fourth year	0 90 " "

(*b*) In shops where work is being done on the flat rate, or piece work basis, the mechanic doing such work shall receive 50 per cent of the price charged on each operation.

(*c*) Where a weekly wage is paid the following rates shall prevail:

Journeymen	$ 40 00 per week
Advanced apprentices	37 50 " "
Apprentices—	
First six months	$ 15 00 per week
Second six months	20 00 " "
Second year	30 00 " "
Third year	35 00 " "
Fourth year	37 50 " "

It is understood that above rates are minimum rates, and anyone now receiving more than the

above rates shall suffer no reduction on account of this agreement.

(*d*) Men working on any other than recognized day shifts shall receive five cents per hour above these rates of pay.

Rule No. 4—

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and shall be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., except Saturday, when 4 hours shall be worked from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. All the time worked over the above hours shall be considered overtime and paid for at time and one-half. Where more than one shift is employed shall govern accordingly. It is understood that the employee may work on Sundays or holidays, not exceeding two men for minor adjustments of not more than one hour's duration, each for straight time of eight hours. On general repair and overhauling work overtime rates shall apply. Any mechanic called for Sunday or holiday work shall be guaranteed at least four hours' pay.

Rule No. 5—

Each shop may have one apprentice, and one additional apprentice for each five journeymen or advanced apprentices.

Rule No. 6—

No employer shall operate a shop with less than one journeyman.

Rule No. 7—

In case of depression in business, seniority shall prevail in the lay-off of men.

Rule No. 8—

Members regularly employed shall not solicit or do work such as is being done by the employer signing this agreement other than in their employer's business or on their own cars. Any member violating this rule shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for the first offence and expelled from Lodge 1006 for the second offence.

Rule No. 9—

There shall be a shop committee appointed, in their own garage, who shall be recognized as an authority to handle all grievances as they may arise. Should the shop committee and the employer fail to settle a dispute, the matter shall be referred to higher officers of the International Association of Machinists. Employees shall not cease work nor strike, nor shall their employer resort to a lock-out while negotiations are being carried on to effect a settlement of any dispute.

Rule No. 10—

The International Association of Machinists shall furnish the employer with a recognized union shop card for display in the shop. The card, however, remains the property of the aforesaid Association, and may be removed upon violation of the rules of this agreement.

Rule No. 11—

The International Association of Machinists agrees to use all legitimate means in its power to further the interests of the employer signing this agreement.

Rule No. 12—

Employees shall furnish all necessary hand-tools used in their work. Special and cutting tools shall be furnished by the employer.

Rule No. 13—

The agreement shall be in full force and effect from the date of signing until..... unless thirty days' notice is given by either party desiring a change.

All new agreements shall be presented thirty days before the expiration of this agreement. It is provided, however, that in case neither party to this agreement presents a new agreement in writing, it shall remain in force and effect from year to year.

Signed for the following garages,

.. ..

Signed for the I.A. of M.

.. ..

The decision of the majority of the Board concerning this agreement is as follows:—

Rule No. 1—

The Board would recommend that the International Association of Machinists, Calgary Local No. 1006, be recognized (subject to the stipulations as to apprenticeship that follow) as the bargaining body for auto mechanics in the City of Calgary, but that the employer be free to employ persons outside this organization if he desires to do so. The Board is also of the opinion that, as a condition precedent to the recognition of a union, the usual clause with reference to not engaging in sympathetic strikes be inserted in any agreement, and further recommends that the union, as far as possible, if it is recognized, organize separate chapels for the various garages in accordance with the practice adopted by the Typographical and other unions.

Rule No. 2 is approved.

Rule No. 3—

In order that some concrete recommendation may be made in this regard, the Chairman of the Board and the men's representative in the circumstances cited above have agreed, with some hesitation on both sides, to the following wage scale, subject always to the institution of the apprenticeship system referred to herein:

Suggested Hourly Rate—48-hour week—

Beginning	First year.. ..	.25c.	per hour
"	Second year.. ..	.35c.	" "
"	Third year.. ..	.50c.	" "
"	Fourth year....	.65c.	" "
"	Fifth year.. ..	.75c.	" "
"	Sixth year.. ..	.80c.	" "
"	Seventh year ..	.85c.	" "

The Board is of the opinion that no person should be entitled to receive the maximum hourly wage, unless he has had a total experience of not less than six years, of which two years shall have been in Calgary, and at least six months in the employing shop. As far as the flat rate is concerned, it is impossible, without a complete survey of each class of individual job, to arrive at a proper disposition as between employer and employee. The present percentage varies considerably, and we believe that the test should be that any reasonably good workman should be entitled to make, on a flat rate basis, at least as much as he could on a straight time basis. A split of 45 per cent for employee and 55 per cent for the employer would, in our opinion, in every instance allow a good return to the employee, but the Board is not to be considered as expressing an opinion that in many cases conditions might not justify either a downward or upward revision of the employees' percentage.

Rule No. 4—

The majority of the Board have agreed upon Rule No. 4, provided that the innovation is entered into gradually, and that no undue dif-

ficulties are experienced in internal organization, or in the public convenience owing to the changed conditions.

Rules 5, 6 and *7* are approved.

Rule 8—
This rule is approved. The question of fines, however, and punishment is a matter for the men's organization to determine and it is the opinion of the Board that any violation of Rule No. 8 should render the mechanic liable to dismissal.

Rule 9 is approved.

Rules 10, 11, 12 and *13* are approved, and require no comment.

In addition to the rules, as amended, quoted above, we believe that the men's organization is not entitled to recognition, and the benefits that accrue from their continued existence as a bargaining body, unless they on their part undertake with the employer to institute, and continue, an efficient system of apprenticeship in which young men entering the business will at their own expense and not at the expense of the employer, be trained both practically and theoretically in this very important trade. We believe that it should be incumbent upon all journeymen to instruct apprentices in the practical part of their work; that apprentices should be obligated to attend the Provincial Institute of Technology in their own time and at their own expense; and that some system of examination or other test be regularly and impartially introduced and continued.

In conclusion may be expressed the hope that both parties will show a desire to meet the views of the other, remembering that the trade they represent plays a very intimate part in the daily life, safety, and welfare of the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) A. DAVISON,
Men's Representative.

(Sgd.) LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON,
Chairman.

January 25, 1930.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

FIVE new decisions and a supplement to an earlier decision were recently given by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This Board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927.

Supplement No. 1 to Case No. 348.—Canadian National Railway, (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1929, page 1206. It concerned the dismissal of a conductor for an alleged neglect of orders, the Board deciding that discipline by dismissal was unduly severe, and that the employee should be reinstated, with a recommendation that the company should consider the question of compensating him for the time he was held out of service. In a subsequent statement issued by the Board and signed by the general Chairman of the Brotherhood, it was intimated that repeated efforts had been made to settle the case with the company on the basis of the Board's decision, but that the company declined to agree to do so, and the Brotherhood therefore submitted the case for further consideration and decision.

Case No. 352.—Northern Alberta Railway Company and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

On April 9, 1929, a lineman carried a passenger on his speeder without having obtained permission from the general manager's office to do so. However, he had secured the passenger's signature to a standard form, being a release of responsibility on the part of the company in case of accident. The speeder met with an accident during the trip in which this passenger was slightly injured. The lineman, at the request of the passenger, in making his report of the accident, stated that nobody had been hurt. Later he was dismissed for giving false evidence at investigation and for violation of the general manager's instruc-

tions. The evidence showed that the passenger was a timber cruiser for the Dominion Lands Department, and had formerly worked for the railway as a tie inspector. The company maintained that the lineman carried the passenger without authority and without any transportation charge, and that he had endeavoured by giving false evidence to cover up his violations of the regulations. They therefore refused to consider his reinstatement. The evidence submitted to the Board indicated that the lineman had committed an error in carrying a passenger without proper authority. Under all the circumstances of the case, however, the Board recommended reinstatement as from February 15, 1930.

Case No. 353.—Northern Alberta Railways Company and Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Owing to wire trouble it was necessary, in order to move an extra train, to send a lineman ahead by speeder to arrange protection of the train at the next station. The lineman on arriving was unable to locate the station agent, who had gone off duty, and it was alleged that he took no further action towards the protection of the train. For his failure to do so he was given forty demerit marks. The employees contended, however, that the employee had done his best to deliver the message and should not be disciplined. The Board did not sustain the contention of the employees.

Case No. 354.—Northern Alberta Railways Company and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

A section foreman was asked by the Provincial Police Department of Alberta to transport the body of a deceased workman for burial to a point 56 miles distant. He replied that permission from the railway would be necessary, and this permission having been obtained he transported the body by handcar. As he arrived at night and could not return that day the Workmen's Compensation Board advanced him ten dollars with which to pay the board and lodging expenses of himself and his assistant. Afterwards the railway company wrote asking him to remit the sum to the railway, and to this letter the foreman replied with the suggestion that the railway should ascertain from the Workmen's Compensation Board the facts as to the disposition and use of the ten dollars, and if, after doing so, the management still desired him to remit the money to the company, he would do so. No reply was received to this communication until the discipline of twenty demerit marks, followed by dismissal, was imposed. Officers of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees took up the case with the general manager, who refused to consider any modification of the discipline imposed, and declined to join in a submission of the case to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 355.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A brakeman was dismissed for his share of responsibility in connection with a collision between a freight train and ballast cars which were permitted to leave the passing track and run out on the main track. He was reinstated after nearly two months, but the conductor and the rear brakeman, who were also dismissed, remained out of service. The employees contended that the facts of the case did not warrant the brakeman's dismissal, and that he should be reimbursed for all time lost. The Board considered that the fact of the brakeman's permitting several cars to run out of the siding and to collide with a main line train was a proper cause for dismissal, and did not sustain the claim of the employees.

Case No. 356.—Northern Alberta Railways Company and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Clause A of Article 34 of the enginemen's schedule provides that "Enginemen in through freight service not on an assigned run will run first in first out. When for an avoidable reason (on the company's part) they are run around they will be paid fifty miles for each run around."

An engineman and fireman submitted a claim for payment for fifty miles under this provision, alleging that they were not on any assigned run, and stood first for service, and that another crew had been sent out on a trip to which they were entitled. The company contended, however, that these men held a regularly assigned run, and did not come under the foregoing rule. The Board did not sustain the claim of the employees.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during February was five, as compared with four the preceding month. The time loss for the month was almost twice as great as that for January, the strike of women's clothing factory workers at Hamilton involving approximately 2,000 workers accounting for the greater part of this increase. As compared with February, 1929, the figures for February, 1930, show that, while fewer strikes occurred, over twice as many workers were involved although the time loss was much smaller than during the same month in 1929 during which a strike of cotton factory workers at Hamilton, Ont., and a strike of coal miners at Wayne, Alta., caused considerable time loss.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*February,1930.....	5	2,952	13,840
*January, 1930.....	4	1,949	7,610
February, 1929.....	6	1,218	21,760

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Two disputes, involving 1,852 workers, were carried over from January and three disputes commenced during February, all of which terminated during the month, two being in favour of the employers and three in favour of the workers. At the end of the month, therefore, there were no disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; plumbers, Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1928, several employers; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; moulders, Lachine, P.Q., May 2, 1929, one employer, and shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., January 23, 1930, one employer.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

BOOT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In connection with the dispute involving boot and shoe workers in one factory in Montreal, from January 23, as stated in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE the employees ceasing work on that date applied to the Minister of Labour for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on January 27. As a Board in this industry can be established only with the consent of the employer, and this was refused on February 7, no further proceedings were possible. The employer reported that he had signed a closed shop agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, that the establishment was being operated one hundred per cent, and that many of those who had ceased work had returned and applied for employment. The National Catholic Union of Shoe Workers reported that fifty-two out of the one hundred and twenty employees had ceased work when notified of the above mentioned closed shop agreement, that early in March one-half of these had secured work elsewhere. The dispute has accordingly been added to the list of those not called off by the union although employment conditions are no longer affected.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, involving employees in sixty-six women's clothing factories in Toronto from January 28, was terminated on February 10 as result of the mediation of the Mayor and the Board of Control of the city of Toronto. An agreement was signed between the union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America, and an association of employers providing for a ten per cent increase in wages for piece workers, time and one-half for overtime, and the regulation of hours of labour to secure better observance of the forty-four hour week with the result that it is estimated two hundred additional employees will be required.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—Coal miners in one mine at Glace Bay ceased work on February 4, protesting against the demotion of an employee who had not been coming to

work regularly. The company stated that he had been offered another job, but that he had not appeared for work. The following day the strikers resumed work.

KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—Certain employees in a knitting factory ceased work on February 6, having been informed that they must agree not to organize or join a union without giving two weeks' notice. It appears that a number of these employees in one department of the factory had joined the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers affiliated with the United Textile Workers' Union of America and the total number in the Department, one hundred and thirty, ceased work, indirectly involving the four hundred other employees in the factory. At the request of the union conciliation officers of the Department of Labour took the question up with the management which agreed that there would be no interference with the right of freedom of association, that all employees would be re-engaged without discrimination and that the company was prepared to deal at any time with individual employees or a properly constituted committee of employees. Work was, therefore, resumed after three and one-half days.

PILE DRIVERS, LULU ISLAND, B.C.—Employees on a railway bridge construction job ceased work to secure the recognized standard rates of wages and working conditions. The matter was taken up with the office of the resident representative of the Department of Labour at Vancouver, following which it was arranged between the contractor and the union that the former would pay the union wages for the district and workmen brought from elsewhere would be returned, the strikers being re-engaged.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(*a*) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to February, 1930			
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and Shoes (other than rubber and felt)—			
Boot factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	52	300	Commenced Jan. 23, 1930; against closed shop for certain union. Employment conditions no longer affected by Feb. 8, 1930. In favour of employer.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1,800	12,000	Commenced Jan. 28, 1930; for union agreement. Terminated Feb. 10, 1930. In favour of workers.
(*b*) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during February, 1930			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	950	950	Commenced Feb. 4, 1930; against demotion of worker. Terminated Feb. 6, 1930. In favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Knitting factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.	130	450	Commenced Feb. 6, 1930; for freedom of association. Terminated Feb. 11, 1930. In favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Railway—			
Pile drivers, Lulu Island, B.C.	20	140	Commenced Feb. 21, 1930; for union wages and working conditions. Terminated Feb. 28, 1930. In favour of workers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

THE annual report of the Department of Labour of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, recently issued, describes the work carried on by the Department in the interest of labour. The following statutes are now administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour:—(1) The Labour Department Act providing for the collection of labour statistics and for its monthly publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE; (2) The Conciliation and Labour Act; (3) The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; (4) The Government Annuities Act; (5) The Old Age Pensions Act; (6) The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; (7) The Technical Education Act; (8) The Combines Investigation Act; (9) The White Phosphorus Matches Act. No infractions of the White Phosphorus Matches Act were reported during the year. This Act prohibits the manufacture, sale and importation of matches made with white phosphorus. The Minister of Labour administers also the Fair Wages Policy of the government in conformity with the resolution of the House of Commons in 1900.

The report refers to the prosperous condition of commerce and industry in Canada during the period covered, the employment situation having been favourable, with a marked expansion in the construction and manufacturing industries. Wages showed an upward trend during the year, but with a slight decline in common factory labour. The year was remarkable for its comparative immunity from industrial disputes, the record of time lost through this cause having been better than for any year since 1916, with the single exception of 1927. The conciliation services of the Department were used in the adjustment of a large number of disputes. The position of wage investigator and mediator for work in the Maritime Provinces was created during the year, the duties of the position being similar to those of fair wage officers elsewhere, and including the compiling of fair wage schedules for Government building and construction work; investigating complaints as to working conditions, rates of pay and hours of labour; acting as mediator between employers and employees looking to the prevention of strikes and lockouts; and other related work as required.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

All reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the year were, as required by the statute, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In addition to its application to industrial disputes in mines and public utility industries coming within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is operative in respect to similar disputes falling within the provincial sphere in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, these provinces having taken the necessary legislative action. Five board applications which were dealt with during the year came within this category. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island have not yet enacted enabling legislation on the subject.

Disputes dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the fiscal year 1928-29 numbered 25. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were granted in 13 cases. Although many of the disputes were difficult of settlement, in only one case was the threatened strike not averted. This was in the coal mining industry, and, while the dispute related nominally to the method of screening coal, the question of recognition of a certain union was the underlying cause of the strike. Three strikes falling outside the direct scope of the statute were terminated during the year through the conciliatory methods employed by the minister and departmental officials in securing the consent of the disputing parties to refer the matters at issue to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The proceedings under the Act during the year are fully described in this section of the report, and tables are given showing the number of cases occurring in various industries throughout Canada since the inception of the Act in 1907.

Conciliation Work

During the year under review the services of the department were, under the authority of the Conciliation and Labour Act, chapter 110, R.S.C. 1927, employed in connection with the adjustment of a large number of labour disputes. In several instances applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and investigation having to do with disputes which did not come directly within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In such cases, with hardly an exception, the officers of the department either were successful in inducing the parties to the dispute to agree to board proceedings by joint consent, or were able to adjust these matters without the necessity of a board.

Several applications for boards in connection with disputes covered by the Act were also dealt with by departmental officers and settlements brought about without the necessity of board proceedings. In many cases where the settlement of a dispute was secured by conciliation and a strike did not occur, it was considered desirable to give the matter as little publicity as possible. For this reason the department's most successful efforts in conciliation work often become known only to those immediately concerned.

The Minister of Labour evinced a personal interest in the settlement of all industrial controversies which came to the attention of the department and personally mediated in a number of individual disputes, his efforts in promoting good relations between employers and employees meeting with signal success both in Eastern and Western Canada. Through his instrumentality a number of threatened interruptions of work were avoided.

The Department of Labour has on its staff Fair Wages Officers and mediators who are stationed at different industrial centres. The officers last year were: Messrs, F. E. Harrison, resident in Vancouver, who is the departmental representative for the four western provinces; E. N. Compton, resident in Toronto, whose territory comprises the province of Ontario; the late Theo. Bertrand, Montreal, assigned to the province of Quebec; E. McG. Quirk, resident in Montreal, who, although not actually an officer of the department, acted on various occasions in connection with conciliation work in the province of Quebec; and T. W. Martin, resident in Halifax, whose territory comprises the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer, are at Ottawa. All of these officers rendered highly efficient service in the handling of the various strikes and labour disputes which were assigned to them by the department.

As has been the custom in previous years, visits were made from time to time by the Fair Wages Officers to many important centres of Canada and in several instances to outlying sections with the object of keeping in contact with industrial conditions throughout the entire country and obtaining information concerning wage rates having bearing on various federal Government construction contracts.

In recent years there has been a marked tendency on the part of employees to bring their grievances to the attention of the department before resorting to strike measures. Where such opportunities have been afforded, departmental officers have been highly successful in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. It is stated that "experience in such matters has very clearly demonstrated that it is much easier to negotiate successfully in a friendly atmosphere and more satisfactory results are obtained under such circumstances. Settlement of disputes under these conditions means that there is no loss of wages to the employees concerned and no stoppage of work or inconvenience to the industry. It is therefore to be hoped that the tendency in this direction may be even more marked in succeeding years."

Fair Wages on Government Contracts

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been administered by the Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. This policy is based on a resolution of the House of Commons which was adopted at the session of 1900 and is expressed at present in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, with certain amendments which were made by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. Under the terms of the Order the departments of the Government concerned are required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts which have been entered into during the month preceding to which these conditions apply, the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the text of the Fair Wages Schedules, if any, inserted in such contracts. This information is published monthly by the Department of Labour in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, Fair Wages officers have been employed by the Department of Labour to prepare Fair Wages schedules as required, and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper rates observable under the terms of Government contracts. As in previous years a number of complaints were received of alleged non-compliance with the labour conditions of Government contracts. In all cases these complaints were investigated and when found to be well founded, the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned. A table is appended hereto containing a list of complaints which were dealt with by Fair Wages officers during the fiscal year.

During the year 1928-29 the Department of Labour prepared Fair Wages conditions in connection with the execution of two hundred and eighteen contracts (218). These were divided among the different Departments of

the Government as follows: Indian Affairs, 5; Interior, 1; Marine and Fisheries, 23; National Defence, 21; Public Works, 148; and Railways and Canals, 20.

Old Age Pensions

This chapter constitutes the third annual report of the administration of old age pensions in Canada under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 156, R.S.C., 1927, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929. During the fiscal year the provinces of Alberta and Ontario adopted the Dominion old age pension scheme by provincial legislation. Old age pensions were also made payable in the Northwest Territories by order of the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 6 of the Dominion Act. By Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan the Old Age Pension Act of that province was brought into force and an agreement was entered into, under the provisions of which old age pensions are payable in that province from and after May 1, 1928. The Manitoba Old Age Pensions Act was brought into effect on September 1, 1928, by Proclamation, and an agreement whereby old age pensions are payable in Manitoba from and after that date.

An Interprovincial Board under the provisions of section 19 (*r*) of the federal Act was appointed by Order of the Governor in Council (P.C. 1806) on October 3, 1928.

In the financial year ending March 31, 1929, the total amount paid for old age pensions in Canada was $1,669,548.92. The provincial pension authorities recovered from the estates of deceased pensioners under the provisions of section 9 (3) of the Act the sum of $33.02. There was also refunded to the pension authorities $4,142.36 on account of amounts improperly paid under the provisions of regulation 28, leaving the net amount paid for old age pensions at $1,665,373.54. The Dominion Government paid one-half of this amount to the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Employment Service

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Officers Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C., 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour

(*a*) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;

(*b*) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;

(*c*) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The employment offices whose co-ordination and uniformity of methods are sought are the employment offices of the various Provincial Governments. The desired co-operation of the provinces, one with the other and all with the Department of Labour, is obtained by the device of federal subventions for employment service work provided for in the Act. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

Emanating from the administration of the Act is the supplementary function recited in (*c*) above—that of collecting, compiling and publishing information which sheds light on the currently prevailing trend of the volume of employment. To fulfil this mission two classes of statistics are regularly prepared: (1) administrative statistics—those showing the volume of work performed by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada; and (2) trade union statistics—those compiled on the basis of monthly returns forwarded voluntarily by over 1,700 local trade unions, showing the percentages of their memberships unemployed. These statistics are all published monthly in the Labour Gazette.

Employment offices operating under the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service in 64 centres in Canada registered a total of 600,628 applications for employment and effected 472,977 placements during 1928-29, as compared with 556,754 applications and 418,306 placements during the preceding fiscal year. Of the 472,977 placements effected 226,837 were made in municipalities other than those in which employment offices operate, and in 34,927 cases the applicants were assisted to move to employment by a special reduced transportation rate. The average cost per placement made by the Employment Service during 1928-29 was approximately one dollar.

The report states that "employers throughout the country are to be specially commended for the continuation of their interest in men who are partially disabled due to service in the late war. Co-operation with the

Employment Offices by employers has resulted in the permanent establishment of a substantial number of these disabled men, by giving them a chance to fit in where the nature of the disability does not interfere with the work required. Positions were found during 1928-29 for 8,959 handicapped ex-service men, 2,751 of whom were placed in regular employment."

Statistics

The section of the report dealing with the statistical work carried on by the Department contains information as to strikes and lockouts, wages and hours of labour, prices and cost of living, and fatal industrial accidents. Statistics of employment and unemployment, labour organizations and other subjects are given in other chapters. Statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900 as required by statute (Labour Department Act, chapter 111, Revised Statutes, 1927, section 4). In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918), chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistican, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The "Labour Gazette"

The LABOUR GAZETTE was published regularly each month during the period covered by this report, both in English and French, the issues for 1928 forming the twenty-eighth yearly volume of the series. Its publication was one of the original functions of the department, section 10 of the Conciliation Act of 1900 (section 4 of the Labour Department Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 111), providing that the new department should issue this periodical for the purpose of disseminating accurate information in regard to labour affairs. The average number distributed each month was 12,483 of the English edition and 1,976 of the French. The average monthly paid circulation was 7,524, or 6,260 of the English edition and 1,264 of the French.

Labour Organization in Canada

The eighteenth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1928, which was prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch, was along lines similar to its predecessors and gave information as to the nature of the labour bodies with which the organized workers in the Dominion are identified. The report also gave statistics of trade unionists in the Dominion, and contained references to some of the more important events of interest to organized labour and those who concern themselves with such matters.

Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions

The Labour Intelligence Branch also prepared the seventh report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, a volume which made its first appearance in 1921 with a view to meeting the demand for information showing the extent of organization in the Dominion among persons engaged in industrial, commercial and professional pursuits. The favourable reception given the first report induced the department to issue a second volume on the same subject, and since 1923 the report has appeared annually, that for 1928 being counted as the seventh.

Co-operative Associations

Another volume prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch was the report on Co-operative Associations in Canada. Previously information on this subject had appeared in the report on organizations in industry, commerce and the professions, but the importance of the co-operative movement in the Dominion prompted the preparation of a separate report, the first of which appeared in the summer of 1928.

Labour Legislation in Canada

The report on Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on December 31, 1928, was published during the year. It is a consolidation of all labour legislation existing at that date and the third consolidated report issued by the Department of Labour, the others having appeared in 1915 and 1920. In the selection of material the term labour legislation was given a broad interpretation. Dominion and provincial statutes which give protection to workers or impose obligations on them are given in full or in abridged form. The report also contains summaries of laws such as those relating to old age pensions and mothers' pensions which, although falling under the head of social rather than labour legislation, are of sufficient interest to labour to warrant their inclusion. The report shows legislation since 1920 to have been chiefly a

gradual extension of existing laws with few striking changes and few new fields explored. However, the British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act, providing for minimum wages for male employees in most industries in the province, and the Apprenticeship Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, providing for the control and regulation of apprentice training in certain designated trades, are the first legislation of the kind in Canada.

Combines Investigation Act

Decision to test the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act, by referring the question to the Supreme Court of Canada, was reached during the fiscal year. The usefulness of the Act had been not a little hampered in recent years by reason of doubts which have been raised as to its validity. An adverse opinion expressed by Chief Justice Meredith in 1923, in interpreting the decision of the Privy Council in the Board of Commerce case, was widely quoted. Other judicial opinions were divided on the point. Under the circumstances, it was considered essential for the due enforcement of the provisions of the Act that the questions raised should be set at rest and a definite ruling obtained. The Supreme Court, in a judgment delivered shortly after the close of the fiscal year, found unanimously in favour of the validity of the Act.

Attention was given during the year to the efforts of certain trade associations to defeat the purpose of the Combines Investigation Act by securing registration under the Trade Unions Act. Under the latter statute, which was passed in 1872, registered trade unions, including organizations of employers as well as of employees, are exempted from prosecution for conspiracy merely because some one or more of their purposes might be in restraint of trade. The activities of one of these trade associations, in the plumbing and heating industry, were under observation, but the investigation was not proceeded with until the validity of the Act was passed upon. Other inquiries carried out during the year related to the milk industry in one of the larger cities, to one of the branches of the clothing industry, to two alleged combines in which the element of international combination played an important part, and to other combinations in the fields of manufacture and distribution.

Canadian Government Annuities

The safety and certainty of the Government annuity system, having as it does the assets of the whole Dominion behind it, has popularized this form of investment to a remarkable degree, and shows the natural thrift and forethought of the increasing number of Canadian people who have thus provided for their old age. On March 31, 1929, there were 10,264 annuity contracts in force, purchase money received from the date of the enactment of the Government Annuities Act in 1908 totalling $21,703,612.71, over one-third of this money having been received during the past two years.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, annuity contracts numbered 1,328, representing an increase of 8.6 per cent over the number of contracts issued during 1927-28, and 164 per cent over 1926-27, while the amount of purchase money, $4,272,418.87, was 11 per cent greater than that received during the preceding fiscal year, and 125.5 per cent greater than the amount received in the fiscal year 1926-27.

Technical Education

This chapter of the report contains a review of the activities carried on throughout Canada during the year with the aid of funds provided by the Technical Education Act. The ten-year period during which federal grants were available to the provinces under the Act terminated on March 31, 1929. Owing, however, to the fact that eight of the nine provinces were unable to earn their full appropriations during the ten years contemplated by the statute, the Act was amended at the 1929 session of Parliament in order to extend the period of time during which those eight provinces might earn the balance of the funds to which they were entitled under the provisions of the Act. Ontario is the only province which has received its entire appropriation and payments thereto have ceased. The year under review showed most gratifying and substantial progress. Returns for 1928-29 indicate that enrolments generally have continued to increase and that a constantly increasing number of persons are taking advantage of the opportunities extended to them to secure vocational instruction. The grants paid to the provinces for the fiscal year ended March 21, 1929, amounted to $1,152,165.26, an increase of $186,209.94 over the previous year. As indicated above, the province of Ontario has earned and received its entire appropriation and payments thereto have ceased. Under the amendment, cited above, all other provinces have an additional five years in which to earn the balance of their allotments.

International Labour Organization

An account is given of the participation of Canada in the work of the Eleventh International Labour Conference at Geneva. The Canadian delegation took a prominent part in the deliberations of the conference, among the resolutions adopted being two having to do with industrial relations submitted by Mr. Champ, the employers' delegate from Canada. The first resolution stressed the collection of reliable and detailed data by the International Labour Office on methods employed to decrease or eliminate the various causes of decreased production, and the second resolution asked the International Labour Office to follow the development of the spirit of collaboration between employers and employees and to report on the subject from time to time. The resolutions were supported by the two Government delegates and the workers' delegate from Canada.

Library of the Department

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other Governments carrying on work along similar lines, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world.

Subject to the requirements of the departmental officers, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN SASKATCHEWAN

Annual Report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries for 1928-1929

THE annual report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan reviews the activities of the Department during the year ended April 30, 1929. It is the ninth report since the Bureau of Labour and Industries was established, and it is the first report since the new department was formed in March, 1928. The functions of the Labour Branch include the administration of the Factories Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Electrical Workers Protection Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act, and the Minimum Wage Act. The Bureau is also charged with the duty of preparing statistics of employment, wages and hours of labour, strikes and lockouts, labour organization, industrial relations, conditions of industrial employment and the natural resources of the province. The Railways Branch concerns itself with questions of adjustment of freight rates, locations of branch lines, retention of station agents, and other matters having to do with railway development of the province.

Industrial Statistics.—The accompanying table gives the principal statistics concerning industrial activity, indicating the capital investment, number of employees, salaries and wages, etc.

COMPARISON OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS OF SASKATCHEWAN FOR 1926 AND 1927

Principal Statistics	1926	1927
Establishments reporting.....No.	674	721
Capital invested..... $	33,943,060	38,387,248
Employees.....No.	4,904	5,683
Salaries and Wages..... $	6,397,545	7,280,945
Cost of fuel..... $	1,606,284	1,722,526
Primary power equipment.....h.p.	75,059	98,224
Cost of materials..... $	29,128,035	32,165,027
Gross value of products..... $	47,108,097	52,180,681
Net value of products..... $	17,980,062	20,015,654

Other Industries.—The total value of the mineral production of the province in 1928 was $1,536,965 as compared with $1,336,807 in 1927. Of this amount the value of coal production was $817,204. The production of coal mines totalled 467,131 tons, and the average number of miners employed was 403. This section of the report particularly emphasizes the recent major mining development in Northern Saskatchewan and the mapping of important new mineral areas.

The fur industry of the province closed the year, showing a slight increase in volume, the estimated amount paid to trappers during the 1927-28 season being $1,821,484 as compared with $1,609,782 in the previous season.

The principal statistics in regard to the lumbering industry in Saskatchewan, were

compiled by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce. There were 10 mills in operation during the year with an invested capital of $566,977, and a gross production value of $664,260. The number of employees totalled 493, and salaries and wages amounted to $266,533.

The product of the commercial fisheries in 1927 had a total market value of $503,609. Compared with the preceding year, the value of the product increased by $59,321. Whitefish is of first importance, representing 75 per cent of the total value of the fish production of the province.

During the period from May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1929, the Employment Service placed 56,977 men in employment on the farms. The average wage for farm work prevailing throughout the year was as follows: winter work $10 to $25 per month; spring work $35 to $50 per month; harvest work, $4 to $6 per day; fall work, after threshing to freeze-up, $50 per month.

Employment Service.—The work of the Employment Service in the Province is dealt with in regular articles appearing in the Labour Gazette. Nine permanent offices are maintained in Saskatchewan and the average cost of placements is 64 cents.

Strikes and Lockouts.—There were only two industrial disputes in the Province during the year, which represented less than one-half per cent of the total of Canada. In these two disputes there were 115 employees involved with a time loss of 947 working days.

Immigration.—The section of the report dealing with immigration outlines the provisions of the Empire Settlement Act whereby British immigrants destined for agricultural or domestic work are assisted to Canada. The report points out that immigration is divided into two main groups—British and Continental—with the latter sub-divided into preferred and non-preferred countries. Immigration into the province during 1928 was estimated at 15,222, as compared with 16,168 in 1927; and 19,816 in 1926. Of the total immigration into Saskatchewan in 1928, the largest number—3,422—came from the United States. By racial origin, the British immigration totals were as follows: English 2,055; Scotch, 861; Irish, 560; Welsh, 202. Next in numerical strength was German immigration totalling 1,906, followed by Ruthenian with 1,724 immigrants.

Accidents and Accident Prevention.—The report of the industrial inspection division outlines its work, under the provisions of the Mines Act; the Minimum Wage Act; The Factory Act; and Elevator Regulations. There were 66 recommendations for greater safety in the operation of elevators, while 86 recommendations were made for safety promotion in factories. In this respect it is stated that "despite the rapid growth in the number of factory employees during the year, the accident ratio has been kept well down, which speaks well for the careful planning of machinery lay-out as well as the widespread adoption of safety guards and devices." In all, there were 606 inspections of factories and 594 of elevators.

The steam boilers' branch reported no accidents or casualties during the year. This branch inspected 2,121 boilers in the period under review and issued 1,385 engineers' certificates. It reported that the steam engine is gradually being discarded for agricultural purposes, being replaced on the farms by gas engines and combines.

Regular inspections were made by the coal mines inspection branch of all coal mines in the province, in addition to special investigations of accidents and underground fires occurring in old workings. During the year only one fatal accident occurred, and 38 non-fatal accidents mostly of a minor character. Three fires, which broke out in underground workings, were ordered sealed off under the supervision of the inspector, and as a result no underground fires were known to be active at the end of the year.

The industrial accidents are summarized in the accompanying table:

ACCIDENTS AND TIME LOSS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1928-9

Trade or Industry	Fatal	Permanent	Temporary	Time lost in days
Building trade	2	4	62	903
Electrical or metal trades	1	1	60	849
Lumbering	2	.....	15	178
Mines (coal)	1	3	35	714
Food preparation	.....	2	63	913
Railways, steam and electric	2	14	758	15,947
Railway construction	.....	1	39	485
Printing and publishing	.....	1	6	141
Woodworkers	.....	1	6	158
Civic employees	.....	.....	64	748
Elevators	5	4	50	1,945
Miscellaneous	2	3	39	691
Total	15	34	1,197	23,672

Labour Legislation.—The report outlines the legislation enacted during the year and the amendments to existing Acts. The labour legislation enacted during 1929 was reviewed in the Labour Gazette for April, 1929, page 379.

Minimum Wages in Saskatchewan, 1928-29

The report of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan for the year ended April 30, 1929, is incorporated in the annual report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries.

Touching on the revision in 1928 of all of the orders issued by Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1928, page 851) the report states that such action was necessary in order to make the orders uniform in as many respects as possible, and to clarify some sections.

The allegation sometimes made that where minimum wage regulations are in force the minimum wage becomes the actual maximum is refuted in the report, which declares that this has not been the experience in Saskatchewan. The highest minimum wage set by the Board for experienced workers is $15 per week. The tabular summaries indicate that in shops and stores and beauty parlours for which this minimum of $15 per week is set, there were 616 women who received $16 per week and over. Also, in laundries, factories and mail order houses, for which the minimum of $14 per week is set, 337 women received $15 per week and over. Out of a total of 2,431 women employed (exclusive of those in hotels, restaurants, etc.) 953 received more than the minimum rates set by the Board.

The following paragraphs give the chief statistics in connection with the administration of the several Orders in 1928-29:

Shops and Stores.—Number of firms, 237; number of employees 1,432 (inexperienced, 468, experienced, 964); employees on piece work and part time, 94; experienced employees receiving the minimum wage rate of $15 per week or over, 914; inexperienced employees receiving under $15 per week, 424.

Laundries and Factories.—Number of firms, 80; number of employees, 451 (inexperienced 148, experienced 303); employees on piece work and part time, 7; experienced employees receiving the minimum wage of $14 per week or over, 299; inexperienced employees receiving under $14 per week, 145.

Mail Order Houses.—Number of firms, 5; number of employees, 366 (inexperienced 63, experienced 303); employees on piece work and part time, 1; experienced employees receiving the minimum rate of $14 per week or over, 304; inexperienced employees receiving under $14 per week, 61.

Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops.—Number of firms, 52; number of employees 182 (inexperienced 9, experienced 119); number of apprentices paying premiums, 54; number of employees on part time, 12; experienced employees receiving the minimum wage of $15 or over, 109; inexperienced employees receiving under $15 per week, 7.

Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms.—Number of firms, 206; number of employees 1,026 (inexperienced 31, experienced 995); employees on piece work and part time, 10. The minimum wage of experienced employees is $13 per week for a six-day week and $14 per week for a seven-day week. The Order also permits a deduction of $5.25 per week for board of 21 meals, and of $2.50 for lodging per week of seven days. The number of employees receiving $14 per week or over was 126. Experienced employees receiving $13 per week or over numbered 160. Inexperienced employees receiving under $13 per week totalled 855. A considerable proportion of the employees in this group receive board and lodgings, or both, as part compensation.

Vocational Guidance at Hamilton, Ontario

The need for vocational counsellors in schools was urged by Mr. A. Sorsoleil, a member of the staff of the Ontario Training College for Technical Teachers, at Hamilton, in a recent address to the members of the Hillcrest District Neighbourhood Workers' Association, Toronto. He pointed out that 6,500 students attend night schools in 65 Ontario centres.

"The task of our schools, is to provide equal opportunity for every individual coming within their influence. That is what democracy means—and this can only be done by presenting sufficient variation in the curriculum to meet the needs of all. For that reason we have public and high schools, technical, commercial and auxiliary schools. Our greatest need at present is a vocational counsellor in every school, some one who will study each individual and the occupations available so that we can make an end of fitting square pegs into round holes. A beginning at this important branch of service will be made in Hamilton this summer when the first group of specialists in vocational guidance will be trained."

CHILD WELFARE AND MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN MANITOBA

THE fourth annual report of the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Public Welfare of Manitoba, just published, gives an account of the activities of the Division during the year ended April 30, 1928. The report embodies the 12th annual review of Mothers' Allowances work. As noted in the Labour Gazette (May, 1924, page 373, and August, 1924, page 626) the Mothers' Allowance Commission was abolished in 1924, its functions being taken over by the Child Welfare Division.

Reviewing the objects and the results of State aid in connection with child welfare the report states as follows:

"State aid for bereaved and dependent children, prior to 1916, had not been given anywhere in Canada, and in the United States only five years earlier. Such aid was the answer to a growing need for the intelligent and economic care of such children, and was to replace haphazard and inadequate private charity and its attendant loss to the community. State aid has not reduced or even affected, to any large extent, the number of inmates in our institutions. It is felt that it has, however, relieved to a much larger extent the overworked and inadequately paid widow and prevented undue strain and worry, ill-health and subsequent broken homes, due to the absence of the bread-winner of the family."

As indicating the need that has been met from the public treasury of the province for the care of dependent children since 1916, the report presents a tabular summary, which shows the total amount expended each year. In 1916, when this legislation came into force, the amount expended on behalf of neglected children and children in their own homes was $16,260, while in the same period the expenditure on behalf of dependent children in institutions was $19,000. In 1928, these amounts were $532,128 and $24,838, respectively.

Dealing with the methods employed to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the legislation in practical operation, particularly with respect to allowances granted to families of bereaved and dependent children, the report emphasizes the principles observed in administration—"careful inquiry into the needs and resources of the families being considered for allowances; aid given in accordance with the needs, and accompanied by other measures that may be necessary for the welfare and protection of the children; continued supervision of the families while they are receiving an allowance in order that public funds may not be wasted, and to make sure that children are receiving real benefit from the expenditure."

Bereaved and dependent children.—At the beginning of the year, 736 families were receiving allowances under this section of the Act. This number increased to 883 at the end of the fiscal year, April 30, 1928—a net increase of 16.65 per cent. For varying periods during the year, 967 families were assisted, these families containing a total of 2,986 children. Of the 967 families, there were 338 in each of which there were two children under fifteen years of age; 263 families with three children under fifteen; 160 families with four children under fifteen; 86 families with five children under fifteen; 39 families with six children under fifteen; 11 families with seven children under fifteen; nine families with eight children under fifteen; and one family with ten children under fifteen. There were 58 families with one child under fifteen. Of the total of 96 families where the allowance was discontinued during the year, it is noteworthy that 60, or 62.5 per cent became self-supporting; and 22 mothers, or 23 per cent were re-married. The total amount expended during the year for bereaved and dependent children was $460,548, plus $2,580 from trust funds deposited with the department.

Neglected children.—Under this classification there were 355 cases involving 766 children during the year ending April 30, 1928, as compared with 396 cases involving 866 children during the previous year. The causes which necessitated the services of the division in this field of activity were: parental neglect, desertion of parents or guardians, children born out of wedlock, ill-treatment, domestic trouble, orphans, illness, destitution incorrigibility, etc. The amount expended in connection with the work of temporary care of neglected children amounted to $13,349.

Other sections of the report deal with the work of the division in connection with the care of sub-normal children, children of unmarried parentage, and the problem of adopted children.

Credit is given to the various organizations whose close co-operation contributed to the administration of the Child Welfare Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

THE Male Minimum Wage Board, constituted under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1929, of British Columbia, issued its first order under the new Act on January 22, as follows:—

ORDER ESTABLISHING A MINIMUM WAGE IN THE OCCUPATIONS OF STATIONARY STEAM ENGINEERS

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act, 1929" the Board constituted under the Act, having made due inquiry, and Mr. Cowan having filed his written reasons, hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "stationary steam engineer" means every employee engaged in the occupation of producing steam in a steam plant under the authority of a certificate of competency, as defined by section 53 (1) of the "Boiler Inspection Act", or who is in charge of, or responsible for, any steam boiler or engine while under steam-pressure, or in motion; and the expression "special engineer" means every such employee acting under the authority of a special certificate or a temporary certificate, as defined by the said section 53 (1) of the "Boiler Inspection Act".

2. (1) That subject to the provisions of section 6 of the Act, the minimum wage for every such stationary engineer shall be fifty cents (50c) per hour.

(2) That subject to the provisions of said section 6 of the Act, the minimum wage for every such special engineer shall be forty cents (40c.) per hour.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 22nd day of January, 1930.

J. D. MCNIVEN, *Chairman.*
GEO. H. COWAN,
ADAM BELL,

(Members of the Male Minimum Wage Board.)

Since its establishment under legislation enacted last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 607) the Board has considered applications from employees in three occupations in the province namely, steam engineers, taxi drivers and pharmacists (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1929, page 1318; October, 1929, page 1072). The application of drug store employees for an investigation was refused by the Board on the ground that the occupation of the applicants, being a "profession," did not fall within the scope of the Act, this opinion being later upheld by Mr. Justice Murphy in the British Columbia Supreme Court (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1929, page 1317).

Child Endowment in Australia

The difficulty of reconciling a child endowment scheme with a statutory living wage calculated on a family basis has given rise to controversy in New South Wales during the past two years.

A child endowment scheme was introduced in New South Wales in 1927, at the same time as the Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act, which replaced the family unit of a man and wife and two children, formerly adopted as the basis for fixing the living wage, by a new unit of a family of man and wife only. Child endowment was intended to supplement the basic wage thus established. In June, 1927, however, the Industrial Commissioner, Mr. Justice Piddington, fixed the new basic wage at much the same level as that previously declared, but slightly increased in view of the rise in the cost of living, i.e. at £4 5s. (formerly £4 4s.) for industrial workers and £4 4s. for rural workers, mainly on the ground that the existing standard of living of the workers must be maintained. This declaration gave rise to a controversy as to the intention of the Living Wage Declaration Act. Employers contended that the basic wage should be reduced in respect of children, since child endowment had been intended to supplement the basic wage. The Industrial Commission, reconstituted so as to comprise three members, reconsidered the matter in 1929 and finally fixed a new and reduced basic wage at £3 12s. 6d. a week for industrial workers and £3 2s. for rural workers.

Mr. Justice Piddington strongly dissented from the point of view of the majority and declared the reduction to be a social injustice. The Commission as a whole recommended reconsideration of the legal basis of the living wage system and child endowment before the actual application of the new living wage. The Government refused to apply the new rate and is now considering the whole matter. The most recent proposals are to fix the living wage for a family of man, wife and one child, and to grant child endowment only in respect of children after the first. It is also being considered whether the system of financing child endowment should not be changed and the cost, which is now borne by the employers only, partly provided for by State contributions.

WESTERN DELEGATION DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT

A Delegation mostly composed of representatives of western municipalities interviewed the Dominion government at Ottawa on February 26, for the purpose of presenting the facts as to existing unemployment and of seeking federal assistance in meeting the situation. The members of the Government who were present were the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and Canals; the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior; the Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works; the Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Postmaster General; the Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Pensions and National Health; the Hon. F. Rinfret, Secretary of State; and the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine. Mayor Ralph Webb, one of the representatives from Winnipeg, acted as chairman of the delegation, which included representatives from Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, besides representatives of the Western Provinces Governments.

Resolutions of Winnipeg Conference

The delegates submitted a number of resolutions that had been adopted by a conference of municipal officers and others at Winnipeg in January on the subject of unemployment. These resolutions were as follows:

(1) That the federal and provincial governments be urged to again assume their share of the cost of unemployment relief, and that such assistance be on the basis of the Agreement entered into during the seasons of 1920-21 and 1921-22.

(2) That the Dominion Government reimburse the municipalities for all costs incurred by them in connection with the care of immigrants who have become public charges, and that deportation proceedings be completed as soon as possible.

(3) Urging the Dominion Government to proceed immediately with its extended building program including harbour improvement work, etc., with a view to providing winter employment.

(4) That the Dominion Government cancel all colonization agreements made with transportation, and other agents for immigration, and arrange that all placements of men and women be made through the Employment Service of Canada in order that men and women already in Canada shall have the first opportunity of accepting work which may be available.

(5) That the Government appoint an Economic Commission to make a thorough enquiry into the causes and remedies for unemployment throughout Canada with a view to discovering and recommending practical methods which might be followed to bring about a cure of the problem; And that in addition the Dominion Government be asked to put into immediate effect the remedies of the problem which have already been agreed upon, and to establish a permanent body to deal with the question.

(6) Endorsing the principle of unemployment insurance and recommending the calling of an inter-Provincial and Federal Conference at the earliest possible date for the consideration of the adoption of a Dominion-wide scheme.

(7) That the Federal and Provincial Governments and Municipalities be urged to provide such employment as may be undertaken by disabled ex-service men even though such employment be not productive of profit.

(8) That all public bodies be requested to give particular attention to the drafting of specifications and the wording of contracts in order that the construction of public buildings may be carried on during winter months.

(9) That the necessary steps be taken to provide that fair wages shall be paid for winter relief work, it having been brought to the attention of this conference that advantage is often taken of men out of work to reduce wages.

(10) That the Federal Government take into consideration their responsibility to provide work for the ex-service men, who by reason of their war service, find it very difficult to obtain work in the competitive labour market.

(11) Requesting the federal Government to establish a system of pensions for the blind.

(12) Inviting each province to send representatives on the delegation to Ottawa.

(13) The expenses of the conference to be defrayed by the municipalities and the provinces on a *pro-rata* basis.

(14) It was pointed out that a parliamentary committee of 1928 recognized "as one of the most serious situations confronting the country generally" what was referred as the prob-

lem of the "broken down or burned-out man" wholly or in part non-pensionable; and the Dominion Government was asked to provide:—(*a*) That to married men with dependents there be made a living allowance; (*b*) That for unmarried men, provision be made for their care and maintenance; (*c*) That such benefits be available only to men who by reason of age or disability wholly or in part non-pensionable are in necessitous circumstances and are unemployable in any available labour market; (*d*) That such benefits be restricted to men who have served in an actual theatre of war; (*e*) That all regulations be so framed as to prevent the benefits conferred being utilized in any way to bonus indolence.

Statement by Delegates

The delegates, representing various municipalities from the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast, gave an account of the employment conditions existing in their respective cities. The speakers included Mayor Webb and Alderman Simpkin, of Winnipeg; Mayor Gidden of Port Arthur; Mayor Darrow, of Fort William; Alderman Hughes, of Brandon; Alderman England, of Regina; Mayor Hair, of Saskatoon; Mr. Ross, M.P., representing Moose Jaw; Mayor Davison, of Calgary; Alderman Farmilo, of Edmonton; Alderman Atherton, of Vancouver.

Mr. E. McGrath, secretary of the Bureau of Labour, Winnipeg, representing the Province of Manitoba, read a resolution unanimously adopted by the Manitoba Legislature on January 31st, 1930, which urged on the Federal Government participation financially in measures undertaken to relieve unemployment within the province. Mr. McGrath stated that the province was this year prepared to spend $50,000 for the relief of unemployment within the province.

Mr. Campbell, M.P., representing the Government of Saskatchewan read a statement prepared in the interest of the province, tracing federal and provincial assistance in respect of unemployment relief in 1920, 1921 and 1922, and again in 1926. It showed that in the early months of the winter of 1929 the municipalities in Saskatchewan made representations to the province that unemployment was on a scale taxing the financial resources of the municipalities, and on the assumption that the Federal Government would assume a share of the cost, the province undertook to reimburse the municipalities to the extent of two-thirds of the excess cost of winter construction work undertaken solely for the purpose of giving employment to the unemployed.

Mr. Spencer, M.P., representing the Province of Alberta, stated that during the last eight years the relief of unemployment had cost the Government of Alberta about $20,000 a year. 1922 was the previous highest year when the cost was $83,278. 1929-30 would cost $393,000, $240,000 of which would be spent in brush cutting, 50 per cent of which would be collected from those for whose benefit the work was done. Making the deductions for this factor there would still be an expenditure of nearly $200,000 more by the Province of Alberta on unemployment than in any other year.

Mr. J. H. McVety, representing the Province of British Columbia, stated that through road work and other work the provincial government helped out the municipalities in the winter time. The problem was an annual one and what was really needed was a permanent solution with some permanent mechanism for handling the situation. The Vancouver problem was particularly acute, and owing to the transient nature of many of the unemployed there that city was really helping the other provinces. The Minister of Labour for British Columbia had stated that any proposal to meet unemployment in a permanent way would enlist his hearty synmpathy.

Mr. Kellner, M.P. (replacing Mr. Gardiner, M.P.), representing the Province of Alberta, described the provincial co-operative plan for unemployment relief by which the cities undertook to care for the married men and the province for the single men. Under this plan there were brush cutting contracts, consisting of work done for the farmers in clearing land, the farmers being given two or three years to repay the cost. Some of the brush cutting was being done on Government highways. When the work was being done to relieve unemployment it was all done by hand, and though the cost of doing it in this way in winter might be about the same as doing it in the same fashion in the summer time, machinery which would be used in ordinary circumstances would do the work much more cheaply.

Colonel La Fleche, President of the Canadian Legion, and Mr. Grant, President of the Unemployed Ex-Service men of Manitoba, presented the case of unemployed service men.

The Minister of Labour

Hon. Mr. Heenan expressed regret at having been prevented from attending the Winnipeg conference through illness. He was much impressed, he said, with the remarks made by the delegates regarding the advisability of finding a permanent solution of the unemployment problem, and also with the observations

submitted on the subject of immigration. He explained that in a statement he had made on December 16 (Labour Gazette, December, 1929, page 1326) he had not denied that there was unemployment, but had asserted that there was not the necessity for calling a conference on the subject in Canada such as had been held in the United States. To relieve unemployment he had suggested means of providing work, and in this direction the Federal Government had taken the initiative by speeding up its public works, and by encouraging the railways, especially the Canadian National, to give as much employment as possible. Much assistance was being given in these ways. If the provinces and municipalities had all followed the federal lead substantial assistance towards relieving unemployment would have been the result. He observed that none of the delegates had stressed unemployment insurance. The principle of unemployment insurance had been approved by a resolution of the House of Commons last session, but it was primarily a provincial problem. The Federal Government had asked the provinces for their views upon this subject. The Labour Department was ready to co-operate in the placement of returned soldiers not fully physically fit, but assistance from large employers was an essential in this matter.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister welcomed the delegation and promised that their suggestions would receive full consideration. It was important in these matters, he said, to get a true perspective rather than to be too much influenced by one particular set of conditions. At no time was any country ever without unemployment. With the possible exception of France, actual figures if available would show that the situation in Canada was better to-day than that in any other country in the world. There was, however, the perennial seasonal unemployment question, and in that respect most of what was said to-day might be said with regard to any winter. To show that this seasonal unemployment problem was a normal feature of economic conditions in Canada, he pointed out that in some trades, notably in the building trades, when wage rates were being adjusted, account was taken of the fact that employment was not plentiful in the winter time. A fairly large volume of unemployment in the winter was normal in Canada, as shown by experience. He assumed that the delegation, under the chairmanship of Mayor Webb, had been brought to Ottawa after careful consideration. There had been a preliminary conference at Winnipeg, wires had been sent to municipalities throughout the country, and provincial governments had been advised of the steps being taken by the municipalities. He felt he was right in saying that municipalities had been urged to be represented if possible in order to make the delegation representative. The delegates seemed to adopt the attitude of asking for relief for municipalities and provincial governments rather than for relief for the unemployed. The problem being primarily a provincial and municipal one, relief sought of the Federal Government was for the purpose of relieving the other two authorities of their financial strain. He pointed out that while the larger centres west of the head of the Lakes were represented, the smaller communities, both rural and urban, were not represented, and he ventured the statement that industrial conditions in those municipalities were not abnormal. Canadians should know the true situation in their country and should let the world at large know it as well. Encouragement for registration of the unemployed in the cities called attention to conditions existing there, and tended to emphasize their character, while in other municipalities lack of facilities for registration had a tendency to cause the problem to be more nearly overlooked. A few years ago when unemployment conditions developed in cities there was no thought of inducing all of the unemployed to register. If relief on a federal and provincial basis were given in some circumstances, it had a tendency to aggravate a previously existing unemployment situation. It must be admitted that this delegation presented the case for only a limited number of cities.

If municipalities within the provinces were more or less affected by unemployment, the Prime Minister continued, the proper procedure would be for them to first approach their respective provincial governments. This seemed to have been done in the case of some of the municipalities represented, and the provinces had either taken no action or practically no action. Speaking for the Federal Government, he and his colleagues had to take a broad view of the matter, reviewing the responsibilities not only of the municipalities, but of the provinces as well. He had sent Mayor Webb a letter clearly setting forth the Federal Government's attitude in the whole matter. It had been clearly stated that any province financially embarrassed by the burden of unemployment relief might appeal to the Federal Government. The invitations referred to by Mayor Webb regarding the proposed conferences had been sent to

all provinces. What replies had been received from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and so forth? He read a telegram from Premier Taschereau of Quebec, the second largest province in Canada, in which it was stated that the Quebec unemployment situation was not abnormal and that in that province the provincial government left the matter of unemployment relief to the municipalities. What statement had Ontario made? Premier Ferguson in commenting upon the Prime Minister's letter had said that the unemployment situation in Ontario was spotty, and that the province proposed to assist municipalities by defraying one-third of the excess cost to municipalities in the matter of meeting the situation.

The Federal Government, Mr. King continued, had a right to expect proper representations from the provinces if they felt they needed assistance with regard to unemployment relief, such representations to come from the provinces themselves and from provincial Ministers. It was somewhat extraordinary that official representatives of the municipalities should come in the first instance to the Federal Government, rather than to their respective provincial governments. The Federal Government offered the provinces to assist where unemployment relief became unduly burdensome on proof of this fact to the Federal authority, but this offer had not yet been taken up. He repeated what the Minister of Labour had already said regarding the Canadian National Railways. More workers had been continued in employment throughout this winter on the railways, without adhering to strict business principles, in order that a slackening in this transportation industry would not aggravate unemployment conditions generally. Were the municipalities prepared to assist with this excess cost, he asked. In all schemes of unemployment relief co-operation on the part of public authorities was essential, whether money grants were passed around or not. He quoted the figures of the money spent by the Federal Government in giving financial aid to unemployed ex-service men (pensioners) during the present winter. The approximate amounts are, October, $4,000; November, $16,000; December, $48,000; January, $111,000 and February to date $88,000.

Unemployment in the winter time, Mr. King continued, was frequently the reaction after favourable employment conditions throughout the preceding summer. The provinces and municipalities were trying to relieve unemployment by extending public works; so also was the Federal Government. The Federal Government had difficulties regarding money, just as well as the provinces and municipalities, and its sources of revenue were likewise through taxation of the people. In addition, the Federal Government had responsibility to the people with regard to spending money raised in taxation, and this responsibility had to be discharged by seeing to the spending of federal taxes rather than handing the money over to the provinces for disbursement. The Ministers of Marine and Fisheries and Public Works could vouch for the fact that the Federal Government was spending additional money in order to carry out works during the present winter which would not have been gone ahead with at this season but for the unemployment situation. A form of unemployment relief but recently made effective was the Old Age Pension scheme, which next year would cost the Government of Canada in the neighbourhood of $6,000,000.

One matter which had been spoken of was that regarding a particular class of returned soldiers, "burnt out" cases. These were the most difficult problems in the field of unemployment for the several public authorities to have to deal with. However, the Federal Government now proposed to introduce a bill into Parliament to deal with these cases in a very real, very effective way, but this would mean more money from the Federal treasury. This scheme might be looked upon as a further contribution by the Federal Government for the relief of unemployment.

The provincial governments, the Prime Minister continued, had no financial responsibility, no financial strain, as a result of Canada's participation in the Great War. Over 40 per cent of all federal expenditures at the present time are traceable to Canada's share in the war. In the case of no provincial government could they show expenditures in excess of 1 per cent of their total due to the same cause. Why was it, he inquired, that the Federal Government was always looked to as a source of assistance when a slight strain developed? He quoted a telegram from Premier Tolmie of British Columbia. That province was not itself assisting the city of Vancouver, but it asked the Federal Government to assist regarding returned men and unemployment generally.

Mr. King suggested that relief of unemployment was all a matter of method. The delegation was asking for direct financial assistance, while the Federal Government was spending at the same time large sums of money to stimulate employment and to as-

sist in other ways in relieving unemployment. The Federal Government preferred accepting its own responsibility and carrying some share of the burden in this way through moneys expended directly by itself.

In reference to immigration, the Prime Minister observed that there was everything to be said for co-operation between the provinces and the Government of Canada. Three years ago the Government was severely criticized in the House of Commons and throughout the country for not inducing enough immigrants to come to Canada: now the criticism seemed to be reversed, and this situation pointed a difficulty of the problem. The provinces were in some cases responsible for immigration, and the day was approaching when the Federal Government would have to consider taking the attitude of bringing to Canada only the numbers of immigrants stated by the provinces to be desired. At the present time the Immigration Department had under review subsisting agreements with different parties on the question of immigration. The day of assisted immigration appeared to have passed. Differences mentioned by municipal representatives in connection with deportation proceedings were an administrative matter and it should be possible to overcome them without trouble.

In concluding, the Prime Minister said that if the question of unemployment was to be met properly in the future it would have to be by some practicable permanent scheme. Unemployment insurance must come. Employers and employed, the provinces and the municipalities might consistently get together and study the problem to see whether the scheme could be introduced. The Federal Government would be prepared to assist in any way possible in this regard. He suggested a Federal-provincial-municipal conference on the subject.

DOMINION LEGISLATION DESIRED BY THE RAILWAY RUNNING TRADES

THE following memorandum of proposed legislation was submitted to the Dominion Cabinet on February 25, 1930, on behalf of the Legislative Committee representing the Railway Brotherhoods, the delegation being composed as follows:—Mr. T. J. Coughlin, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Mr. W. L. Best, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Mr. Byron Baker, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and Mr. L. L. Peltier, of the Order of Railway Conductors.

The Dominion Government was represented by the Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, who represented the Prime Minister in Mr. King's unavoidable absence; the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and Canals; the Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Justice; the Hon. F. Rinfret, Secretary of State; the Hon. C. Stewart, Minister of the Interior; and the Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General. The recommendations of the Committee were fully discussed, the government promising to give them careful consideration. The proposals were as follows:—

1. Amendment of the British North America Act so as to restrict the powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice.

2. Expressing appreciation for the amendments to the Dominion Elections Act, passed at last Session substantially improving the facilities for voting at Advance Polls.

3. Suggesting the repeal of the Sales Tax legislation.

Unemployment Situation

4. Submitting the following resolution adopted by the Executive Committee, Canadian Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in January, 1930.

"Whereas, there has existed for some time past a very acute unemployment situation in most industrial centres throughout the Dominion, and whereas, the Municipal and Provincial authorities have been unable to cope with the situation in providing adequate food, clothing and warm shelter for those who through no fault of their own are unable to provide same; and whereas, in a matter of such grave importance to thousands of Canadian citizens, it is imperative that everyone must co-operate from the Federal authorities, through the Provincial Governments down to the Municipal bodies and the mass of the people as a whole, if untold suffering is to be avoided during the winter months, which can only be done by providing food and warm shelter for those so unfortunately placed; and whereas, the Federal authorities have been petitioned by various local public bodies where this condition is most aggravated to

render financial assistance and other aid and as yet have not seen their way clear to comply with such requests: therefore

"Be it resolved, that we instruct our chairman, if possible in conjunction with the representatives of the other train service organizations, to urge sympathetic consideration by the Government of the appeals being made by municipal authorities for federal assistance in coping with the present unemployment situation, and grant financial assistance wherever it is found to be warranted. Fully realizing, however, that any measures of this nature will only provide temporary relief and do not remove any of the fundamental causes of employment, we urge the Federal Government to exert every reasonable effort to secure the early adoption of an adequate system of Unemployment Insurance, such as has already been recommended by the Parliamentary Committee which enquired into the question during the past two or three years and with this end in view early steps should be taken to call a Dominion-wide Conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments with the object of formulating plans that will provide a scientific basis for an unemployment cure."

Scientific and Industrial Research

5. Submitting the following resolution:—

"Whereas, the Dominion Government has taken a progressive and commendable action in the enactment of the Research Council Act; and whereas, under this Act a National Research Council has been created to which has been added a number of Advisory Committees to deal with specially designated subjects; and whereas, the important and far-reaching responsibilities and duties assigned to the National Research Council will undoubtedly bring tremendous benefits to industry and the Dominion; and whereas, in the appointment of these Advisory Committees and the assignment of responsibilities and duties no cognizance has been taken of (*a*) the human factor in industry, (*b*) the regularization of employment and (*c*) the just apportionment of the wealth invested in and produced by industry; and whereas, the Act has been in operation but for a short time and these omissions have been an oversight, therefore

"Be it resolved, that favourable consideration be given by the Dominion Government to the inclusion in the responsibilities and duties of the National Research Council of a clause authorizing it to conduct scientific investigations into the human factor in industry; the regularization of employment; and the just apportionment of the wealth invested in and produced by industry; and be it resolved, that an Advisory Research Committee be established upon the above mentioned subjects and ample funds provided for their scientific investigations."

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Report for Year ending March 31, 1929

THE annual report of the Department of Pensions and National Health reviews its activities during the fiscal year 1928-29. This report is divided into four sections, respectively covering the operations of the pensions division, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, the Federal Appeal Board, and the Health Division. Activities on behalf of disabled ex-service men are dealt with in the first three sections, while the report of the National Health Division details the operation of the Child Welfare Branch, and the result of investigations into drugs and food preparations, as well as the pollution of inland waters, hospitalization, and the supervision of public health in regard to railway and water transportation.

Regarding the hospitalization of ex-service men, the report indicates that the number of new admissions to hospital for the year ending March 31, 1929, was greater than in any year since 1922. The total number who received in-patient treatment during the year was 12,147, as against 11,030 in 1927-28. Treatments under the out-patient department also increased from 102,580 to 104,091. Of the number actually in hospital on March 31, 1929, 1,623 were in departmental hospitals, while 1,350 were in civilian institutions, making a total of 2,973. Veterans' care cases showed a steady increase, from 69 on March 31, 1928, to 115 on March 31, 1929, and to 176 at the date of publication. The work done in the Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliances Branch continued to expand, showing an increase in the number of limbs manufactured, and also a considerable increase in the minor orthopaedic appliances.

It is pointed out that the general work of the administrative, secretarial and medical services of the department had greatly increased, such increase being due chiefly to the legislation and recommendations of Parliamentary Committee of 1928 and to (1) the actual increase in the number of disability pensioners from 44,069, on December 31, 1924,

to 56,397 December 31, 1929; (2) increasing number of ex-soldiers asking for consideration in respect to the relationship of their present disabilities to service, and therefore requiring periods of observation in hospital and careful examinations by specialists of the department; and (3) advancing age of present pensioners.

As was the case last year, the total expenditure of the department shows a substantial increase, the exact amount of which is $2,203,969.70 of which $1,990,269.17 was in respect to new pensions. The total number of pensioners at March 31, 1929, was 54,620—an increase of 3,985 over the previous fiscal year. However, in the nine months succeeding March, 1929—i.e. to the end of December, 1929—the total of pensioners increased to 56,397.

Employment:—With reference to the assistance provided for disabled veterans in securing employment, the report mentions the co-operation in this matter with the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour of Canada and with the Montreal Rehabilitation Committee. The total number of employment placements of disabled veterans during the year was 11,307, as compared with 9,706 for the year previous. Of the total of 11,307 placements, 6,601 were in permanent positions. At the end of the year there were 2,126 registered as unemployed. Relief was granted during the winter of 1928-29 to 4,647 men. This relief was given 36,602 times, or an average of 7·88 times per man. The total actual expenditure for this purpose amounted to $367,231.

Dealing with the problem of sheltered employment and vocational training, the report states that the department operates Vetcraft Workshops at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and the Canadian Red Cross Society operates one at Victoria under an agreement. In these, former members of the forces who had been classified as problem cases were given sheltered employment. The object of the shops is to study carefully the physical and mental condition of the man and to graduate him through different stages of work to a point where self-confidence and work ability are restored and he is able to accept employment in the outside labour market. Unfortunately, great difficulty is experienced in placing men outside, with the result that there is not the movement through the shops that there should be.

During the year under review special efforts were directed to make the benefits of sheltered employment more active, and 169 new cases were admitted and 133 discharged. On March 31, 296 men were on the strength. A more aggressive sales policy is being brought about, as an increase in sales would result in the employment of more men. It is found that the problem of operating these shops with substandard labour is very difficult, as many men have little remaining work value.

Vocational training was granted where it was considered beneficial, although the report observes that "the results of vocational training have been somewhat disappointing, but it is hoped that this measure will increasingly assist in placing industrial problem cases in permanent employment." On March 31, 1929, there were 24 men undergoing vocational training, while there were 14 men classified and employed as industrial problem cases.

Veterans' Insurance.—The reopening of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance in June, 1928, resulted in the receipt of 4,757 new applications up to the end of the fiscal year. These were since increased to a total number to date of 7,996. Of these, 803 were refused, as the applicants did not have a reasonable expectancy of life. The number of policies in force on March 31, 1929, was 27,473, as against 25,010 on March 31, 1928. This has since been increased to 29,675 as of November 1, 1929, in a total sum of $66,009,301.

Workmen's Compensation in Respect of Pensioners.—Under order in council, P.C. 558, 1928 (Labour Gazette, December, 1928, page 1,333) the Dominion Government assumes workmen's compensation liability for pensioners of 25 per cent disability rating and upwards who are suffering injury or disease as a result of an industrial accident. This provision with certain amendments was renewed by Order in Council P.C. 645, 1929, for a period of two years as from April, 1, 1929. During the fiscal year under review there was a reduction in the number of claims for reimbursement submitted by Workmen's Compensation Boards in respect of accidents to employees who are pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards. The number of individual cases in which the department accepted liability was 137, involving an expenditure of $19.672, as against 247 cases involving an expenditure of $69,968 for the previous year. In this connection, the report adds that "there is no way in which the number of claims, or their amount, can be governed, and already since March 31, 1929, the sum expended has been double that of the last fiscal year."

Marine Hospital Service.—In describing the functions of this work on behalf of injured or sick mariners the report points out that the Marine Hospital Service is operated in conformity with the provisions of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act (Sick and Dis-

tressed Mariners), chapter 186, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927. All sick or injured mariners belonging to vessels that have paid the sick mariners' dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment, if sent to a designated hospital or port physician in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, with a written recommendation from the master or person in command of the ship, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs.

The Department operates two marine hospitals for the care and treatment of sick mariners, one at Sydney, N.S., and the other at Lunenburg, N.S. At other ports provision is made as far as possible, for their care and treatment at contract prices at various local hospitals. Where there is no marine or designated hospital the collector sends the sick mariner to a port physician for medical or surgical assistance, and such other treatment as the case requires. When considered necessary, the sick mariner may be sent to the nearest public hospital, if there is one at convenient distance; if not, he may be sent to some public or private boarding house.

With certain exceptions, a duty of 2 cents for every ton which a ship measures, registered tonnage, is levied, not more than three times during each calendar year, on every ship arriving at any port in the provinces mentioned from any place out of Canada, or from a port in another province.

The net amount of the sick mariners' dues collected during the fiscal year was $236,807.95, and the expenditure incurred, not including, however, the cost of administration, was $222,094.67.

Sick mariners' dues were collected from 3,419 vessels, the 98,675 employees on these vessels being entitled to gratuitous treatment for sickness or injury for an average per capita cost of $2.25. The total number of sick mariners treated during the fiscal year was 5,751, and the number of days of hospital treatment was 53,079.

Child Welfare.—The report of the child welfare division deals with the various phases of activity administered by this branch. In regard to child labour it is stated that "efforts have been made towards securing the adherence of the provinces to the Geneva Child Labour Convention so that Canada might become a signatory to these." Reference is also made to the co-operative efforts with the Department of Immigration and Colonization in promoting the Family Re-union Scheme. The names and addresses of mothers and children coming to Canada under this plan were obtained and such mothers received letters welcoming them to the Dominion. Each mother was given an opportunity to receive the informative "Little Blue Books" published by this section of the department.

Under the heading of Eskimo Child Welfare, the report deals with the problem of saving these people from extermination, stating that: "Continued co-operation has again been requested and promised by the Department of the Interior. There are now only about seven thousand Eskimos left alive. Each month of the official year something has been done to point out to those responsible that a new policy is required to save the Eskimo from extermination. The mineral and other wealth of the Arctic and sub-Arctic is realized more than ever, but the fact that without the aid of the Eskimo this wealth is not available does not seem to be realized."

CANADIAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

New Edition of Canadian Electrical Code

THE Canadian Engineering Standards Association has just published a second edition of the Canadian Electrical Code, stating the essential requirements and minimum standards governing electrical installations for buildings, etc. The first edition appeared about two years ago (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, page 156). The new edition contains much new material, including new rules covering motors. Many of the sections have been rearranged or condensed, rules governing garages and motion picture studios have been incorporated in the section on "Hazardous Locations"; and rules covering motion picture and projection equipment have been incorporated in the section on "Theatre Installations."

A list of the provincial electrical inspectors in provinces which have officially adopted the Canadian Electrical Code has also been added. An important feature is the list of the members of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association Code Committee and also of the members of the eight provincial committees and the different panels, showing that the preparation of the Code has been handled on a Dominion-wide basis.

The Code has now been officially adopted in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia and there is every prospect that this adoption will be secured in the remaining three provinces in the near future.

The Canadian Engineering Standards Association was organized during the latter part of the war, at the suggestion of the British Board of Trade and the British Engineering Standards Association. This latter organization was the first central body to be established for the work of engineering standardization, having been founded in 1901. The main object of the association is to promote the establishment of industrial standards by providing an organization to receive requests for standardization, investigate their desirability and arrange for the formation of committees comprising representatives of both manufacturers and users to determine standards that will be acceptable to all interests concerned.

The Association operated until 1925 with funds provided by grants from the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion Government, and by subscriptions received from various industrial firms and technical organizations. In 1925, however, on account of the imperative necessity for economy, the grant from the Department of Trade and Commerce was withdrawn, but the National Research Council of Canada, realizing the importance of the work being carried on by the Association, made arrangements to guarantee the budget, with the understanding that special efforts be made to obtain financial support from Canadian industry.

The Association has published also standard specifications for steel railway bridges; for single-phase distribution transformers; for galvanized telegraph and telephone wire; for wire rope for mining, dredging and steam shovel purposes; for Portland cement; for steel highway bridges; for flexible steel wire rope and flexible strand for aircraft purposes; for reinforcing materials for concrete; for tungsten incandescent lamps; for galvanized steel wire strand; for railway wire-fencing and gates; for reinforced concrete poles; for Eastern cedar poles; for steel structures for buildings; for stove bolts; for movable bridges; for control cable for electrical power plant equipment; for concrete and reinforced concrete; for sampling for check analysis of steel billets, bars and shapes; for carbon steel billets and bars of forging quality; for commercial-quality hot-rolled bar steels; for commercial cold-finished bar steels and cold-finished shafting; carbon steel castings, etc.

PENSION PLAN OF HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

THE insurance and pension scheme of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, was made effective by a provincial Order in Council on October 9, 1929, which reads as follows:—

Upon consideration of the application of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Committee of Council advise that Your Honour may be pleased to approve of the said Commission entering into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto attached, with the Confederation Life Association on behalf of the following municipal authorities to provide insurance benefits for employees of the said municipal authorities in accordance with the provisions of the Power Commission Insurance Act, 1927, chapter 21, 17 George V: London, Windsor, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Chatham, Stratford, Walkerville, Ottawa, Lindsay, Galt, Owen Sound, Niagara Falls, Orillia.

It is understood that from the date of this Order up to the end of January, 1930, twenty-two municipalities had adopted the pension system.

Hon. I. B. Lucas, general solicitor for the Hydro Electric Power Commission, in a recent statement, pointed out that the new Municipal Pension scheme operates under The Power Commission Insurance Act, being Statutes of Ontario, 1927, chapter 21. The Municipal Authorities authorize the Provincial Commission by the execution of an agreement to contract with the Life Insurance Companies on their behalf. The risk is therefore underwritten by the Insurance Company and the premiums are paid from a fund made up of level percentage contributions made by the employees and the Municipal Commissions. There have been no rules and regulations drafted. It is just possible that there will be none as the agreements and policy contract cover the matter in detail. Any rules and regulations would probably only deal with matters of routine.

About eight months before the scheme became effective Mr. Lucas detailed its provisions at an address given before the 1929 convention of the Ontario Municipal Electrical Association. The information given in

that address forms the basis of the following paragraphs.

By the authority conferred upon it under the Power Commission Insurance Act, 1927, the Commission has power to enter into an agreement with any municipal hydro commission to contract with an insurance company on behalf of the local commissions for death benefits and superannuation allowances to the employees of such commissions. A committee, consisting of a representative of each of the municipal commissions, was appointed to investigate and report on a scheme or type of policy for adoption by the Ontario Commission. This committee met from time to time and considered various proposals and types of insurance contracts; tenders were called for from various insurance companies and finally a joint proposal, made by the Confederation Life Association, the London Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, was accepted by the committee and recommended to the commission for adoption. This proposal as originally recommended was finally adopted by the Commission after various conferences with the Municipal Committee. One of the chief problems to be met was whether each municipal commission should be considered as a separate and independent unit without any connection or interest in or with the other municipal commission, or whether all the local commissions should be grouped. It was finally decided that the group principle should be adopted, and accordingly the necessary contract to bring the scheme into effect was completed at a joint meeting between the committee and the commission.

Benefits.—Provision is made for the inclusion (without medical examination) of all the present employees of each local commission that enters into the scheme, under a policy that entitles each employee to a pension for life on retirement, a death benefit, and certain rights on leaving the service. The normal age for retirement is 65, but provision is made for retirement from age 55 to age 70. Pensions for retiring at 60 are about one-half and for those retiring at 70 somewhat larger than the normal pension at 65.

As an illustration of the pension allowances, two typical cases are given as follows:—

1. Mr. "A" enters a service at age 25 at a salary of $1,200 a year, or $100 a month, he continues in the employment of the municipal commission at the same salary until age 65, when he retires on pension—This Mr. "A" at the age of 65 will be entitled to a total retiring allowance of $81.43 per month.

2. Mr. "B's" present age is 50. He has served for 30 years and has completed 18 years of service since 1910. His present salary is $3,000 a year or $250 a month. He continues in the employment of the municipal commission and when at 65 he retires on pension he will be entitled to $96.18 a month.

In case of death during employment, there is paid as a death benefit an amount ranging from one to one and a half years' salary, according to length of service. After 20 years of service an employee can take with him the right to the benefits already purchased for him by the municipality.

Cost to Municipality and to Employee.—In order to take up the accrued liability for past services of old employees the municipal commission is required to pay an amount not exceeding 1¼ per cent of the present pay-roll for 30 years, and for the future services the municipal commission must pay five per cent of each year's pay-roll. Each present employee of the commission, young or old, will be required to contribute 2½ per cent of his monthly salary to the upkeep of the scheme, and future employees entering the service over age 25 will be required to pay in addition to this 2½ per cent an additional percentage to cover the extra cost by reason of the increased age, and no future employees over the age of 45 can be admitted to the scheme. In concluding his address, the Hon. Mr. Lucas said: "In my judgment public opinion will not justify big industry or business 'scrapping' old time employees and leaving them to the support of relatives or public charity, and much less will public opinion justify public utility commissions scrapping their worn out employees without making some provision for them. As a matter of fact public commissions realizing the trend of public opinion do not usually scrap their old time employees but try to take care of them by keeping them on jobs where they are no longer efficient. It looks like better business to do it under a sound pension scheme."

The Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations was appointed on March 4, the members being as follows:—Messieurs T. Bell (Saint John-Albert), E. D. R. Bisset, Hon. W. A. Black (Halifax), Henri Bourassa, E. R. E. Chevrier, T. Church, D. J. Cowan, H. Deslauriers, C. E. Ferland, T. Gervais, R. W. Grimmer, W. A. Hall, Hon. P. Heenan, C. B. Howard, R. H. Jenkins, L. W. Johnstone (Cape Breton North-Victoria), E. Lacroix, J. E. Letellier, I. D. Macdougall, (Miss) A. Macphail, P. McGibbon, C. R. McIntosh, T. McMillan, Hon. J. Malcolm, W. S. Murphy, A. W. Neill, Sir G. Perley, J. E. Prevost, E. C. St.-Père, T. H. Stinson, J. T. Thorson, Hon. P. J. Veniot, Hon. R. S. White (Mount Royal), J. S. Woodsworth, N. M. Young (Toronto Northeast).

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Accident Prevention in Manitoba

"SAFETY-FIRST cells" are to be organized in many of the industrial establishments in Manitoba as the result of a meeting held at Winnipeg on February 12 under the auspices of the Industrial Accidents Division of the Accident Prevention Bureau of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. The meeting was attended by representatives nominated by the various groups of industries in the district, and by representatives of the Provincial Bureau of Labour, and of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, who all promised the support of their various organizations for the new movement. The "Safety-First cells" will comprise a safety director and a committee of three to ten workmen. The chairman, Mr. Charles F. Roland, pointed out that there were 25 groups into which industry in the province had been divided. The average number of firms in each group was ten, and if the committees established in each plant averaged five, there would be in existence a working committee of 1,250 men directed to the task of eliminating accidents.

Proposed Spray-Painting Rules

The Alberta Federation of Labour, in its memorandum of proposed legislation submitted recently to the provincial government (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 184) made the following recommendations in regard to spray-painting machines:—

In view of the fact that the spray-painting machine has now become a permanent factor in the painting industry and the danger of lead poisoning is greatly increased by reason of the worker breathing poisonous vapours, we are requesting that the following regulations be put in force covering the operation of these machines:—

1. That no person under the age of eighteen years be permitted or required to operate any device for spray painting by compressed air.

2. No person operating a device for spray-painting by compressed air shall be required or permitted to work longer than eight hours in any twenty-four.

3. No person operating a spray-painting device by compressed air shall continuously operate same longer than fifty minutes in any one hour, remaining ten minutes to be spent in the open air.

4. That all persons operating a spray-painting device by compressed air shall be examined and passed upon by a physician as medically fit, and examinations shall be periodically maintained at intervals of not longer than three months, the expense of such examination to be borne by the employer.

5. All persons permitted or required to operate a device for spray-painting shall be supplied with a breathing device, connected by a separate air tube with the air pressure device at a point, back of the point at which the pressure of air begins to convert the paint into spray.

6. No person shall be required or permitted to use any paint, lacquer, varnish or vitreous enamel in a spray painting device, unless the container is clearly marked showing the maximum content of lead, benzol or free silica, as the case may be.

7. That when the operator of a device for spray-painting by compressed air is doing interior work, a current of fresh air having a velocity of 250 linear feet per minute, at the surface being sprayed, uncontaminated by lead, benzol, vapour, or silica dust, shall be maintained from the rear of the person operating the device.

8. No open windows or other neutralizers shall be permitted between the entrance of the current of fresh air and the surface being sprayed which would lessen the velocity of the current of air carrying away the lead, benzol, vapours, and silica dust, from the operator to the exhaust.

9. That an exhaust ventilation system shall be installed and be continuously in operation at all times during operations.

10. That the illumination of the surface to be sprayed shall be such that the greatest amount of illumination shall come from above the surface to be sprayed or from the rear of the operator.

11. Any person who violates any of the provisions of the Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties prescribed.

12. That the employer or his agent shall in every case be held responsible for the observance of the provisions as heretofore described.

Good Safety Record in Border Cities Industries

Eighteen factories in Border Municipalities and Essex County in Ontario went through 1929 without accidents, according to a report presented at a recent meeting of the Essex and Kent division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association. Banners were presented to the 18 factories having unbroken safety records. Five of these factories received the banner for the second time. There are 347 plants in the association in the Border and county and 113 in the district. Three fatalities were reported for the year, two of

them in Kent County. Total accidents were reported as 1,262 as compared with 1,148 in 1928.

The "Safety Man" in Industry

The Province of Quebec Safety League recently issued Safety Leaflet No. 24, describing "the safety man's rôle in industry." The functions of such an official are stated to be as follows:

In all matters concerning safety, the safety man acts and speaks for the management. He investigates all accidents or near accidents and suggests the steps to be taken in order to prevent similar accidents. He keeps accident records and prepares such reports as may be required by the Compensation Commission or by insurance companies. He takes the means of encouraging the workmen and foremen to make safety suggestions and to co-operate with the safety organization. He does personally the inspection of the plant and the machinery and keeps a written record of these inspections. He may organize fire prevention campaigns and fire drills. Where it is possible, the safety man should check up all plans and specifications for new equipment, in order to make sure that all safety devices are included for the protection of the employees. He organizes safety meetings, safety contests, sees to it that new men be trained to work safely and be not put to dangerous tasks before they are so trained. He supervises the safety bulletin board services and co-operate with outside safety organizations.

Cost of Accidents in Planing Mills

At the annual convention of the Canadian Lumberman's Association, held at Ottawa in January, the report of the Workmen's Compensation Committee was presented by its chairman, Mr. J. B. Mackenzie, giving particulars of the operation of the Act in regard to planing mills in Ontario.

"A few comparative figures for the year 1928, the last year that class 4 will be tabulated separately, are as follows: number of accidents involving payment, 910; permanent disability accidents 131. Deaths due to accidents, 2; total days lost, 15,109. Average days lost per accident, 18.43. Average age 36·6. Average weekly wages $19. Total cost for all accidents in this class $148,439.25. Average amount paid out for each accident, $115.75. The average cost of each accident was $115.75. Several of your men may have slight accidents and you compare the small payments they received with the larger payments you make to the Board, and without thinking, say that you get no return for what you pay in. I would have you remember that you are helping to pay for one of these death claims, for one who was an employee of a small lumber dealer, and also that the Compensation Board will have to make monthly payments to this widow and children, amounting to some $14,000 before this man's children will be of age, or the widow not needing support. If there had been no Compensation Board and this family had been awarded this sum from this dealer, it would have meant bankruptcy for him. Saw accidents for 1928 in class 4 were 609; permanent disability accidents in this class, 175; planer, jointer and shaper accidents, 133; permanent disability accidents from this class, 52.

"Regarding the practice of many doctors to make much of a small accident, so as to run up a bill, thinking that the government pays, I would advise members to acquaint these doctors with the fact that these payments are charged against the industry itself and not the people as a whole. The year 1927 is the last year in which I could get tables showing the amount paid to doctors. The total amount collected from our class was $163,469.25. And the amount paid out to doctors was $25,738 or about one-sixth of the amount of your assessment."

Accident Prevention in South Africa

The last annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories of the Union of South Africa describes some of the measures taken in South Africa for the prevention of industrial accidents as follows:—

In the year 1925 the Factories Division, with the assistance of the Department of Union Education, inaugurated a system of instruction in safety practices in the Trade and Industrial Schools and Technical Colleges. Brochures dealing with safety precautions for wood-working and transmission machinery and the handling of lead were prepared and distributed to the various schools and colleges for instruction purposes.

In order to carry the matter still further, the Department of Labour is making an endeavour to secure the co-operation of the Industrial Councils, which have been formed by the different industries under the Industrial Conciliation Act. In the majority of cases the Councils are well organized, with full representation of employers and workers and can be said to be imbued with a spirit of compromise to work for the benefit of the industries concerned. It is felt that once the principle is accepted generally, the need and usefulness of a national movement will be appre-

ciated. It is held that the advantage to be gained by following this line is that the national movement will have a natural growth, well rooted in a conviction as to its necessity and usefulness. Meetings have been held with most of the Councils during the year and it is possible to report that considerable progress has been made.

Industrial Accident Statistics in New Zealand

The "Statistical Report" of New Zealand for the year 1927 recently published, includes an account of the methods followed by the statisticians of the Dominion in recording industrial accidents. The calculation of frequency rates is described as follows:—

"Because a difference in hours worked entails a difference in industrial risk the number of accidents occurring in a given time per 1,000 employees cannot be regarded as a satisfactory basis on which to compare the frequency of accidents in different industries. For the purpose of computing frequency rates in New Zealand, data as to the number of employees in factories coming under the heading of various industries have accordingly been compiled in the Census and Statistics Office from returns furnished for the purpose by the Labour Department's Inspectors of Factories; while information as to the hours worked has been ascertained from the awards, and supplemented by the statistics of short time and overtime worked available from the annual census of factory production taken by the Census and Statistics Office. Data on similar lines have been supplied by the other Departments concerned. Taking one hour's work performed by one man as the unit, and calling this unit a "man-hour," it is then a simple matter to find the total number of man-hours worked in each industry, enabling frequency rates of industrial accidents to be computed on the basis of number of accidents per 100,000 man-hours worked each year. In many cases differences between frequency rates for the different industries are not significant beyond the first decimal place."

Social Policy in Germany

It is anticipated that a number of important measures of social policy will be enacted in Germany during 1930.

The Labour Protection Bill, which was referred to the Committee on Social Policy after a first reading in the Reichstag, will probably be passed this year. This measure will improve conditions as regards safety in factories, hours of work, protection of women and young persons, the Sunday rest, shop closing hours and factory inspection. The Labour Protection Bill will be supplemented by the Bill relating to labour in mines, which has been submitted to the Social Policy Committee of the Federal Economic Council, and will probably receive its final reading during the spring.

Revised regulations relating to the mercantile marine and a Bill relating to domestic servants are also under consideration. A Bill relating to collective agreements is being drafted. A report on conciliation procedure and a report on the results of the Works Councils Act will be published shortly.

As regards insurance and relief, various improvements are projected. The provisions of the workmen's compensation legislation relating to accident prevention will be reinforced and applied to prison labour. The system of workmen's compensation will also be extended so as to cover a large number of occupational diseases. Regulations covering the use of white lead in painting are at present before the Reichsrat. Scientific inquiries into accident prevention and vocational hygiene respectively are under way. A Bill for the extension of the system of commercial employees' insurance will be brought before the Reichstag. A number of innovations recently introduced in the sickness insurance system for purposes of economy will be extended to other branches of social insurance. As regards the assistance of persons disabled in the war, the difficulties hitherto experienced on account of the financial position of Germany have now been overcome.

Unemployment insurance, however, continues to present a serious problem. Productive methods of unemployment relief will be extended during 1930 so far as the financial resources of the country permit. The Minister of Labour has also requested the various Government departments to take account of seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in the placing of contracts.

A Bill relating to vocational training, dealing mainly with the regulation of apprenticeship, will shortly come before the Reichstag Committee on Social Policy. This Bill is considered specially important on account of the decline in the number of young persons due to the low birth rate during the war.

As regards housing, Bills will be introduced in the Reichstag providing for the grant of State subsidies for the housing of agricultural workers, and containing rules for the utilization of the credits granted.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Agenda of the Fourteenth Session

THE Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, opening on June 10, 1930, the agenda being as follows:—

1. Forced labour.
2. Hours of work of salaried employees.
3. Hours of work in coal mines.

The first two of these questions came before the International Labour Conference at its twelfth session in May-June, 1929, when questionnaires were agreed upon for submission to the different member states of the International Labour Organization. The question of hours of work in coal mines was added by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at a session which was held in the first week of February.

Hours of Work in Coal Mines

The decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to submit the problem of hours of work of miners to the next session of the International Labour Conference was not reached without considerable discussion and some conflict of argument. The main point of controversy was whether, seeing that the problem is one which concerns, primarily and directly, the coal-producing countries of Europe, it could usefully or properly be dealt with by a general meeting of the International Labour Conference, in which the majority of delegates would be representatives of extra-European or non-coal-producing countries. Members of the Governing Body representing different interests, and notably those from countries overseas, contended that as the Preparatory Technical Conference on conditions of employment in coal mines had been confined to nine countries of Europe, the countries which did not take part in that Conference could not rightly be called upon to proceed with the task that Conference had begun, or, alternatively, to be bound by any Draft Convention which might result from the study of its conclusions. The constitutional aspects of this question were discussed at some length. Further, it was argued by some speakers that the situation in the coal-mining industry was no longer so acute as when the Preparatory Conference was first suggested; that the findings of that Conference were fragmentary and inconclusive; and that further investigation was needed before the matter could be considered ripe for action. Resolutions embodying these views were presented, but were either rejected or allowed to fall, the final decision of the Governing Body taking the form of the following resolution, moved by the British Government representative and adopted by 15 votes to 5:—

"The Governing Body decides to place upon the agenda of the 1930 International Labour Conference the question of the hours of work in coal mines; and invites the Conference, in framing a Convention, to take into special consideration not only the resolutions adopted by the Preparatory Technical Conference but also the fact that the question has been raised entirely as a European one, and that the information necessary to enable its consideration to be extended to overseas coal mines has not been sought and will not be available to the Conference."

Britain to Adopt the Eight-Hour Day Convention

It was announced by the representative of the British Government in attendance at the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in Geneva on February 4-8 that the British Government was working actively on its plan for ratification of the Washington Convention on hours of work and that before the next session of the International Labour Conference took place, active indication of British legislative effort in this matter would have been exhibited to the world.

Germany to Adopt Eight-Hour Day Convention

It was announced at the session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on February 4-8, by the Government representative for Germany, that consideration of the Bill for ratifying the Washington Hours Convention without reservations or conditions was proceeding normally in the German Parliament and that it might be hoped that ratification would result shortly.

Italy to Adopt Eight Hour Day Convention

The Italian Government, at a meeting held February 12, approved the draft of a Bill relating to the regulation of hours of work in industrial undertakings. The Bill contains provisions which are in conformity with the principles laid down by the Washington Eight Hours Convention, and at the same time take account of the requirements of production and economic conditions in Italy. The object of the Bill is to put Italy in a position to give up the reservation relating to ratifi-

cation by other countries, by which her own ratification was conditioned, and thus to honour her international obligations. Italy's ratification of the Hours Convention, it may be recalled, was accompanied by the condition that the observance of the Convention should date from its ratification, without reservations or differing conditions, by Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland. Other conditional ratifications include those of France, which is contingent on ratification by Germany and Great Britain, and of Spain, which is contingent on those of France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy.

If, as a result of the step now announced, Italy is able to withdraw her reservation and to declare her ratification to be unconditional, her action cannot fail to stimulate the movement towards ratification by other countries. Belgium and Czechoslovakia have ratified unconditionally, Italy is contemplating the same course, and France is waiting only for ratification by Germany and Great Britain. Thus ratification by the two last-mentioned countries would ensure enforcement of the Convention in at least six of the principal industrial countries in Europe, and their example might well be expected to influence others.

No Maritime Session in 1930

It was decided at the February session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office that no Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference should be held in 1930. This year there will be one general session of the Conference which will open on June 10. The second discussion of maritime questions which were considered at a Maritime Conference held in Geneva in October last, will take place in 1931 under conditions which the Governing Body will determine at its next session in April. The International Labour Conference will have in any case to examine in 1931 the decennial reports on the application of the Conventions adopted at Washington and Genoa which came into force in 1921. It will also have to consider the report on wages in the coal mining industry. Furthermore, the Governing Body has decided to place on the agenda of the 1931 session the question of the age of admission of children to non-industrial occupations.

Conditions of Work in the Textile Industry

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at its meeting in February, examined a report of the Committee on the Conditions of Work in the Textile Industry. This Committee was set up to establish the program of the enquiry of the International Labour Office into conditions of work in the textile industry in various countries. It met on two occasions, in June and December, 1929, and elaborated very complete proposals.

In accordance with these proposals the countries in which the enquiry will be made will be: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States and Yugoslavia.

The study of the International Labour Office will deal in the first place with the cotton and wool industries, and later the artificial silk weaving industry will be covered. In order to collect the necessary data the International Labour Office will address a questionnaire to the Governments, this being the best means of obtaining comparable data. The questionnaire will consist of two parts. The first of these will deal with statistics of wages and hours of work. The second will deal with methods of regulation of hours of work, the regulation of wages, family allowances, social insurance contributions and, finally, the number of workers and the size of the organizations covered by the questionnaire.

The report of the Textiles Committee was adopted by the Governing Body. The Governing Body then invited the Office to deal with the next stage of the procedure. This would be the sending to the Governments of the report and the questionnaire, together with a letter asking the Governments to make suggestions for improving the questionnaire. The Governments would be asked to estimate the approximate number of establishments existing in each branch of the textile industry and also the approximate number of establishments from which they hoped to receive the data on the basis of which they would furnish the International Labour Office with the information asked for in the report.

The Governments are also to be informed that the replies to this letter will be submitted to a further meeting of the Textiles Committee, so that a report may be made to the Governing Body, which will then decide if the arrangements agreed upon are sufficient to enable the Governments to be asked to proceed with the enquiry in their countries.

Committee on Salaried Employees

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its last session in February settled the composition of the Advisory Com-

mittee on Salaried Employees which it decided to set up at its Session held last June. This Committee will serve as a body for consultation by the salaried employees' professional groups on questions which are of particular interest to them. It will be the channel through which these groups will formulate their wishes to the Governing Body with a view to examination by it. It will consist of 12 members representing employees, 3 members of the Governing Body and 2 members representing employers.

Great Britain and the Organization

In the British House of Commons the President of the Board of Trade stated on January 21 that the policy of the Government was to approach the subject of safeguarding British labour conditions against unfair foreign competition and goods made from sweated labour by way of international discussion, and that they would continue to take every opportunity to promote international agreement on labour standards. He stated that the International Labour Office had already concluded an enquiry into working conditions in the coal-mining industry, and a technical conference of the chief coal-producing countries of Europe had recently been held at Geneva to explore the possibilities of reaching international agreement in regard to hours, wages or other conditions of work in coal-mining. A committee had also been set up by the International Labour Office to conduct an enquiry into conditions in the textile industry. His Majesty's Government, he continued, had taken an active part in the coal enquiries and was giving every assistance to the textile enquiry. Exceptional steps for expediting the former were taken on the special representation of His Majesty's Government at the last meeting of the Assembly of the League.

"Vocational Education in Agriculture"

Under the above title the International Labour Office has just published a survey of vocational education in agriculture in thirty-two countries representing all parts of the world. The information is based mainly on the answers received from the thirty-two countries covered, to a questionnaire drafted by the International Labour Office in collaboration with the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee of the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. Additional data have been derived from the reports communicated to the Office by those States which have accepted the Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session (1921).

The first of the two parts into which the Report is divided contains a general survey on an international basis, including a description of vocational agricultural education, its organization and character, its main divisions and the methods and technique employed, a discussion of certain special problems and some remarks on the results obtained and possible future developments. The second part consists of surveys of the existing systems in the various countries.

The section dealing with Canada indicates that no general law regulates the whole system of agricultural education in this country but that vocational education in agriculture is dealt with by the different provinces. Mention is made of a Federal law which was adopted in 1913 granting financial aid to agricultural instruction. The publication points out that the broad lines of agricultural education are nearly the same throughout Canada though it has its peculiar feature in each province. Some aspects of agriculture are as a rule taught in the elementary schools and agriculture is at least an optional subject in many secondary schools, but the centre of efforts is the Provincial Agricultural College and a feature of the national system is the attention given to extension methods which are largely in the hands of local agricultural "representatives" employed by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture to work in close co-operation with the colleges and to advise the farmers of the different districts. The report goes on to deal in some detail with elementary and secondary agricultural instruction in the different provinces and with agricultural schools and colleges, also with agricultural extension work, including the appointment of agricultural "represenatives," short courses of instruction, railway demonstration trains, farm boys' camps, school fairs, boys' and girls' clubs, agricultural associations and women's institutes. Mention is also made of the system of Dominion Experimental Farms and illustration stations.

The Legislature of British Columbia on March 4, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that "this Assembly is of the opinion that the Government should, as soon as possible, confer with the Urban and Rural Municipalities Associations with a view to proclaiming the 1926 amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act, which provided for the payment of assistance to mothers whose husbands are incapacitated by illness."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1, was 7,062, their employees numbering 971,774 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 1,772, having an aggregate membership of 211,811 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1930, as Reported by the Employers

There was a slight increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected by inventory shutdowns, and also by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries which were seriously retarded by the unusually cold weather prevailing at the beginning of the month, particularly in the Western provinces. Employment was, however, in rather greater volume than on the same date in 1929 and was considerably more active than on February 1 in earlier years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,062 firms, whose staffs aggregated 971,774 persons, as compared with 967,996 on January 1. This increase, which was rather less extensive than on the same date in the two preceding years, caused the index to stand at 111·6, while on January 1, 1930, it was 111·2 and on February 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 110·5, 102·0, 96·6, 91·8, 87·1, 91·7, 90·6, 79·9 and 91·2, respectively.

Pronounced recovery was shown in manufacturing. Logging, mining and services also reported improvement. On the other hand, there were important seasonal declines in trade, construction and transportation.

Employment by Economic Areas

Reductions were recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.—Construction, transportation and trade reported a falling-off in the Maritime Provinces, where mining and manufacturing were brisker. Shipping was still affected by the grain congestion. Statistics were received from 526 firms, employing 75,234 workers, compared with 76,341 at the beginning of January. Moderate gains had been indicated on the same date in 1928, but the index then was between seven and eight points lower.

Quebec.—The recovery in Quebec caused the reinstatement of a smaller number of workers than on February 1 of last year, but employment was then in smaller volume. Manufacturing (particularly of iron and steel, textiles, lumber and electrical apparatus), showed much improvement, as did also logging. On the other hand, transportation, construction and trade recorded decided seasonal curtailment. The working forces of the 1,648 co-operating employers aggregated 273,400 persons, as against 271,343 in their last report.

Ontario.—Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, non-ferrous metal, leather and tobacco, distilled and malt liquor divisions. Services also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and construction, and logging and transportation also released employees. According to data received from 3,196 firms, their staffs rose from 412,589 at the beginning of January, to 416,064 on the date under review. This advance involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on February 1, 1929, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.—The contraction in the Prairie Provinces did not involve so many workers as that noted at the beginning of February, 1929, but the situation then was rather better than on the date under review, when employment continued to show the effects of the grain congestion. Statements were tabulated from 990 employers, whose staffs declined by 1,212 persons to 129,677 on February 1. Manufacturing, logging and mining were more active, but shrinkage was recorded in trade, construction, transportation and communications.

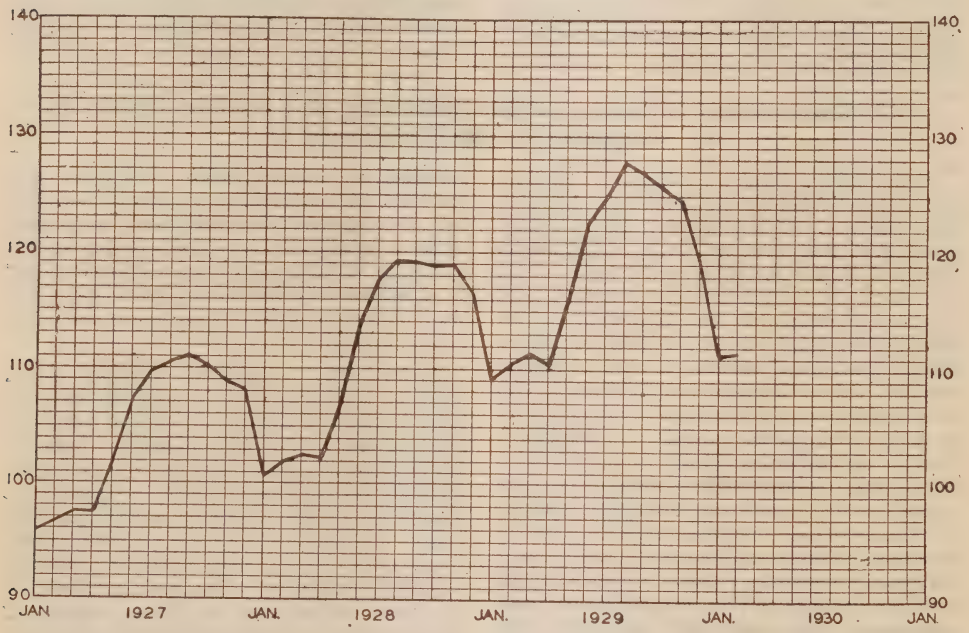
Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg showed reductions.

Montreal.—Manufactures registered substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, textile and electrical apparatus groups, but heavy seasonal losses were indicated in transportation, trade and construction. On the whole, however, there was a large increase in Montreal, according to the data received from 891 firms employing 134,994 workers, as compared with 132,509 in the preceding month. This gain was slightly less than that recorded on February 1, 1929, but the index on the date under review continued higher than in any other winter since the record for Montreal was instituted in 1922.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—In spite of the intensely cold weather which seriously curtailed out-door activities, there was a moderate increase in employment at the beginning of February; this contrasted with the considerable decline recorded on February 1, 1929, when employment was in smaller volume. The working forces of the 701 reporting firms aggregated 77,399, an increase of 565 as compared with their January 1 staffs. There was improvement in manufacturing, logging, communications and construction, while transportation was slacker.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Quebec.—Returns tabulated from 120 employers in Quebec showed that they had reduced their staffs by 1,060 persons to 11,386 at the beginning of February. Manufactures reported curtailment, and trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The index was slightly lower than on the corresponding date

last year, when employment had also shown a reduction.

Toronto.—Heavy, seasonal losses took place in trade, construction and transportation, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially in textiles and iron and steel. The result was a decrease of 996 in the number employed by the 968 co-operating firms, who had 122,599 employees. An increase had been indicated on February 1 of a year ago, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing was busier, especially in the pulp and paper division, while trade, transportation and communications were seasonally quiet; 146 employers in Ottawa had 12,554 workers, or 398 less than on January 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1929.

Hamilton.—Employment in Hamilton showed a further falling-off, mainly in trade and construction. Statistics were tabulated from 221 firms employing 36,994 persons, compared with 37,317 in the preceding month. The index was several points higher than on February 1 of a year ago, despite the fact that improvement had then been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 1,396

NOTE.—The "relative weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Feb. 1	91·2	108·1	86·2	93·8	93·0	77·4
1922						
Feb. 1	79·9	88·2	71·1	84·7	82·4	74·8
1923						
Feb. 1	90·6	101·4	83·6	95·9	90·9	78·4
1924						
Feb. 1	91·7	93·4	88·5	95·8	91·4	82·2
1925						
Feb. 1	87·1	88·8	84·9	88·8	87·8	84·4
1926						
Feb. 1	91·8	95·5	88·3	93·8	90·1	91·9
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	118·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Feb. 1	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Relative weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1930	100·0	7·8	28·1	42·8	13·3	8·0

workers were taken on by the 133 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 15,992. Employment was not so active as on the same date of 1929, when larger gains had been noted.

Winnipeg.—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade and communications, while manufactures were busier. Returns were compiled from 334 firms with 31,918 employees, as compared with 32,756 in the preceding month. Conditions were not so favourable as at the beginning of February of last year, when curtailment had also been noted.

Vancouver.—The manufacturing industries reported considerable recovery, and construction was also busier. A combined working force of 28,660 persons was recorded by the 271 employers furnishing data, who had 27,838 in their last report. Employment was better than on February 1 of a year ago, when reductions from January 1 had been registered.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

The revival in manufacturing was not so marked as on February 1, 1929, when the index was slightly higher than on the date under review; with that exception, however, the situation was better than in any other February on record. Statements were tabulated

NOTE.—The "relative weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Feb. 1	74·6	.....	90·4	.....	.....	.....	86·1	76·8
1923								
Feb. 1	87·3	.....	95·9	101·9	85·8	.....	91·1	74·3
1924								
Feb. 1	88·2	.....	93·6	95·5	88·7	.....	86·7	78·9
1925								
Feb. 1	86·4	102·4	91·7	91·7	81·4	.....	86·2	84·3
1926								
Feb. 1	89·5	91·6	95·6	92·7	91·5	95·7	91·9	94·7
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Feb. 1	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Feb. 1, 1930	13·9	1·2	12·6	1·5	3·8	1·6	3·3	2·9

from 4,235 manufacturers employing 528,318 operatives, compared with 510,784 in the preceding month. Particularly noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel industries, but the textile, lumber, leather, tobacco and non-ferrous metal divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in animal food, pulp and paper, musical instrument and building material factories.

Animal Products—Edible.—There was a further decline in employment in this group at the beginning of February; the reduction involved fewer workers than that noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index was then a few points higher. Statements were tabulated from 186 firms employing 16,595 workers, as compared with 16,949 in the preceding month. Fish-preserving plants reported the largest losses, which took place to a considerable extent in the Maritime Provinces.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe factories showed a large increase; the situation was practically the same as on the corresponding date of a year ago. A combined working force of 16,460 persons reported by the 179 co-operating manufacturers, who had 15,627 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the gain took place in Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—Considerable improvement was indicated in furniture, con-

NOTE:—The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Feb. 1	91·2	91·8	170·2	100·2	89·9	93·5	61·4	78·7	91·8
1922									
Feb. 1	79·9	79·0	111·0	93·8	82·2	89·6	49·0	76·6	89·6
1923									
Feb. 1	90·6	92·0	171·7	106·0	82·9	93·7	52·8	77·2	93·0
1924									
Feb. 1	91·7	91·9	175·1	108·8	89·3	95·7	58·1	88·8	90·5
1925									
Feb. 1	87·1	85·8	156·7	97·4	92·4	90·9	60·3	89·2	93·5
1926									
Feb. 1	91·8	93·0	145·5	98·4	95·1	93·4	61·0	90·1	97·4
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·8	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Feb. 1	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1930	100·0	54·4	5·8	5·6	3·0	11·7	8·6	2·2	8·7

tainer, vehicle and other lumber-using factories, while only a slight advance was made in the rough and dressed lumber group; 1,449 workers were taken on by the 686 firms making returns, who had 43,738 on their staffs. This increase was rather smaller than that registered at the beginning of February, 1929, when the index was slightly higher. The gains in Ontario and Quebec were most extensive.

Musical Instruments.—There was a further curtailment in employment in musical instrument works, 42 of which reduced their payrolls from 2,548 persons on January 1 to 2,150 on February 1. Practically all the decrease was in Quebec and Ontario. Smaller contractions were noted on February 1, 1929, but the index number then was much higher.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight[1]	Feb. 1, 1930	Jan. 1, 1930	Feb. 1, 1929	Feb. 1, 1928	Feb. 1, 1927	Feb. 1, 1926	Feb. 1, 1925
Manufacturing	54·4	110·2	106·5	112·8	102·3	98·2	93·0	85·8
Animal products—edible	1·7	101·5	103·3	105·1	97·3	92·8	87·1	87·2
Fur and products	·1	73·8	80·4	80·0	89·4	89·3	91·7	85·8
Leather and products	1·7	93·0	88·1	92·3	106·4	104·9	96·8	95·4
Lumber and products	4·5	86·3	83·7	87·6	86·1	81·9	81·1	75·1
Rough and dressed lumber	2·3	70·5	70·0	71·0	73·5	70·8	72·7	67·5
Furniture	1·0	118·0	108·9	121·9	113·3	102·8	96·7	89·1
Other lumber products	1·2	109·0	105·8	111·6	101·2	101·3	95·8	88·7
Musical instruments	·2	72·0	83·8	102·5	97·8	99·6	85·4	80·3
Plant products—edible	3·0	101·6	100·0	97·2	92·1	92·4	92·7	87·6
Pulp and paper products	6·8	109·6	110·1	109·6	107·7	101·1	95·2	89·2
Pulp and paper	3·1	102·4	105·0	104·7	107·8	99·1	90·6	82·1
Paper products	·9	109·5	106·9	110·4	105·3	101·2	95·9	93·7
Printing and publishing	2·8	119·1	118·7	116·3	108·9	104·0	101·4	97·7
Rubber products	1·7	128·9	128·0	138·9	118·6	108·5	104·3	87·6
Textile products	8·4	103·5	98·5	107·5	105·7	101·8	98·6	92·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·9	98·1	96·8	109·1	111·1	103·6	100·1	92·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	110·0	108·5	110·7	99·6	101·2	94·6	84·8
Garments and personal furnishings	2·7	106·0	95·5	102·3	101·1	100·4	99·2	95·7
Other textile products	1·0	102·1	95·3	109·4	111·7	102·1	100·1	98·3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·7	130·1	125·7	127·3	118·3	105·1	92·0	95·5
Tobacco	1·0	123·1	117·1	120·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	141·3	139·7	138·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	198·3	192·4	151·0	138·9	102·9	103·2	150·2
Chemicals and allied products	·8	120·8	119·9	112·8	108·5	100·7	96·2	94·0
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	110·0	116·0	109·6	96·3	89·8	75·7	67·9
Electric current	1·6	126·4	123·8	115·6	107·2	96·6	94·1	99·2
Electrical apparatus	1·7	161·1	156·3	130·3	108·4	108·0	93·8	94·1
Iron and steel products	15·3	115·5	107·3	126·5	101·7	99·8	93·6	80·8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	129·5	110·2	134·7	108·6	99·6	92·8	73·5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·4	129·0	127·9	127·1	114·1	104·4	95·5	86·7
Agricultural implements	·8	92·1	97·3	121·1	99·4	109·9	90·0	56·2
Land vehicles	6·8	109·7	100·5	126·9	96·4	96·5	94·3	85·6
Automobiles and parts	1·8	125·1	104·7	177·7	96·4	99·1	87·0	50·0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·5	135·6	109·3	105·2	99·0	114·5	97·4	81·4
Heating appliances	·4	104·9	90·2	118·5	91·7	92·2	92·4	76·8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	174·3	173·4	167·6	126·9	99·6	89·5	73·9
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	111·4	103·8	132·0	96·6	100·9	96·2	82·2
Other iron and steel products	2·1	108·4	103·5	111·6	104·1	100·9	92·2	82·2
Non-ferrous metal products	2·1	133·9	127·4	128·0	113·9	104·4	91·0	78·2
Mineral products	1·4	145·1	145·9	126·1	102·8	96·6	96·2	91·7
Miscellaneous	·4	105·8	105·5	108·9	95·8	103·3	95·5	91·4
Logging	5·8	209·8	200·2	178·3	169·5	149·1	145·5	156·7
Mining	5·6	123·0	122·5	117·8	113·2	104·0	98·4	97·4
Coal	3·1	114·4	112·6	113·7	113·6	107·9	101·7	100·0
Metallic ores	1·8	148·9	146·6	128·3	120·7	102·8	94·9	100·1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·7	111·9	119·7	115·4	99·9	91·6	90·9	70·9
Communications	3·0	120·7	128·2	110·9	100·9	99·1	95·1	92·4
Telegraphs	·6	116·8	123·7	108·1	98·1	95·5	88·0	83·1
Telephones	2·4	121·8	129·4	111·7	101·7	100·3	97·0	94·9
Transportation	11·7	98·2	101·9	101·6	98·8	95·4	93·4	90·9
Street railways and cartage	2·6	122·8	125·5	114·4	105·6	97·8	95·9	94·8
Steam railways	7·9	97·3	99·9	102·6	101·7	98·3	96·1	95·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·2	70·7	81·5	78·6	73·5	77·1	76·1	62·6
Construction and Maintenance	8·6	88·0	92·7	79·3	75·6	67·6	61·0	60·3
Building	4·6	114·9	121·4	93·0	84·6	82·9	69·5	55·8
Highway	1·0	55·9	59·0	43·0	54·0	30·3	30·5	53·8
Railway	3·0	75·5	79·3	79·9	74·9	68·9	65·4	67·9
Services	2·2	125·2	123·5	117·3	105·8	95·9	90·1	89·2
Hotel and restaurants	1·3	125·9	123·3	113·2	99·6	92·0	88·1	88·4
Professional	·2	120·4	115·0	118·5	113·8	96·6	96·5	96·7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·7	125·6	126·7	123·4	112·0	101·4	90·7	87·8
Trades	8·7	124·6	133·8	119·7	110·0	102·2	97·4	93·5
Retail	6·3	129·7	142·7	124·5	112·5	103·7	96·9	91·9
Wholesale	2·4	113·0	113·4	109·4	105·3	99·2	98·6	96·5
All Industries	100·0	111·6	111·2	110·5	102·0	96·6	91·8	87·1

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Plant Products—Edible.—In contrast with the losses registered in this division at the beginning of February, 1929, there was an increase in activity on the date under review, when the 370 reporting establishments enlarged their payrolls by 450 employees to 28,723. Canneries showed further seasonal declines, but improvement was noted in all other branches, notably in biscuit factories. The index on February 1 of last year was several points lower.

Pulp and Paper.—Contractions were recorded in pulp and paper plants, while paper product establishments afforded greater employment; the index was the same as on February 1, 1929. Data were received from 543 employers of 65,822 workers, as against 66,304 at the beginning of January. Most of the reduction took place in Quebec, while only slight changes were indicated in the other provinces.

Rubber Products.—A moderate increase was shown in rubber factories, 38 of which added 110 employees to their payrolls, bringing them to 16,394 at the beginning of February. Employment was not so active as on the same date in 1929, although the tendency was then downward.

Textile Products.—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories was larger than on February 1, 1929, but activity then was rather greater than on the date under review. Silk, woollen, headwear, garment and personal furnishing and other textile establishments registered important increases in personnel. The working force of the 647 co-operating firms aggregated 81,561 persons, as compared with 77,660 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed particularly noteworthy improvement.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—A large gain was recorded in this group, in which employment was in greater volume than on February 1 of a year ago. Returns were tabulated from 143 manufacturers with 16,531 employees, or 552 more than in the preceding month. The bulk of the increase was in Quebec and Ontario.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were compiled from 114 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 7,884, practically the same as at the beginning of January. Slight increases in Ontario were offset by losses in Quebec. Employment was in greater volume than in the winter of earlier years of the record.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was a further decrease in this group on the date under review, according to 146 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 11,232 workers, or 595 less than in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than in any other winter for which data are available.

Electric Current.—Partial recovery from the losses indicated in the preceding month was noted in electric current plants at the beginning of February, when 224 persons were added to the staffs of the 93 co-operating manufacturers, who had 15,073 employees. Employment was in greater volume than on February 1 of earlier years of the record.

Electrical Appliances.—Employment in electrical appliance works showed a further advance and the situation continued decidedly better than on the same date a year ago. Data were received from 49 establishments, employing 16,476 operatives, as against 15,970 on January 1. Practically all this gain was registered in Quebec.

Iron and Steel Products.—There were large increases in employment in iron and steel factories, greatly exceeding the losses noted at the beginning of January. The expansion was particularly noteworthy in vehicle and heating appliance works and in rolling mills, while agricultural implement factories were slacker. The improvement in Ontario and Quebec was most pronounuced, but the trend was generally upward. Statistics were tabulated from 685 firms, whose staffs stood at 148,851, compared with 138,235 on January 1. The index was lower than on the corresponding date last year, when greater advances had been indicated.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Smelting and refining and lead, tin, zinc and copper works recorded heightened activity. The general gain was practically the same as on February 1, 1929, when the index was several points lower. The working forces of the 106 co-operating manufacturers included 20,317 employees, or 965 more than at the beginning of January. The increase took place largely in Ontario.

Mineral Products.—Eighty-two establishments in the mineral products group reported 13,985 workers, as compared with 14,071 in the preceding month. Activity was generally much greater than in the winter of other years since 1920.

Logging

Seasonal expansion was recorded in logging camps at the beginning of February; the increase was larger than on the same date in 1929, when the index was many points lower. Statements were received from 255 operators employing 56,302 workers, as against 53,858 on January 1. The trend of employment was downward in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, but upward in the remaining provinces.

Mining

Coal and metallic ore mines afforded increased employment, but a seasonal decline was noted in the mining of non-metallic minerals, other than coal; on the whole, there was a gain of 342 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 214. Their staffs aggregated 54,724 employees, of whom 30,268 were engaged in the mining of coal, 17,141 in metallic ores and 7,315 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. Activity had also shown an advance on February 1, 1929, when the index, as in the winter of other years of the record, was several points lower than on the date under review.

Communications

The working force of the 165 companies and branches reporting stood at 29,384 persons, compared with 31,206 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on telephones. The number employed was greater than on the same date in any of the last ten years, in all of which the tendency was unfavourable.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was a downward trend in employment in this division on February 1, but the index continued higher than in the winter of other years of the record. The 143 co-operating employers had 25,296 persons on their payrolls, or 367 less than in the preceding month. Ontario registered most of the decrease.

Steam Railway.—Seasonal contractions involving a much larger number of workers than on February 1 a year ago, were noted in steam railway operation, in which employment continued to be seriously affected by the grain congestion. Returns were compiled from 105 companies and branches in this group, whose staffs aggregated 76,524 persons, as compared with 78,446 on January 1. There were large decreases in the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation showed a reduction, as is usually the case at the beginning of February; 71 employers released 1,799 workers from their payrolls, bringing them to 11,253 on the date under review. There were losses in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction declined on February 1, as is customary during the winter. The index was higher than at the beginning of February of any other year of the record. Statistics were received from 676 contractors, with 44,595 persons in their employ, as against 47,181 on January 1. The greatest contractions were in Quebec and the Martime Provinces.

Highway.—The number of persons employed by 199 firms in the highway construction and maintenance group was 9,710, or 780 less than in the preceding month. The seasonal losses in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces were especially pronounced. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on February 1, 1929, when the indicated decreases were on a much larger scale.

Railway.—Continued, but smaller contractions were noted in railway construction and maintenance; the decline was not so extensive as that on the same date of 1929, but the number then employed was rather greater than on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 40 employers in this group, with 29,658 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 31,201 in the last report. Reductions in personnel were registered in all provinces except British Columbia.

Services

Employment in services, particularly in the hotel and restaurant division, showed considerable improvement at the beginning of February; 226 establishments reported 21,117 employees, or 406 more than on January 1. The index was many points higher than on February 1 last year, when little general change was noted in this group.

Trade

Following the usual activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a considerable falling-off in the number employed in trade on February 1. The losses were on much the same scale as those noted on the same date in 1929, but employment continued at a higher level than in the winter in other years of the record. The 733 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 91,022 employees on January 1, to 84,893 at the beginning of February. There were general decreases except in British Columbia, these taking place mainly in retail stores, although wholesalers were also slacker.

Tables

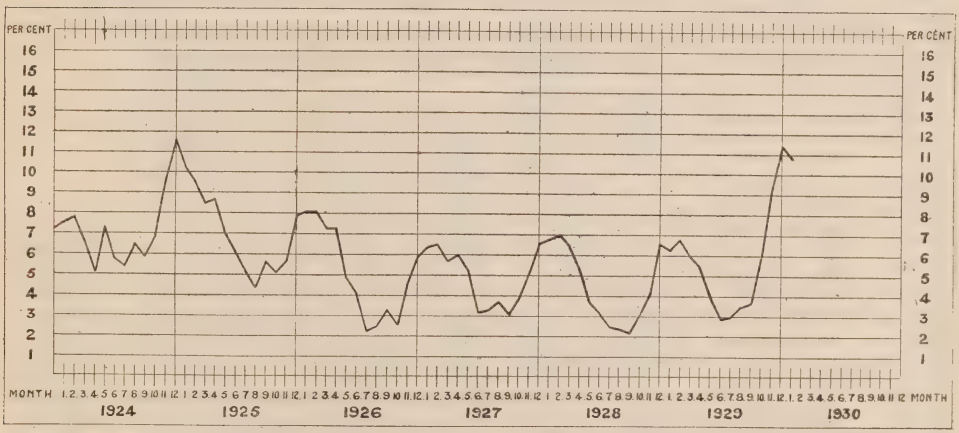
Index number of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1930.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1930

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation for local trade union members at the close of January showed but little change from the previous month, the tendency, a considerable extent by the arrested grain movement. Practically no change was indicated in the unemployment percentage reported in Ontario from the previous month, though fluctuations occurred in several groups, the most pronounced of which as in the prairie provinces prevailed among steam railway employees and building tradesmen, the former recording a considerable increase in activity and the latter noteworthy employment recessions. From Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia a slightly lower employment level was indicated. Manitoba was the only province to record any improvement in conditions over January, 1929, when the unemployment percentage for Canada as a

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



however, being toward greater employment. This was indicated by the returns tabulated for January from an aggregate of 1,772 unions including 211,811 members, of whom 22,795 were idle at the close of the month, a percentage of 10.8, contrasted with 11.4 per cent of unemployment in December. Garment workers in the province of Quebec, who for several months past have reported exceptional unemployment, were afforded a considerably greater volume of work in January, and were the determining factor in the better employment trend shown during January, both in that province and in the country as a whole. The Prairie provinces indicated moderate gains in activity, due to improvement in steam railway operation and car shops, which was partly offset by the employment reductions recorded among building tradesmen. Steam railway workers, however, were still affected to whole stood at 6.3, the change, however, in this province being slight. The reductions in the remaining provinces were attributable chiefly to the exceptional depression existing among the steam railway employees, and the more extensive contractions shown during January this year in the building and construction trades.

A separate tabulation is made each month of trade union unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. At the close of January, Montreal unions reported a decidedly improved situation over the previous month, the expansion being mainly confined to the garment trades while gains in employment of much lesser magnitude were recorded by Winnipeg and Toronto unions. On the other hand, Regina, Halifax and Vancouver unions showed substantial curtailment of activity,

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Governmental.	Miscellaneous	All occupations.
January, 1919	59·5	....	1·5	3·3	7·7	1·2	2·2	·7	10·6	5·6	11·5	3·2	....	2·6	2·9	2·8	0	5·9	...	16·3	1·7	3·8	1·7	1·4	0	0	....	2·4	2·1	·3	3·2	3·9
January, 1920	24·2	....	·5	2·9	2·7	1·1	·1	1·3	·4	·7	·2	1·3	....	4·7	3·2	2·6	8·9	2·3	8·2	11·8	2·1	9·9	2·6	·4	·1	·1	....	0	3·3	·7	5·4	4·0
January, 1921	70·5	9·8	1·5	14·7	23·2	5·0	7·3	3·9	14·4	15·5	5·6	21·0	....	16·2	15·7	26·7	7·7	0	7·3	39·8	8·9	55·7	6·7	2·4	·2	·2	....	·1	4·7	5·0	4·5	13·1
January, 1922	73·1	6·5	11·1	15·8	10·1	6·0	7·0	5·6	37·3	13·9	4·2	17·9	....	5·2	22·2	11·0	29·7	0	2·2	32·8	7·9	10·0	8·0	6·5	·2	·2	....	·0	7·5	6·0	10·6	13·9
January, 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·6	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·6	30·0	4·4	·9	·6	·6	....	3·3	4·2	2·6	7·8	7·8
January, 1924	41·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	3·1	·2	·2	0	1·0	2·1	·8	5·3	7·5
January, 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	19·2
January, 1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
January, 1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·6	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
October 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·0	17·4	0	8·7	10·4	5·1	14·7	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	.	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·6	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·0	33·0	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	30·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·0	5·6	11·4
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	·0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8

and in Edmonton and St. John employment eased off slightly. When a comparison is made the returns for January of last year St. John and Winnipeg unions alone reported a higher employment level during the month under review while in all other cities less favourable conditions prevailed.

The chart accompanying this article illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1924, to date. The curve during January traced a course slightly below that of December, showing that the trend of employment was somewhat better during the month under review, and at the close of the month the unemployment volume as indicated by the curve showed a noteworthy increase over January, 1929.

In the manufacturing industries where returns for January were tabulated from 499 unions with an aggregate membership of 59,676 persons, the percentage of unemployment stood at 8·8, contrasted with percentages of 13.7 in December and 5.6 in January, 1929. Gains in employment in comparison with December involving the largest number of workers were shown in the garment trades, which reported extensive recovery from the dullness shown for several months past. The metal and leather trades also indicated noteworthy improvement while glass workers, metal polishers and hat and cap workers contributed on a much smaller scale to the total employment advance. On the contrary unemployment for papermakers, printing tradesmen, textile, wood, fur, and jewellery workers was in somewhat greater volume than in December. That the percentage of idleness in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, was higher than in January, 1929, may be attributed largely to the less favourable situation which obtained for iron and steel workers and general labourers during the month under review, supplemented by employment recessions, of much lesser degree, among papermakers, printing tradesmen, cigar makers, leather and fur workers. On the other hand, garment workers were considerably better engaged than in January last year.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Jan. 1919.....	1·3	0·8	3·9	4·6	3·6	5·7	2·0	5·1	3·9
Jan. 1920.....	2·7	4·0	3·4	2·7	4·5	4·9	4·0	11 8	4·0
Jan. 1921.....	5·9	8·1	13·3	14·2	8·8	10·1	9·7	21·6	13·1
Jan. 1922.....	18·4	8·6	14·7	11·1	19·8	13·3	9·5	22·7	13·9
Jan. 1923.....	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	7·8
Jan. 1924.....	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	7·5
Jan. 1925.....	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Jan. 1926.....	....	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Jan. 1927.....	17·8	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Jan., 1928.....	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Feb., 1928.....	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	7·0
Mar., 1928.....	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
April 1928.....	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
May, 1928.....	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
June, 1928.....	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
July, 1928.....	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·6	4·5	2·8	2·5
Aug., 1928.....	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Sept., 1928.....	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Oct., 1928.....	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Nov., 1928.....	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Dec., 1928.....	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Jan., 1929.....	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Feb., 1929.....	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Mar., 1929.....	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
April, 1929.....	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
May, 1929.....	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
June, 1929.....	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
July, 1929.....	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
Aug., 1929.....	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Sept., 1929.....	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Oct., 1929.....	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Nov., 1929.....	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3
Dec., 1929.....	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
Jan. 1930.....	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	10·8

Conditions for coal miners were slightly less favourable during January than in either the previous month or January, 1929, as shown by the reports tabulated from 44 unions with 16,995 members. Of these 715, or a percentage of 4·2 were unemployed at the end of the month compared with 2·6 per cent of inactivity in December and with 1·5 per cent in January, 1929. Nova Scotia unions were wholly responsible for the slight unemployment gain recorded over December, while in Alberta the situation showed nominal improvement. Nova Scotia and Alberta unions both contributed a share during January to the increase in idleness reported over January, 1929. British Columbia unions, however, recorded adequate work for all their members during the three months under comparison. Quarry workers, though continuing to show a large percentage of inactivity, still reported slight improvement over the December situation while in January of last year all members were reported busy.

The building trades remained seasonally quiet during January, the volume of inactivity at the close of the month somewhat exceeding that of the preceding month. Returns for January were tabulated from a total of 222 unions of building tradesmen, with 31,654 members, 9,690 of whom or 30·6 per cent were idle, compared with 25·6 per cent in Decem-

ber. Carpenters and joiners reported further contractions of a noteworthy character in January, and among painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, electrical workers, bridge and structural iron workers, hod carriers and building labourers, and granite and stonecutters conditions were also less favourable. On the other hand, some reduction in the unemployment volume was apparent among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Compared with the situation in the building trades during January, 1929, when 19·0 per cent of idleness was recorded, granite and stonecutters alone reported a higher employment volume during the month reviewed, while of the declines in the remaining trades the most pronounced, as in the previous comparison, was indicated by carpenters and joiners.

Slight improvement was shown in the transportation industries during January from the previous month, the 758 unions from which reports were tabulated covering a membership of 72,586 persons, indicating 7·3 per cent of unemployment as compared with 8·3 per cent in December. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, accounted largely for the employment gain recorded over December, the maintenance of way group particularly showing expansion. Nominally improved conditions, however, were reported by teamsters and chauffeurs. Operations for navigation workers were somewhat restricted during January, while among street and electric railway employees practically no change occurred. A lower level of employment was maintained in the transportation industries than in January, 1929, when 4·7 per cent of the members reported were idle, the steam railway division, owing to a continuance of the depression which has existed for several months being responsible for the adverse change. Employment for navigation workers showed moderate improvement over January last year, and nominal gains were registered by teamsters and chauffeurs. Street and electric railway employees indicated the same percentage of idle members in both months of the comparison.

Longshoremen, whose reports are tabulated separately each month, indicated 25·4 per cent of unemployed members at the close of January, compared with 16·4 per cent of idleness in December, and with 12·4 per cent in January, 1929. Reports were received for January this year from 15 associations of longshore workers, combining a membership of 7,715 persons.

Retail clerks reported a fully engaged situation in January compared with fractional unemployment percentages in both the previous month and January, 1929, as shown by returns tabulated from 5 unions of these workers, embracing a membership of 882 persons.

From civic employees 67 reports were received in January, covering a membership of 7,861 persons, 193, or a percentage of 2·5, of whom were idle at the close of the month, compared with 2·0 per cent of inactivity in December and 1·5 per cent in January a year ago.

Conditions for workers in the miscellaneous group of trades were somewhat less favourable during January than in either the previous month or January, 1929, as indicated by the reports received from 122 unions with 6,798 members. Of these 604, or a percentage of 8·9, were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 5·6 per cent of unemployment in December, and with 6·2 per cent in January, 1929. Curtailment of employment was indicated during January by stationary engineers and firemen and hotel and restaurant employees over both the preceding month and January, of last year, while among barbers slight declines in activity were noted, as compared with December, but the situation remained unchanged from that of January a year ago. Theatre and stage employees reported slight improvement in both comparisons.

Some reduction in the unemployment volume was registered by fishermen during January from the previous month, who, however, continued to report considerable inactivity, the percentage of idleness at the end of the month showing a marked advance over that recorded in January a year ago. Returns for the month under review were received from 4 unions of these workers, with a total membership of 815 persons.

The 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers from which reports were tabulated in January, embracing a membership of 1,130 persons indicated 12·2 per cent of idleness at the end of the month compared with 2·7 per cent in December and with a fully engaged situation in January, 1929.

Table II shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for January of each year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table I summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table II.

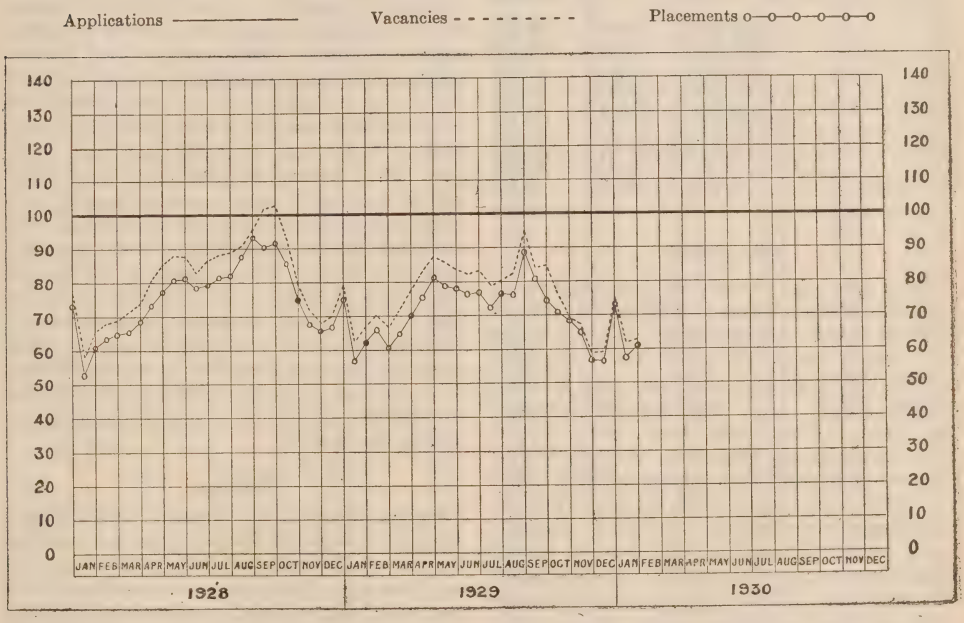
(3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1930

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of January, 1930, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of 10 per cent from the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 14 per cent when a comparison was made with the records of January a year ago. All groups except manufacturing, farming and trade showed losses in the first instance, the largest decline being in services, while under the second comparison the gain shown was attributable to a substantial increase in placements in construction and maintenance, followed by a gain of lesser importance in logging, all other groups showing declines.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1928, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements declined sharply during the first half of the month, followed by an upward trend during the latter half of the period under review, but at the close of January the curve of vacancies was over 4 points, and that of placements over one point below the levels attained at the close of January, 1929. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 62·0 and 63·0 during the first and second half of January, in comparison with the ratios of 62·6 and 67·3 during the same periods of 1929. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 57·4 and 61·1 as compared with 56·9 and 62·2 during the corresponding month of 1929.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during January, 1930, was 1,053 as compared with 1,151 during the preceding month and with 957 in January a year ago.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,685 as compared with 1,708 in December and with 1,475 during January last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1930, was 998, of which 591 were in regular employment and 407 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,113 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 877 daily, consisting of 528 place-

ments in regular and 349 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 27,318 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 25,929 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 15,350, of which 11,904 were of men and 3,446 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,579. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 19,548 for men and 7,817 for women, a total of 27,365, while applications for work numbered 43,790, of which 31,592 were from men and 12,198 from women.

The following table gives the placements recorded by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada from January, 1920, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,147	137,620	398,367
1930 (1 month)	15,350	10,579	25,929

NOVA SCOTIA

There was an increase in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during January of over 6 per cent when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 4 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 5 per cent in excess of December, but showed a nominal gain only when compared with January, 1929. Services showed the only gain of importance over January last year, although there were increases in all groups except manufacturing, transportation and logging. The reductions in these groups, of which manufacturing was the largest, offset the gains in other divisions. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 40; logging, 47; construction and maintenance, 39; trade, 66; and services, 418, of which 302 were household workers. During the month 85 men and 66 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during January was 2 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over 4 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 3 per cent in placements when compared with December and of over 6 per cent in comparison with January, 1929. Manufacturing and services were the only division in which more placements were made during the month under review than in January last year, and these gains were more than offset by declines in all other groups, of which construction and maintenance was the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 47; transportation, 20; construction and maintenance, 20, and services, 511, of which 378 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 73 men and 51 women during the month.

QUEBEC

During January, employment offices in the province of Quebec received orders for nearly 18 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but there was a nominal gain in comparison with the corresponding month last year. There was a decline in placements of nearly 17 per cent when compared with December, but a gain of 5 per cent in comparison with January, 1929. Increased placements over January of last year were made in logging, services and manufacturing, while declines were recorded under construction and maintenance and trade. The changes in other divisions were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 127; logging, 426; construction and maintenance, 226; and services, 531; of which 434 were of household workers. There were 789 men and 492 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ONTARIO

Orders received at Ontario offices during January called for 25 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, and over 2 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 30 per cent when compared with December, and of over 4 per cent in comparison with January, 1929. Logging and construction and maintenance were the only groups in which there were gains in placements over January of last year and these increases were more than offset by declines in other divisions of which manufacturing was the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 957; logging, 2,160; farming, 272; transportation, 144; construction and maintenance, 3,174; trade, 446 and services 3,356, of which 2,058

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1928
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**680**	**48**	**725**	**678**	**151**	**488**	**453**	**185**
Halifax	400	28	438	366	42	324	258	44
New Glasgow	114	19	119	149	76	34	102	93
Sydney	166	1	168	163	33	130	93	48
New Brunswick	**660**	**10**	**748**	**629**	**124**	**505**	**411**	**142**
Chatham	95	0	138	77	31	46	61	33
Moncton	243	10	284	230	52	178	80	68
St. John	322	0	326	322	41	281	270	41
Quebec	**1,545**	**184**	**3,694**	**1,642**	**1,281**	**68**	**1,473**	**1,223**
Amos	112	48	12	7	4	0	8	.....
Hull	295	19	422	298	281	17	65	210
Montreal	578	43	2,153	582	447	21	1,112	458
Quebec	203	25	554	328	240	21	178	242
Rouyn	147	29	130	118	118	0	9	.....
Sherbrooke	104	6	276	145	117	7	59	209
Three Rivers	106	14	147	164	74	2	42	104
Ontario	**12,293**	**851**	**19,776**	**11,339**	**6,294**	**4,308**	**11,368**	**6,956**
Belleville	120	0	132	118	48	70	109	62
Brantford	296	16	478	319	71	223	720	181
Chatham	148	4	202	145	66	79	104	171
Cobalt	176	9	225	201	199	2	36	110
Fort William	287	2	469	367	333	34	169	201
Guelph	122	12	300	129	43	64	188	67
Hamilton	550	0	1,891	572	224	348	1,978	375
Kingston	834	19	1,151	807	51	756	377	72
Kitchener	198	46	410	189	78	104	472	125
London	457	10	817	499	237	209	773	307
Niagara Falls	162	3	337	154	96	49	299	123
North Bay	275	44	549	549	532	17	0	216
Oshawa	620	1	826	615	69	546	192	235
Ottawa	630	80	1,012	712	349	189	680	363
Pembroke	273	38	340	311	289	22	2	282
Peterborough	184	6	194	198	127	48	94	88
Port Arthur	1,753	0	632	630	619	11	25	540
St. Catharines	148	1	415	134	40	94	794	189
St. Thomas	150	9	219	148	63	84	163	132
Sarnia	129	0	224	126	33	93	177	85
Sault Ste. Marie	143	228	400	100	59	30	127	161
Sudbury	175	0	250	152	107	45	26	324
Timmins	595	160	320	259	245	14	64	212
Toronto	3,456	159	7,283	3,472	2,106	954	3,028	1,995
Windsor	412	4	700	433	210	223	771	340
Manitoba	**2,876**	**33**	**4,692**	**3,734**	**2,212**	**1,430**	**1,719**	**1,659**
Brandon	476	4	566	466	102	364	99	83
Dauphin	43	1	63	21	16	5	43	48
Winnipeg	2,357	28	4,063	3,247	2,094	1,061	1,577	1,528
Saskatchewan	**1,992**	**79**	**2,618**	**1,875**	**885**	**986**	**3,076**	**1,100**
Estevan	28	0	124	17	8	9	86	18
Moose Jaw	480	13	553	470	94	373	818	189
North Battleford	47	2	39	42	29	13	22	43
Prince Albert	299	26	227	180	110	70	83	197
Regina	574	31	891	579	311	268	1,122	314
Saskatoon	284	0	537	361	250	111	845	232
Swift Curernt	75	3	66	69	33	36	32	30
Weyburn	51	2	52	49	25	24	50	27
Yorkton	154	2	129	108	25	82	18	50
Alberta	**5,044**	**34**	**6,684**	**5,029**	**3,378**	**1,648**	**2,120**	**1,324**
Calgary	2,409	1	3,514	2,473	1,280	1,194	928	270
Drumheller	76	1	420	67	45	22	250	95
Edmonton	2,150	23	2,257	2,104	1,883	216	650	734
Lethbridge	265	7	347	244	112	132	201	121
Medicine Hat	144	2	146	141	58	84	91	104
British Columbia	**2,275**	**83**	**4,853**	**2,392**	**1,025**	**1,146**	**3,193**	**1,149**
Cranbrook	100	0	225	98	96	2	85	192
Kamloops	36	6	165	39	17	11	26	45
Na..aimo	59	0	117	49	12	37	103	15
Nelson	130	10	107	89	83	6	12	82
New Westminster	56	1	143	56	23	33	202	44
Penticton	48	0	61	49	7	39	40	13
Prince George	76	0	72	72	72	0	0	102
Prince Rupert	45	0	78	43	41	2	85	17
Revelstoke	32	5	31	17	6	11	6	17
Vancouver	1,007	57	3,132	1,177	501	501	1,999	430
Victoria	686	4	722	703	167	504	635	192
All Offices	**27,365**	**1,322**	**43,790**	**27,318**	**15,350**	**10,579**	**23,813**	**13,738**
Men	19,548	774	31,592	19,167	11,904	7,115	19,170	10,058
Women	7,817	548	12,198	8,151	3,446	3,464	4,643	3,680

were of household workers. During the month 4,942 men and 1,352 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during January were nearly 7 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 6 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 7 per cent in placements over December and of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with January, 1929. Increased placements in the logging industry were mainly responsible for the gains over January last year, although construction and maintenance, farming and mining, also showed improvement. The largest decrease in placements from the corresponding month last year was in services. There were, however, also declines in manufacturing and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 55; logging, 1,188; farming, 410; construction and maintenance, 395; trade, 174 and services 1,378, of which 1,134 were of household workers. During the month 1,714 men and 498 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a gain of nearly 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during January when compared with the preceding month, but a nominal decline in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 8 per cent higher than in December and 3 per cent in excess of January, 1929. Although there was a net gain for the Province, placements in all divisions except construction and maintenance, manufacturing and mining were below January of last year. In no group, however, was the change under this comparison large. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 119; logging, 195; farming, 250; transportation, 58; construction and maintenance, 326; trade, 95 and services, 813, of which 483 were of household workers. During the month 531 men and 354 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during January were 97 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 152 per cent above the corresponding month last year. Placements also were 98 per cent higher than in December and 160 per cent above January, 1929. This large increase in placements was nearly all attributable to work undertaken as a relief measure in the Highway division of construction and maintenance. There were, however, gains in placements under services and farming. Fewer placements were made in all groups, but these declines were small. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 128; logging, 377; farming, 270; mining, 81; construction and maintenance, 2,971; trade, 123, and services, 1,043, of which 530 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,085 of men and 293 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During January, positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were nearly 6 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but one per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 5 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a decline of over 2 per cent in comparison with January a year ago. All groups except construction and maintenance, services and trade, participated in the declines in placements from January, 1929, although logging was the only division in which the decrease was large. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 251; logging, 247; farming, 65; transportation, 58; construction and maintenance, 334; trade, 184 and services, 999, of which 598 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 685 men and 340 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1930. the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 15,350 placements in regular employment, of which 7,593 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,991 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,330 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 661 to other provinces. The reduced rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour, both within and from the province of Quebec during January

was toward logging camps and comprised the transfer of 109 bush workers, 77 of whom went to employment within the province and 32 to centres outside. All the certificates for transportation to provincial points were secured at Quebec, from which centre 74 bush workers travelled to Amos, 2 to Rouyn and 1 within the Quebec zone. Of the workers going outside the province 22 were transported from Hull to logging camps in the Pembroke zone and 10 from Montreal to employment in the Timmins zone.

The number of workers travelling from Ontario centres at the special transportation rate during January was 707, of whom 704 were bound for centres within the province and 3 for points outside. The provincial movement was largely of bushmen, logging camps in the vicinity of Timmins being the destination of 466 of these workers, while 145 travelled to Port Arthur and surrounding districts, 32 to the Fort William zone, 14 to Sudbury, 10 to Kingston and 9 to Cobalt. These were recruited chiefly by the northern offices. The Sudbury zone in addition, received 5 bricklayers from Windsor, 2 iron workers from Fort William, 2 teamsters from Pembroke, and 1 electrician from Hamilton, and Cobalt 1 farm hand and 1 clerk from North Bay. The Windsor office also transferred 1 hotel cook to Sarnia. From Toronto 1 lineman was carried at the special rate to Guelph, 1 carpenter to Pembroke, 1 lineman to Ottawa, and 1 pipefitter to Port Arthur, while from Cobalt 9 mine workers went to Timmins and 1 mine worker to Port Arthur. The one remaining transfer was of a stonemason who journeyed from Ottawa to employment at North Bay. The 3 workers travelling outside the province were destined to the Winnipeg zone, two of these being construction drillers sent from Port Arthur and 1 a machine man shipped from Cobalt.

At Manitoba offices 784 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during January, 174 of which were issued to points within the province and 610 to centres in other provinces. Of the former 169 were granted at Winnipeg, from which centre 5 farm generals and 4 hotel workers journeyed to Brandon, 1 hotel waitress to Dauphin and 96 farm hands, 3 farm domestics, 33 bushmen, 21 mine workers, 3 construction labourers, 2 lumber workers and 1 carpenter to employment within the Winnipeg zone. In addition, 5 bushmen were carried at the special rate from Dauphin to points within the same zone. With the exception of 1 hotel worker who proceeded from Brandon to Estevan, all the transfers outside the province were effected by the Winnipeg office, which despatched 517 bush workers, 20 lumber workers, 6 farm hands, 4 town generals, 3 hotel waitresses and 1 cook to employment in the Port Arthur zone, 1 farm hand, 1 farm domestic and 1 town general to Timmins, and 2 structural steel workers to Sudbury. To Nelson, Winnipeg also transferred 23 station men, while the balance of the interprovincial movement was to Saskatchewan centres, the Regina zone receiving 10 farm hands and 4 farm domestics, Estevan 7 farm hands and 1 farm household worker, the Saskatoon and Yorkton zones each 3 farm hands, and the Moose Jaw and Prince Albert zones each 1 farm hand.

Saskatchewan offices issued 154 certificates for the special reduced rate during January, 147 of which were provincial and 7 interprovincial. The latter were granted to electricians bound for employment in the Dauphin zone, 4 of whom were shipped from Regina, 2 from Saskatoon and 1 from Moose Jaw. Provincially the Saskatoon office was instrumental in the transfer of 68 bushmen and 1 farm hand to Prince Albert, 2 bushmen to North Battleford, 1 farm hand to Moose Jaw, and 3 farm hands within the Saskatoon zone while from Regina 25 bushmen travelled to Yorkton, 2 farm hands to Estevan, 1 farm hand to Saskatoon, 1 housekeeper to Moose Jaw, 1 bushman to Prince Albert, and 6 farm hands to employment within the Regina zone. In addition, the Prince Albert office granted certificates to 28 bushmen and 2 cooks destined to employment within the same zone, and Moose Jaw to 4 farm hands and 1 hotel porter going to Regina and to 1 farm hand travelling to a point within its own zone.

From Alberta centres 192 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January, 191 of whom went to provincial employment. Of these 179 were despatched from Edmonton, and included 150 bush workers, 10 farm hands, 1 farm household worker, 9 mine workers, 3 labourers, 2 teamsters, 1 electrician, 1 carriage setter, and 1 porter travelling to employment within its own zone, and 1 farm hand to Drumheller. From Calgary also. 4 farm hands and 1 cook went to Edmonton, 3 farm hands and 1 farm domestic to Drumheller, 2 farm housekeepers to Lethbridge and 1 farm hand within the Calgary zone. The one interprovincial transfer was of a farm hand who was carried at the special reduced rate from Calgary to Cranbrook.

Certificates for the reduced transportation rate granted by British Columbia offices during January totalled 45, of which 37 were issued to provincial points and 8 to centres in other provinces. Of the provincial certificates 25 were granted at Vancouver to 4 lum-

ber workers and 2 bushmen travelling to Prince George, 3 mine workers, and 1 first aid man to Revelstoke, 1 stenographer, 1 baker and 1 cook to Penticton, 1 blacksmith and 1 farm hand to Kamloops, 1 cook to Nelson, and 5 bush workers, 2 tunnel construction workers and 2 bridge construction workers going to points within the Vancouver zone. The remaining transfers within the province were from Nelson, which office despatched 4 mine workers to Revelstoke and 8 bush workers within its own zone. Included in the movement outside the province from Vancouver were 4 carpenters journeying to Winnipeg, and 2 tile setters to Regina, while from New Westminster 1 farm hand went to Calgary and 1 to Saskatoon.

Of the 1,991 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January, 1,410 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 436 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 142 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada in January, 1930

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, and the aggregate was also lower than in January, 1929 and 1928. The Co-operating municipalities reported permits for building estimated to cost $7,189,741, as compared with $14,688,682 in December, 1929, and $8,416,880 in January, 1929. There was, therefore, a reduction of 51·1 per cent in the former, but of only 14·6 per cent in the latter, a more significant comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted over 300 permits for dwellings valued at about $1,400,000 and nearly 900 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $5,700,000. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 400 dwellings and 1,100 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $3,400,000 and $11,000,000 respectively.

Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of the building authorized during January as compared with December, the gain of 119·9 per cent in the last named being most noteworthy. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces,

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	January, 1930	December, 1929	January, 1929
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Isld.			
Charlottetown	.....	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	148,540	68,930	423,450
*Halifax	148,540	63,930	423,400
New Glasgow	Nil	Nil	50
*Sydney	Nil	5,000	Nil
New Brunswick	22,210	175,268	7,585
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton	Nil	31,760	2,500
*Saint John	22,210	143,508	5,085
Quebec	1,060,733	2,488,339	1,060,305
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	891,875	1,556,954	856,515
*Quebec	54,158	180,575	65,890
Shawinigan Falls	800	Nil	8,000
*Sherbrooke	73,600	16,000	27,000
*Three Rivers	300	279,300	18,900
*Westmount	40,000	455,510	84,000
Ontario	2,951,870	7,027,577	4,911,207
Belleville	Nil	400	Nil
*Brantford	13,904	13,124	3,884
Chatham	35,700	134,650	1,500
*Fort William	2,000	2,850	3,200
Galt	3,035	740	23,374
*Guelph	8,360	16,765	47,640
*Hamilton	320,650	151,600	283,800
*Kingston	15,825	1,590	9,310
*Kitchener	18,696	23,356	17,067
*London	44,150	38,715	28,125
Niagara Falls	15,180	26,350	37,212
Oshawa	4,250	60,300	570
*Ottawa	44,500	21,300	255,400
Owen Sound	Nil	150	Nil
*Peterborough	19,325	56,475	11,450
*Port Arthur	450	6,400	9,310
*Stratford	42,325	7,825	3,815
*St. Catharines	43,965	18,575	18,075
*St. Thomas	300	730	950
Ontario—Con.			
Sarnia	75,385	14,180	30,236
Sault Ste. Marie	1,845	17,927	4,484
*Toronto	1,730,887	6,199,952	3,019,162
York and East York townships	133,100	143,173	449,125
Welland	170	75	20,400
*Windsor	217,840	45,850	348,900
East Windsor	1,700	675	6,300
Riverside	4,200	300	8,600
Sandwich	61,100	6,550	224,600
Walkerville	90,000	17,000	31,000
Woodstock	3,028	Nil	13,718
Manitoba	722,700	440,071	261,985
*Brandon	Nil	6,268	Nil
St. Boniface	2,500	45,703	16,885
*Winnipeg	720,200	388,100	245,100
Saskatchewan	1,073,493	488,024	91,170
*Moose Jaw	Nil	4,775	21,350
*Regina	54,143	426,024	65,220
*Saskatoon	1,019,350	57,225	4,600
Alberta	231,721	1,866,358	135,173
*Calgary	191,636	1,836,508	79,913
*Edmonton	20,600	19,005	27,100
Lethbridge	17,985	8,720	28,160
Medicine Hat	1,500	2,125	Nil
British Columbia	978,474	2,134,115	1,526,005
Kamloops	Nil	16,206	Nil
Nanaimo	17,500	1,125	Nil
*New Westminster	12,125	143,750	37,425
Prince Rupert	4,600	2,500	7,050
*Vancouver[1]	866,744	1,917,790	1,226,405
North Vancouver	3,800	2,500	14,150
*Victoria	73,705	50,244	240,975
Total—61 cities	7,189,741	14,688,682	8,416,880
*Total—35 cities	6,712,363	14,187,333	7,491,466

that of $4,075,707, or 58 per cent, in Ontario was most pronounced.

As compared with January, 1929, there were increases in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while there was also a very slight gain in Quebec. The most marked advance in this comparison was in Saskatchewan, where the value of the building authorized increased by $982,323, or 1077·5 per cent. Reductions were recorded in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia, that of $1,959,337, or 40 per cent in Ontario being greatest.

In Toronto and Vancouver, there were decreases in the value of the building permits granted as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of last year. Winnipeg showed an advance in both comparisons, while in Montreal the January total was lower than in December, but higher than in January, 1929. The following cities reported increases in both comparisons—Sherbrooke, Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Walkerville, Saskatoon and Nanaimo.

The value of the permits issued by 61 cities in January of the years 1920-30 is shown below.

Year	Value
	$
1930	7,189,741
1929	8,416,880
1928	7,716,587
1927	5,676,537
1926	4,719,534
1925	5,447,270
1924	4,460,579
1923	4,139,498
1922	3,326,537
1921	2,595,564
1920	4,017,024

As previously stated, the 1930 figure for January was only twice exceeded in the 11 years record, i.e., by the aggregates for 1929 and 1928.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in January, 1930, and December and January, 1929. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during January is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information published by the United States Department of Labour, giving statistics showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for February, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

In the week after Christmas there was the usual increase in the numbers unemployed. This was followed by some improvement in the first three weeks of January, but in the last week of the month there was a further decline, and at the end of the month the numbers unemployed were only slightly below the figures for the end of December. Between 16th December and the end of January a decline in employment occurred in most industries. This was especially marked in the cotton and other textile trades. Other industries chiefly affected included building, public works contracting, artificial stone, cement, brick, and tile making, pottery, glass, iron and steel manufacture, general and electrical engineering and other metal trades, the leather, clothing (except hats and caps), food, drink and tobacco, woodworking and paper trades, road transport, dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades.

There was a further improvement, however, in the coal mining industry.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at January 27, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12·6, as compared with 11·1 at December 16, 1929, and 12·2 at January 21, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at January 27, 1930, was 9·8, as compared with 8·9 at December 16,

1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·8, as compared with 2·2. For males alone the percentage at January 27, 1930, was 13·4 and for females 10·4. At December 16, 1929, the corresponding percentages were 12·3 and 8·1. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at January 27, 1930, was approximately 1,534,000, of whom 1,129,000 were men and 315,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At December 16, 1929, it was 1,341,000, of whom 1,037,000 were men and 245,000 were women; and at January 28, 1929, it was 1,434,000, of whom 1,113,000 were men and 236,000 were women.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 2·6 per cent in January, 1930, as compared with December, 1929, and pay-roll totals decreased 5·4 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of October and November, 1929, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of January. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at November 15 totalled 1,664,023, representing a decrease of 4·0 per cent since October 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of November was $232,741,287, representing a decrease over the previous month of 8·9 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 1·8 per cent in January, 1930, as compared with December, 1929, and pay-roll totals decreased 4·8 per cent. These decreases are based upon returns from 12,264 establishments, in 54 manufacturing industries, having in January 3,161,419 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $81,289,756.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of manufacturing employment for January, 1930, is 90·2 as compared with 91·9 for December, 1929, 94·8 for November, 1929, and 95·2 for January, 1929; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for January, 1930, is 87·6, as compared with 92·0 for December, 1929, 95·1 for November, 1929, and 94·5 for January, 1929. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100·0.

Prior to 1930, decreases in employment in January as compared with December had appeared in five of the six Januarys for which the bureau had comparisons with the preceding December, the decreases in employment having ranged from 0·3 to 1·6 per cent each. A decrease in January is therefore a customary seasonal one, and the decrease of 1·8 per cent in January, 1930, is not notably greater than in preceding years.

Two of the main industrial groups—vehicles and leather—showed substantial increases in employment in January as compared with December, the first being due to the notable increase of 7·8 per cent in the automobile industry and the second to the smaller seasonal increase of 2·4 per cent in boots and shoes. Other separate industry increases in employment over the month interval were 1·4 per cent in iron and steel, 7·6 per cent in sugar refining, 5·6 per cent in millinery, 11 per cent in fertilizers, 3·2 per cent in agricultural implements, 2·9 per cent in automobile tires, 4·8 per cent in shipbuilding, and smaller increases in textile finishing, women's clothing, hardware, paper and pulp, and smoking tobacco.

The stone-clay-glass, lumber, non-ferrous metal, and tobacco industrial groups in January were most affected by decreased employment, a considerable share of the decrease being seasonal. The outstanding separate industry decreases in January were in confectionery, knit goods, stoves, sawmills, furniture, paper boxes, cement, brick, stamped ware, cigars, carriages, pianos, and rubber boots and shoes.

The rayon and radio industries, which are not yet included in the bureau's indexes, both reported losses in number of workers in January, the decreases in employment having been 1·5 per cent and 3·5 per cent, respectively.

Decreased employment was shown in January, as compared with December, in eight of the nine geographic divisions, the eastern divisions showing the smallest decreases; the East North Central division, where the automobile industry is most in evidence, showed an increase of 0·4 per cent.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928,

9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent.

Labour of Women in Limited Price Chain Stores in United States

An account of the conditions of employment in five and ten-cent stores and limited price chain department stores in the United States is given in Bulletin 76 of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labour. The continuous growth in the profits of stores of this type is attributed to the savings in "overhead" outlay effected by means of centralized and quantity buying, the cash basis of business, the non-delivery system, and limited advertising. The principle of rapid "turnover" is also an important factor. It is stated that the 5 and 10-cent store, and later the limited-price department store, usually has had to contend with inefficient sales forces. The idea that the arrangement of goods was such that little skill in selling was required has, in the past, induced the payment of a low wage, with consequent lack of interest and high labour turnover. However, there are indications that this condition is improving in many chains.

An investigation into the stores in eighteen states showed that of the 3,047 women reporting living conditions, only 8 per cent lived independently, that is, boarded and lodged with people to whom they were not related. The remaining 92 per cent lived with relatives, a proportion that is not surprising, since so many of the women were girls under 20. Some of the women lived with parents, sisters, or other relatives, and some were married. It is stated that the proportion of workers living at home is higher in limited-price stores than in general mercantile establishments, and in this connection the report points out that "it is very poor social economy to proceed on the theory that the unmarried woman at home should be paid a low wage because she can live more cheaply at home. While it is true that the family life can effect some saving, the amount thereof often is greatly exaggerated. To the extent that the employed girl is unable to maintain herself entirely she becomes dependent upon her family, and thus contributes materially to any precarious financial condition existing within the family while actually spending her time and energy in work that should afford her a living. More than this, in the case of the girl receiving somewhat more adequate return for her labour it has been shown repeatedly that a large majority of those living at home must contribute to the support of others besides themselves if the family is to be maintained above the subsistence level."

Of 3,086 women reporting age 82·9 per cent were under 25 years, 56·6 per cent were under 20, and 28·3 per cent were under 18. In each of the 12 States more than half of the women and in each of the 3 States almost half were under 20. Of 3,047 women reporting living conditions 92 per cent were with relatives. Only 8 in every 100 women were living independently. Of 2,938 women reporting marital status more than 8 in every 10 were single.

The regular schedules of working hours were reported for 252 establishments, employing 5,224 women. Three-eighths of these women, in nearly a third of the establishments, had a day of 8 hours or less. A 9-hour day was scheduled for about 30 per cent of the women, employed in almost half of the stores included. The remaining had a day of over 8 and under 9 hours. The time allowed for lunch and rest in the middle of the day was one hour for about 90 per cent both of the establishments and of the women studied. About a fourth, both of the establishments and of the women, had a schedule of 10 hours on Saturday; more than a fifth worked more than 10 but less than 12 hours.

Only about 3 per cent of the women included had a weekly schedule of 48 hours, the equivalent of 8 hours on 6 days of the week; another group of almost the same size had a week shorter than 48 hours. Approximately 70 per cent of the women had a week of more than 48 including 54 hours, roughly the equivalent of a 9-hour day for 5½ or 6 days. For about a fourth of the women studied the weekly schedule was longer than 54 hours.

In 1928 the median of the week's earnings of 6,061 women in 179 stores in 18 states and 5 additional cities, was $12. The medians for the various States ranged from $8.80 in Maryland to $16 in California. In every locality but Georgia, Rhode Island, and South Carolina some women earned less than $5. The highest earnings in a State ranged from less than $12 in Mississippi to $45 in Ohio. In four States the largest groups of 6-day workers earned $10 and under $12, in five States $12 and under $15, and in two States $15 and under $18. In four cities the largest groups earned $12 and under $15, and in one $18 and over.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military or naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as

respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams).

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Repairs to Section 54, Fortification Walls, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Oscar Dumaine, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, February 18, 1930. Amount of contract, $6,095. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Masons	$1 00	9
Labourers	0 35	9–10
Carpenters	0 55	9

Repairs to Section 75, Fortification Walls, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Emile Coté, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, February 19, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,940. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Masons	$1 00	9
Labourers	0 35	9–10
Carpenters	0 55	9

Installation of a hot water heating system in the Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Powers Bros., Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, February 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $13,450. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour	
	Per hour	Per day	Per week
Bricklayers	$1 00	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Carpenters	0 73	8	44
Painters	0 73	8	44
Sheet Metal Workers	0 85	8	44
Plumbers and Steamfitters	0 85	8	44
Mechanics Helpers	0 45	8	44
Skilled Labour	0 45	9	54
Common Labour	0 40	9	54
	Per day		
Driver with horse and cart	4 50	9	54
Driver with team and wagon	7 00	9	54

Surfacing of field, Rockcliffe Aerdrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Cyr, Cyrville, Ont. Date of contract, February 17, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,116.75. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Filling of slough, Rockcliffe Aerdrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Cyr, Cyrville, Ont. Date of contract, February 25, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,006.25. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a heating test tank building at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 19, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a culvert across the Provincial highway, Trenton Airport, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, J. J. McNab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, February 26, 1930. Amount of contract, $7,497. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Niagara Falls, Ont. Name of contractors, Pigott Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, February 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $97,500 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Labourers	$0 40	10
Concrete workers	0 40	10
Concrete finishers	0 60	8
Stonecutters	1 25	8
Bricklayers and Masons	1 25	8
Brick and Hollow Tile Layers	1 25	8
Structural Steel Workers	1 00	8
Carpenters and Joiners	1 00	8
Marble Setters	1 25	8
Marble Setters' Helpers	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers	Class A 1 05	8
	Class B 1 00	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 45	8
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 65	8
Lathers—metal	0 90	8
Plasterers	1 25	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8
Electricians	0 85	8
Electricians' helpers (apprentices)	40c up	8
Driver, horse and cart	0 70	10
Driver—team and wagon	0 90	10
Motor truck driver	0 50	10

Overtime to be paid for all hours worked beyond those specified above, according to the prevailing conditions in the District for the classes set forth.

Construction of alterations to the central plant for National Research Council, New Edinburgh, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 18, 1930. Amount of contract, $9,300. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than	
	Per hour	Per day	Per week
Labourers	$0 45	8-10	..
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 70	8-10	..
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8-10	..
Electricians	0 80	8	44

Construction of wind tunnel and workshops for National Research Council of Canada, New Edinburgh, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Erskine, Smith & Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 21, 1930. Amount of contract, $9,350. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	Per hour	Per day	Per week
Labourers	$$0 45	8-10	..
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 70	8-10	..
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8-10	..

Construction of repairs and improvements to wharf at Roberval, Que. Name of contractors, Gagnon & Freres de Roberval, Ltee, Roberval, Que. Date of contract, February 1, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $32,067. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
General Foreman	$0 60	10
Carpenters	0 45	10
Blacksmiths	0 50	10
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35	10
Labourers	0 30	10
Drivers with one horse—cart	0 40	10
Drivers with two horses—cart	0 50	10

Ballasting of approximately four miles of tracks at Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, Grenville Crushed Rock Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 10, 1930. Amount of contract, $17,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per day	Per day
Carters, horse and cart	$5 00	9–10
Teamsters, team and wagon	7 00	9–10
Motor truck drivers	5 00	9–10
	Per hour	
Motor truck and driver	2 50	9–10
Track labourers	0 40	9–10

Construction of an Immigration Building at North Battleford, Sask. Name of contractor, James Friel, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, February 5, 1930. Amount of contract, $25,500 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Hollow tile layers	1 45	8
Marble setters	1 45	8
Plasterers	1 35	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 60	8
Plumbers	1 25	8
Plumbers' helpers	0 55	8
Structural iron workers	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	9
Electricians	1 00	9
Sheet metal workers	1 00	9
Painters and glaziers	0 87½	9
Felt and gravel roofers	0 85	9
Electricians' helpers	0 70	9
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 65	9
Terrazzo layers	0 75	9
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 50	9
Cement finishers	1 00	10
Cement layers	0 50	10
Cement mixers	0 45	10
Common labourers	0 45	10
Teamsters	0 40	10
Teamsters, team and wagon	0 90	10
	Per yard	
Metal lathers	0 08	10

Construction of a temporary Immigration Building at Falher, Alta. Name of contractor, W. Desaulniers, Fahler, Alta. Date of contract, February 4, 1930. Amount of contract, $9,975. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Concrete finishers	$1 00	8
Concrete mixers	0 50	8–10
Concrete layers	0 50	8–10
Bricklayers and masons	1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Metal lathers	1 00	8
Plasterers	1 45	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 60	8
Sheet Metal workers	1 10	8
Painters and glaziers	0 95	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 15	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers	0 60	8
Common labourers	0 45	8–10
Driver, Team and wagon	0 95	8–10
Truck driver	0 50	8–10

Construction of a public building at Brandon, Man. Name of contractors, The J. McDiarmid Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 21, 1930. Amount of contract, $129,400 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than	
	Per hour	Per day	Per week
Labourers, skilled	$0 45	9	50
Labourers, unskilled	0 35	9	54
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	10	..
Driver, team and wagon	0 70	10	..
Motor truck driver	0 40	10	..
Concrete mixer	0 45	9	54
Concrete layer	0 45	9	54
Concrete finishers	0 70	9	50
Masons	1 45	8	44
Masons' helpers	0 50	9	50
Stone cutters, carvers	1 12½	8	44
Stone cutters, journeymen	1 25	8	44
Brick and terra cotta layers	1 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 90	8	44
Structural steel riveters	0 90	8	44
Derrick operators	1 20	9	50
Carpenters and joiners	1 10	8	44
Marble setters	1 40	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 72½	8	44
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 55	9	50
Metal lathers	1 05	8	44
Plasterers	1 35	8	44
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	9	50
Sheet metal workers	0 80	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 80	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 90	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 20	8	44
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	9	50
Electricians	1 10	8	44
Electricians' helpers	0 65	8	44
Mastic floor layers	0 65	8	44
Mastic floor layers' helpers— (preparing, mixing and heating material)	0 50	9	50

Construction of an addition and alterations to the Post Office at Red Deer, Alta. Name of contractor, Arthur S. Reed, Red Deer, Alta. Date of contract, Feb. 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,146.35 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Concrete finishers	1 00	8
Concrete layers	0 50	8-10
Concrete mixers	0 50	8-10
Electricians	1 10	8
Labourers—Common	0 45	8-10
Labourers—Building	0 50	8-10
Lathers—Metal	1 12½	8
Painters and glaziers	0 95	8
Plasters	1 40	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 77½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 15	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 75	8
Roofers—Felt and gravel	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers	1 12½	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 80	8
Structural Steel workers	1 00	8
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 90	8-10
Truck drivers	0 50	8-10

Construction of a public building at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Smith Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, January 3, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,294,770. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Concrete mixers	0 50	8-10
Concrete layers	0 50	8-10
Concrete finishers	1 00	8
Electricians	1 10	8
Electricians' apprentices—1st year	0 40	8
Electricians' apprentices—2nd year	0 50	8
Electricians' apprentices—3rd year	0 60	8
Electricians' apprentices—4th year	0 75	8
Electricians' apprentices—4th year —working alone	0 90	8
Derrick operators (steam)	1 00	8
Engineers—stationary	0 75-1 00	8
Labourers—skilled	0 50	8-10
Labourers—unskilled	0 45	8-10
Lathers—metal	1 12½	8
Marble setters	1 45	8
Ornamental iron workers	0 93¾	8
Painters and glaziers	0 95	8
Plasterers	1 40	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 77½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 15	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 75	8
Riveters	1 00	8
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 70	8

Construction of a drill hall on Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, John Quinlan & Co., Westmount, P.Q. Date of contract, January 31, 1930. Amount of contract, $13,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Concrete workers	$0 40	9-10
Concrete mixers	0 40	9-10
Cement finishers	0 75	9
Asphalt layers	0 40	9
Mastic floor layers	0 65	9
Labourers	0 35	9-10
Driver, horse and cart	0 60	9-10
Driver, team and wagon	0 90	9-10

Laying of a new pipe line between Fort Dufferin and Partridge Island, N.B. Name of contractors, B. Mooney & Sons, Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, February 25, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $25,138.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than	
	Per hour	Per day	Per week
General foreman	$0 80	9	54
Blacksmiths	0 60	9	54
Pile driver engineer	0 75	9	54
Common labourer	0 35	9	54
Skilled labourer	0 40	9	54
Carpenters	0 65	8	48
Plumbers	0 75	8	48

Construction of a new mastic floor in the Armoury, Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractors, Vulcan Asphalt & Supply Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Feb. 26, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,749. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a new mastic floor in the Armoury at Napanee, Ont. Name of contractors, W. A. Moffatt & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 19, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,949. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Ste. Marie de Beauce, Que. Names of contractors, Albert Langelier and Irénée Giguere, both of Ste. Marie de Beauce, Que. Date of contract, February 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $16,840. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf at Riviere au Tonnerre, County of Saguenay, Que. Name of contractor, Joseph Gagnon, Bersimis, Que. Date of contract, January 24, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $127,132. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supplying and laying new roofing on the Armoury at Pembroke, Ont. Name of contractors, Cochrane-Dunlop Hardware, Ltd., Pembroke, Ont. Date of contract, January 14, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,635.95. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Widening and deepening the channel in front of Point Hope Marine Railway Co., Victoria Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 10, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $7,820. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairing, scraping, painting, etc., of Tug *J. G. Witherbee*, at Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, February 28, 1930. Amount of contract, $16,676. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

New interior fittings for the Postal Parcels Branch, Examining Warehouse, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, December 30, 1929. Amount of contract, $2,670. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for the Public Building at Fort Frances, Ont. Name of contractors, Wood Specialties, Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,600. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Post Office Department

Following is a statement of payments made in February, 1930, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	$ 733.01
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	364.27
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont.	9.04
Hamilton Stamp & Stencil Works, Hamilton, Ont.	43.86
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.	
J. B. Laliberté, Ltée., Quebec, P.Q.	392.00
The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	167.03
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	1,630.57
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.	47.70
Horn Bros. Woolen Co., Lindsay, Ont.	425.70
Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hull, P.Q.	3,064.76
Mail Bag Fittings.	
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.	723.70
Ontario Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	640.00
Scales.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	624.55
Letter Boxes, etc.	
Eastern Steel Products, Montreal, P.Q.	510.25
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., (locks)	1,530.00
Stamping Ink, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	97.35
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	46.51

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Hamilton, Ontario.—The Publishers of Two Daily Newspapers and the International Typographical Union, Local No. 129.

Agreement signed following conciliation by the Department of Labour, to be in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1932.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the Labour Gazette for April, 1927, an amend-

ment of which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1928, with the following exceptions:

Wages per week for journeymen in the composing rooms: for the year 1930, $43.25; for the year 1931, $43.50, for the year 1932, $43.75.

Wages per week for apprentices: for the year 1930, from $8.35 for first year to $24 for fifth year; for the year 1931, from $8.40 for first year to $24.10 for fifth year; for the year 1932, from $8.45 for first year to $24.25 for fifth year.

The Christmas bonus of one week's wages has been abolished.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S.—THE CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 625.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1932, and from year to year until 60 days' notice is given by either party. When such notice is given, the joint committee will meet within 30 days.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. on week days and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays; other overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages per hour for certified electricians: from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, 80 cents; from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, 90 cents; from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, $1. Charge hand to be paid 10 cents per hour over journeymen's rate.

Not more than one helper allowed to a journeyman.

For work out of city, board, fare and travelling time to be paid.

No union member will be allowed to work after regular hours without the consent of the union and his employer.

HALIFAX, N.S.—CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 56.

Agreement to be in effect from June 18, 1929, to April 30, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice 60 days previous to April 30. If such notice is given, the joint committee will convene within 30 days.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for work from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. on week days and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays. Other overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages per hour for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 85 cents. Charge hand to be paid 10 cents per hour above journeymen's rate.

Not more than one helper allowed to a journeyman.

For work out of city, fare, board and travelling time to be paid.

No union member will be allowed to work after regular hours without the consent of the union and his employer.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—SAINT JOHN BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 919.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, and from year to year thereafter unless notice is given by either party three months before termination date.

Only members of the United Brotherhood to be employed if available, and union members will work only for members of the Canadian Construction Association, if they have work.

"It is further agreed by both parties that journeymen taking work 'on their own' must do so at a rate of 10 cents in excess of the current rate, except in the case of Government or Civic work."

The business agent of the union will be allowed access to all jobs at all reasonable times.

Hours: 8 per day; Saturday 4 hours during the months of June, July, August and September. Until Saturday half holiday is adopted by the majority of the building trades, union members agree to work on Saturday afternoons in other months of the year at straight time.

Overtime: time and one half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.; other overtime and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. If, however, it is required that men work at any other time than during the regular hours which are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., then they will work 7 hours for 8 hours' pay and overtime rates will not prevail.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 75 cents per hour. Foremen to receive at least 10 cents per hour extra. Any man incapacitated through age, accident or other cause may work for a wage mutually agreed upon if approved by the union.

Wages for apprentices: first year 25 cents per hour, second year 35 per cent of journeymen's wages, third year 45 per cent of journeymen's wages, fourth year 60 per cent.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS, LOCAL NO. 33.

Agreement reached following decision of the arbitrator appointed by the Montreal Builders' Exchange and the union, to be in effect from January 1, 1930, to September 1, 1930. Three months' notice must be given by either party desiring a change.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime and work on Sundays and on four specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen plasterers: $1.05 per hour.

Apprentices must not be more than 16½ years when beginning their apprenticeship. Not more than two apprentices allowed.

For work out of city, fare, board and travelling time during working hours to be paid for.

Union members will not quit work in sympathy with other unions without giving 24 hours' notice to the employer.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, and thereafter unless either party gives 120 days' notice of change.

Only union members to be employed, if available. If none available, helpers may be employed until union members are secured. Union

members will not be permitted to work for any firms of contractors unless they have a legitimate place of business and have signed this agreement or an agreement sanctioned by the International Office, except by permission of the local union. Union members will not be allowed to work with non-union men of any craft or with members of organizations not affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, except under the instruction of the local union.

Hours: 8 per day; from 8 a.m. to noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or from 12.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; 4 hours on Saturdays.

Overtime: all time worked outside of regular working hours and time worked on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day, except to preserve life or property.

Shift work will only be permitted in the work of construction of concrete buildings. Men on night shifts to be paid double time for first shift and for each successive shift they will be paid 8 hours' wages for 7½ hours' work.

Wages for journeymen electrical workers: from May 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929, $1.12½ per hour; from January 1, 1930, to June 30, 1930, $1.17½ per hour.

Wages for helpers: 62½ cents per hour.

Wages per hour for apprentices: first six months 30 cents, next three months 40 cents, next three months 50 cents; after one year and until they have passed the examination for journeyman 62½ cents.

Not more than one apprentice to three journeymen, and not more than two apprentices in one shop or one apprentice on any job.

Apprentices must be under 21 years of age when beginning their apprenticeship, and they are to serve four years, after which they will try an examination to become journeymen.

Not more than one helper to be allowed for every three journeymen or fraction of three employed.

For work out of the city, fare, board and all expenses to be paid.

For work on high voltage wires, two journeymen must work together.

In case of any dispute, no strike or lockout to occur until the dispute has been discussed by the local union executive and the employers, such meeting to take place within two days of notice by either party.

Vancouver and Vicinity, B.C.—Certain Contractors and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local No. 170.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1929, to June 31, 1931, and from year to year until either party gives 30 days' notice of change. When such notice is given, the Joint Committee will meet and come to a decision within 30 days.

This agreement is the same as the one which came into force June 27, 1927, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette for October, 1927, with the following change in wages:—

Wages per day for journeymen plumbers, steamfitters and gasfitters $9.50 from July 1,, 1929, to December 31, 1929, and $10 per day from January 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931. Junior plumbers and steamfitters to receive $2 per day less than journeymen when they first start to use tools, and their wages will be increased 50 cents per day at the expiration of each succeeding six months.

Hours are unchanged, remaining at 8 per day with the 5-day week.

Members of the Vancouver Sanitary and Heating Engineers' Association will have preference in the employment of men. When work is not available from members of the association, union members may work for other shops who guarantee union conditions.

Construction: Miscellaneous

British Columbia.—British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited, Vancouver Power Company Limited, Vancouver Island Power Company Limited, Western Power Company of Canada Limited and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

This agreement came into effect on October 1, 1926, and was amended in July, 1928, and will remain in effect subject to 30 days' notice by either party.

Employees of these companies who are engaged in line and station construction work are included in the agreement summarized below under the heading "Transportation and Public Utilities—Electricity and Gas."

British Columbia.—Peterson Electrical Construction Company Limited, Hume and Rumble Limited and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

This agreement which covers contract work for line and station construction came into effect in October, 1926, but was later amended and will remain in effect subject to 30 days' notice.

The terms of the agreement are the same as that between the union and the B.C. Electric Railway Company mentioned above in so far as that agreement covers line and station construction work, with the exception that wages for all classes of work covered are 25 cents per day higher.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

British Columbia.—British Columbia Electrical Railway Company Limited, Vancouver Power Company Limited, Vancouver Island Power Company, Limited, Western Power Company of Canada Limited and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

This agreement came into effect on October 1, 1926, and was amended in July, 1928, and will remain in effect subject to 30 days' notice by either party.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the Labour Gazette for November, 1925, with minor changes in conditions of work on high voltage wires, and with changes in wages for the following classes:—

Wages per day for Line Department and Wiremen: lead-covered cable foreman, $9.50, journeyman cable splicer $8.75, foreman lineman $9.25, sub-foreman lineman $8.50; journeyman lineman, journeyman wireman, armature winder, transformer winder, troubleman and repairman $7.75. Wages per day for apprentice cable splicer: beginners $7.75, after one year $7.95, after two years $8.25, after three years $8.75.

AGREEMENT AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR EMPLOYEES ON THE MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY

AN agreement has been signed between the Montreal Tramways Company and Division 790 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, representing the employees, to be in force from January 1, 1930, to June 30, 1933, and from year to year thereafter, subject to 60 days' notice. The previous agreement which came into effect on June 30, 1924, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1924, was extended to June 30, 1930, and the new agreement therefore cancels the previous contract for the balance of its term. The principal changes in conditions are an increase in wages for motormen and conductors from 51 cents per hour to 55 cents for the maximum or final rate after two years, and from 42½ cents to 45 cents for the starting rate; most of the other classes also receive an increase in wages of 4 cents per hour. For car barn employees, hours were reduced from 10 to 9 per day with time and one-half for overtime work instead of time and one-quarter as before. Hours of labour for other classes are unchanged, being 10 per day for motormen and conductors and 9 hours for the most of the other classes, with shorter day for Saturday and Sunday.

The text of the agreement follows:

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO THIS 9th day of December, 1929, BETWEEN THE MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, (hereinafter called "The Company") AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, DIVISION 790 (who, by their Committee, represent the Employees of the Company herein specified).

Witnesseth:—

That in operation of the railways and properties of the Company, both Parties herewith mutually agree as follows:—

General Working Conditions

1. The number of hours to constitute a day's work, the general working conditions, and allowances for overtime, in all Departments (unless otherwise specified herein) will, for the period of this Agreement, remain the same as provided for in the Agreement dated July 8, 1924.

2. The Company agrees to give free transportation to all Company's employees going to and from duty and in order to render possible the carrying out of this stipulation, the Company will furnish means of identification.

3. Where possible, suitable waiting rooms will be supplied for platform employees where they report for work and where shifts are changed.

4. The Company agrees to give all employees leaving its service a certificate of service.

5. Regular rates of wages will be paid to all employees for time taken or lost when called upon to give their version at the Claims Department, or at the Training School, or to be witnesses in case of accident or other incident, if they are held blameless in the matter.

6. If any employee of the Company is temporarily laid off or dismissed, he will have the right, through the Business Agent, to submit his case to the Head of the Department, and further to the Management of the Company, and if, after investigation, it is found that he is not guilty of the offence, he will be reinstated and will receive pay for the lost time.

7. No employee will be dismissed or suspended from his work before having had an opportunity to give his side of the question to the Superintendent, or other authorized officer, of his Department, except in recognized serious offences, such as, collisions, dishonesty, intemperance or disobedience of orders and regulations.

8. The Company shall make promotions, with justice to all, considering ability and seniority.

9. The Company agrees not to make any discrimination which would be to the disadvantage of an employee on account of his being or not being, a member of a Union.

10. The Company agrees to give to the Officers of the Union permission to absent themselves in the interests of the organization and the welfare of the employees, each time such a request is made, providing sufficient time is given in which to grant this request.

11. The Company agrees that if a member of a Union who is, or will later be elected an officer, or delegate of said Union, which will necessitate absence from his regular employment, shall enjoy at his return, the same rates and privileges as if he had not been absent.

12. The Company will allow the Union President or Business Agent to visit any Division, when it is necessary for the good of the employees, and discuss with the Head of the Department, by appointment, all questions relative to the welfare of the members of the Union and questions of general interest.

13. The Union may post up in Depots, Shops or Power Houses notices calling meetings of the Union, but no other document may be posted without permission from Heads of Departments.

14. The Company does not object to the collection of dues being made by the Union on the Company's property, provided it does not interfere with the Company's affairs.

15. Employees after one year's service shall receive the standard rates of their classification.

Working Conditions Regarding Conductors, Motormen, One-Man Car Operators, Chauffeurs, Switchmen and Hillmen

16. All car runs will be in two laps, as much as possible, to be worked inside of fourteen consecutive hours.

17. All spares who are assigned, at call, to take out cars at certain hours and who report in time to take out such cars, will be paid from the time such cars should have gone out, when the time for taking out cars is changed. If for some reason, such cars do not go out they shall be paid two hours for having reported.

18. No employee shall be obliged to book on a car making less than eight hours for day runs and seven hours on the relief.

19. No employee finishing his work at, or after, midnight shall be required to report again before nine a.m., and this will apply equally to spare men.

20. When an employee, after completing a run, shall have worked more than twelve hours, within a working day, he shall be entitled to nine hours' rest.

21. All cars being taken out and back to the barns by the same crew, known as completed runs, shall be paid an allowance.

Any single completed run booked to a crew will carry an allowance of 45 minutes.

When two completed runs are combined and booked to a crew, these runs will carry an allowance of 30 minutes each.

When three completed runs are combined and booked to a crew, these runs will carry an allowance of 30 minutes each.

All unbooked completed runs will carry an allowance of 45 minutes.

22. *Extended Runs:*—Crews on regular scheduled runs, who are required to work for a longer period, in emergencies, will be paid on a basis of time and a half for the extra time worked, up to a maximum of two hours at overtime rate.

Regular rates only will be paid on the extension of completed runs when these are entitled to an allowance under Clause No. 21.

Extra Time on Account of Delays:—When cars are prevented from getting into the car houses on schedule time because of stoppage, due to failure of power or other cause beyond the Company's control, extra time will be paid at regular rates but only when delay is ten minutes or more.

23. Spare runs will be given on bell signals, as follows:—One bell for Conductors, two bells for Motormen and three bells for Operators.

24. The seniority list of spares will be posted well in view in all Divisions.

25. When Conductors, Motormen, Chauffeurs or Operators have chosen, or been assigned to regular schedule runs and parts of such runs are suppressed, they shall receive the full amount of time they would have earned by these runs, the same as if they had completed same, unless similar work is offered, day work to day men and relief work to relief men, and in case this is not satisfactory to either parties, new lists will be made within seven days.

26. Lists will be made in all Divisions and cars booked at least every two months. Time-tables and choice of runs will be posted in the Divisions at least twenty-four (24) hours before the date fixed for the list. Any change made during these twenty-four hours will be posted separately.

27. Uniforms for motormen and conductors shall consist of Summer and Winter caps, one complete suit and one pair of Winter trousers each year; one overcoat every second year.

The Company shall furnish, free of cost, uniform clothing and caps, for Conductors, Motormen and Autobus Chauffeurs who have been in the service of the Company for a period of three years.

The charges for uniforms, as at present, made for Conductors, Motormen and Chauffeurs, who have been less than three years in the service of the Company will be continued.

28. When an employee's uniform is damaged or destroyed in the discharge of his duty, same shall be repaired or replaced by the Company.

29. All cars left in yards or in unheated sheds will be heated by the Company at least an hour before pulling out and all cars in operation will be sufficiently heated from October 15th, to May 15.

30. If a carrying-men car is delayed, causing an employee to be late in reporting, he will not be placed on the list of those absent from duty, and if he arrives before the car is taken out, he will have the right to take his place on it, even though same has been assigned to a spare.

Employees under these conditions will telephone, if possible to do so, to the clerk of their respective offices, explaining the cause of the delay, in order not to be placed on the absent list.

31. When an employee is called for service on the snow ploughs, mechanical sweepers, levelling machines or salt cars, and kept on this work in such a manner that it is inadvisable for him, due to want of rest, to take his regular run according to timetable, the fraction of day lost on his regular run will be paid him, in addition to the time he has been employed in clearing away snow, provided he has not already made the equivalent time on snow work.

32. Conductors, Motormen, Operators, Chauffeurs, Car-Starters and Assistant Car-Starters will be entitled to one day's rest in seven.

33. The Company agrees to allow employees ordinarily working on passenger cars who, for one reason or another, may wish to work on freight cars, to go back on passenger cars each time lists are made, should they so desire.

34. For the convenience of employees the Company will provide lavatory accomodation as near as possible to the terminus of various lines and shall maintain same in sanitary condition.

35. It will be left to the discretion of the Superintendent of Transportation to choose competent employees for special work, such as cranes, shunters, store cars, or any other car where special training is necessary.

36. If practicable, double windows shall be installed on the outside of windows and doors of rear vestibules on all cars equipped with vestibule folding doors and Conductors' platforms will be enclosed to a height of two feet.

37. All passenger cars will be supplied with seats for motormen and conductors which they will have the right to use at their discretion, at all hours of the day or night, but the Company reserves the right to make specific exceptions.

38. Car-Starters, Assistant Car-Starters, Switch Inspectors. Hillmen, Construction Watchmen on streets, and Section Foremen will be supplied with rubber coats and rubber boots.

39. In the Shops, Barns and Power Houses the Employees will be allowed five minutes to wash before the bell rings for discontinuing work.

40. Men employed in the Power, Mechanical or Construction Departments, who will receive an urgent call at night, outside of regular hours, shall be paid time and a half for the work they will perform with a minimum of not less than four hours.

41. Section foremen will not be held responsible for trouble on their Division, which occurs

after 11 p.m., unless they are called for duty.

42. The Company will supply shanties for men working in the Construction Department and these shanties shall be heated in cold weather.

43. During the Winter when work is scarce, Division Foremen will distribute the work as far as possible, according to seniority and men from each Division shall have preference in their respective Divisions.

Working Conditions: Youville Shops and Car Barns

44. Fifty hours will constitute a working week for employees in the Youville Shops; nine hours per day and five hours on Saturday. Overtime will be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

45. Employees working in the car barns shall work nine hours per day and receive time and one-quarter for Sundays and legal holidays. No employee will be required to work more than two Sundays in a month, unless called for emergency work, in which event he will be paid time and one-half.

For all time worked over 10 hours on week days employees on hourly rate will be allowed time and one-half.

46. A maximum, minimum, and if desirable, an intermediate rate of wages will be established for each classification by the Company.

47. When an employee is promoted from one position to another he shall receive the rate of wages his new position calls for.

48. Employees working on Tool Cars on emergency calls shall be supplied, free-of-charge, with rubber boots, rubber gloves, raincoats and winter coats.

49. All employees working in Shops or Car Barns shall have first consideration for promotion where they are as competent as a new hand.

All apprentices in the different trades shall have an increased rate of pay each year, if qualified, and shall not work as apprentices for a period of more than three years.

Overhead Department

50. Where possible, shanties will be provided for gangs of linemen or groundmen, who are working on a line or on new work, that will last for six days or more, and these shanties shall be heated in cold weather.

Wages—Transportation Department

51. A. Conductors, Motormen and Car Starters:— per hour

First year's service	45c.
Second year's service	50c.
After two year's service	55c.

B. Autobus Chauffeurs:— per hour

All autobus chauffeurs in the service of the Company prior to January 1, 1930, will be paid	60c.
First year's service	56c.
Second year's service and thereafter	60c.

Special Allowances

52. Conductors, Motormen, Car-Starters, Autobus Chauffeurs and Operating employees in the Power Houses and Substations shall be paid five cents advance on regular rates for work on Sundays and the following Holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

53. Five cents advance on regular rates will be paid to operators working on One-man cars.

54. Five cents advance on regular rates will be paid to employees requiring special training for working on mechanical cars, such as crane, shunter and store cars and to employees switching railroad cars for suburban lines.

55. Five cents advance on regular rates will be paid to all employees training platform men.

56. Five cents advance on regular rates will be paid to all employees working on cars for the removal of snow.

General—Other Departments

57. Permanent employees, on an hourly rate, in all other departments of the Company, after one year's service, will be paid a flat increase of four (4) cents per hour.

This Agreement will remain in force from January first, to June 30, 1933, and continue from year to year thereafter. Amendments may, however, be asked for, by either party at the end of the three and a half year period, or any subsequent period thereafter, if necessitated by changed economic conditions. Notice of sixty days, of any change desired, to be given.

For the good understanding, and in the interests of both parties, the Company agrees to meet a Committee, representing the Employees to discuss and settle all questions that might be submitted and that have not been foreseen in this Agreement.

Clothing Workers and Minimum Wages in Quebec

The Quebec locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America recently submitted to the government of the province of Quebec the following proposed changes in the provisions of the Women's Minimum Wage legislation of the province:—

(1) That the powers vested in the Commission be extended so as to include the regulation of hours of labour; (2) that commercial establishments be placed under the Commission; (3) that labour be represented in the conferences by various groups of organized labour in each district; (4) that official records be kept showing the experience of apprentices or learners; (5) that proper inspection of factories and commercial establishments be provided with a view to the maintenance of the wage scales and the other orders of the commission, the present number of inspectors being inadequate; (6) that legislation be enacted to deal in a summary manner with employers who infringe the orders of the Commission; (7) that the public representatives be chosen upon the joint recommendation of employers and employees, and in the case of disagreement, that these representatives be chosen with regard to the wishes of both employers and employees; (8) that at least one woman become a member of the Commission.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was toward somewhat lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $11.83 at the beginning of February, as compared with $11.88 for January; $11.15 for February, 1929; $11.03 for February, 1928; $11.23 for February, 1927; $11.50 for February, 1926; $10.93 for February, 1925; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.77 for February, 1920; $12.54 for February, 1918; and $7.75 for February, 1914. The prices of eggs, butter, cheese, flour, beans, evaporated apples and coffee were lower, while the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, prunes and potatoes were higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $22.12 at the beginning of February, as compared with $22.17 for January; $21.41 for February, 1929; $21.25 for February, 1928; $21.46 for February, 1927; $21.87 for February, 1926; $21.19 for February, 1925; $21.18 for February, 1924; $21.17 for February, 1923; $21.07 for February, 1922; $24.85 for February, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $24.71 for February, 1920; $19.80 for February, 1918; and $14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 94·0 for February, as compared with 95·6 for January; 95·7 for February, 1929; 96·8 for February, 1928; 97·6 for February, 1927; and 102·2 for February, 1926. One hundred and ten prices quotations were lower, thirty-three were higher and three hundred and fifty-nine were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials all eight main groups declined, the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group because of lower prices for grains, milled products and tea; the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to declines in the prices of furs, butter and fresh eggs; the Textile and Textile Products group, due to lower quotations for raw cotton, raw wool, hemp and sisal; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of declines in the prices of shingles, hemlock lumber and ground wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower quotations for steel sheets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of declines in the prices of lead, silver, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals group, due to lower prices for sand and gravel, and coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for shellac.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were lower, due to lower prices for fresh eggs, flour, tea and silk hosiery. Producers' goods also declined, due to lower prices for building materials and for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the furs and leather goods industries, for the milling and other industries, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the meat packing industries were slightly higher.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were lower, the former due to lower quotations for grains, tin, wool, furs and cotton, which more than offset higher quotations for live stock and rubber, and the latter due mainly to lower prices for butter and flour. Canadian farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with working-

men's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1927, and monthly since January, 1928. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6; 1927, 73.4; 1928, 71.7; 1929, 71.4.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures

(Continued on page 340)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Jan. 1930	Feb. 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	.c	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin....	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	65·2	73·2	71·4	55·4	54·6	54·2	55·2	57·2	57·8	67·0	69·8	71·8	72·6
Beef, shoulder..	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	46·4	47·6	45·6	31·4	29·8	29·4	29·2	31·2	31·6	39·2	43·4	45·4	46·2
Veal, shoulder .	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·0	25·7	25·9	26·4	18·8	18·3	18·3	18·6	18·2	19·2	20·0	22·4	24·3	25·1
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	31·9	33·1	32·2	26·2	27·4	27·0	28·5	29·5	28·0	29·8	30·5	31·0	31·3
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	21·9	34·1	37·0	36·1	27·5	26·6	23·7	24·6	29·1	28·8	25·3	27·5	29·8	30·1
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	34·6	63·2	70·6	70·4	51·6	50·6	48·0	47·0	54·0	52·0	50·6	53·0	54·4	54·8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·0	45·6	52·2	56·1	39·3	40·6	36·1	34·1	41·7	40·7	36·8	37·8	39·4	39·6
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	67·4	78·4	63·8	41·6	45·4	45·0	46·6	49·4	45·6	43·8	45·0	42·6	42·8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	42·6	63·8	83·9	79·4	56·2	55·3	56·7	65·7	50·5	58·4	51·8	49·7	64·4	59·7
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	35·4	49·0	63·5	72·6	47·7	43·2	45·2	54·2	41·5	50·1	44·2	41·4	52·1	51·8
Milk.....	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	71·4	91·2	92·4	78·8	72·0	75·0	73·2	73·8	73·2	73·8	75·0	77·4	77·4
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·4	95·4	131·8	108·8	77·0	82·4	87·0	75·2	90·8	87·2	84·6	88·0	88·0	84·6
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·3	52·8	73·9	63·5	44·7	47·2	49·1	43·0	49·8	49·0	46·4	48·3	47·5	46·4
Cheese, old....	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·8	33·2	40·7	38·9	31·9	§32·8	§33·0	§29·5	§32·9	§30·7	§32·2	§33·8	§33·0	§32·6
Cheese, new....	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	30·4	38·0	36·9	28·7	§32·8	§33·0	§29·5	§32·9	§30·7	§32·2	§33·8	§33·0	§32·6
Bread.....	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	112·5	136·5	127·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	117·0
Flour, family...	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	65·0	76·0	67·0	47·0	§45·0	§42·0	§61·0	§54·0	§53·0	§52·0	§49·0	§53·0	§52·0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	37·5	40·5	35·5	27·5	27·5	27·5	31·5	29·0	30·0	31·5	31·5	32·0	31·5
Rice.....	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	20·2	31·6	25·4	19·2	§20·8	§21·0	§21·4	§21·8	§21·8	§21·2	§21·0	§20·6	§20·4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·8	23·2	20·2	17·0	17·0	17·4	16·6	16·0	16·2	15·6	22·2	20·8	20·2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·6	20·5	27·9	24·0	21·7	21·7	18·9	20·1	20·0	19·8	19·4	20·8	21·3	20·9
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·0	17·2	26·0	23·5	18·5	19·0	16·7	15·5	15·8	15·2	13·4	13·6	16·0	16·4
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·0	64·4	50·4	35·2	39·2	47·6	36·4	31·6	33·6	32·4	30·4	29·2	28·8
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·6	19·8	30·4	24·0	16·6	18·6	22·8	17·2	15·0	16·0	15·0	14·2	13·8	13·8
Tea, black.....	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	12·7	16·3	14·5	13·6	§15·3	§17·4	§17·8	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0	§17·7	§17·6	§17·5
Tea, green.....	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	12·2	16·9	15·8	15·0	§15·3	§17·4	§17·8	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0	§17·7	§17·6	§17·5
Coffee.....	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·2	15·0	14·7	13·5	13·4	13·6	14·8	15·3	15·4	15·2	15·2	15·1	14·9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·0	73·7	130·3	69·5	53·3	39·9	50·3	49·7	97·4	67·0	54·2	43·9	77·9	83·5
Vinegar.....	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·7	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods.....	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·75	$ 12·54	$ 15·77	$ 14·08	$ 10·61	$ 10·53	$ 10·75	$ 10·93	$ 11·50	$ 11·23	$ 11·03	$ 11·15	$ 11·88	$ 11·83
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0
Coal anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·8	74·1	90·1	123·2	109·0	116·9	110·9	104·8	118·3	105·4	102·8	102·2	101·4	101·2
Coal bituminous.....	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·0	58·3	65·9	91·4	70·5	74·5	70·0	64·7	66·2	64·6	63·8	63·1	63·1	63·1
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	64·8	76·5	89·4	79·6	80·9	78·4	77·7	76·5	76·2	75·4	75·8	76·0	76·5
Wood, soft.....	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·6	49·4	58·8	68·3	57·9	60·5	57·5	56·4	56·2	56·2	56·2	55·2	54·3	54·4
Coal oil.....	1 gal	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	25·8	32·4	39·7	31·7	31·2	30·3	30·6	30·0	31·8	31·2	31·1	31·1	31·1
Fuel and light*.....	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·72	$ 3·24	$ 4·12	$ 3·49	$ 3·64	$ 3·47	$ 3·34	$ 3·47	$ 3·34	$ 3·29	$ 3·27	$ 3·26	$ 3·26
Rent.....	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·49	$ 5·66	$ 6·61	$ 6·93	$ 6·96	$ 6·92	$ 6·88	$ 6·85	$ 6·85	$ 6·89	$ 6·94	$ 6·99	$ 6·99
††**Totals**.....	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·54	$ 19·80	$ 24·71	$ 24·85	$ 21·07	$ 21·17	$ 21·18	$ 21·19	$ 21·87	$ 21·46	$ 21·25	$ 21·41	$ 22·17	$ 22·12

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia....	$ 5·61	$ 5·83	$ 6·82	$ 7·29	$ 7·51	$ 12·50	$ 15·95	$ 14·36	$ 10·85	$ 10·92	$ 11·02	$ 11·33	$ 11·68	$ 11·23	$ 10·95	$ 11·08	$ 11·92	$ 11·83
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·79	10·97	13·41	12·82	9·77	9·60	9·80	9·85	10·67	10·42	9·84	9·97	11·00	10·83
New Brunswick.....	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·53	12·65	15·52	14·16	10·88	10·71	10·98	11·00	12·00	11·26	11·02	10·98	11·81	11·58
Quebec.....	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·24	12·37	15·11	13·62	10·23	10·24	10·23	10·23	11·25	10·52	10·22	10·43	11·11	11·09
Ontario.....	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·53	12·66	15·86	13·95	10·46	10·46	10·70	10·71	11·59	11·33	11·04	11·12	11·84	11·77
Manitoba.....	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	12·04	16·06	14·01	10·45	9·93	10·31	10·67	10·51	10·53	10·59	10·92	11·51	11·59
Saskatchewan.....	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·27	12·69	15·34	14·00	10·61	10·47	10·68	11·26	10·92	11·38	11·29	11·40	11·90	12·00
Alberta.....	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·55	12·87	15·87	14·54	10·21	10·14	10·51	11·33	10·85	11·03	11·14	11·37	12·15	12·07
British Columbia....	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·11	12·61	16·66	14·87	11·59	11·19	11·53	12·16	12·11	11·96	12·05	12·16	12·85	13·02

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·3**	**31·4**	**29·0**	**23·1**	**18·7**	**25·1**	**31·3**	**30·1**	**27·4**	**39·6**	**44·0**	**61·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**38·9**	**33·0**	**29·5**	**24·7**	**19·8**	**20·0**	**26·3**	**30·9**	**26·1**	**37·8**	**42·3**	**58·9**
1—Sydney	42·5	34·7	33·7	27·9	23·9	18·3	25	32·2	28·2	38·4	43·1	59
2—New Glasgow	35	31·9	26·1	21·5	17·1	—	25	32·5	26·1	36·7	39·5	57·5
3—Amherst	35	30	25	21·8	17	20	—	29·2	25	38·7	45	60
4—Halifax	42·1	33·6	32·9	24·4	20·9	19·7	30	30·5	24·8	37·8	41·4	59·4
5—Windsor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—Truro	40	35	30	28	20	22	25	30	26·6	37·5	42·3	58·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	31·2	28·7	28·5	21·2	18·1	16	—	29·5	25	39·6	43·3	57·5
New Brunswick (average)	**35·9**	**30·0**	**26·8**	**22·2**	**17·4**	**18·4**	**28·3**	**29·4**	**25·6**	**39·7**	**44·3**	**62·7**
8—Moncton	33·7	28·7	21·2	18	15	—	30	32·5	26·6	41·5	43·7	62
9—St. John	37·5	29·5	27·6	21 9	18·2	18·3	25	27	24·6	36·8	41·9	62·9
10—Fredericton	38·8	31·7	31·7	25·8	18·2	16·8	28·3	29·2	26·	40	44·7	65
11—Bathurst	33·7	30	26·7	22·9	18	20	30	28·7	25	40·3	47	61
Quebec (average)	**32·4**	**29·7**	**29·5**	**21·3**	**15·5**	**22·1**	**28·9**	**27·4**	**25·7**	**38·4**	**40·3**	**62·1**
12—Quebec	33·4	29·7	28·5	23·5	16·6	26·4	29·4	26·9	26·9	41·2	42	60·3
13—Three Rivers	30·8	28·1	30·3	18·6	13·9	23·3	23·3	25·4	26·3	40	44·2	64
14—Sherbrooke	36·7	33	35	24·9	17·4	20·2	30	30·7	25·4	41	43·3	66·9
15—Sorel	29·2	26·5	26	17·7	13	20·4	25	25	25·6	42	43·7	62
16—St. Hyacinthe	28·7	26·2	25	19·2	15·3	23·2	28	25	23·5	35·7	36·2	58·8
17—St. John's	37·5	35	32·5	25	18	26·2	31·5	31·5	24·5	37	38	61
18—Thetford Mines	25·3	26·3	23·3	20	13·3	22	27	23·3	24·7	37·5	40	60
19—Montreal	36·7	32·1	34·1	20·7	16·7	18·5	32·4	29·2	26·2	36·2	38·4	62·7
20—Hull	33·4	30	30·7	22·4	15·1	18·9	33·3	29·2	27·9	34·6	36·9	63
Ontario (average)	**37·0**	**32·2**	**29·7**	**24·1**	**19·6**	**27·6**	**31·0**	**30·5**	**28·3**	**37·2**	**41·5**	**60·3**
21—Ottawa	35	30·6	28·6	21·7	15·7	21·2	29·5	29·4	27	35·8	40·5	61·8
22—Brockville	39	34	30·6	21	16·2	22·5	30·3	32·4	27	41·2	44	60·8
23—Kingston	35·6	30·1	28·2	23·6	17·1	21	29	28·1	25	36·6	41·2	59·1
24—Belleville	34·2	29·7	28·7	23·8	18	28·7	33·7	28·8	26·4	39·9	45·1	63·4
25—Peterborough	37	31	30·4	23·8	20·8	31·2	32·5	30·3	32·2	38·2	42·7	60·4
26—Oshawa	37·6	32·6	28·2	22	22·6	29·2	31	30·2	28·5	38·1	41·9	60·5
27—Orillia	33·3	28·4	28·7	23·1	19·4	27·6	27·6	28·9	26·9	37·2	40·3	59·5
28—Toronto	40·2	33·6	32·2	25	21·8	28·7	33·1	30·4	28·3	39·9	45·8	62·8
29—Niagara Falls	38·5	34·1	30·1	25·1	18·2	30·6	35·8	30·9	28·4	38·1	41·1	59·2
30—St. Catharines	35·8	31·7	30·5	24·3	19·3	29·2	29·8	31	28·2	35·3	38·6	57·1
31—Hamilton	38·3	33·1	31·9	24·4	20·3	26·7	25	29·1	30	36·3	40·7	60·8
32—Brantford	38·9	34·1	30·1	26·1	21	27·4	34	31	32	38	41·9	62·2
33—Galt	37·8	34·2	29·6	24·6	21	26·6	33·7	30·2	28	36·9	41·3	60·2
34—Guelph	35·3	30·7	29·5	24·6	20·4	29·1	25	27·6	30	35·5	39·8	58·8
35—Kitchener	37	33·7	27	24·5	22	30·7		32·5	30	33·6	37	59·2
36—Woodstock	38·8	33·3	30·6	24·4	18·8	28·6	31	31·5	27	36	39·3	57
37—Stratford	37·5	33	27·2	24	21·7	28·8	32·7	29·8	26·3	35·2	38·3	60·2
38—London	37·1	32·2	30·3	24·6	19·6	26·4	29·2	31·1	28·3	36·2	40·5	58·3
39—St. Thomas	38·2	34	28	24·4	21·2	28·7	29·1	30·1	28·7	37·8	40·3	61·4
40—Chatham	35·4	31	29·5	24·6	19·1	29·6	30	29·6	27·2	36·4	40·8	60·3
41—Windsor	36·1	30·7	29·3	23·4	18·9	27·4	31	28·5	25·8	35·6	40·6	60·2
42—Sarnia	37·6	33·2	32·6	27·2	22	31	32·5	32·2	27·4	35·9	41·1	60·3
43—Owen Sound	35	31·2	27·3	24·2	19·5	29·3	26·7	29·1	26·2	37·1	41·8	59·4
44—North Bay	43·7	38·2	33·7	25	18·7	27	33·2	31·5	27·2	34·8	40·6	59·5
45—Sudbury	39·7	34·8	33·1	25·8	20·3	30·2	36·5	31·8	29·3	37·2	43·7	60·9
46—Cobalt	36·7	31·2	31·3	25	20	28·5	26	33·6	30	38·7	43·7	64·1
47—Timmins	35·2	31·2	28·3	23·2	18	27·2	32	32·4	27·7	36·2	38·8	57·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	36·4	33·3	29	23·1	18	28·2	33·3	30·6	29·3	38·	42·2	60
49—Port Arthur	34·2	28·3	27·4	23·5	19·2	23·5	34·5	29·7	30	39·4	45·3	61·3
50—Fort William	35·4	28·5	27·7	22·8	19·4	24·5	31·7	32·1	30·1	40·3	46·1	63·9
Manitoba (average)	**33·7**	**27·3**	**26·1**	**19·8**	**15·5**	**21·2**	**27·9**	**27·6**	**25·5**	**38·6**	**43·0**	**60·7**
51—Winnipeg	35	27·9	27·6	19·6	16·9	21·3	28·5	28·7	27	38·5	42·3	60·7
52—Brandon	32·3	26·7	24·5	19·9	14·1	21·1	27·2	26·5	24	38·6	43·6	60·6
Saskatchewan (average)	**35·0**	**29·0**	**26·2**	**20·7**	**15·9**	**22·3**	**31·1**	**26·2**	**25·1**	**43·9**	**49·1**	**63·8**
53—Regina	35·3	28·1	25	19·8	17·5	22·7	31·7	25·2	25	42	47	64·5
54—Prince Albert	35	30	25	22	15	22	30	25	24·5	—	48·7	62·5
55—Saskatoon	32·8	27·8	26·2	20	15·3	21·5	31·3	27·2	23·2	44·5	49·9	60·4
56—Moose Jaw	36·8	30	28·7	21	15·7	23	31·2	27·2	27·5	45·1	50·9	67·7
Alberta (average)	**34·1**	**28·4**	**25·5**	**21·0**	**17·4**	**23·1**	**32·2**	**28·6**	**26·8**	**41·6**	**47·6**	**57·9**
57—Medicine Hat	31·7	26·3	28	21	17·8	23·7	34	27·2	26·7	43·3	48·7	57
58—Drumheller	35	30	—	25	20	25	35	33	30	42·5	50	58·3
59—Edmonton	33·4	27·4	25·6	19·6	15·6	22·4	33	28·6	26·1	40·1	46·2	56·3
60—Calgary	35·2	29·5	25·8	19	17·8	23·2	27·6	28·5	26	43·5	49·3	60·9
61—Lethbridge	35	28·7	22·7	20·2	15·7	21·1	31·5	25·5	25	38·8	43·8	57
British Columbia (average)	**39·9**	**34·2**	**30·8**	**24·6**	**21·7**	**28·8**	**39·3**	**35·4**	**30·2**	**48·7**	**54·2**	**64·9**
62—Fernie	37·5	32·5	31	23·5	20	30	40	36·5	30	51·7	56·2	60
63—Nelson	40	32·2	31	25	20	29	40	37·5	28·3	43·8	51·3	62·1
64—Trail	40	35	31·7	26·5	21·5	28·3	41	36·7	29·3	51·2	60	63·7
65—New Westminster	39·7	34·4	28·9	23·2	20·9	27·1	33·7	31·5	31·3	45·3	52·2	66
66—Vancouver	39·4	33·5	30·3	22·8	22·9	27·6	38·9	34·7	29	47·4	51	66·3
67—Victoria	40·4	35·4	30·9	25·8	23·3	28·9	36·7	31·9	29·2	49·9	52·6	69
68—Nanaimo	42	35·4	31·8	26·6	24·6	32	41·2	35	—	50·4	55·6	68·1
69—Prince Rupert	40	35	31	23·5	20	27·5	42·5	39	34·4	50	54·4	64·3

a. Price per single quart higher. c Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin.		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·4	**31·2**	**21·3**	**13·5**	**58·2**	**21·1**	**20·8**	**36·6**	**21·4**	**59·7**	**51·8**	**12·9**	**42·3**	**46·4**	
14·6	**35·0**	—	—	**55·0**	**18·5**	**18·4**	**29·3**	**22·0**	**62·5**	**53·8**	**12·2**	**43·5**	**49·0**	
12	—	—	—	60	18·5	16·4	27·4	21·8	67	58	13–15	—	47·1	1
12–14	35	—	—	50–60	18·9	20·2	30	20	62	53	12–13	43·6	49·9	2
15	30	—	—	50	18·6	16	33·8	21·2	60	50	10	44·7	49·5	3
12	40	—	—	60	17·7	16·2	25·5	22·6	69·4	62·9	a12·5	38·5	47·1	4
—	—	—	—	—	18·7	22·5	33	23·8	56·3	—	12	45	51·3	5
20–22	—	—	—	50	18·4	19	25·8	22·3	60·5	45	12	45·5	48·9	6
15	—	—	—	60	19·2	—	35·4	21	58·7	48·7	c11–13	40	45·2	7
16·0	**36·7**	—	**10·0**	**57·5**	**19·4**	**18·9**	**34·6**	**23·0**	**57·3**	**52·9**	**12·1**	**43·3**	**47·4**	
12	35	—	10	60	18·9	18·2	31·4	23·6	65·8	57·5	10–12	46·8	49·1	8
18	35	—	10	60	19·3	16·7	37·9	21·5	63·7	55·3	a13·5	42·2	47·2	9
20	40	—	—	60	19·7	19·1	42·7	22	49·8	46	12	44·3	46·6	10
14	—	—	—	50	19·6	21·5	26·2	25	50	—	12	40	46·5	11
16·3	**32·5**	**22·9**	**10·0**	**56·7**	**21·8**	**22·0**	**30·0**	**22·2**	**60·4**	**51·7**	**12·8**	**40·6**	**44·2**	
10	25	25	—	50	22	23·5	32·5	20·8	62·2	52·1	14	40·2	43·4	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	26·5	23·2	28·1	23·2	62·2	56·6	14	—	44·4	13
18–20	35–40	30	10	—	20·7	22·5	30·6	22·6	59·8	47·9	a12·5	41	44·7	14
20	—	15	—	—	—	—	25·7	21·4	58·5	50·7	12	—	43·7	15
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	26·4	21·3	54·2	49·7	10	39·5	43·7	16
—	—	30	10	60	21·2	19·3	30·8	21·7	58·9	—	12	40·5	43·8	17
—	—	—	—	50	—	25	—	24·8	58·9	50	a12·5	42·6	46·6	18
15–20	35–40	—	—	60	20·6	21·8	33·6	20·4	64·7	55·4	15	42·1	44·7	19
—	30	15	10	60	20	18·7	32·4	23·3	64·1	50·8	13	38	42·5	20
18·2	**31·1**	**21·7**	**12·0**	**61·1**	**20·4**	**20·1**	**39·0**	**20·7**	**59·1**	**52·2**	**13·2**	**42·6**	**45·8**	
18–20	30–32	25	—	—	21·1	20·4	39	19·5	65·7	53·4	13	40	43·7	21
18	33	22	9	—	20·7	17	38·2	21·2	53·7	47·5	12	43	43·7	22
15	35	25	10–20	—	20·3	19·8	34·5	19·1	58·2	52·5	12	41	44	23
—	30	25	—	—	22·5	21·3	35·7	21·2	55·1	48·9	11	45	45·5	24
20	28	20	—	60	17	22	37·3	22·7	54·8	48·1	12	41·3	45·3	25
—	—	—	—	—	20	18	41·5	21·9	61	50	13·8	43	44·2	26
20	30	20–25	10	—	18·3	22·2	39·5	21·1	54	50·8	a11·4	43·9	46·7	27
16	30	15–25	—	60	24	18·5	41·9	20·3	67	57·9	14	43·5	45·9	28
—	35	25	—	—	22·8	21·2	43·8	20	60·9	57·5	c13	40	46·3	29
18	35	18	—	—	18·6	20·5	41·6	19·2	60·9	54·8	14	39·5	44·3	30
18	35	15	—	60	20·5	17·7	45·4	19·9	61	54·2	13	41·2	46·6	31
20	30	20	15	—	20·2	17·6	37·2	19·3	58·7	52·6	a12·5	44·2	44·5	32
15	35	20	12	—	20·6	22·3	38·5	19·8	54·7	49·1	a11·8	41·6	44·9	33
20	—	25	—	—	19	18·4	43	19·9	60·7	51·7	a12·5	41	44·2	34
—	—	20	—	60	19	19·3	29·4	18·9	55·9	51·3	13	41·7	44·6	35
20	—	25	15	—	19	21·3	35·6	19·2	53	46	12	42·5	43·8	36
20	34	22	—	50	20·3	21·4	39·6	19·3	57·6	50·3	13	41·3	44·1	37
15	28	20	—	—	20·8	20	37·6	20·1	58·7	52	11	41	44·9	38
20	32	18–20	—	50–60	20·7	21	47·1	21·1	56·6	52·8	14	45·5	46·9	39
16	35	18–25	12	—	21·8	23	35·2	20	54·4	50	c12	44·4	46·5	40
20	30	25	—	—	19·3	21·5	46·6	19·5	60·7	52·1	14	—	46·7	41
—	—	—	—	—	19·7	22·5	43·7	22	61·7	56·8	12	47·5	48·6	42
—	—	20	—	—	16·7	17	35·7	19	52·5	47·5	13	40·2	42·9	43
—	—	—	10	—	—	21	33	24	63·8	55	15	—	45·2	44
—	25–30	25	10	75	22·7	21	38·3	23·2	70	60·7	15	43·2	47·1	45
—	25–30	15	—	70	20·2	21·7	36·1	24·3	67	59·7	c17	—	49·7	46
—	—	20	—	—	21·2	—	—	22	64·8	57·8	a16·7	45	48·3	47
—	—	25	—	—	22	21	44	22·1	66	54·3	14	42·7	46·9	48
—	25–30	22–25	—	—	22·1	16·6	34·8	21·3	51	44·3	a14·3	—	48·4	49
—	25	—	—	60	20	19	36·1	20·1	52·2	45·4	a14·3	45	49·3	50
—	—	—	—	—	**21·6**	**17·8**	**34·8**	**19·1**	**61·3**	**49·2**	**12·5**	**39·3**	**45·7**	
20–28	28–37	16–24	12	—	21·3	17·9	40·3	17·8	62·3	52·1	c13	38·8	46·3	51
—	—	—	—	—	21·9	17·7	29·2	20·3	60·3	46·2	12	39·8	45·1	52
26·9	**30·0**	**15·3**	**16·3**	—	**25·4**	**23·6**	**38·0**	**21·6**	**61·2**	**51·1**	**13·3**	**38·0**	**45·3**	
25	30	—	—	—	26·7	25	38	20·3	61·2	52·8	14	40	45·4	53
30	30	12·5	12·5	—	25	20	—	24	60	53	12	39	47·4	54
25–30	30	—	20	—	24·4	23·4	36	21·5	63·5	51·5	13	38·1	43·6	55
25	30	18	—	—	—	26	40·1	20·4	60	47	14	35	44·6	56
23·3	**28·8**	**17·0**	**17·5**	—	**23·4**	**23·6**	**37·6**	**21·0**	**59·1**	**49·2**	**12·3**	**41·6**	**46·8**	
—	35	16	—	—	20·6	26·7	31·1	23·7	60·4	46·6	12	43·8	50	57
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	38·7	21	57	46·2	a13	42·5	46·4	58
25	23–25	—	15	—	20·5	23·9	34·6	20·1	59·2	47·9	a12·5	39·1	45·4	59
25	30	—	—	—	25	21·6	43·3	20·8	61	54·6	12	42·5	45·5	60
18	25	—	20	—	26·1	21	40·4	19·2	57·9	50·8	12	40	46·8	61
23·7	**29·3**	**22·0**	**17·3**	—	**23·2**	**22·5**	**40·8**	**23·1**	**59·4**	**52·0**	**13·1**	**45·1**	**49·2**	
25	30	20	18	—	25	25	44·5	25	68·8	60	a12·5	—	49·5	62
30	35	20	20	—	25	25	36·7	24·7	65·6	57·2	a14·3	45	50·2	63
30	35	25	20	—	25	24	37·7	25·3	65	58·3	a14·3	50	54·4	64
20	23–30	—	—	—	22·3	20·5	40	20·7	50·8	45·2	11·1	43·9	46·0	65
17	22·5	25	16	—	20·4	18·9	42	19·7	53	46·5	11·1	43	46·4	66
—	35	—	15	—	21·7	20·8	39	19·8	51·8	46·3	a14·3	44	47·2	67
20	25	—	—	—	23·7	23·3	45	25	55·7	48	a12·5	45	50	68
—	25	20	15	—	22·5	22·5	41·6	24·7	64·2	54·4	a14·3	45	49·5	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·6**	**7·8**	**18·6**	**5·2**	**6·3**	**10·2**	**12·2**	**16·1**	**16·4**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·2**	**8·4**	**17·8**	**5·8**	**6·6**	**9·6**	**13·6**	**17·4**	**16·5**	**16·9**
1—Sydney	31·8	8	17·3	5·8	6·6	9·9	13·9	16·8	16·4	16·6
2—New Glasgow	32	8–8·7	17·3	5·7	6·5	9·5	13·4	16·5	16	16·7
3—Amherst	30·3	8·7	18	5·7	5·9	9	13·3	16·9	16·8	15·8
4—Halifax	32·3	8	17·9	5·5	6·9	9·7	13	17	15·4	16·8
5—Windsor	35	8·7	19	6·4	7	9·5	.....	19·5	17·8	18·2
6—Truro	31·9	8–8·7	17·3	5·7	6·4	10	14·4	17·4	16·5	17·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·5	7·4	18	5·4	6	10	15	16·4	14·4	15·8
New Brunswick (average)	**33·2**	**8·7**	**17·9**	**5·7**	**6·4**	**10·6**	**14·4**	**16·2**	**16·4**	**15·8**
8—Moncton	34·2	8·7	17·9	5·9	6·6	12	13·8	16·5	15·8	15·5
9—St. John	31·9	8·7	19·4	5·4	6·8	10·8	14·6	15·9	15·8	15·7
10—Fredericton	31·8	8·7	17	5·5	6·3	9·7	15·5	15·8	15·9	15·4
11—Bathurst	35	8·7	17·3	5·8	6	10	13·5	16·7	18	16·7
Quebec (average)	**28·8**	**6·4**	**18·0**	**5·2**	**6·4**	**9·4**	**12·4**	**14·9**	**16·2**	**15·3**
12—Quebec	29·3	5·5–8	17·6	5·4	6·1	9·7	12·7	15·4	16·4	16·8
13—Three Rivers	30·3	6·7	19	5·5	6·5	9·3	13·7	14·9	18·1	15
14—Sherbrooke	30·7	6–6·7	16·9	5·2	6·4	9·7	12·9	15	17·1	15·8
15—Sorel	28·2	6	18·3	4·7	6·6	9·4	11	14·8	15·2	15·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	26·2	5	17·3	4·8	6·5	9·5	11·9	14·9	14·7	15·2
17—St. John's	28	6–7·3	16·7	4·8	6·5	9·9	12·6	14·6	15·6	15
18—Thetford Mines	27·2	6·7	19·4	5·8	6·8	8·5	13·6	15·1	18·6	15·3
19—Montreal	30·7	6–8·7	18·3	5·3	6	9·9	11·8	15	15·2	15·1
20—Hull	28·4	5·3–6·7	18·7	5·5	6·5	8·4	11·8	14·3	14·6	13·8
Ontario (average)	**32·6**	**7·5**	**17·9**	**4·9**	**6·1**	**10·6**	**12·6**	**15·5**	**15·4**	**15·4**
21—Ottawa	34·1	6·7–8·7	18·4	5·6	6·5	11·1	11·6	15·4	15·6	15·6
22—Brockville	28·7	6·7	15	5·5	6·7	10·2	12·7	15	15	15
23—Kingston	31·2	7·3	15	5·3	5·6	9·7	12·1	14·9	14·5	14·9
24—Belleville	29·9	6·7	16·9	4·8	5·9	11·1	12·7	14·8	14·8	14·8
25—Peterborough	31·9	7·3	16·4	4·8	5·7	10·6	12·9	14·9	14·5	14·7
26—Oshawa	35·6	7·3	18	4·3	6·3	10·2	12·1	15	14·8	14·7
27—Orillia	31·7	7·3	18·1	5	6·1	11·4	12·9	16·3	15·8	15·5
28—Toronto	35·9	7·3–8	18·2	5·2	6	9·8	11·4	15·8	15·3	15·5
29—Niagara Falls	35·1	8	19	5·1	5·7	10·6	12·7	15·8	16·3	16·3
30—St. Catharines	31·2	7·3	17·7	4·7	6	11·3	12·9	14·9	15·3	15·3
31—Hamilton	35·9	7·3	18·5	4·5	5·9	11·2	11·3	15·6	15·1	14·9
32—Brantford	33·6	6·7–8	17·8	4·3	5·7	11·4	12·6	14·9	14·8	14·9
33—Galt	35	7·3	18·5	4·5	6·6	12·3	13·9	15·4	15·2	15·4
34—Guelph	34	7·3	19	4·6	6	11	12·2	15·5	15·3	15·5
35—Kitchener	31·2	7·3	18·3	4·1	5·5	11·3	12·4	14·5	14·3	14·3
36—Woodstock	32·5	6·7–7·3	17·4	4·5	6·2	10·5	12	14·9	14·9	15·3
37—Stratford	31·5	7·3	18·9	4·3	6·5	11·3	11·9	15·9	14·9	15·8
38—London	32·1	6·7–7·3	18·2	4·6	5·7	10·4	12·5	15·6	15·5	15·4
39—St. Thomas	33·1	7·3–8·7	18·9	4·7	6	11·5	12·9	16·3	15·5	15·9
40—Chatham	32·7	6·7	18·5	4·6	5·6	10·7	13·5	15·4	15·4	15·5
41—Windsor	32·8	8–9·3	18·6	5	6	11·2	13	15·7	16·3	16·6
42—Sarnia	34·1	7·3	18·5	4·1	5·6	10·5	10·9	15·4	16·5	15·2
43—Owen Sound	31·4	7·3–8	17·7	4·3	5·6	9·8	12·9	15·1	15·3	15·3
44—North Bay	32·2	8	16·5	5·5	6·5	9·1	13·5	15	14·5	15
45—Sudbury	32·1	8–8·7	16·2	5·7	7·7	9·2	15	15·8	16·8	16·2
46—Cobalt	32·6	8·3	17·7	5·7	7·5	9·9	13·9	18·4	17·4	17·4
47—Timmins	31·6	8·3	18	5·4	5·	10·5	12·9	15·4	15·6	15·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·8	8·7	18·2	5·5	7·5	11·4	13·7	15·4	15·7	15·4
49—Port Arthur	31·3	6·7	19	5·3	5·9	9·4	10·8	16·5	14·6	15·3
50—Fort William	31·1	6·7	18·8	5·4	6	10	10·8	16·1	15·1	15·2
Manitoba (average)	**34·2**	**7·0**	**18·7**	**5·2**	**6·4**	**11·1**	**12·4**	**17·5**	**17·9**	**17·6**
51—Winnipeg	34·3	6·4–7	18·8	5·1	6·7	10·5	11·9	17·3	17·2	17·2
52—Brandon	34·1	6·9–7·7	18·5	5·3	6·1	11·7	12·9	17·7	18·5	17·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·5**	**7·7**	**20·1**	**5·3**	**6·4**	**10·3**	**12·2**	**18·3**	**18·5**	**18·4**
53—Regina	34·3	6·4–8	20	5·3	6·1	9·8	11·6	18·1	18·8	17·9
54—Prince Albert	35·6	7·2	20	5·4	6·5	9·7	12·1	18·3	18·3	18·3
55—Saskatoon	33	8·8	18·5	5·2	6·4	11·3	12·3	17·9	19·5	18·6
56—Moose Jaw	35	8	21·7	5·3	6·5	10·4	12·6	18·9	17·5	18·9
Alberta (average)	**34·4**	**8·5**	**19·3**	**5·3**	**6·2**	**10·5**	**10·4**	**16·9**	**18·2**	**18·2**
57—Medicine Hat	35	8	21·2	5·5	6·5	11·6	11	18	19·4	18·6
58—Drumheller	37·5	8·9	18·7	5·6	6·4	10·9	10·9	17	18·1	18·2
59—Edmonton	30·9	8	19·5	5·1	6·1	9·7	9·9	15·3	17·6	17·6
60—Calgary	35·8	8·8	18·5	5·2	5·9	10·9	10·2	16·9	18·7	18·6
61—Lethbridge	32·6	8–10	18·7	5·3	6·1	9·3	9·8	17·4	17·2	18·2
British Columbia (average)	**34·6**	**9·8**	**21·5**	**5·7**	**6·7**	**9·2**	**9·5**	**17·0**	**18·1**	**17·9**
62—Fernie	34·4	10	20·5	5·6	6·2	11·2	10·8	18	18·1	18·6
63—Nelson	35	10	18·5	5·7	7·5	9·4	10·1	17·8	20·3	19·3
64—Trail	31·7	9·1	18	5·5	6·1	9·3	9·3	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	36·1	9–10·3	22·7	6	6·6	8·1	8·3	16·2	18	16·9
66—Vancouver	35·5	9–10·3	22·8	5·5	6	8·9	8·8	15·1	17·5	16·3
67—Victoria	34·9	10	24·1	5·6	7·3	8·5	8·9	16·1	16·3	16·5
68—Nanaimo	35	10	22·5	5·5	7·7	9·2	10	18·2	18·8	19·4
69—Prince Rupert	34·1	10	23·2	6	6	8·6	9·5	19·4	17·5	17·7

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
10·1	5·1	2·505	45·7	26·6	20·9	16·4	16·4	18·7	66·2	26·9	58·3	42·9	
10·4	5·4	1·935	36·3	27·2	20·0	17·3	15·6	18·7	64·9	27·3	58·1	42·8	
10·6	5·6	2·39	43·5	.....	21·8	17	15·3	18	55	25·7	65	.....	1
10	5·2	1·80	33·7	22·5	.....	17·5	15·3	17·8	61·7	27·2	53·5	39	2
11·4	5	1·50	29·8	26·7	21·5	16	15	19·3	59·5	27·5	62·5	50	3
9·7	5·4	2·37	45·4	30·7	18	17·6	15·5	19	75	27·2	53	39·2	4
9·9	6·2	1·87	33·7	35	.....	19	16·5	20	65	31·7	.....	45	5
10·5	4·8	1·68	31·4	21·1	18·7	16·7	15·7	17·8	73·3	24·4	56·5	40·7	6
10	6	1·47	31	.....	.....	16·7	14·3	16·5	57·5	27·7	54	43·3	7
9·3	5·2	1·625	33·6	24·4	19·6	16·2	15·1	18·0	63·1	27·5	60·3	48·3	
9·6	4·8	1·69	31·9	24	20·7	16·5	15	17·3	.....	27·1	58·3	50	8
10·2	5	1·99	41·7	28·7	20	17·2	15	17·2	61·7	27·4	55	49	9
9·4	5·2	1·63	35·8	20·6	19·5	15·4	15	17·3	67·6	27·6	67·5	45·2	10
8	5·7	1·19	25	.....	18	15·7	15·3	20	60	27·7	.....	49	11
10·1	5·7	2·183	39·4	32·1	19·0	16·4	16·8	17·8	73·0	26·6	60·1	41·0	
11·3	5·5	2·13	41·4	25	19	18·5	15·5	18	.....	24·8	66·7	40·7	12
10	7·5	2·02	35·5	31	20·5	16·5	18·1	18·6	75	29·5	65	41·7	13
10·2	5·8	2·14	38·7	34·6	20·7	15·4	17·5	17·4	66·7	26·7	65	43·1	14
11·1	6	2·33	41·7	.....	18·2	17	17·2	18·3	71·2	25·6	.....	39·9	15
9·5	5	2·02	37·1	.....	17	15·8	17·5	15·8	70	25·8	55	39·5	16
10	5·8	2·26	38·7	40	17·6	15·7	18·2	18·1	67·5	27·5	55	41	17
9·5	6·1	2·12	38	35	20	18·2	16·7	17·2	.....	28·7	.....	43·6	18
10	5·1	2·36	42·4	31·7	20·1	16·5	16·6	16·9	87·4	25·4	55·3	38·5	19
9·7	4·3	2·27	41·5	27·5	17·5	14·1	14·3	20	.....	25·5	59	41	20
10·1	5·1	2·361	44·5	25·3	20·8	16·5	16·2	19·4	64·6	26·4	56·0	39·2	
10·5	5·4	2·40	44·7	30·2	20	16·6	16	19·8	65	28·7	52·5	40·9	21
10	5·5	2·37	45	23·3	25	18	15	16·7	65	27·3	57	39·3	22
10·4	5·2	2·46	47·1	29	.....	16·7	16	18·6	66·7	25·6	58·7	39·2	23
10·6	6·1	2·45	50	21·9	.....	14·2	16·1	19·2	70	27·3	60·6	38·2	24
9·2	5·3	2·10	38·6	20·8	17	15·6	15·5	18·8	58·3	27·1	58·3	38·2	25
10·5	4·8	2·34	43·3	20	.....	15·2	15·2	19·3	.....	28	67	40·7	26
10·4	5·7	1·88	36·7	26	.....	18	16·6	19·9	69·7	28·2	55·4	36·3	27
9·9	5·5	2·47	46·9	24·5	19·3	15·6	16·3	19	73·4	26·2	58·2	36	28
10·5	4·9	2·51	46·1	25·7	.....	16·7	17	18·6	75	26·4	52	39·5	29
11·6	5·1	2·42	44·2	32·5	.....	17·5	15·7	18·5	70·4	25·9	50·6	37·8	30
10·5	4·9	2·23	42·8	23·2	23	14·9	16	18	62·5	24	53	36·2	31
10	5·2	2·16	40·8	18·7	25	16·2	16·5	17·9	64·3	25·1	54	37·5	32
9·9	5·3	2·04	40·6	19·5	.....	15·5	16·1	19·2	55	25·1	50	36·7	33
10·6	4·9	2·11	44·8	25	.....	16·1	15·8	18	54·5	26	54·5	37	34
9·5	4·8	2·07	39·5	21·5	.....	17·5	15	19·5	59	23·4	58	35·8	35
8·8	5	2·22	41·2	17·2	.....	15·2	15·2	17·7	.....	24·2	55	36	36
10·4	4·5	2·44	45·1	18·8	.....	16·4	16·8	18·7	71·2	26·4	60	39·1	37
9·3	4·3	2·30	42·9	22·4	.....	15·5	14·8	17·9	.....	24·6	.....	36·8	38
9·4	4·9	2·21	42·4	22·1	18	16·9	15·4	19·7	68·7	26·4	50	40	39
8·7	4·2	2·43	44·1	27	.....	17·7	15·8	18·6	.....	25·8	58	36·4	40
10·8	4·9	2·47	44·4	34·2	.....	17·8	17·3	20·2	61	26·2	.....	40·2	41
11·3	4·1	2·43	47·8	24·3	.....	17·3	17·2	19·9	50	26·2	.....	39·6	42
9·8	3·8	2·13	40	24·5	.....	15·1	16	19	58·3	29·6	55	37·3	43
11·2	5·5	2·36	47	35	18	17·3	16	19·7	54	25	.....	42·3	44
10·6	6·2	2·71	50·5	.....	21·7	17·7	18·4	22	73·2	27·6	60	43·7	45
10	7·1	2·48	48·6	30	24	18·2	18·9	21·3	76·1	28·7	60·7	45·7	46
10·9	6·3	2·75	48	25	18·6	16	16·8	22	68·6	26·6	56·2	47·6	47
9·7	5·4	2·54	47·3	.....	21·8	17	17·5	21·3	68·6	27·5	57·5	41·2	48
9·1	4·7	2·70	48·1	30	20·1	17·1	15·3	21·1	61·3	24·9	51·4	38·4	49
9·9	4·7	2·64	46·2	36·7	19·2	16·5	16·3	21·8	60·3	27·1	51·2	41·7	50
11·1	5·0	3·270	61·3	.....	19·9	16·2	17·0	19·4	64·1	27·7	55·6	44·3	
11·4	4·9	3·20	61·8	.....	19·7	16·8	15·3	19·3	60·7	26·6	54·4	43	51
10·7	5	3·34	60·7	.....	20	15·5	18·7	19·5	67·5	28·8	56·7	45·5	52
10·9	5·4	3·340	61·7	.....	22·4	16·8	18·1	20·8	67·0	27·1	62·7	48·7	
10·7	6	3·35	60·6	.....	21·7	18·4	17·6	19·2	68·4	28·7	61·7	47	53
10·6	5·5	3·10	60	.....	24·1	15·8	19·4	23·4	71·4	26	64·2	50	54
10·5	5	3·436	64·5	.....	23·6	16·2	16·6	20·2	66·7	25	63·7	49·1	55
11·7	4·9	3·472	.....	.....	20	16·8	18·7	20·4	61·5	28·8	61	48·8	56
10·2	4·3	3·267	49·1	.....	22·9	15·7	17·2	19·3	68·0	27·3	61·2	48·9	
10·4	4·8	3·42	.....	.....	23·3	15·2	18·2	21·8	67·8	29	66	52	57
10·6	4·5	3·81	.....	.....	25	14·4	18·7	18·3	70	28·7	62·5	50	58
9·7	3·8	2·451	46·1	.....	21·3	15·2	16·4	18·1	63·4	26·6	57·4	48·3	59
10·8	4·6	3·803	.....	.....	.....	17·3	16·5	19·2	71·6	26	58·3	46·7	60
9·4	4	2·85	52	.....	22	16·3	16·4	18·9	67	26·2	61·8	47·6	61
9·4	4·4	3·324	61·2	.....	23·5	15·5	16·5	16·6	68·3	28·1	61·2	49·1	
11·2	5	3·38	65	.....	23·5	16	17·5	18·1	78·7	31·9	72·5	50	
10·6	4·2	3·56	66·7	.....	25	16·3	16·5	18·3	71·8	30·7	61·4	52·1	63
8·8	4·3	3·60	60	.....	25	15	17·7	16·8	65	28·3	56·7	47·5	64
8·3	4·6	2·91	53·6	.....	22	15·2	14·6	14	63·3	27·5	59·3	45·5	65
8·8	3·5	3·312	59·9	.....	20·7	14	15	15	62·1	25·3	56·1	46·1	66
8·5	4·2	3·326	63·6	.....	24·3	15	15·8	14·5	65	26·9	58·8	47	68
9·4	5	3·21	60·6	.....	.....	16·2	18·4	16·6	69	26·4	65	53·3	68
9·9	4·6	3·29	60	.....	24	16·6	16·4	19·4	71·1	27·8	60	51·4	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	7·2	6·9	59·7	69·8	27·5	15·6	3·4	66·3	56·8	12·1	6·2	16 193
Nova Scotia (average)	7·5	7·2	64·2	70·1	29·2	13·0	3·4	63·6	43·3	13·5	6·7	15·500
1—Sydney	7·4	7	62·5	66·3	27·7	16·2	3·6	76	56	13	6·2	—
2—New Glasgow	7·5	7·1	63·1	69·7	28·7	13·2	3·2	64·4	38·5	13·9	7·5	—
3—Amherst	7·6	7·4	65	70·6	30	11·7	3·6	55	35	12·2	6·5	—
4—Halifax	6·9	6·8	66·9	69·2	28·5	14	3·1	56·7	50·7	13·5	6·6	15·00
5—Windsor	8·1	7·6	65	73·7	31·2	11	3·8	61	44·3	15	6·4	—
6—Truro	7·6	7·1	62·4	71·1	29·2	12	3·3	68·6	35	13·1	6·8	16·00
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	7	6·5	61·7	66·9	29	16	3·7	64	47	13·7	6·3	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	7·4	6·7	63·8	73·6	27·5	12·9	3·3	67·4	39·8	12·8	6·7	16·438
8—Moncton	7·9	7·1	65	74	29·7	12·7	3·3	70·3	40·2	13·8	6·6	g15·75
9—Saint John	7·5	6·8	67·5	70·4	27·3	13·2	3·5	70	42·6	13	7·2	16·00
10—Fredericton	7·4	7	62·8	75	27·8	12·7	2·8	64·3	41·2	11·7	6	16·00
11—Bathurst	6·7	6	60	75	25	13	3·4	65	35	12·5	7	18·00
Quebec (average)	6·8	6·5	59·5	67·7	27·0	14·3	3·5	63·5	59·8	11·3	5·7	15·333
12—Quebec	6·6	6·3	59·7	72·5	26·4	15·8	3·1	70·8	65	10·6	6·1	14·00–15·00
13—Three Rivers	7·5	7	61·9	73·4	28·2	14·7	4·3	61·2	66·7	12·2	5·9	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·7	6·4	60·6	68·6	28·3	14·2	3·1	57·9	58·3	10·6	5·5	15·75–16·25
15—Sorel	6·9	6·5	54·4	58·6	28·6	11·2	3·8	61·7	65	10·5	5·4	14·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·7	6·3	61·5	66	26	13·2	4	63·3	55	11·2	5·3	14·50–15·50
17—St. John's	6·4	6·4	58	67	27	15·3	3·5	62	60	12·5	5·8	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	7·2	6·7	63·6	72·5	26·6	14·4	3·8	65	51·2	12·2	5·4	16·50
19—Montreal	6·5	6·4	58·6	68·5	26	15·3	3	62·3	63·7	10·4	5·6	15·75–16·25
20—Hull	6·9	6·4	57·2	62·5	25·5	14·4	3·2	67·5	53·7	11·6	6	15·50
Ontario (average)	7·1	6·8	61·0	72·3	26·2	13·9	3·3	68·2	59·0	11·2	6·0	15·692
21—Ottawa	6·7	6·3	61·3	72	28·9	14·3	3·2	78·5	63·8	11·4	5·6	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	6·8	6·1	65	75	29·7	13	4	66·7	53·3	10·8	6·7	15·00
23—Kingston	6·6	6·2	56·2	70·2	26·2	12·3	3·7	70·5	55	11·1	6·5	14·50
24—Belleville	7·1	7	61	69·6	25·3	13·8	3·5	65	65	12	5·5	15·00
25—Peterborough	7·1	6·7	63·7	70	25·4	14·4	3·4	66·2	50	11·2	5·6	15·25
26—Oshawa	6·4	6·4	63·3	71	26	11·9	3·2	66·7	53·3	11·5	6	15·50–16·00
27—Orillia	7·1	6·9	65·1	68·7	24·8	14	3·8	73·6	57·5	11·4	6	16·00–16·50
28—Toronto	6·6	6·5	61·2	70·8	25·2	12·4	3·1	65·5	54·1	10	5·9	15·25–15·75
29—Niagara Falls	7·1	6·9	61·8	76·4	26·2	15	3·1	73·3	60	11	6·2	13·75–14·25g
30—St. Catharines	7·1	6·7	59·4	75	25·1	13·2	3	65·6	59	11·9	6·6	13.50–14·00g
31—Hamilton	6·5	6·3	59·3	70·9	25·1	11·6	3	69·7	55	10·2	6·3	15·50
32—Brantford	6·7	6·4	60·2	70	25·8	12·9	3·4	70·8	65·5	10·8	6·5	14·75–15·25
33—Galt	7	7	60·3	71·1	25·1	14	2·9	66·5	62	10·2	5·8	15·50–16·00
34—Guelph	6·7	6·7	61·1	75	25·8	12·6	3·6	69·4	56·7	10·7	6	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	7	7	46·7	68·7	24·9	13·5	3·2	65·5	55	10·3	5·3	15.00–15·50
36—Woodstock	6·9	6·4	62·1	70·7	25	12·8	3·1	67·5	54	10·5	6	15·50
37—Stratford	6·7	6·6	55·6	71·1	24·9	13·3	3·2	69·6	55·5	10·4	5·8	15·50–16·00
38—London	6·9	6·8	63·6	69·7	24·1	13·8	2·9	72	66·2	10·7	5·7	15·50
39—St. Thomas	7·6	7·2	64·6	73·3	25·4	14	3·7	70	64·4	12	6·1	16·00–16·50
40—Chatham	6·7	6·6	56·8	67·7	25	13·7	3·2	70	68·3	11·1	5·8	15·00
41—Windsor	7	6·9	58·4	74·5	26·3	14·4	3	62·8	60	9·9	6·5	15.50–16.00g
42—Sarnia	6·9	6·8	61·2	74	25·6	14	3·1	68·1	66·5	10·6	5·8	15·50
43—Owen Sound	7·3	6·9	66·7	75	27·5	11·8	3·3	62·5	57·2	11·2	5·9	15·00–15·50
44—North Bay	7·7	7	72·5	75	22·5	16·2	3·4	70	60	11	5·7	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·2	7·7	66	75·8	28·7	18·3	3·7	74	60	15	5·8	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	8·1	7·3	64·2	75	30	15·4	3·6	66	55	13·7	6·3	18·00
47—Timmins	7·7	7·2	58·8	73	28	15·5	3·6	—	—	12·5	5·9	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·3	7·3	60·3	75·5	26·2	15	3·2	58·3	63·3	10·5	5·5	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·1	7·2	53	71·1	27·7	15·4	2·6	61·7	56	10·1	5·7	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	7·3	7	61·5	73·8	28·1	15·3	2·3	72·5	60·2	11·3	5·9	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	7·6	7·3	52·3	64·2	28·6	14·1	3·3	60·5	55·5	12·0	6·9	20·750
51—Winnipeg	7·6	7·4	50·9	62·6	28·4	13·5	3·4	60	52·6	11·8	6·9	19·50
52—Brandon	7·5	7·2	53·7	65·7	28·8	14·6	3·1	61	58·3	12·2	6·8	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	7·8	7·2	56·3	69·4	29·5	19·3	3·2	68·3	59·5	14·0	6·8	23·625
53—Regina	7·8	7·3	55	66·8	28·2	a17·5	2·7	66·2	52·5	13·7	7·2	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·2	7·9	56·2	71·6	30·7	a19·6	3·5	67·1	60	12·5	7·4	—
55—Saskatoon	7·5	6·7	54·5	67·7	29·4	a20·2	2·9	65	55·3	13·2	5·9	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	7·5	6·9	59·6	71·4	29·6	a20	3·7	75	70	16·5	6·6	.....
Alberta (average)	7·9	7·5	54·5	65·7	29·0	18·3	3·5	64·8	60·4	14·2	6·3	—
57—Medicine Hat	7·8	7·7	56·5	68	29·5	a20·8	3·6	65·6	66·7	14	6	g
58—Drumheller	9·1	8·4	50	65	30	a21·2	3·8	66·2	60	15	6·7	.....
59—Edmonton	7·5	7	53·8	64·9	28·4	a16·8	3·2	61·5	53·7	14·7	6·4	.....
60—Calgary	7·3	7	57	63·1	28·7	a16·5	3·5	62·2	61·7	12·9	7·2	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·8	7·4	55	67·4	28·4	16·2	3·4	68·7	60	14·2	5·2	.....
British Columbia (average	7·4	7·0	56·1	64·8	29·2	23·1	3·6	65·7	61·9	13·2	6·4	.....
62—Fernie	8·8	7·6	65	69·5	28·7	a15	3·7	.....	60	13·3	6	.....
63—Nelson	7·9	7·7	57·8	68·6	27·8	a28·5	4	67·8	60	15	6·8	.....
64—Trail	7·6	7·4	56	69	26·7	a26·7	3·3	65	60	13·7	7·7	.....
65—New Westminster	6·7	6·3	53·6	59·4	29·8	a20	3·4	62·1	61·4	12·9	5·4	.....
66—Vancouver	6·4	6·1	54·1	59·4	27·8	a22·2	3·2	58·7	56·3	12·2	5·6	.....
67—Victoria	7·1	6·5	52·9	59·4	29·7	a22·8	3·4	64·5	60	12·9	5·4	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·7	7·1	59	64	32	a25	4	70	65	14·2	6·9	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·7	7·3	50	69·1	31·1	a24·2	3·6	71·7	72·5	11	7·7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, other $30–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·100	**12·876**	**12·237**	**14·679**	**8·700**	**10·985**	**9·925**	**31·1**	**11·3**	**27·947**	**20·045**	
9·025	**12·163**	**9·250**	**10·188**	**6·500**	**7·188**	**6·625**	**32·7**	**11·9**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·65	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	12	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	32	10	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	.....	7·00	30	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25–11·75	12·00-14·50d	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	12·3	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00–9·75	12·50–13·50	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	5·00	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·75	10·75	6·75	7·50	c7·50	30	14	21·00–26·00	11·00–14·00	7
11·000	**12·958**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·9**	**11·8**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
10·50–12·50g	13·00g	9·00g	10·00g	7·00g	8·00g	g	32-35g	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00– 9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·843	**13·679**	**14·144**	**16·415**	**9·310**	**11·148**	**10·860**	**29·3**	**10·9**	**23·333**	**15·188**	
10·00	12·50	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	11·00	13·00	8·50	10·00	c16·00	27–28	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50	.....	c1600-18.67	17·33–20·00c	10·67c	13·33c	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	16·67c	.....	12·00c	.....	26	10	18·00–22·00	11·00–13·00	16
9·00	12·50	15·00	16·00c	8·00	9·00	9·00c	27–28	15	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·00	.....	16·50c	.....	10·50c	6·75c	30	15	15·00	10·00	18
12·40	14·00–15·00	14.00-16.00	16·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00c	35	10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·50–14·00	16·00c	17·23c	7·00	9·00	9·00c	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·648	**12·023**	**13·250**	**15·869**	**9·706**	**12·290**	**11·876**	**29·5**	**10·2**	**29·446**	**21·467**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·25	.....	.....	17·60c	.....	14·80c	.....	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
9·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	15·00c	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	12·50	14·00	15·00	12·00	13·00	11·00	25–30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·7	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	26
9·50–11·50	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	7·72c	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–18·00	27
11·50	12·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	9·00–11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	28g	8·5	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00–11·50	15·00	16·00	12·00	12·50	12·50	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
11·75	12·25	.....	17·00	.....	13·00	8·348c	28	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	12·00c	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·50	11·00–12·00	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	.....	28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
11·50–12·50	12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·50	11·50–12·50	12·00	15·00c	6·00	10·50c	.....	27	10	28·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	36
10·00–12·00	11·50–13·00	16·00	18·00	.....	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
11·50	10·50–11·50	.....	18·00c	.....	11·25c	11·25c	27–28	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
9·50	10·25–12·50	14.00-15.00	20·00c	.....	.....	21·33c	30	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	.....	20·00c	.....	18·00c	9·00–15·00c	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
8·00g	12·00g	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	30g	10	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	.....	16·00	.....	10·00	.....	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	11·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	30	9·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	10	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	.....	15·00–17·25c	.....	10·50–15·00c	12·75	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	15·00c	13·00	12·00–15·00c	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
14·00	14·00	.....	15·00	6·00–7·00	12·00	.....	35	8	p	25·00–35·00	47
11·00	10·00	.....	12·75	.....	9·75	6·50c	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9.00-13·50	13·00	11·00	12·50c	10·00	11·50c	.....	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	12·50	10·00	11·00	8 50	9 50	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
10·750	**16·125**	**12·000**	**12·750**	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	.....	.....	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
7·00–12·00	16·00-17·50d	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8 00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·375**	**8·000**	**12·000**	**6·500**	**10·125**	**12·000**	**34·4**	**12·9**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75	.....	14·00	.....	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	6·50i	8·00i	5·00	6·50	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10 00	17·80	9·50i	11·00i	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
10·00	16·95f	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	14·00c	14·00c	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·000**	.....	.....	.....	**11·000**	.....	**31·8**	**11·7**	**30·000**	**21·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	25·00	18·00–20·00	57
6·50h	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
5·00-6·00h	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	8·00c	.....	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
8·50–11·50h	10·00f	.....	.....	.....	13·00c	.....	27	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	60
4·00-6·50h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·213	**11·860**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·398**	**36·3j**	**13·4**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9.50–11·50	12·80	.....	.....	9·50	12·50	7·50c	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9.00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	12	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·00–11·00	9·00	.....	.....	7·50	10·00c	4·49c	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
7·70–8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc., j. In
n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20,

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1913.	1924.	1925.	Feb. 1926.	Feb. 1927.	Feb. 1928.	Feb. 1929.	Jan. 1930.	Feb. 1930.
*All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·3	99·4	102·6	102·2	97·6	96·8	94·9	95·6	94·0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	102·7	95·7	95·2	90·1	92·2	88·7
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	102·5	100·5	106·3	107·9	110·2	109·1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·5	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	103·6	94·7	94·3	93·2	88·6	87·9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·7	98·4	98·5	93·9	93·3	92·9
V. Iron and its Products	39	68·9	156·7	139·1	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	100·8	97·4	94·1	93·3	93·0	92·8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·1	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	104·9	93·4	90·4	99·7	95·5	94·8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·1	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	101·3	102·4	93·3	92·5	93·3	93·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	101·1	99·3	96·2	94·4	94·5	94·2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	204	61·9	107·0	140·0	108·0	95·1	93·7	93·2	97·2	101·9	97·0	96·1	94·4	95·4	94·9
Foods, beaverages and tobacco	116	61·8	119·4	151·0	105·4	90·2	91·2	90·4	97·7	102·3	99·0	99·4	98·2	103·7	102·7
Other Consumers Goods	88	62·2	91·4	126·3	111·4	101·4	97·0	96·8	96·5	101·7	95·6	93·9	91·9	89·8	89·7
II. Producers' Goods	351	67·4	131·5	163·1	112·8	99·1	97·8	99·5	104·9	102·4	97·9	97·7	93·4	94·6	92·3
Producers' Equipment	22	55·1	80·4	108·6	113·8	104·1	102·5	102·7	99·2	102·9	110·1	95·9	93·3	96·3	96·3
Producers' Materials	329	69·1	138·3	170·4	112·6	98·2	97·1	99·0	105·5	102·3	96·5	97·9	93·4	94·4	91·8
Building and construction materials	97	67·0	100·9	144·0	122·8	108·7	111·9	106·6	102·9	102·4	96·3	95·4	98·8	97·3	96·8
Manufacturers' materials	232	69·5	147·2	176·6	110·2	95·8	93·7	97·5	106·2	102·3	96·6	98·4	92·2	93·8	90·7
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	167	58·2	131·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9	102·3	103·8	95·5	94·9	89·4	90·1	87·1
B. Animal	90	70·4	129·9	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0	100·6	103·3	100·6	104·3	105·7	107·0	105·5
Farm (Canadian)	59	62·6	132·7	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9	100·3	102·8	98·8	103·0	98·4	102·7	97·5
II. Marine	16	64·4	111·1	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5	98·3	96·3	100·5	100·2	106·7	105·7	104·5
III. Forest	52	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·7	98·3	98·4	93·7	93·1	92·6
IV. Mineral	183	67·0	111·3	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6	101·6	101·5	99·1	91·9	92·6	92·2	91·9
All raw (or partly) (manufactured)	232	63·8	120·7	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8	100·8	103·6	98·5	99·4	96·5	98·0	94·4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	276	64·8	127·6	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9	103·8	102·1	97·3	95·4	93·0	92·9	92·5

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 332)

down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were again higher, sirloin steak being up from an average of 35·9 cents per pound in January to 36·3 cents in February; round steak from 30·8 cents per pound in January to 31·4 cents in February: rib roast from 28·7 cents per pound in January to 29 cents in February; and shoulder roast from 22·7 cents per pound in January to 23·1 cents in February. Mutton was up from an average of 31 cents per pound in January to 31·3 cents in February. Both fresh and salt

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1930*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
une 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	158	157	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	157	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	157	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	157	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	157	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	157	166	161
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	157	166	160

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

pork were higher, the former advancing from 29·8 cents per pound in January to 30·1 cents in February and the latter from 27·2 cents per pound in January to 27·4 cents in February. Bacon was also slightly higher at an average price of 39·6 cents per pound. In fresh fish cod steak and white fish were lower, while halibut advanced.

Eggs showed a seasonal decline in most localities, fresh being down in the average from 64·4 cents per dozen in January to 59·7 cents in February. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 12·9 cents per quart. Butter was slightly lower, dairy being down from 44 cents per pound in January to 42·3 cents in February and creamery from 47·5 cents per pound in January to 46·4 cents in February. Cheese was also slightly lower at an average price of 32·6 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7·8 cents per pound. Flour was slightly lower at 5·2 cents per pound, as compared with 5·3 cents in January. Beans declined from an average of 10·4 cents per pound in January to 10·1 cents in February. Higher prices for potatoes were reported from most localities, the average being up from $2.34 per ninety pounds in January to $2.51 in February. Evaported apples declined from 21·3 cents per pound in January to 20·9 cents in February. Prunes were also lower at 16·4 cents per pound. Granulated sugar was lightly lower at 7·2 cents per pound, as compared with 7·3 cents in January. Anthracite coal was little changed at an average price of $16.19 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices, for the most part, moved toward lower levels, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1·174 per bushel in February, as compared with $1·301 in January. Early in the month prices advanced somewhat but after the second week severe declines set in and wheat prices were carried almost to the low levels reached toward the end of May, 1929. It was stated that the action of the Provincial Governments in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in guaranteeing advances by the banks to the wheat pool and also the action of the United States Federal Farm Board in forming a Grain Stabilization Corporation were expected to have a steadying influence on prices but in spite of this the poor export demand, together with the pressure of supplies from other sources, notably Russia and Australia, caused a drastic decline. Coarse

grains also were lower, western barley being down from 56·7 cents per bushel to 50·8 cents; flax from $2·519 per bushel to $2.50; and rye from 85·4 cents per bushel to 72·6 cents. Western oats were unchanged at 59·5 cents per bushel. Flour prices moved in sympathy with wheat prices, being down from $8·547 per barrel to $8·20. Rolled oats at Toronto declined from $3.80 per ninety pound bag to $3.45. Bran and shorts also were lower, the former being down from $35.25 per ton to $34.87 and the latter from $37.25 per ton to $36.87. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at $5.27 per hundred pounds. Raw rubber was slightly higher, Ceylon averaging 15·8 cents per pound, as compared with 15·13 cents in January. Good steers at Toronto advanced from $9.75 per hundred pounds to $9.76½ and at Winnipeg from $9.13 per hundred pounds to $9.41. Veal calves at Toronto declined from $15.78 per hundred pounds to $14.47. Bacon hogs at Toronto were up from $13.31 per hundred pounds to $14.06, while lambs were down from $13.31 per hundred pounds to $12.44½. Beef hides declined from 14-16½ cents per pound to 13-14½ cents and calf skins from 16½-17 cents per pound to 15-15½ cents. In raw furs weasel declined from $1.40-$1.85 per skin to $0.85-$1.25, while muskrat was down from $1.56-$1.87 per skin to $1.12-$1.50. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 60·3 cents per dozen to 49·3 cents and at Winnipeg from 56·9 cents per dozen to 49·5 cents. Raw cotton at New York again declined, the price being 15·64 cents per pound, which is the lowest level reached since April, 1927, when the price was 14·76 cents per pound. This recession was said to be due to the generally lower levels prevailing for agricultural commodities and to the competition of foreign countries. The decline in raw wool prices continued, being down from 22-23 cents per pound in January to 21 cents in February. British Columbia shingles declined from $3.50 per thousand to $3.20 and hemlock lumber from $27.50 per thousand feet to $27. Steel sheets declined from $4.35 per hundred pounds to $4.23. Non-ferrous metals were lower, tin declining from 44·25 cents per pound to 43·75 cents and lead from $6.50 per cwt. to $6.42½. Quotations for sand and gravel at Vancouver were $1 per cubic yard, showing a decline of 10 cents from the January level. Domestic coal at Edmonton declined from $3.75 per ton to $3.50. Shellac was down from 34·27 cents per pound in January to 30·5 cents in February.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 78.8 for January, a decline of 1.1 per cent from December, and continuing the steady downward trend of prices. All groups contributed to the decline for the month with the exceptions of "other foods" (foods other than cereals and meat and fish) and iron and steel, which two groups were very slightly higher. The most marked falls were in cereals and in wool.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927 = 100, was 86.1 at the end of January which is 9.1 per cent lower than at the same time last year and 2.5 per cent lower than at the end of December. Compared with the previous month, textiles declined over 7 per cent, cereals and meats 3.3 per cent and miscellaneous commodities 1.3 per cent. Minerals and foods other than cereals and meat were practically unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 164 at February 1, a decline of 1.2 per cent for the month, due entirely to lower food prices which amounted to 1.9 per cent, the chief decreases being in butter, eggs and fish. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

Irish Free State

COST OF LIVING.—The official quarterly index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 179 in January, showing no change from October. In this period, food declined one point from 173 in October to 172 in January.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 576 for January as compared with 588 for December and continuing the steady decline since last September. All groups of commodities showed declines for the month with the exceptions of minerals and metals and miscellaneous commodities which were unchanged.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the cost of living at Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 565 for the fourth quarter of 1929, as compared with 555 for the previous quarter. There were increases in the groups food, heat and light and sundries, while rent and clothing were unchanged.

Germany

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 151·6 for January, a decline of 0·7 per cent from December, due chiefly to lower prices for food amounting to 1·3 per cent for the group; other groups were practically unchanged.

Italy

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 453·21 for January, continuing an unbroken decline since last March and being a fall of 1·3 per cent from the December level. Every group was lower with the one exception of miscellaneous vegetable products.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 93·4 for January, which is nearly 4 per cent lower than for the same month last year, and is the lowest point reached for any month since April, 1922. Compared with December, the index number of wholesale prices for January was 0·8 per cent lower. With the exceptions of building materials and miscellaneous commodities which were unchanged, all groups contributed to the decline.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 137·4 for February, a fall of 1·8 per cent from the January level. With the exception of building materials which were slightly higher, all groups declined.

Bradstreet's index number showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities was $11·2235 at March 1, a decrease of 2·5 per cent from the level at February 1, and a decrease of 13·6 per cent from the same date last year. Textiles showed the most notable decline, principally due to a drop in cotton prices. Other groups showing decreases were breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, hides and leather, metals, oils, building materials and chemicals and drugs. On the other hand, fruits, coal and coke, naval stores and miscellaneous products advanced slightly.

Dun's index number showing the estimated *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included in the compilation was $180·939 at March 1, as compared with $184·426 at February 1. Every group was lower than for the previous month, the greatest decrease being in dairy and garden produce.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 159·4 for January, a decline of 0·7 per cent from the previous month, due chiefly to lower prices for food and clothing.

PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES, 1913-1928

Annual Report of Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Prices of Commodities, Securities, Services, Import and Export Valuations

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued its annual review of prices of commodities, securities, etc., in Canada and other countries, covering the year 1928, with index numbers and comparative tables back to 1913. This report is the seventh in the series, the first, issued in 1923, bringing out an index number of wholesale prices in Canada to replace that formerly issued by the Department of Labour, and therefore continuing the series of reports on wholesale prices in Canada issued by the Department from 1910 to 1917. These statistics were transferred to the Bureau in accordance with the Statistics Act passed in 1918 (Labour Gazette, June, 1923, p. 689). The index numbers of wholesale prices have been given from month to month in the Labour Gazette by groups and summary tables, and also for each year in the annual review on "Prices in Canada and Other Countries" issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette in January.

In 1928 the Bureau adopted 1926 as the base year for most of its index numbers. The statistics of wholesale prices are grouped according to chief component material, according to purpose, and according to origin. The current statistics, with comparative figures back to 1913, are given in the regular article on Prices, Retail and Wholesale, in Canada, February, 1930, elsewhere in this issue. All index numbers in the report are brought down to date each month and issued by the Bureau in monthly bulletins.

The report also contains an index number of wholesale prices in Canada back to 1867, not, however, divided into groups, with prices in 1913 as 100. The number of commodities

included in this calculation is 502 for the period back to 1926, 236 from 1913 to 1926, but the number of commodities for which figures are available for the earlier years is smaller. The resulting figures are given in the accompanying table.

The report also contains an index number of Retail Prices, Rents and Cost of Services, covering the period back to 1913, constructed to measure the general movement in retail prices in the Dominion as a whole in comparison with other general index numbers constructed by the Bureau. The weighting system used is based on the total consumption of each commodity, and the resulting figures, therefore, measure the changes in the average cost of living in the Dominion as a whole as distinguished from that of any particular class or section. To a considerable extent the data used by the Bureau are the same as those used by the Labour Department, being collected in co-operation. The difference in the systems of weighting used for this index number and that constructed by the Department of Labour to indicate trends in costs for workingmen's families appears to have more result in the "Sundries" group, in which the Bureau includes a great variety of commodities and services. The accompanying table gives the yearly figures from 1913 to 1928, as shown in the report, with the figures for 1929 added.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES, RENTS AND COSTS OF SERVICES, 1913-1929.

(1926=100)

Year.	Total Index	Food Index	Fuel Index	Rent Index	Clothing Index	Sundries Index
1913	65·4	66·2	65·8	64·1	63·3	66·2
1914	66·0	68·9	64·5	62·2	63·9	66·2
1915	67·3	69·5	63·2	60·3	69·6	66·9
1916	72·5	77·5	64·5	60·9	79·7	70·2
1917	85·6	100·0	71·7	65·4	93·7	76·8
1918	97·4	114·6	78·9	69·2	109·5	86·1
1919	107·2	122·5	86·2	75·6	125·9	95·4
1920	124·2	141·1	102·6	86·5	153·2	104·0
1921	109·2	107·9	109·2	94·2	124·7	106·0
1922	100·0	91·4	104·6	98·1	105·7	106·0
1923	100·0	92·1	104·6	100·6	104·4	105·3
1924	98·0	90·7	102·0	101·3	101·9	103·3
1925	99·3	94·7	100·0	101·3	101·9	101·3
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	98·5	98·1	97·9	98·8	97·5	99·6
1928	99·1	98·6	96·9	101·2	97·4	99·7
1929	100·1	101·0	95·9	103·3	97·0	99·7

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA

1913=100

1867 133·0	1883 106·0	1899 81·4	1915 109·9
1868 128·7	1884 100·6	1900 85·8	1916 131·6
1869 126·5	1885 92·7	1901 84·5	1917 178·5
1870 123·5	1886 90·7	1902 86·2	1918 199·0
1871 124·5	1887 91·9	1903 86·9	1919 209·3
1872 135·7	1888 93·5	1904 87·0	1920 243·5
1873 133·8	1889 92·6	1905 87·8	1921 171·8
1874 129·0	1890 93·0	1906 92·6	1922 152·0
1875 120·7	1891 91·4	1907 96·2	1923 153·0
1876 116·6	1892 86·2	1908 90·9	1924 155·2
1877 115·1	1893 85·2	1909 91·4	1925 160·3
1878 104·3	1894 80·6	1910 94·3	1926 156·2
1879 101·0	1895 79·6	1911 95·0	1927 152·6
1880 112·0	1896 76·0	1912 99·5	1928 150·6
1881 109·9	1897 75·6	1913 100·0	1929 149·1
1882 112·1	1898 77·8	1914 102·3	

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

During January, the number of disputes which began was 33, and 8 disputes were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 41 disputes in progress, involving 9,400 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 45,000 working days. Of the 33 disputes

beginning in the month, 8 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 12 on other wages questions, 9 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 4 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 28 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers and 14 ended in compromises; in 2 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

British India

A strike of 17,500 employees of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was reported to have begun on February 4. No settlement was reported, but after a few days train service was reported to be nearly normal.

Netherlands

Preliminary figures for the year 1929, show the number of disputes as 217, involving 1,200 employers and 15,700 workers. The time loss for the year is estimated at 612,000 working days.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in December was 32 and 45 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 7,856 and the time loss 234,052 working days for the month.

A strike involving about 22,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the dress manufacturing industry in New York City lasted from February 4 to February 12. The strike was for the abolition of sweatshops, and through the mediation of the Lieutenant Governor of New York a settlement was reached providing for the establishment of an impartial commission appointed by the Governor of New York for the settlement of all future disputes, and for the abolition, to a large extent, of the sweatshop. This strike was very similar in purpose and in its result to that of members of this same union in the cloak and suit branch of the industry which occurred in July last.

During February, a strike of 1,500 taxi-cab drivers occurred at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was featured by a number of riots resulting in one death and a number of serious injuries.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1929

THE accompanying tables provide an analysis of the fatal accidents to work people in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1929, according to causes, provinces and months, as well as by industries. Quarterly statements giving a list of the accidents occurring during the period covered and certain particulars as to each, appeared in the Labour Gazette, May, August and November, 1929, and February, 1930. The tables include such fatalities from industrial diseases as are listed with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities: the Board of Railway Commissioners; the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa; the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia; the Ontario Factory Inspectors; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; the Saskatchewan Department of Railways, Labour and Industries; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were also received from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. On the whole, however, the information obtained from press reports is used merely to supplement information received from official sources.

Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1,682, the fatalties being attributed to the various industries in the following proportions: transportation and public utilities, 353, or 20.99 per cent of the total; construction, 289, or 17.18 per cent; manufacturing, 236, or 14.03 per cent; mining non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 226, or 13.44 per cent; logging 217, or 12.90 per cent; agriculture, 152, or 9.04 per cent; service, 108, or 6.42 per cent; trade, 50 or 2.97 per cent; and finance, 1, or 0.06 per cent.

The tables also include summary figures for 1928, being a final revision of the figures published in the Labour Gazette, March, 1929, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1928, reported too late for incorporation

into the annual statement. These accidents were shown in detail in the supplementary lists in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, August and November, 1929, and February, 1930. The figures for 1929, being to some extent still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1928.

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable, foods, dring and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing
A—Prime Movers:																		
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers	1	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys	1	....	....	3	1	..	....	2	7	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	....
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets	1	....	....	4	3	1	....	....	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	....
4. Gears, cogs, cams, and friction wheels	1	....	....	2	..	1	....	1	7	....	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	....
Total	4	....	....	10	4	3	....	3	20	2	1	2	..	..	10	..	1	....
B—Working Machines	6	2	....	7	1	2	3	1	27	2	..	..	..	..	12	1	3	....
C.—Hoisting apparatus:																		
1. Elevators	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	7	1	..	3	..	..	....	1	..	....
2. Conveyors and others	....	....	....	5	3	2	....	....	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....
Total	....	....	....	5	3	2	....	....	12	2	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	....
D.—Dangerous substances:																		
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	6	....	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	....
2. Explosive substances	12	3	3	33	26	3	4	....	9	....	..	1	..	..	....	1	..	3
3. Electric current	2	....	....	4	1	3	....	....	15	....	..	1	1	..	....	1	4	....
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames	5	3	....	....	..	..	....	....	8	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
5. Conflagrations	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
6. Gas fumes, etc	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	6	....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	....
Total	20	7	3	39	28	7	4	....	44	....	1	2	1	2	2	3	6	3
E—Striking against or being struck by objects:																		
1. Striking against objects	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	....
2. Being struck by objects	1	1	....	1	..	1	....	....	9	....	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	....
Total	1	1	....	1	..	1	....	....	11	....	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	....
F—Falling objects:																		
1. Collapse of structure	4	....	....	6	4	1	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc	2	8	....	5	1	2	2	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	....
3. Objects falling from elevators, loads, piles	2	5	....	6	1	..	2	3	15	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	....
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries	....	....	....	55	16	36	3	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
5. Falling trees and limbs	2	77	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
6. Others	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
Total	10	90	....	73	23	39	7	4	22	2	1	..	..	..	4	1	2	....
G—Handling of objects:																		
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc	4	50	....	....	..	..	....	....	10	....	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	....
2. Sharp objects	....	2	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....
Total	4	52	....	....	..	..	....	....	11	....	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	....
H—Tools	1	3	....	3	1	..	2	....	5	....	..	..	..	1	....	3	..	....
I—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																		
1. Derailments, collisions	2	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines	5	2	1	1	..	..	....	1	10	....	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	....
3. Falling from or in cars or engines	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
4. Mine and quarry cars	....	1	....	24	4	18	1	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements	18	3	....	1	..	..	....	1	5	....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	....
6.—Animal drawn vehicles and implements	20	4	....	....	..	..	....	....	3	....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	....
7 Water craft	1	4	30	6	6	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
8. Aircraft	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
Total	47	15	31	32	10	18	1	3	19	....	1	..	..	..	6	..	3	....

In some industries where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences; for example, in logging, the increase in the number of fatalities, may be largely due to there being more men engaged in this industry, while the decrease in fatalities in the

CANADA IN 1929, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	**Construction**	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Electricity and gas	Telegraphs and telephones	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Finance**	**Service**	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional	**Total**
..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	2	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	4
..	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	....	..	..	1	....	....	12
1	..	....	..	1	1	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	12
1	..	....	..	..	2	1	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	12
2	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	....	2	2	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	....	..	..	1	....	....	40
8	..	1	..	..	9	2	..	..	4	3	3	1	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	....	2	1	..	1	....	....	....	59
1	..	....	1	..	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	....	2	....	..	..	....	1	1	13
1	..	1	..	1	7	3	..	..	3	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	17
2	..	1	1	1	9	5	..	..	3	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	....	2	....	..	..	....	1	1	30
2	..	....	3	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	3	1	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	8	3	1	2	1	1	....	19
1	1	....	3	..	21	5	6	..	7	3	5	....	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	....	....	2	93
6	1	1	..	..	7	3	..	2	....	2	30	....	....	2	..	..	..	26	2	....	..	..	....	5	2	1	..	1	1	....	63
6	..	....	2	..	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	....	1	....	..	1	....	....	....	24
....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	4	....	..	..	2	1	1	6
1	..	1	..	..	3	....	..	..	....	3	2	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	12
16	2	2	4	..	33	10	6	2	7	8	40	1	1	6	1	..	1	27	3	9	4	5	1	21	6	2	3	4	3	3	217
....	..	....	..	..	1	....	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	3
1	..	....	..	..	3	1	..	..	....	2	5	4	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	3	1	..	..	1	....	1	23
1	..	....	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	2	5	4	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	3	1	..	..	1	....	1	26
....	1	....	..	..	6	6	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	....	19
2	..	....	..	..	2	....	1	..	....	1	6	2	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	27
6	..	1	..	..	23	15	..	1	2	5	3	1	....	....	..	..	..	2	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	54
....	..	1	..	..	2	....	..	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	....	..	..	1	....	....	59
....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	....	..	..	....	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	82
1	..	....	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	2	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	5
9	1	2	..	..	34	22	1	1	3	7	13	4	....	4	..	..	..	4	1	....	..	..	....	4	2	1	..	1	....	....	246
3	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	1	1	4	2	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	75
....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	3
3	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	1	1	4	2	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	78
....	..	1	..	..	2	....	..	..	1	1	1	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	17
....	..	1	..	..	1	....	..	..	1	....	52	43	2	....	..	7	..	..	..	4	2	2	....	3	2	..	1	....	....	....	64
3	..	1	..	..	19	4	7	..	5	3	87	78	2	2	..	4	..	..	1	4	3	1	....	7	7	..	..	....	....	....	136
....	..	....	..	..	2	....	2	..	....	....	17	17	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	20
....	..	....	..	..	3	....	1	..	1	1	1	1	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	29
2	..	....	..	1	24	1	..	..	20	3	20	1	2	....	..	15	..	1	1	13	3	10	....	27	20	1	1	1	....	4	111
1	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	4	....	....	....	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	3	....	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	36
....	..	....	..	..	4	1	..	..	....	3	21	....	....	21	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	4	1	2	..	....	1	....	70
....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	14
6	..	2	..	1	53	6	10	..	27	10	214	140	6	23	12	29	..	1	3	24	8	16	....	45	34	3	2	1	1	4	480

mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying group is explained by the fact that the 260 fatalities in 1928 included 39 miners who were suffocated in the Hollinger disaster. The decrease in fatalities in agriculture may be largely accounted for by the fact that fewer men were required in 1929 for harvest work in the prairie provinces. In the manufacturing group there was an increase in fatal accidents from 201 to 236, in the construction group from 250 to 289, which may be attributed in part to an increase in employment in these industries for the year.

Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 480, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc.". This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles, and horse drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft. The largest number of accidents thus caused, 136, appear under the heading covering persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between, cars and engines, 71 of these victims being engaged on steam railways. Also, 111 were caused by automobiles and other power vehicles and implements, 70 were in connection with water craft (30 being in fishing and trapping and 21 in water transportation); 64 were due to derailments and collisions (43 in steam railways); 36 were caused by animal drawn vehicles and implements (20 of which were in agriculture, accidents primarily caused by animals being classified elsewhere); 29 were caused by mine and quarry cars; 20 by persons falling from or in cars or engines; and 14 fatalities occurred in aircraft.

Next in order as a cause of fatalities came "falls of persons" 325 in number, including 128 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable, foods, dring and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing
J—Animals:																		
1. Horses, n.e.s.	19	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2. Other animals	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	28	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
K—Falls of persons:																		
1. From elevations	5	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
2. From ladders	1	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc	....	31	8	19	17	..	2	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	4	1
4. Into holds of vessels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. On the level	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
6. From loads, etc	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
7. Collapse of support	1	1	2	4	3	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
8. On sharp objects	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	11	....	....	....	1	....	10	....	....	....
9. Down stairs and inclines	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Total	17	33	10	32	26	3	2	1	49	1	....	..	1	..	17	4	11	1
L—Other causes:																		
1. Infection, n.e.s	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc	1	1	....	10	8	..	1	1	8	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	1	....
3. Drowning, n.e.s	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	..	....	..	1	..	....	....
4. Shooting and violence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....
5. Cave-ins, land-slides, ice-jams, etc	1	2	1	13	2	5	1	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke	10	1	5	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. No particulars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	14	7	6	24	10	5	2	7	15	....	1	....	....	1	4	1	3	....
Grand Total	152	217	50	226	106	80	21	19	236	9	5	7	2	4	69	16	32	4

(some of which resulted in drowning), 94 falls from elevations, 29 due to collapse of support, 20 from ladders, 15 from loads, etc., 15 on sharp objects, 8 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.; 7 due to falls on the level, 5 down stairs and inclines, and 4 into holds of vessels.

Fatalities numbering 246 were caused by "falling objects" of which 82 were due to falling trees and limbs, 59 to objects falling in mines and quarries, 54 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 27 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.; 19 to collapse of structure, and 5 to other falling objects.

"Dangerous substances" caused 217 fatalities, of which 93 were due to explosive substances, 63 to electric current, 24 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 19 to steam escapes, boiler explosions and compressed air, and 6 to conflagrations.

There were 78 fatalities caused by handling of heavy or sharp objects and 17 by the use of tools. Working machines caused 59, prime movers caused 40, and 30 were due to hoisting apparatus. There were 26 fatalities caused by striking against or being struck by objects, of which 3 were due to striking against objects and 23 to being struck by objects. Animals caused 43 fatalities including 34 caused by horses.

The category "other causes" includes 121 fatalities, of which 2 were deaths following infection, 30 due to industrial diseases, strains, etc.; 13 to drownings of which no particulars were available, 6 to shooting and violence, 41 to cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.; 24 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, and 5 accidents of which no particulars were available.

Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of fatal accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 603 occurred in Ontario. There were 375 in Quebec, 293 in British Columbia, 109 in Manitoba, 101 in Alberta, 91 in Nova

CANADA IN 1929, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES—Concluded

Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	**Construction**	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Electricity and gas	Telegraphs and telephones	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Finance**	**Service**	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional	**Total**
.....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	3	....	....	....	..	3	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	4	2	..	..	1	....	1	34
.....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	9
.....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	3	....	....	....	..	3	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	4	2	..	..	1	....	1	43
2	..	....	..	..	63	52	..	1	5	5	12	2	....	4	..	..	2	3	1	....	..	..	....	5	2	..	..	....	3	....	94
4	..	....	..	1	7	6	..	..	....	1	3	1	....	....	..	1	..	1	1	.. 1	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	20
.....	..	....	..	1	25	9	..	..	4	12	29	4	....	18	2	4	..	1	..	3	..	3	....	2	1	..	1	....	....	....	128
.....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	4	....	....	4	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	4
2	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	7
1	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	2	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	15
.....	..	....	..	..	12	10	..	..	1	1	2	1	....	....	..	....	..	..	1	....	..	....	....	2	1	..	..	....	1	....	29
.....	..	....	..	1	1	1	..	..	....	....	1	1	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	15
.....	..	....	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	5
.....	..	1	..	..	2	....	..	..	....	2	2	2	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	1	....	8
9	..	2	..	3	111	79	..	1	10	21	56	12	....	27	2	6	2	5	2	6	..	6	....	11	5	..	1	....	5	....	325
.....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	2
2	..	1	2	..	5	3	2	..	....	....	1	1	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	4	3	..	..	....	1	....	30
.....	..	....	..	..	1	....	..	..	....	1	4	2	1	....	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	13
.....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	..	1	..	1	..	1	....	3	2	..	..	....	....	1	6
.....	..	....	..	..	19	2	1	..	6	10	1	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	41
.....	..	....	..	..	2	....	1	..	1	....	2	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	3	3	..	..	....	....	....	24
.....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	3	1	....	2	..	....	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	5
2	..	1	2	..	27	5	4	..	7	11	12	5	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	3	2	1	....	13	11	..	..	....	1	1	121
58	3	14	7	6	289	132	21	5	64	67	353	171	8	6415	42	4	39	10		50	18	32	1	108	64	6	7	9	11	11	1,682

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1929											1928 (b)									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
Agriculture	3	1	3	24	61	13	17	22	8	.....	152	5	11	5	12	60	18	47	23	13	.....	194
Logging	.....	3	6	48	49	6	1	3	101	.....	217	.....	.....	13	26	42	2	.....	5	87	1	176
Fishing and Trapping	2	10	1	4	4	13	.....	2	13	1	50	.....	15	.....	3	13	2	.....	.....	10	.....	43
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	.....	31	4	18	75	10	.....	36	52	.....	226	.....	32	4	25	99	17	1	27	53	2	260
Metalliferous mining	.....	.....	.....	4	61	9	.....	.....	32	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	7	92	16	1	.....	34	2	152
Coal mining	.....	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	19	.....	80	.....	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	16	.....	76
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	.....	2	.....	8	3	1	.....	6	1	.....	21	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11
Structural materials	.....	.....	1	6	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	11	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	21
Manufacturing	1	8	14	70	99	8	2	6	28	.....	236	.....	11	9	47	92	7	3	8	24	.....	201
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Animal foods	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Textiles and clothing	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Leather, fur and products	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Saw and planing mill products	1	2	11	16	19	3	1	2	14	.....	69	.....	2	5	4	19	2	2	3	19	.....	56
Wood products	.....	.....	.....	2	9	1	.....	1	4	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pulp, paper and paper products	.....	.....	3	21	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	32	.....	1	1	16	10	.....	.....	1	1	.....	30
Printing and publishing	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Iron, steel and products	.....	6	.....	10	40	1	.....	1	.....	.....	58	.....	6	1	8	17	1	.....	.....	1	.....	34
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Non-metallic mineral products	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	.....	2	1	3	5	.....	.....	4	1	.....	16
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	1	2	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13
Miscellaneous products	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Construction	.....	14	11	77	122	19	9	11	26	.....	289	1	9	6	70	116	11	8	12	17	.....	250
Buildings and structures	.....	6	4	44	59	3	2	4	10	.....	132	.....	6	1	45	59	6	3	8	11	.....	139
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	2	1	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	2	2	1	.....	14
Shipbuilding	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Highway and bridge	.....	3	6	16	22	2	2	2	11	.....	64	.....	2	4	3	16	2	1	2	3	.....	33
Miscellaneous	.....	4	1	16	33	3	3	4	3	.....	67	.....	1	.....	17	39	1	2	.....	2	.....	62
Transportation and Public Utilities	2	20	14	91	124	21	13	19	48	1	353	1	17	20	94	140	26	11	17	61	.....	387
Steam railways	1	6	7	33	63	9	10	16	26	.....	171	.....	6	9	34	62	14	7	11	29	.....	172
Street and electric railways	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	8	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	17
Water transportation	1	8	4	22	15	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	64	1	5	7	19	40	.....	.....	1	18	.....	91
Air transportation	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	15	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Local transportation	.....	1	.....	14	22	2	1	1	1	.....	42	.....	3	1	19	9	3	.....	3	5	.....	43
Storage	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	4	2	.....	.....	11
Electricity and gas	.....	1	2	12	16	5	.....	.....	3	.....	39	.....	1	2	9	17	2	.....	.....	3	.....	34
Telegraphs and telephones	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	1	3	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	12

Trade																																
Wholesale	.....	.....	.....	14	24	7	1	1	3	.....	50	1	3	11	27	3	4	2	13	.....	64
Retail	.....	.....	.....	6	9	1	1	1	.....	.....	18	.....	1	3	11	.....	2	.....	6	.....	23
	.....	.....	.....	8	15	6	.....	.....	3	.....	32	1	2	8	16	3	2	2	7	.....	41
Finance	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service	.....	.....	.....	4	1	29	44	12	3	1	14	.....	108	.....	7	4	23	43	5	2	5	13	.....	102
Public administration	.....	.....	.....	2	1	16	25	9	2	.....	9	.....	64	.....	3	.....	17	31	3	.....	2	8	.....	64
Recreational	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Custom and repair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	6
Personal and domestic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....	5	.....	5	7	.....	2	.....	2	.....	21
Professional establishments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	.....	.....	8	91	54	375	603	109	46	101	293	2	1,632	8	105	61	311	632	91	76	99	291	3	1,677

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the province in which the various ships were registered and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country.
For particulars of accidents, see quarterly statements in the Labour Gazette for May, August, November 1929 and February 1930. (b) Revised figures for 1923.

Scotia, 54 in New Brunswick, 46 in Saskatchewan, 8 in Prince Edward Island and 2 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Ontario, the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in the group transportation and public utilities, where there were 124, with 122 in construction, 99 in manufacturing, 75 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 61 in agriculture, 49 in logging, 44 in service, 24 in trade, 4 in fishing and trapping, and 1 in finance. In Quebec, the largest number, 91, was also in transportation and public utilities, with 77 in construction, 70 in manufacturing, 48 in logging, 29 in service, 24 in agriculture, 18 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 14 in trade and 4 in fishing and trapping. In Nova Scotia and Alberta, there were respectively 31 and 36 mining fatalities, and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in these provinces. In British Columbia, there were 101 fatalities in logging, 52 in mining, 48 in transportation and public utilities, etc. In Manitoba the largest number of accidents, 21, was in transportation and public utilities, while in Saskatchewan the greatest number, 17, was in agriculture.

Accident Frequency in Certain Industries

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest point to have been in August, when there were 181, the average per month being 140. The low point for the year, 82, was reached in February. This table gives estimates of the number of employees in certain industries, the latest figures available being given in each case. The frequency of fatalities for the industries for which estimates were available was highest for logging, being 5.45 per thousand for the year, and second for mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, being 2.52 per thousand. Construction accidents showed a frequency of 1.56 per thousand, and manufacturing 0.40 per thousand. The total number of employees in the group transportation and public utilities, is not available, but by groups the frequency rates were: steam railways, 0.91; street and electric railways, 0.42; water transportation, 2.80; local transportation, 0.88; electricity and gas, 2.38; telegraphs and telephones, 0.31.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1929 BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1929	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees	Ratio of fatalities in 1929 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1928 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Ratio of fatalities in 1928 per 1,000 employees (e)
Agriculture	4	3	9	10	18	19	18	20	14	15	9	13	152	9·04	(a) 1,041,618	0·14	194	11·57	0·19
Logging	31	13	18	17	23	20	12	16	13	20	28	13	217	12·90	(a) 39,815	5·45	176	10·49	4·42
Fishing and Trapping	1	3	4	8	3	3	8	7	2	1	9	1	50	2·97	(d) 62,785	0·80	43	2·56	0·68
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	17	17	17	12	17	29	20	19	17	17	22	22	226	13·44	(c) 89,448	2·52	260	15·50	2·91
Metalliferous mining	8	10	5	7	8	13	11	8	7	4	11	14	106	6·30	58,582	3·67	152	9·06	5·32
Coal mining	6	5	7	5	5	11	5	6	8	8	8	6	80	4·76	30,256	2·64	76	4·53	2·51
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	1	1	4	...	...	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	21	1·25	8,830	2·38	11	0·66	1·25
Structural materials	2	1	1	...	4	2	1	2	1	4	1	...	19	1·13	21,780	0·87	21	1·25	0·96
Manufacturing	22	7	13	16	20	30	31	25	21	22	18	11	236	14·03	(b) 596,052	0·40	201	11·99	0·34
Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	9	0·53	63,235	0·14	14	0·83	0·22
Animal foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	5	0·30	54,689	0·09	2	0·12	0·04
Textiles and clothing	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	0·42	107,519	0·07	5	0·30	0·05
Leather, fur and products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	0·12	13,692	0·15	2	0·12	0·15
Rubber products	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	0·24	15,065	0·26	2	0·12	0·13
Saw and planing mill products	6	2	7	5	6	8	9	8	5	7	3	3	69	4·10	56,034	1·23	56	3·34	1·00
Wood products	3	1	1	...	3	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	16	0·95	21,172	0·75	1	0·06	0·05
Pulp, paper and paper products	1	...	1	1	6	10	4	1	2	3	2	1	32	1·90	41,864	0·76	30	1·79	0·71
Printing and publishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	0·24	31,480	0·13	2	0·12	0·06
Iron, steel and products	7	2	2	6	3	4	6	6	7	4	9	2	58	3·45	106,293	0·55	34	2·03	0·32
Non-ferrous metal products	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	0·18	33,443	0·09	5	0·30	0·15
Non-metallic mineral products	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	14	0·83	26,662	0·52	16	0·95	0·60
Chemical and allied products	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	7	0·41	14,559	0·48	13	0·78	0·89
Miscellaneous products	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	0·36	10,345	0·58	19	1·13	1·84
Construction	13	14	21	25	20	23	36	38	34	30	18	17	289	17·18	(a) 185,202	1·56	250	14·91	1·35
Buildings and structures	6	10	14	11	9	9	13	14	15	9	9	13	132	7·85	.....	.....	139	8·29	.....
Railway	...	2	2	3	4	4	1	1	...	2	2	...	21	1·25	.....	.....	14	0·83	.....
Shipbuilding	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	5	0·30	8,903	0·56	2	0·12	0·22
Highway and bridge	4	1	2	5	4	5	10	7	11	9	5	1	64	3·80	.....	.....	33	1·97	.....
Miscellaneous	3	1	3	6	2	5	11	13	8	10	2	3	67	3·98	.....	.....	62	3·70	.....
Transportation and Public Utilities	30	17	33	35	24	33	37	30	35	35	26	18	353	20·99	.....	.....	387	23·08	.....
Steam railways	20	12	25	14	12	11	17	16	11	11	12	10	171	10·17	(c) 187,710	0·91	172	10·26	0·92
Street and elec. railways	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	8	0·47	(c) 18,697	0·42	17	1·01	0·91
Water transportation	1	2	1	7	4	10	5	6	9	7	9	3	64	3·81	(a) 22,846	2·80	91	5·43	3·98
Air transportation	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	...	15	0·89	.....	.....	7	0·42	.....
Local transportation	4	1	4	7	4	3	5	2	3	5	2	2	42	2·50	(a) 47,923	0·88	43	2·56	0·90
Storage	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·24	.....	.....	11	0·65	.....
Electricity and gas	3	...	2	3	1	3	5	4	7	8	1	2	39	2·32	(c f) 16,368	2·38	34	2·03	2·08
Telegraphs and telephones	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	10	0·59	(c) 32,012	0·31	12	0·72	0·37
Trade	6	4	1	5	...	3	3	9	8	3	6	2	50	2·97	(a) 310,439	0·16	64	3·81	0·26
Wholesale	2	3	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	...	4	...	18	1·07	.....	.....	23	1·37	.....
Retail	4	1	1	3	...	2	2	5	7	3	2	2	32	1·90	.....	.....	41	2·44	.....
Finance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0·06	(a) 61,301	0·02	.....	.....	.....
Service	7	4	7	5	9	13	13	17	13	8	9	3	108	6·42	(a) 547,073	0·20	102	6·09	0·18
Public administration	4	1	4	3	5	7	8	13	10	3	6	...	64	3·81	94,541	0·68	64	3·82	0·68
Recreational	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	6	0·35	7,807	0·77	4	0·24	0·51
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	7	0·42	.....	.....	2	0·12	.....
Custom and repair	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	9	0·54	48,782	0·18	9	0·54	0·18
Personal and domestic	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	11	0·65	214,552	0·05	21	1·25	0·10
Professional establishments	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	11	0·65	181,391	0·06	2	0·12	0·01
Total	131	82	123	133	134	173	178	181	158	151	138	100	1,682	100·00	.....	.....	1,677	100·00	.....

(a) Census of 1921. (b) Annual census of industry 1927. (c) Annual census of industry 1928. (d) Fishermen only 1928.
(e) Revised figures for 1928. (f) Excluding employees in gas manufacturing, included under "non-metallic mineral products".

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

THE accompanying tables, compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the calendar year 1929, with some comparative figures for 1928. Out of a total of 164,993 immigrants 66,801 or 41 per cent were British, 31,852 or 19 per cent were from the United States and 66,340 or 40 per cent from other countries.

TATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

—	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
January	1,534	194	39	1,767
February	1,496	162	40	1,698
March	2,088	214	76	2,378
April	2,413	133	95	2,641
May	2,669	217	90	2,976
June	3,126	215	85	3,426
July	2,936	320	148	3,404
August	2,336	254	70	2,660
September	2,264	205	100	2,569
October	2,223	134	50	2,407
November	2,365	103	57	2,525
December	1,878	114	36	2,028
Totals	27,328	2,265	886	30,479

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929, COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1928

—	1928			
	British	From U.S.A.	Others	Totals
January	771	1,223	1,698	3,692
February	1,002	1,454	1,856	4,312
March	3,150	2,383	9,132	14,665
April	9,680	2,927	14,376	26,983
May	7,195	3,096	13,350	23,641
June	6,820	3,320	10,163	20,303
July	4,287	3,044	8,452	15,783
August	12,460	3,581	9,299	25,340
September	4,434	2,739	4,490	11,663
October	2,514	2,667	2,860	8,041
November	2,059	1,955	2,830	6,844
December	1,476	1,544	2,495	5,515
Totals	55,848	29,933	81,001	166,782

—	1929			
	British	From U.S.A.	Others	Totals
January	1,133	1,573	1,458	4,164
February	1,691	1,415	1,528	4,634
March	5,131	2,699	6,981	14,811
April	12,047	3,576	13,490	29,113
May	13,053	3,731	9,832	26,616
June	9,867	3,983	8,171	22,021
July	6,087	3,483	6,894	16,464
August	6,181	3,414	5,427	15,022
September	4,546	2,522	4,033	11,101
October	3,386	2,329	3,102	8,817
November	2,594	1,798	2,894	7,286
December	1,085	1,329	2,530	4,944
Totals	66,801	31,852	66,340	164,993

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

—	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males	60,251	15,563	75,814
Adult females	40,754	8,191	48,945
Children under eighteen	32,136	8,098	40,234
Totals	133,141	31,852	164,993
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males	41,632	4,492	46,124
Females	6,239	1,142	7,381
Children	14,375	1,730	16,105
Labouring class—			
Males	6,755	2,471	9,226
Females	1,252	357	1,609
Children	2,236	336	2,572
Mechanics—			
Males	6,469	4,346	10,815
Females	1,899	938	2,837
Children	1,607	686	2,293
Trading class—			
Males	3,199	2,545	5,744
Females	1,435	1,064	2,499
Children	734	541	1,275
Mining class—			
Males	547	163	710
Females	94	19	113
Children	136	12	148
Female domestic servants	17,554	623	18,117
Other classes—			
Males	1,649	1,546	3,195
Females	12,281	4,048	16,329
Children	13,048	4,793	17,841
Destination—			
Nova Scotia	1,969	285	2,254
New Brunswick	1,699	877	2,576
Prince Edward Island	68	63	131
Quebec	18,961	4,990	23,951
Ontario	47,854	13,830	61,684
Manitoba	37,219	1,121	38,340
Saskatchewan	8,375	2,961	11,336
Alberta	10,428	4,872	15,300
British Columbia	6,553	2,790	9,343
Yukon Territory	13	62	75
North West Territories	1	1	2
Not given	1	.....	1

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY RACIAL ORIGINS, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

British—	
English	33,541
Irish	10,515
Scotch	19,498
Welsh	3,247
Total	66,801
Northern European races—	
Belgian	862
Danish	2,852
Dutch	1,252
Finnish	4,614
French	775
German	13,473
Icelandic	8
Norwegian	2,549
Swedish	3,073
Swiss	510
Total	29,968
United States	31,852

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY RACIAL ORIGINS, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929—*Concluded*

Other races—	
Albanian	21
Arabian	4
Armenian	16
Austrian	434
Bohemian	20
Bulgarian	301
Croatian	739
Czech	434
Dalmatian	7
East Indian	49
Esthonian	98
Greek	684
Hebrew	3,353
Italian	1,243
Japanese	180
Jugo-Slav	935
Lettish	77
Lithuanian	934
Magyar	5,375
Maltese	40
Moravian	20
Negro	186
Persian	1
Polish	6,197
Portuguese	14
Roumanian	344
Russian	674
Ruthenian	10,973
Serbian	357
Slovak	2,572
Spanish	28
Spanish American	1
Syrian	55
Turkish	6
Total	36,372
Grand total	164,993

Statistics of Electric Railways in Canada in 1928

A bulletin entitled Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada, compiled and published by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that electric railways in Canada carried 808,023,615 passengers during 1928, being an increase over the 1927 traffic of 26,625,421 passengers, or 3·4 per cent. These passengers include those carried on electric railway cars and on buses operated by the electric railway companies. The report, which is for the year ended December 31, 1928, indicates that gross revenues amounted to $55,632,761, or an increase of $2,126,360, or 4 per cent. Operating expenses were heavier than in 1927 by $1,166,151 and the net operating revenue amounted to $16,850,042, or $960,209 more than for 1927. The average passenger fare for all railways, computed by dividing the total passenger revenue by the total number of passengers carried was 6·27 cents as against 6·25 cents for 1927. Dealing with the financial aspect, the report states that of the fifty-nine railways reporting, including the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway, which was not operated but leased its facilities, and the Yarmouth Light and Power Company, which operated only to August 20, eleven railways failed to earn operating expenses, having an aggregate loss of $272,616.72. The other forty-eight railways reported a net revenue from operation of $17,122,658.81 and after paying interest, rental and other income charges, twenty-one railways showed a loss and the other thirty-eight reported a net income of $11,407,530.32. Only six railways paid dividends although the depreciation and other reserves and special charges made from income amounted to $7,525,663 as against $6,189,648 in 1927.

Employees and Wages.—The report contains tabular summaries of the number of employees, and salaries and wages. In 1928, there were 18,697 employees on all electric railways. Of this total, the number of those (exclusive of superintendents) who were classed as engaged in the transportation departments was 11,548; while 5,646 employees (excluding superintendents) were listed as being under maintenance. The total number of superintendents in both transportation and maintenance was 219. Office clerks numbered 1,106 and general officers 178. In 1927, the total number of employees was 18,090. The total amount paid in salaries and wages in 1928 was $26,494,063 as compared with $25,891,020 in 1927.

The number of buses operated by electric railway companies has been increasing quite rapidly; the increase during 1928 was 65, the total in service being 399 as against 334 in 1927. In 1923 there were only 37 buses in operation by electric railway companies.

Accidents.—The number of persons killed in accidents increased from 78 in 1927, to 99, and the number of persons injured increased from 4,858 in 1927 to 4,988 in 1928. Passengers injured amounted to 2,735 which was approximately one in every 300,000 passengers carried. Many of these injuries are scratches, bruises and cuts from glass and are not serious. Only one passenger was killed out of 808 million passengers carried. The number of employees killed increased from 7 in 1927 to 12, but the number injured decreased from 1,508 in 1927 to 1,114 in 1928. The large majority of deaths and injuries from electric railway accidents is due to collisions with automobiles and the statistics do not indicate which vehicle is responsible for the accident.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Conditions of Union Agreement not legally enforceable

IN the case *Young versus the Canadian Northern Railway Company,* in which judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Dysart in the Court of King's Bench at Winnipeg last year (Labour Gazette, July, 1929, page 832-838), the plaintiff subsequently appealed, and the Manitoba Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, with costs. The plaintiff, a machinist who had been employed by the company and whose employment was indefinitely suspended, sought by this action to obtain reinstatement in the company's service, or, in the alternative, damages for wrongful dismissal. He contended that the provisions of a certain wage agreement entered into between the company and Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, including the seniority rules contained in that agreement, were impliedly incorporated in his contract of service with the company, and were enforceable at law, notwithstanding the fact that he was not himself a member of the union which entered into the agreement, but of another organization, namely, the One Big Union.

Mr. Justice Fullerton, in the course of his judgment in the Court of Appeal, said:—

"The plaintiff says that at the time he entered the employ of the defendant there was in existence a certain agreement known as Wage Agreement No. 4, containing provisions and rules as to working conditions, hours of labour, wages to be paid, length of employment and method of dismissal, all of which were applicable to every employee of the defendant, including the present plaintiff. The provisions, the plaintiff contends, were by implication incorporated in and became a part of his contract with the defendant. The plaintiff's whole case therefore depends on whether he can establish that the provisions and rules above referred to form part of a legal and enforceable contract between himself and the defendant. The learned trial judge has found as a fact, and the evidence supports his finding, that the plaintiff knew nothing of the agreement in question until after he had entered the defendant's employ ((1929) 2 W.W.R. 385, 38 Man. R. 283). There is no evidence that the plaintiff ever assented to or agreed to be bound by the terms of the said agreement after he learned of its existence, and moreover he was not a member of Division No. 4 on whose behalf the agreement had been made. Under these circumstances one has difficulty in discovering how a contract by implication can be said to arise.

"The so-called Wage Agreement No. 4 purports to have been entered into between the Canadian Railway War Board and Division No. 4 Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, and was to be effective from December 1, 1919. Supplementary agreements were subsequently made and the whole embodied in an agreement known as Wage Agreement No. 6, effective December 1, 1922. . . .

"While the plaintiff was not a member of the union on behalf of which Wage Agreement No. 4 was negotiated he contends that the rules contained in that agreement were the only rules governing the rates of pay, work hours and conditions of service of machinists in the employ of the defendant, that he worked under these rules and that not only he but the officials of the defendant regarded these rules as applicable to him. Counsel for the plaintiff in the argument before us admitted that Agreement No. 4 was not a legally binding agreement as Division No. 4 was not a legal entity and consequently incapable of making a binding agreement. He also admitted that the alleged agreement when executed did not bind any individual member of Division No. 4. He consequently argued that any employee of the defendant has the same right to invoke the benefit of these rules as a member of Division No. 4.

"As I understand the plaintiff's contention it is this: I worked under these rules, the defendant always looked upon these rules as applicable to me, consequently they were incorporated in and became a part of my contract. . . .

"In the present case the rules were neither posted up on the defendant's premises nor distributed among the defendant's employees. Copies of the rules were printed by the defendant and distributed among his own officials and it is in evidence that any workman could obtain a copy of the rules on application to the defendant.

"There is nothing in the evidence to show that the plaintiff agreed to work under the conditions fixed by the rules. When his contract of employment was made he did not know of their existence. At what time then can it be said that the rules became a part of his contract? Wage agreements were made from time to time between Division No. 4 and the defendant. Which particular agreement

covered plaintiff's contract? Can it be said that every time a new wage agreement was made its rules automatically attached to his contract? All these considerations show how impossible it is, in the absence of evidence of some active assent on plaintiff's part, to spell out for him a contract incorporating any of these rules. . . .

"What consideration can possibly be suggested in the present case for the promises of the defendant contained in the rules? The usual consideration for such a contract, namely, a promise, is entirely absent in the present case.

"If the plaintiff were a member of Division No. 4, I think under the evidence in the present case he would fail. In dealing with a similar agreement in Bancroft v. C. P. R., 30 Man. R. 401, at 408. (1920) 2 W.W.R. 865, at 871, I expressed the following view:—

It would be hopeless to urge that an agreement between the union and the defendant would enable every individual workman to attach the conditions of such an agreement to his own contract of service.

The object of the agreement is, of course, to secure uniform working conditions among the men and to provide means for the adjustment of disputes between them and the company and thereby prevent strikes.

"Nothing that I have heard in this argument has made me change the opinion there expressed. I am satisfied that so-called wage agreements entered into between workmen's unions and employers are never intended by the parties to be legally enforceable agreements. If employers do not live up to the terms of their agreements the workmen may apply for a board of Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, ch. 112, and failing a satisfactory adjustment may go on strike but in my opinion they cannot enforce the terms of such agreements through the Courts.

"For the above reasons I would dismiss the appeal with costs".

Mr. Justice Trueman did not concur in the view that the agreement did not apply to the plaintiff by implication, or in the view that there was no mutuality of consideration in the agreement. He held, however, following the precedent established by the Privy Council in the case of Caven versus Canadian Pacific Railway (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1925, page 945; December, 1924, page 1108; September, 1924, page 813), that even if the plaintiff had a remedy at law, the law could not be invoked until the steps provided for by the rules contained in the agreement had been exhausted.

Mr. Justice Robson held that, assuming the plaintiff to be in as good a position as if he had been a member of the union, and assuming that there was a legally enforceable contract between the plaintiff and defendant, the plaintiff was bound as against the defendant by the administration of the agreement carried out in the manner provided thereby, and in the absence of fraud, the Courts cannot inquire into that administration. Moreover, grievances discountenanced by the agencies of intervention established by such an agreement do not thereby become legal rights.

Young versus Canadian Northern Railway Company—Manitoba, 1930, 1, *Western Weekly Reports*, page 446.

Representative may maintain action for damages begun by deceased

A young woman sustained serious injuries when struck by a motor vehicle while she, with several other people, was waiting for a street car. Two actions for damages arose from the accident, which subsequently proved fatal. The first was brought in the name of the victim herself, and on her death it was revived by her mother. The second action was brought by the mother under the Fatal Accidents Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, chapter 183). For the defendant it was contended that the first action came to an end on the death of the young woman and could not be revived. On this point Mr. Justice Garrow, in the Ontario Supreme Court, commented as follows:—

"To hold that where, as here, a person has been seriously injured, put to great expense, suffered much pain and discomfort, and, having brought an action to recover damages for these wrongs, dies as a result of the injuries before the action can be brought to trial—to hold that such an action cannot be revived in the name of the administrator of the deceased, and that the injuries sustained and the pain suffered and the medical expense incurred are to be lost to the estate of the deceased, is, to my mind, to ignore entirely the very broad language of section 37 (1) of the Trustee Act already referred to, which provides that,—

"Except in cases of libel and slander, the executor or administrator of any deceased person may maintain an action for all torts or injuries to the person or to the property of the deceased in the same manner and with the same rights and remedies as the deceased would, if living, have been entitled to; and the damages when recovered shall form part of the personal estate of the deceased".

"It has been held that this statute was passed to prevent the wrongdoer escaping liability by reason of the death of the person injured, and not for the purpose of creating a new right of action. That being so, and the language of the section being as broad as it is, it appears to me that the personal representative of the

deceased injured person is fully entitled to revive the action already brought and to recover all the damages down to the date of death which the deceased herself could have recovered had her action been brought to trial at that date. I can see no reason for excluding from the assessment of damages an allowance for the physical injury done to the plantiff and the pain and suffering which she was obliged to undergo for several months".

Judgment was given for the plantiff, with damages based on the losses incurred by the deceased and also by the survivor (her mother).

Bowler versus Blake, Ontario, 1930, (1) *Dominion Law Reports,* page 683.

Recovery of Wages by Seamen

Two seamen brought an action in the Exchequer Court in the British Columbia Admiralty District, to recover wages of an amount less than $200, alleged to be due by the vessel on which they were employed. The court sustained the defendant's objection to the jurisdiction of the Court respecting the recovery of wages under $200, Section 349 of the Canada Shipping Act providing that "no suit or proceedings for the recovery of wages under the sum of two hundred dollars shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice belonging to any ship subject to this Part, in the Exchequer Court on its Admiralty side or in any superior court, unless (*a*) the owner of the ship is insolvent within the meaning of any Act respecting insolvency for the time being in force in Canada; or (*b*) the ship is under arrest, or is sold by the authority of any such court as aforesaid; or (*c*) any judge, magistrate or justices, acting under the authority of this Part, refers the case to be adjudged by such court; or (*d*) neither the owner nor the master is or resides within twenty miles of the place where the seamen or apprentice is discharged or put ashore. R.S., chapter 113, section 348."

The Court allowed that there was unquestionably a substantial balance due to each claimant and pointed out that they could still invoke the assistance of summary proceedings before the special tribunals designated in Section 344 of the Act, which reads:—

"1. Any seaman or apprentice belonging to any ship subject to this Part, or any person duly authorized on his behalf, may, whenever wages due to him to an omount not exceeding two hundred dollars over and above the costs of any proceeding for the recovery thereof becomes payable, sue for the same in a summary manner before any judge of the Superior Court for the province of Quebec, judge of the sessions of the peace, judge of a county court, stipendiary magistrate, police magistrate, or any two justices of the peace acting in or near the place at which the service has terminated, or at which the seaman or apprentice has been discharged, or at which any master or owner or other person upon whom the claim is made is or resides.

"2. Such judge, magistrate or justices may, upon complaint on oath made to him or them by such seaman or apprentice, or on his behalf, summon such master or owner, or other person to appear before him or them to answer such complaint."

Coffin and O'Flynn versus the "Protoco", British Columbia, 1930 (1) *Western Weekly Reports,* page 558.

Accident Insurance Payable Though Premium Payments are incomplete

A manufacturer in the Province of Quebec took out with an insurance company a policy of insurance against accidents to workmen which might occur in his factory from January 26, 1924, to January 26, 1925. In August, 1924, a workman was injured in the factory, and later filed an application to sue his employer to recover an indemnity under the Workmen's Compensation Act. At the same time that this application was filed the manufacturer made a voluntary assignment. The workman then sued the trustee in bankruptcy for the late employer. The Quebec Court of King's Bench allowed the workman's claim against the estate, and, on appeal by the insurer the Supreme Court of Canada affirmed the judgment of the lower Court. The Supreme Court found that where an employer insures himself for one year, under the provisions of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, paying a fixed premium when the policy is issued and agreeing to pay, if necessary, a further premium at the end of the year, based on the wages paid by him during the year; and where the employer becomes bankrupt before the end of the year and does not pay the further premium, his trustee in bankruptcy can nevertheless sue the insurance company and recover the amount of a judgment recovered against the trustee by an injured workman for an accident occurring during the year. When the accident to the workman occurred, the obligation of the company to pay the assured arose, and nothing which might take place later could deprive the assured of this vested right.

Mr. Justice Mignault dissented from the opinion of the other judges.

Employer's Liability Assurance Company versus Lafaivre (Quebec) Supreme Court of Canada, 1930 (1) *Dominion Law Reports,* page 689.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

LARGELY owing to seasonal curtailment in the out-door industries, employment in Canada at the beginning of March showed a decline from the previous month, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,127 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 960,394 persons, as compared with 973,460 at the beginning of February. This reduction caused the index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) to decline from 111·6 on February 1, to 110·2 at the beginning of March, as compared with 111·4, 102·6, 97·5, 92·6, 88·1, 91·8, 91·0, 82·9 and 89·1 on March 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

At the beginning of March, 1930, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 11·5 in contrast with percentages of 10·8 at the beginning of February and with 6·8 at the beginning of March, 1929. The March percentage was based on the reports received by the Department from 1,760 local unions with an aggregate membership of 209,327 persons.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline during February in the average daily placements in employment as compared with the previous month, but an increase in comparison with February last year. Losses in all groups except farming were responsible for the decline from last month, while increased placements in building construction and maintenance mainly contributed to the gains over February a year ago.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.67 at the beginning of March, as compared with $11.83 for February; $11.23 for March, 1929; $10.92 for March, 1928; $11.05 for March, 1927; $11.46 for March, 1926; $10.74 for March, 1925; $10.58 for March, 1924; $10.79 for March, 1923; $10.54 for March, 1922; $13.23 for March, 1921; $15.98 for March, 1920; and $7.68 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again substantially lower at 91·9 for March, as compared with 94·0 for February; 96·1 for March, 1929; 97·7 for March 1928; 97·3 for March, 1927; and 101·3 for March, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in March was less than half the corresponding loss in the preceding month, but it was greater than in March, 1929. Three disputes existed at some time during March, 1930, involving 1,582 workers, and resulting in the loss of 5,484 working days. Corresponding figures for February, 1930 were: five disputes, 2,952 workers, and 13,840 working days; and for March, 1929, fourteen disputes, 1,508 workers, and 3,723 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

During March the Department received an application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute between the Canadian National Steamships and its checkers employed at the waterfront at Halifax. The Board established in connection with the dispute between the railway companies and their checkers on the Montreal wharf was completed during the month. Further particulars of proceedings under the Act are given in the monthly report on proceedings under the Act on page 374.

Fair wages on Dominion Government work

The Minister of Labour introduced in the House of Commons on April 1 a bill respecting fair wages and hours of labour employed by contract or otherwise on public works of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Heenan explained that the proposed measure would provide for the establishment of current rates of wages, with the new proviso that in all cases the rates to be paid must be fair and reasonable. It provides also that the eight-hour day shall apply to all government

work, whether carried out by contractors or by the government itself. Since 1900 the "Fair Wages" policy of the Dominion Government has been enforced by Order in Council, but the measure now before Parliament proposes to give statutory effect to this policy. The text of the bill appears on page 383.

8-hour-day for Dominion Government employees

On another page of this issue will be found the text of an Order in Council, dated March 27, providing that, except in cases where the work of employees is intermittent in character or the application of the rule is not deemed to be practicable or in the public interest, the hours of work of any employees of the Dominion Government who are at present required to work more than eight hours daily, shall be reduced to eight hours daily with a half holiday on Saturday.

Handbook on industrial diseases and compensation

Under the title "Trauma, Disease, Compensation: a Handbook of their Medico-Legal Relations", Dr. A. J. Fraser, chief medical officer of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, has published an important text-book for the use of medical practitioners and lawyers engaged in industrial accident compensation work (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited). Referring to the need for such a work Dr. Fraser says:

"The volume of industrial casualties in Canada and the United States yearly reaches enormous figures, greater even that the casualties of war. The medical problems growing out of this large number of injured workers meet the physician and surgeon from day to day and Industrial and Compensation Boards press for solution. Unlike the special medical service and pension boards provided in the modern army organization, composed of selected medical and surgical officers, drafted each to his own special class of work, the medical and surgical work among the casualties of industry is to a large extent done by the rank and file of the profession at large, many of whom, it may be said, have not yet had the necessary experience or opportunities of training to appreciate fully the special medico-legal points that arise in relation to industrial claims."

Dr. Fraser's book is published with the design of meeting this lack of experience on the part of working practitioners. In it he assembles the opinions of representative teachers and writers in the medical field on the "very difficult subject of the influence of trauma in giving rise to subsequent conditions of disease". In a brief preface, Mr. Charles K. Newcombe, chairman of the Manitoba Board, describes the book as "a mine of helpful information carefully arranged and well digested. . . . During his twelve year's service as Chief Medical Officer of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba," Mr. Newcombe continues, "Dr. Fraser has observed and advised upon many thousands of cases. He speaks from full and ripe experience,"

The book is arranged in such a way as to be easy of reference. On the general question of the inclusion of occupational diseases under Workmen's Compensation legislation the author remarks as follows:—"A liberal interpretation of the term accident is the evident intention of compensation statutes, an intent which is probably very generously carried out in the administration and interpretation of such statutes. As a result of numerous judicial decisions hinging on the definition of an accident arising out of and in the course of employment, the limits of the industrial liability of the employer have been extended far beyond the area of that which was originally contemplated by the creators of compensation insurance."

Saskatchewan Compensation Act effective July 2, 1930

Mr. N. R. Craig, K.C., chairman of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, announced in a recent address at Regina that the Act would probably be in effect for the payment of compensation after July 1, 1930. Mr. Craig stated that forms were now being prepared which would be distributed to employers in all parts of Saskatchewan by the first of May, asking what wages they had paid their employees from July 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929, and also what wages they expected to pay in the corresponding period of 1930. This information was required by the board in order to make a proper rate of assessment. The board, he said, was trying to be as reasonable as possible in fixing the assessment rate, and it was believed that the rates could be fixed in such a way that there would be sufficient funds for compensation by the end of the year, without requiring that more money be borrowed.

The provisions of the Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1929, page 379, in a review of the legislation enacted at the 1929 session of the Provincial Legislature.

Old age pensions and minimum wage in New Brunswick

The social Legislation introduced by the New Brunswick government at its session this year included the following measures:—an Act to provide for Old Age Pensions; an Act to provide for Mothers' Allowances; an Act to provide Minimum Wage for Women in certain occupations; and a Children's Protective Act. As noted in the Labour Gazette, December, 1929, page 1320, a commission was appointed last year to investigate the question whether the province should enact legislation to provide old age pensions in accordance with the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act of the Dominion. After this Commission had commenced its work representatives of organized labour pointed out that in their opinion the question of Mothers' Allowances was of equal, if not greater importance than that of old age pensions. The Commission was therefore requested to report upon both these subjects. The interim report of this Commission is outlined on another page of this issue.

An account of the legislation enacted by the legislature at its late session will probably appear in the next issue.

Investigation of pensions and mothers' allowances in Saskatchewan

Addressing the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities at Regina last month, the Hon. Dr. F. D. Munroe, Minister of Health in the provincial government, stated that his department had appointed additional inspectors to make a special survey of the working of old age pensions and mothers' allowances in the province in order to ascertain what was being done with the money distributed under these schemes, and whether the grants were adequate to the needs of the recipients. Dr. Munroe outlined the other public health services supplied by the province as follows:—free tuberculosis treatment; free venereal disease dispensaries; supply of full-time medical doctors in seventeen municipalities and of part-time doctors in nine municipalities; municipal hospital districts; maternity grants (amounting this year to about $1,600 per month), and finally medical care under Workmen's Compensation.

Mothers' allowances in Alberta

The Alberta Legislature on March 4 adopted a resolution declaring that "this Assembly is of the opinion that the Government should as soon as possible confer with the Urban and Rural Municipalities Associations with a view to proclaiming the 1926 amendment to the Mothers' Allowance Act, which provided for the payment of assistance to mothers whose husbands are incapacitated by illness." Mr. Fred J. White, who proposed the resolution, pointed out that the amendment would provide for a family in which the father is now obliged to continue at work though suffering from a disease such as tuberculosis. The Premier, the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, stated that in 1926, when the amendment was enacted, the Minister of Agriculture and Health made a survey of the province, and found that the expenditure involved would be too heavy for the province to undertake at that time. The premier stated that he had visited Regina recently in order to discuss the whole subject of mothers' allowances with the government of Saskatchewan, and found that the social conditions in that province differed widely from those of Alberta. Under the Saskatchewan act the municipal districts were not obliged to contribute. The maximum payment under the act was $30 a month, but if further assistance was necessary it had to be provided by the municipal district.

Mr. Brownlee estimated that the additional cost of administration resulting from the amendment would be between $70,000 and $100,000 a year. He stated that many of the municipal districts found that they were unable to pay their 50 per cent of the cost in a prompt manner, and as a result the debt had to be carried on the books for a long time. The premier stated that he would be willing to consider a "pooling" arrangement by which the cities in the province would not be obliged to pay more than their fair share of the municipal contributions for mothers' allowances.

Men's minimum wage proposed in Quebec

A Bill to provide for fixing a minimum wage for men was introduced at the present session of the Quebec legislature by Mr. Aimé Guertin, member for Hull. The minimum rate fixed under the provisions of the Bill was 35 cents an hour for male employees of 16 years of age or over. Employees in agriculture, in domestic services, in navigation by sail, and in commercial establishments and offices, were to be excluded from its provisions; but it contained a section expressly including employees of the provincial government, as well as those of municipal and school corporations. An employee receiving wages less than 35 cents an hour, under the provisions of the bill, would be enabled to recover the difference by suit before any court of competent jurisdiction either during his en-

gagement or within a year from the date of discharge. An employer paying less than the minimum rate would be liable to a fine not exceeding $50 on complaint of the employee himself or of any other person.

On the second reading of the Bill on March 26, the Speaker ruled it out of order, on the ground that, as to give effect to the section referring to employees of the Provincial Government would involve increased expenditure by the government in carrying out public works, the bill could not, under the rules of the House, be introduced by a private member.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council, at a meeting on March 8, discussing the principle of the bill, declared itself opposed to the establishment of a fixed minimum rate, fixed without reference to local conditions and existing rates. The Council stated its reasons for opposing the bill as follows:—"Because of the varied character of employment, the adoption of a fixed minimum rate applicable to all industry in all parts of the province, which appears to be the intention of the proposed bill, is not calculated to be in the best interest of those whom the bill seeks to protect. Furthermore, the proposed rate is entirely inadequate and far below rates already established by mutual agreement in certain industries and municipalities throughout the province. The recognition of such basic rate could not but react to the detriment of those already in receipt of a higher rate. Labour has been insistent in the demand that the federal 'Fair Wage Clause' should apply on all government work, and to establish an all-inclusive minimum wage might ultimately react on the successful application of such Fair Rates."

Alberta's position on unemployment insurance

The Alberta Legislature unanimously adopted the following resolution on March 10:—

"This Assembly is of the opinion that the Government of Canada should, with the least possible delay call a conference representative of the Federal Government and of the Provincial Governments for the purpose of investigating and considering this problem, and to particularly consider whether any nation-wide plan of unemployment insurance is, having regard to all the circumstances, feasible and practicable:

"Provided, however, that in any action, legislative or otherwise, taken by the Government of Canada following such conference, the Province of Alberta shall not be deemed to concur therein, or to be bound thereby until this Legislature gives its approval thereto."

Industrial survey of Ontario

In view of the next annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which is to be held at Toronto next June, a series of articles on industries in the Province of Ontario is being published in *Industrial Canada*, the monthly magazine of the Association. The first instalment of the survey, appearing in the March issue, summarizes the present industrial standing of the Province as follows:—

"Practically everything that is manufactured in the other provinces is also manufactured in Ontario, while in some industrial products Ontario has a monopoly. The latest published official statistics, covering the year 1927, show 9,512 industrial establishments with an invested capital of $2,134,181,377. These plants spent $939,872,565 for their materials and produced goods valued at $1,758,004,575. Their employees numbered 298,361 and they received, in salaries and wages, $355,373,039.

"Not only are Ontario's industries diversified as to production, but they are also well distributed as to location. In large centres of population, such as Toronto, Hamilton, London and the Border cities, towns and even villages, prosperous factories are the backbone of the community. This decentralization is possible mainly because of excellent transportation facilities by rail, road and water and because of the development and general distribution of hydro-electric power.

"Hydro-electric power has been responsible for the great industrial growth of the southern part of the province since the beginning of the century, and it is playing an important part in the more recent development of Northern Ontario. To some extent it has replaced coal, the one essential natural resource lacking in this industrial province.

"Ranked according to the 1927 value of production, the five leading industries of Ontario are: the automobile industry, with products valued at $128,700,514; flour milling, $107,646,593; slaughtering and meat packing, $89,309,580; pulp and paper, $74,309,603; and rubber goods, including rubber footwear, $72,896,820. The largest capital investment is in the production of electric light and power, amounting to $393,043,877. The capitalization of the pulp and paper industry, $201,763,069, stands second."

New British Unemployment Insurance Act

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, which received the Royal Assent on February 6, came into operation in March. The new Act provides for increases in the rates of unemployment benefit for persons aged 17, 18

and 19, and for an increase in the rate of benefit for an adult dependent from 7 shillings to 9 shillings a week. In addition, the Act makes certain changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit, and adds to the classes of dependents in respect of whom an increase of benefit may be received.

One of the main changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit is the repeal of the provision that a claimant must prove that he "is genuinely seeking work, but unable to obtain suitable employment." The new Act provides, however, that claimants will be disqualified for benefit if it is proved that, without good cause, they have refused a suitable situation, or have failed to carry out any written directions given with a view to assisting them to find suitable employment. The new Act also provides that, in general, claims for benefits which are not allowed by insurance officers must be referred to a Court of Referees for decision. The procedure which has been laid down in this connection provides for the greater localization of the work of the Court in deciding on doubtful claims.

Benefits to workers under British health insurance

An outline of the report of the committee of the Legislature of British Columbia, recommending the institution of a system of sickness insurance, is given on another page of this issue. Reference is made also to the annual report of the health insurance system in England. The results obtained by the British Health Insurance scheme are pointed out by Mr. R. J. Davies, M.P., in his recent annual report as secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers (Great Britain). Stating that the scheme is one of the public schemes that are based on sound actuarial principles, Mr. Davies proceeds to show the wide range of benefits purchased by the small contributions required:—"It is amazing, for example, in the case of health insurance, the progress which has been possible within the meagre limits of the present contribution income. One instance will suffice—for a deduction of 4d. per week from wages in 1912, a man became entitled to 10s. per week sickness benefit, 5s. disablement, 30s. maternity, and to medical and sanatorium benefit. The deduction from wages in 1930 is only a halfpenny more (4½d.) and the majority of men are now entitled to maximum cash benefits, i.e., 20s. sickness; 10s. disablement; 50s. maternity; medical benefit. Dental, ophthalmic, surgical, want, or distress, and other types of additional benefits, are also available for the large majority of insured persons. Approved societies now bear also the full cost of medical benefit, but the State contribution has been considerably reduced during the last few years. Whatever may be said of the approved society system, if and when the whole field of social insurance is being surveyed, we feel sure the administration of the health scheme, within the limits stated, will at any rate stand out as an example of what might have been possible if other similar schemes had been as soundly based and administered."

Problems of a census of unemployment

At the 91st annual meeting of the American Statistical Association Mr. Charles E. Persons discussed the problems raised by the inclusion of unemployment among the subjects to be investigated in the forthcoming census of the United States (Labour Gazette, September, 1929, page 962, etc.). An attempt to ascertain the extent of unemployment in Canada by the same means is to be made in Canada in accordance with a resolution adopted by the House of Commons last year declaring that "in the forthcoming census provision should be made for the securing of the fullest possible data regarding the extent of unemployment and sickness" (Labour Gazette, August, 1929, page 846).

Mr. Persons lays stress on the point that the questions to be asked by the census enumerators must be free from ambiguity and capable of definite answer "even though the information is received from the housewife rather than from the individual worker . . . . The boarding house keeper will answer for her boarders, neighbours and friends for workers absent when the enumerator calls." For such reasons he questions the utility of asking vague questions such as the number of months of unemployment during the census year. "The census is taken on a certain date," he points out; "the unemployment census should confine itself to enumerating the unemployment on that date . . . All past time performances in unemployment census taking," Mr. Persons continues, "indicate that very sparing use should be made of long range questions. Without too sanguine hope that the answers will be accurate the unemployment schedule may venture to inquire how many weeks men have been without jobs. It may add a parallel question for those possessed of jobs discriminate between 'a job,' and makeshift or provisional employment. A few hours' work at shovelling snow does not terminate a period of unemployment. On the other hand, many one-time miners, glass blowers, and cigar makers will never again be permanently em-

ployed in those industries. The makeshift jobs accepted as a temporary expedient may prove to be permanent. These men may have jobs, although they may not be inclined to accept that now as a true statement. The second inquiry is intended to sort out from those claiming jobs the fraction whose layoff has been so long as fairly to warrant their being counted among the unemployed. And its use is suggested by knowledge of the practice, in such industries as the railroads, of carrying on the payroll all men laid off when employment shrinks.

"The conclusion is that the census of unemployment should gather information regarding all gainful workers found idle on the census day. It should place emphasis on the possession of a job. The mandate of Congress is that those unemployed should be enumerated."

French social insurance scheme effective July 1

The Social Insurance Act adopted by the French Parliament in March, 1928, is to take effect on July 1, 1930. This Act, the provisions of which were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 590, established a system of compulsory insurance against sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, death and family responsibilities. It was estimated that the new system would affect 8,500,000 insured persons and 13,000,000 beneficiaries, and would entail an annual expenditure of about five billion francs. Compulsory insurance will apply to all wage earners of either sex, whose total remuneration does not exceed 50,000 francs. This limit is increased to 18,000 francs for wage earners having one dependent child in each case, and it is further increased by 2,000 francs in respect to each child after the first. The Act was to have taken effect six months after the date of the issuance of the regulations under its provisions, which would have been February 5, 1930. But shortly before the latter date the government decided to postpone the operation of the Act until certain proposed amendments had been fully considered, and it is now announced that it will become effective on the date mentioned above, namely July 1, 1930.

Proposals for stabilizing employment at Detroit

Towards the end of 1929 the mayor of Detroit appointed a civic committee to study unemployment, with particular reference to the seasonal fluctuation in automobile manufacturing. The committee reported on January 7, 1930, having found that unemployment was severe in Detroit in the latter part of 1929, though the year had been one of unusual activity; and that it persisted in spite of relief measures undertaken by public utilities, the construction industry, and the municipality. They conclude that the palliative methods now in use for unemployment relief are obsolete: "merely to speed up governmental construction," they assert, "and to request our railroads and our public utilities to expedite their programs to alleviate the present situation, is only a temporary expedient, and does not in any way approach the final solution of the periodic unemployment situation in so far as Detroit as a municipality is concerned, or the nation as a whole."

The remedy for unemployment, the committee considers, must be looked for within industry itself and consists in methods of management tending to stabilize manufacture: "Future stabilization in output would be advantageous to the public, to the workmen, and to Detroit and the nation, and a program benefiting all parties should certainly be put into effect, in spite of the many recognized objections, as rapidly as the industry can educate the public to the necessity."

The committee recommends the following practical measures as a means of affording steady employment, even although such a policy might necessitate shorter hours and possibly lesser income:

1. A reduction in price of cars in winter, and an increase in summer. This is to stimulate buying in winter.

2. Scientific control of field stocks of unsold cars so that output will be greater than retail sales in the winter, and less in the summer.

3. The public should be induced to look on a car as a means of transportation and not as a bonnet or a dress where style changes every time the moon changes. . . . that we should get over the craze for model changes (fundamental changes in car design are not numerous), and that the blame for this is that the public demands constant change and will get it, and pay dearly for it.

4. The things the automotive industry and the public must do to stabilize employment in the industry....are as follows:—(*a*) Adopt a sliding scale of prices varying with the seasons; (*b*) Make less frequent model changes; (*c*) Change models in summer rather than winter; (*d*) Eliminate winter automobile shows; (*e*) Keep accurate records of stocks, sales and production; (*f*) Exercise sound judgment in forecasting sales; (*g*) Adopt production schedules which will cause field stocks to rise and fall in a predetermined scientific manner.

Vocational education in New Brunswick

The eleventh annual report of the New Brunswick Vocational Education Board recently published, gives an account of the activities of the Board during the year ending October 31, 1929. The report points out that last year 1,020 pupils were enrolled in the full-time classes, with fourteen enrolled in short-term and special classes, while 2,504 pupils were enrolled in the evening classes. It is noted that in the latter, general education and dressmaking were the most popular classes, the former with 504 and the latter with 511 students enrolled. The class of the last school year showed industrial high school courses established in seven of the composite high schools in the province. In these the student may take the regular academic high school course, and in addition may take either a commercial, home economics or industrial course. An illustration of the growing importance of pulp and paper making is found in the fact that in the Edmundston school last year twenty-four men attended a full-time day school in a pulp and paper making course.

Need for vocational guidance of juveniles

The Social Service Council of Canada, in a recent study of juveniles in penitentiaries secured the following information as to the school records and the subsequent employment records of a group of 1,258 boys who registered for employment at one industrial centre in Ontario. Of this group 70 per cent became factory workers; 20 per cent office workers, and 10 per cent went to various trades. The proportion of boys who had not passed their high school entrance examination was 60 per cent; the proportion who passed their entrance, but did not go to high school was 20 per cent; the proportion who received their junior matriculation was 3 per cent; those who received their senior matriculation were about ½ or 1 per cent. The proportion of boys in the group who had trouble in the way of continuous employment was about 20 per cent, 15 per cent being those who had no further than a lower school education and 4 per cent having received high school education of from one to four years. All matriculants with the exception of one case continued in the positions they have obtained. Only through slackness in firms with which they were connected were they let out, owing to the employer having to decrease their staffs.

The Massey Harris Employment Department recently took a census of the number of boys under 20 years of age, who had left employment, or had been discharged within the last 7 years. Practically all the boys were over 16, yet very few had advanced beyond junior fourth book in the public schools. Altogether 1,499 boys were involved, their average stay being only 9 weeks, and only 107 remaining longer than 6 months. Nearly a third (477) remained less than a week, and only about a ninth (163) stayed over 3 months. Nearly 400 (in actual numbers 396) were discharged because of unsatisfactory conduct, or inability to do the job. The employment manager stated that these boys practically all came from the "non-academic" type, who do not care for the ordinary public school type of education. Staying but a short period in any job, they never become trained and "develop into the floating type of labourer" who, as they get older, become "a drug on the labour market," and "compose the bulk of the city's unemployed."

The *Social and Industrial Review*, published by the Department of Labour of the Union of South Africa, gave in its issue of February 5 the results of a survey of juvenile placements in the Johannesburg district in 1929, reaching conclusions somewhat similar to those of the Social Service Council of Canada. An inquiry conducted under the auspices of the Juvenile Affairs Board, showed the following conditions in regard to juvenile employment:

Slightly over one-third of the cases investigated proved to be highly satisfactory. It was found that in many cases the lads had been promoted and would be eligible for further promotion. Most of these cases were attending classes with a view to increasing their chances of advancement. One-sixth of the satisfactory cases were found to be engaged in blind alley occupations, some of them being office boys, others pages in hotels; some were spending their spare time in motor works and were hoping to obtain other employment through their own efforts. Reference is made to the "lamentable fact" that so few of these boys kept in touch with the Juvenile Affairs Board. About half the number of cases dealt with had had three, four or five changes of employment since obtaining their first job. Half of these cases had made as many as five changes within the past year. It was estimated that about a fifth had left on account of family troubles, or their parents having moved a considerable distance from the boys' places of employment. These comprised the untraceable juveniles. The cause of so many changes was often found to be due to faults of character or an unfortunate lack of understanding between employers and employees

Some of the juveniles were of a restless nature and did not know what they wanted. They would give up job after job. "The fact that half the lads placed in employment were always shifting was a strong indication that after-care work was necessary."

Extension of vocational rehabilitation period in United States

References to the progress of "vocational rehabilitation" in the United States and Canada were made in the Labour Gazette, July, 1927, page 702, and in previous issues. In 1920 the United States Congress enacted the "Fess-Kenyon" law providing for a system of federal and state co-operation in re-establishing injured industrial workers. Under that Act the sum of one million dollars was to be distributed annually among the States for a period of four years. In 1923 the provisions of the Act were extended to June 30, 1930. The Committee on Education of the House of Representatives, reporting favourably on a recent bill to extend the Act for a further period of three years, states as follows:—

"To date 44 States of the Union have accepted the provisions of the national rehabilitation act and are co-operating with the Federal Government in restraining and returning to remunerative employment their disabled citizens. Some of the States are appropriating three or four times the amount allotted by the Federal Government. This counselling, training, and placing of disabled persons costs on the average only $250 per case. Figures from the various States show that it costs from $300 to $500 annually to maintain these persons in idleness at State expense in poorhouses and other institutions before they are rehabilitated. The average age of rehabilitated persons is 30 years, which gives them on the average a working expectancy of 20 years. During the first year after rehabilitation they earn on an average more than the cost of their rehabilitation and still have a period of 19 years in which to be earners.

"The rehabilitation program has been in operation for over nine years. During a large part of this period the work in the States first co-operating was in the experimental stage, as is now the case with those States which have inaugurated their program more recently. Therefore it is imperative that Federal aid be extended for such period of years as will give equal opportunity to all States in the development of standards of efficiency in practice and methods.

"This is a humanitarian service, in that it helps those who are not able to help themselves and places them in a position to live happy lives of usefulness. It is a social service in that it converts those who are not able to take their places in society into self-respecting citizens. It is an economic service in that it converts liabilities into assets."

Jurisdictional disputes in Building Trades

Following the conferences held during the past winter in the United States at the suggestion of President Hoover (Labour Gazette, December, 1929, page 1324) an agreement was reached in January between the unions and the organized employers in the building trades. President W. J. McSorley, of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, recently explained that the agreement was for the purpose of avoiding strikes caused by disputes between unions as to which should perform certain classes of work. Such strikes, he declared, have in the past years cost great losses to the building industry. The general scheme now agreed upon provides, first, that there shall be no cessation of work pending the adjudication of an intra-union dispute, and second, the setting up of machinery for agreement through conciliation and, where necessary, arbitration of any matter in dispute. The system established under the new agreement may consist of a single board or of a series of regional boards made up of representatives of the unions and employers. If regional boards, favoured by some as providing quicker action, are set up, a national board or court of appeals will be formed to which any union may appeal, all men remaining at work meanwhile.

Before 1919, when the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards was set up (Labour Gazette, January, 1921, page 63) jurisdictional strikes, usually originating in the development of new methods or materials, were frequent. The board settled scores of disputes and headed off thousands of strikes prior to 1926, but in that year it collapsed because of structural weakness. Since then a common method of settling a dispute has been to call a strike, leaving the investor helpless to do anything while the unions involved fought it out.

Employers, workmen, engineers and architects were represented on the old board. In the new board there will be only employers and representatives of the unions, probably with an arrangement whereby a different umpire will sit in each arbitration case.

The province of Quebec Safety League recently issued, in its "Safety Leaflet" series, No. 25 on "Investigating Accidents," also No. 26, on "Safety Methods in Repair Work".

The Labour Educational Association of Ontario will hold its 28th annual convention in Niagara Falls, commencing May 24, the meeting to be held in Bampfield Hall, 644 Erie avenue. The convention call urges affiliated organizations to submit resolutions for consideration three days prior to the opening of the convention.

At the 1929 session of the Nova Scotia Legislature an amendment was made to the Workmen's Compensation Act increasing the basis of compensation from 55 to 60 per cent of the average earnings of the injured workman. The Nova Scotia *Industrial Safety News* points out that this change will mean an added cost to the employers of between 7 and 8 per cent. "The only way this increased burden can be offset," it is stated, "is by preventing accidents, and we hope all employers will take effective action towards this end. The burden is more or less a mutual one, and the only way an individual firm can get any relief is through the general reduction in the number and severity of accidents in the industries with which it is grouped for assessment purposes."

The Nova Scotia *Industrial Safety News*, April, 1930, states that the Maritime Safety League is to be re-organized. It is pointed out that last year there were 1,482 accidents in the Maritime Provinces of which 348 were fatal. "When we read of one fatal accident the impression made upon the mind may not be very deep, but when we find that 348 lives were destroyed by accident in these three small provinces in one year, we cannot help but be deeply impressed. This is equivalent to wiping out a village of 3,480 inhabitants every ten years."

Imperial Service Medals for Canadian Employees

Thirty-five employees of the Dominion Government have been awarded Imperial Service Medals by His Majesty the King, as follows:

Department of Justice

Tinsmith-instructor: Vincent Bisson, St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec.

Chief keeper: Felix Clermont, St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec.

Department of Marine and Fisheries

Lighthouse keeper: Edward Winchester Suthern, Westport, Nova Scotia.

Post Office Department

Letter Carriers: James Charters, Hamilton, Ontario; Dominick Killorn, Saint John, New Brunswick; Frederick Tubbs, Victoria, British Columbia.

Department of Railways and Canals

Agent: Peter Henry Sheeman, Dalhousie, New Brunswick.

Assistant foreman: Anselme Nolin, Joffre, Quebec.

Baggage master: Albert Judson Lutz, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Blacksmith: Malcolm Ross, Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

Carpenter: Bliss Botsford Wilson, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Chief despatcher: Jasper Davison, Campbellton, New Brunswick.

Drillman: John Michael Murray, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Freight checkers: George Thomas Ingram, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Nathan Budd Leaman, Moncton, New Brunswick; James Albert Mullaney, Saint John, New Brunswick.

General foreman: David Albert Seaman, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Locomotive engineers: Louis Charles Auguste Dion, Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec; John Franck, Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec; Louis Filteau, Joffre, Quebec; John William McDavid, Campbellton, New Brunswick; Ernest Oullet, Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec; Hugh Daniel Stewart, Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

Locomotive fireman: Ludger Pelletier, Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec.

Locomotive wipers: Albert Payne, Campbellton, New Brunswick; Murray Whooten, Mulgrave, Nova Scotia.

Roadmaster: Thomas Henry McPherson, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Section foreman: John Daniel McGregor, Trenton, Nova Scotia.

Sectionman: Paul Dastous, St. Moise, Quebec.

Train baggagemaster: Charles Hill Porter, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Standard rule inspector: Toussaint Treffle Marchessault, Levis, Quebec.

Switchman: James Arbing, Saint John, New Brunswick.

Train master: Andrew Bunn, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Trackman: Edmond James McDonald, Richmond, Prince Edward Island.

Water service man: Joshua Morrell, Moncton, New Brunswick.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of March was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Spring activity in the agricultural industry in the Province of Nova Scotia was just commencing. The fishing industry in this province reported good catches, although weather conditions were not particularly good for operations. Considering the time of the year activities in the logging and lumbering industries were rather favourable, and it was anticipated that river driving would begin shortly. Production in the coal mining industry showed normal activity in that line. Manufacturing industries continued on about the same basis, without any curtailments being reported. Although some construction activity was noticeable in Halifax, building was rather quiet in other sections of the province. Transportation was fair, while trade showed improvement. The usual number of orders for domestic workers were being received.

As in Nova Scotia, farmers in the Province of New Brunswick were starting their spring work. Fishing catches were rather fair, and lobster fishermen reported conditions as improving. Lumber operations were almost completed for the season, and there was a lull in this industry pending the beginning of river driving. Manufacturing was normally busy. Building and construction activity showed an upward tendency, and Moncton and Saint John showed rather substantial activity for this season of the year. Transportation and trade were both commented upon as being good. The usual demand for women domestic workers was being fairly well met.

Except in the case of the Montreal office the employment offices in the Province of Quebec reported that orders for farm hands had not yet started to come in. This was the slack season in the logging industry, following the conclusion of heavy cutting operations and pending river driving. Mines throughout the province showed normal activity, and it was expected that additional work, particularly prospecting, would be started in the near future. In Montreal the boot and shoe trades showed increased activity, as did also the clothing industry. Throughout the province textile manufacturing showed no alteration. Manufacturing industries generally appeared to be in a rather satisfactory state. Building and construction activity showed a tendency to increase, with the result that orders for tradesmen and labourers registered with the employment offices were becoming more numerous. Railroad transportation was active, but trade conditions were reported as quiet. The demand for and the supply of women domestic workers were about equal.

Although there was a good supply of experienced farm workers available at the Ontario employment offices, the number of vacancies being listed showed a substantial upward tendency. As might be expected at this season of the year, the logging industry in the northern part of this province was fairly quiet, cutting having fallen off substantially and river driving not yet having been started. Plenty of men were available for any vacancies in the mining industry that might develop, but while only a few placements were being made this industry showed continued normal activity. The changes in the condition of the manufacturing industry throughout the province were not particularly numerous, though such changes as were occurring indicated increased activity. Weather conditions had scarcely yet improved to the point where the building and construction activity would materially benefit, with the result that the volume of work in this line being proceeded with at the present time was not particularly large. The demand for women domestic workers was about the usual, and no serious shortages of applicants were reported.

Backward spring weather in the Province of Manitoba was holding up the demand for farm hands, which did not show the expected increase; plenty of experienced applicants were available to take such jobs as were offering. Building and construction, particularly in the City of Winnipeg, were optimistically commented upon, especially as regards the prospects for the forthcoming season. Though some men were still being placed in the logging industry a slackening off was reported. Reports indicated that factories were fairly busy. Demands for unskilled labour for casual jobs were not particularly numerous. Vacancies for women domestic workers were filled as they were registered.

Although the Saskatchewan employment offices generally reported an improved demand for farm workers, there was no shortage of competent applicants, and the really heavy demands for workers had not yet made themselves felt. Very few vacancies for building and construction workers had yet been notified to the various employment offices. Log-

ging and sawmilling activity was particularly brisk. Although a fair number of casual orders for labour were being received, there was no difficulty in meeting these demands. Requirements for women domestic workers were on the increase, but plenty of applicants were available.

Demands for farm help in the Province of Alberta also were on the increase, but there was no shortage of suitable applicants, and

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

—	1930			1929		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	.....	149,071,910	160,279,066	252,810,151	180,854,473	194,254,726
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	80,922,161	84,910,377	135,289,621	97,042,055	96,958,301
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	66,689,817	73,507,327	114,763,270	82,259,345	94,942,041
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	13,033,490	13,177,425	22,269,412	15,506,308	14,753,062
Bank debts to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,815,024,273	3,211,421,766	3,982,171,969	3,427,281,316	4,095,329,745
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	158,630,027	156,062,061	188,726,256	162,332,853	158,119,625
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,439,735,775	1,439,814,864	1,512,079,960	1,518,536,768	1,525,986,284
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	1,361,998,574	1,383,806,716	1,294,059,127	1,248,466,643	1,220,963,096
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common Stocks.....	157·6	155·3	155·7	192·6	209·4	207·4
Preferred stocks.....	100·9	98·8	97·9	106·8	108·1	107·4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	101·3	102·3	102·3	101·2	98·1	97·1
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	91·9	94·0	95·6	96·1	95·7	94·5
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·96	22·12	22·17	21·52	21·41	21·55
(3) Business failures, number.....	19	209	264	181	175	214
(3) Business failures, liabilities.. $	3,548,571	7,539,155	6,171,769	2,505,601	2,417,189	2,532,865
(2) Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	110·2	111·6	111·2	111·4	110·5	109·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	11·5	10·8	11·4	6·8	6·3	6·6
Immigration.....	.....	3,963	3,366	14,811	4,634	4,164
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	237,774	231,660	225,408	259,457	264,214	235,603
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	18,453,105	16,451,201	16,822,069	22,888,042	19,614,509	18,177,685
(7) Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	16,563,022	16,903,677	16,460,137	16,235,672
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	12,053,903	12,671,403	17,538,585	14,458,245	15,865,599
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	11,202,411	11,935,620	13,582,309	12,666,872	13,969,667
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,210,241,635	3,166,726,527	2,866,243,191	3,110,722,498
Building permits..... $	.....	8,827,870	7,189,741	24,056,656	10,465,330	8,416,880
(8) Contracts awarded..... $	24,263,000	28,464,400	37,529,900	27,125,300	28,425,800	41,962,000
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	72,582	70,600	87,079	86,176	93,939	87,764
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	117,487	106,612	115,200	137,158	117,445	116,260
Ferro alloys..... tons	5,279	4,612	6,943	5,972	5,790	6,475
Coal..... tons	.....	1,185,458	1,630,178	1,370,384	1,610,528	1,536,641
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	.....	73,746,000	77,727,000	73,025,000	45,483,000	57,449,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	5,039,000	6,365,000	11,112,000	6,514,000	8,420,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	.....	7,673,000	10,626,000	16,671,000	13,089,000	18,485,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd.ft.	.....	165,376,408	118,271,037	285,493,890	154,106,766	111,709,490
Flour production..... bbls	.....	.....	1,168,000	1,631,000	1,600,000	1,698,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	.....	54,400,000	31,239,000	54,461,000	44,463,000	17,746,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	49,700,000	49,922,000	47,436,000	48,088,000	48,641,000
(9) Sales of insurance..... $	.....	45,159,000	46,268,000	49,066,000	46,957,000	50,116,000
Newsprint..... tons	.....	189,154	206,305	218,147	187,200	212,191
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	13,021	8,856	32,833	28,486	17,164
(10)Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	155·0	168·4	194·0	183·7	211·6
Industrial production.....	.....	164·3	187·8	200·1	203·1	209·0
Manufacturing.....	.....	153·6	151·3	208·0	179·8	180·9

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Bradstreet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending March 29, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines east of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

peak demands such as received in other years were not anticipated. The building and construction season had not yet really begun, although a fair volume of work of this character was being proceeded with. There was a fair demand for mill hands and logging workers. The coal mines showed lessened activity. Vacancies and applicants for female domestic work were about equal.

The logging and lumbering industry throughout the Province of British Columbia was not uniform in that some districts reported improvement, while others reported no change. Metal mines continued to operate with normal activity. Building and construction prospects were rather favourable, and considerable work was being carried on. Some minor improvements in the manufacturing group were noted. The women's division of the Vancouver employment office showed increased activities. Generally speaking, the present conditions, considering the time of year and future prospects, were rather favourable in this province.

Employers' Reports

Largely owing to seasonal losses in the out-of-door industries, there was a decline in employment at the beginning of March, according to monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,127 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 960,394 persons, as compared with 973,460 in the preceding month. This increase caused the index number, (based on the average for 1926 as 100), to decline from 111·6 on February 1 to 110·2 at the beginning of March, as compared with 111·4, 102·6, 97·5, 92·6, 88·1, 91·8, 91·0, 82·9 and 89·1 on March 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The trend was downward in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but in British Columbia improvement was indicated. In the Maritime Provinces, gains were registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and transportation and trade were also busier. Logging, mining, communications and construction, however, reported seasonal losses. In Quebec, the decrease was due to seasonal curtailment in logging and construction. Manufacturing and transportation, on the other hand, were decidedly brisker. In Ontario, iron and steel, textiles and lumber recorded considerable recovery, and mining, communications and trade were also more active, while construction and logging were seasonally slack. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing showed increases, while mining, transportation and trade reported reduced activity. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded important advances in employment, as did logging, transportation and construction, while mining was slacker.

Employment declined in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg, but the trend was favourable in Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver. In Montreal, there were reductions, chiefly in construction, while considerable improvement was shown in manufactures, especially in iron and steel and textile factories. In Quebec, manufacturing and construction afforded less employment, while other industries recorded only small general changes. In Toronto, iron and steel and pulp and paper factories reported a considerable decrease, and there was also a seasonal falling-off in construction. On the other hand, textile plants, services and trade afforded more employment than on February 1. In Ottawa, iron and steel plants were more active, and trade was also rather brisker. In Hamilton, manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products and electrical apparatus and building materials showed less employment. In the Border Cities, pronounced improvement was indicated, mainly in automobile factories. In Winnipeg, the decline was largely in trade, while manufactures were somewhat busier. In Vancouver, construction and transportation recorded small gains.

A review of the returns by industries shows improvement in manufactures, notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories. On the other hand, logging, construction, mining, transportation, communications and trade showed seasonal curtailment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of March, 1930.

Trade Union Reports

There was a slight decline in the volume of employment afforded local trade union members at the close of February, the 1,760 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated, with 209,327 members, indicating 11·5 per cent of inactivity, compared with 10·8 per cent in January. The situation was also less favourable than in February last year, when 6·8 per cent of the members reported were without work. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick unions reflected an upward employment trend during February from the previous month, the tendency in the remaining provinces being toward lessened employment. The changes, however, were not outstanding. All provinces contributed a share to the unem-

ployment increase recorded over February of last year, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions showing the most noteworthy curtailment.

A more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions appears elsewhere in this issue.

Employment Office Reports.

During the month of February, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,132 references of persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,073 placements, of which 10,965 were in regular employment and 11,108 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 7,839 were of men and 3,126 of women. Applications for work were received from 36,223 workers, of whom 25,715 were men and 10,508 were women, while employers notified the Service of opportunities for 15,947 men and 7,228 women, a total of 23,175 vacancies. A decline was shown in the volume of business transacted when a comparison was made with the figures of the preceding month, but a slight increase was indicated when the figures were compared with those of February last year. Reports for January, 1930, showed 27,365 vacancies offered, 43,790 applications made, and 25,929 placements effected, while in February, 1929, there were recorded 21,899 positions available, 31,932 applications for work, and 20,184 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of February, 1930, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during February, 1930, was $8,827,870, as compared with $7,189,741 in the preceding month and with $10,465,330 in February a year ago.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the contracts awarded for March totalled $24,263,000. This is a high total for March judging from the records of past years. March a year ago reached twenty-seven millions. Of the March, 1930, total, $11,561,000 was for business buildings; $5,135,700 was for engineering purposes; $1,442,300 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during March by provinces was as follows: Ontario, $9,595,000; Quebec, $8,680,100; British Columbia, $2,128,500; Saskatchewan, $927,800; Nova Scotia, $848,400; Manitoba, $758,800; Alberta, $755,600; New Brunswick, $559,600; Prince Edward Island, $9,200.

Production and Trade

Industrial Production.

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 369.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that the physical volume of business in Canada was uneven during February, a moderate advance after seasonal adjustment being shown in manufacturing production. The operations of the motor car industry expanded considerably and the imports of crude petroleum denoted preparations for an active season in the oil industry. The receipts from other countries during the first two months of this year were more than 151,000,000 gallons, compared with 102,900,000 gallons in the same months of last year. The daily average output of steel ingots and castings showed a moderate increase over January, the production in February amounting to 106,612 long tons. The lumber industry was less active in February and the production of newsprint showed a recession. The exports of wood pulp at 66,512 tons were 18·5 per cent over the same month of 1929. The index of manufactures, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, was 153·6 in February compared with 151·3 in the preceding. Mining operations showed a decline in February from the preceding month after adjustment for the difference in the length of the months.

A drop of 42 per cent in the output of coal from Alberta mines in February, as compared with the total for the preceding month, was the chief factor in reducing the Dominion output for the month to a point 26 per cent below the figures for January, according to a statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Decreased railway consumption of coal was given as the principal cause of the lessened output. Coal mining during February totalled 1,185,458 tons, a decrease of 11 per cent from the five-year February average of 1,333,328 tons. February's output included 861,233 tons of bituminous coal, 46,810 tons of sub-bituminous and 277,415 tons of lignite. Nova Scotia was the leading producing province, with an output of 473,723 tons or 40 per cent of the total production. Alberta mines produced 443,462 tons or 37 per cent of the total production, British Columbia's output amounted to 197,162 tons; Saskatchewan, 50,760 tons; and New Brunswick 20,451 tons.

Production of coke pig iron in Canada during February amounted to 70,600 long tons. This tonnage was 19 per cent under the output

of 87,079 tons in January and 25 per cent less than the total of 93,939 tons reported for February of last year. Compared with the figures for the previous month, data for February showed a gain in the output of basic iron, but this was more than offset by lower tonnages for the foundry and malleable grades. Basic iron advanced to 51,262 tons from 48,898 tons while foundry iron dropped to 18,522 tons from 30,073 tons and malleable iron to 816 tons from 8,108 tons in January.

Production of ferro-alloys in Canada during February at 4,821 tons was 31 per cent lower than the 6,943 tons reported for the previous month.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada during February at 106,612 tons was slightly under the 115,200 tons of the previous month and was also below the 117,445 tons made in February of a year ago. The reduction from January was due to the lower output of steel ingots, basic open hearth ingots having dropped to 97,211 tons from 105,043 tons, electric ingots to 1,873 tons from 2,144 tons and alloy ingots from basic furnaces, to 880 tons from 1,457 tons. Direct steel castings were slightly higher at 6,648 tons as against 6,556 tons in January.

External Trade.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in February, 1930, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $80,922,161, as compared with $84,910,377 in the preceding month and with $97,042,055 in February, 1930. The chief imports in February were: Iron and its products, $18,952,256; Fibres, textiles and textile products, $13,670,352; Non-metallic minerals and products $11,046,082.

The domestic merchandise exported during February, 1930, amounted to $66,689,817, as compared with $73,507,327 in January, 1930, and with $82,259,345 in February, 1929. The chief exports in February, 1930, were: Wood, wood products and paper, $19,075,205; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $13,902,897; Non-ferrous metals and their products, $10,810,013.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in March, 1930, was less than half that occurring during February, 1930, when a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto, involving approximately 2,000 workers, caused about 12,000 days' time loss. As compared with March, 1929, the figures for March, 1930, show that about the same number of workers were involved in the three disputes occurring this year as in the fourteen which were recorded for the same month in 1929, the time loss being greater. There were in existence during the month three disputes, involving 1,582 workers and resulting in a time loss of 5,484 working days, as compared with five disputes involving 2,952 workers and resulting in a time loss of 13,840 working days in February. In March, 1929, there were on record fourteen disputes, involving 1,508 workers and resulting in a time loss of 3,723 working days. At the end of the month there were two disputes recorded as strikes and lockouts involving approximately eighty workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again lower at $11.67 at the beginning of March, as compared with $11.83 for February; $11.23 for March, 1929; $10.92 for March, 1928; $11.05 for March, 1927; $11.46 for March, 1926; $10.74 for March, 1925; $10.58 for March, 1924; $10.79 for March, 1923; $10.54 for March, 1922; $13.23 for March, 1921; $15.98 for March, 1920; and $7.68 for March, 1914. The most important changes were seasonal declines in the prices of eggs and butter, while less important declines occurred in the prices of milk, flour, beans and tea. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon and cheese were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.96 at the beginning of March, as compared with $22.12 for February; $21.52 for March, 1929; $21.15 for March, 1928; $21.29 for March, 1927; $21.77 for March, 1926; $21 for March, 1925; $21 for March, 1924; $21.42 for March, 1923; $20.96 for March, 1922; $23.87 for March, 1921; $25.01 for March, 1920; $20 for March, 1918; and $14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again substantially lower at 91·9 for March, as compared with 94·0 for February; 96·1 for March, 1929; 97·7 for March, 1928; 97·3 for March, 1927; and 101·3 for March, 1926. In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups de-

clined while one was unchanged. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Animals and their Products group were both substantially lower, the former due to lower prices for grains, rubber and sugar, which more than offset higher prices for oatmeal and rolled oats, and the latter due to lower prices for salmon, hides, calves, hogs, butter and eggs. The other groups which declined were: the Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for cotton, silk and wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower quotations for spruce lumber, lath and ground wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due to declines in the prices of steel plates, range boilers and wire nails; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to lower prices for lead, silver, tin, zinc and solder; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for shellac and camphor gum. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was unchanged.

Mineral Production in Quebec in 1929

A preliminary statement on mineral production in the Province of Quebec during the year 1929 recently issued by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Highways and Mines, indicates that the value of the production of mines and quarries reached a new high record of $44,814,021—an increase of $7,488,734 or 20 per cent over 1928. The preliminary production figures and valuations are subject to revision, and the final report will be published later. It is pointed out that Quebec maintains its position of third place (reached in 1918) as a mineral producer among Canadian provinces, being exceeded only by Ontario and British Columbia. The mining industry in 1929 was not unduly affected by the slight reaction in the last three months of the year, and "it is very likely that in 1930 the curve of Quebec's mineral production, which has risen steadily year by year from $19,000,000 in 1924 to $44,814,021 in 1929, will continue to show an annual increase."

The value of the 1929 mineral production is subdivided into groups as follows: Building materials, $16,951,630; non-metallic minerals, $14,233,103; metallic products, $13,629,288, these figures representing respective proportions to the total value of production of 38 per cent, 32 per cent and 30 per cent.

During the fiscal year 1929 the number of miners' certificates issued numbered 3,086, as compared with 4,090 for the preceding year. The number of claims recorded in 1929 was 9,544 as against 13,707 in 1928. While these figures would seem to indicate a decrease in prospecting activities, or in staking new ground, the apparent diminution is ascribed to the fact that prospectors gave more time to working claims already staked.

The remarkable increase in the production of the metals is considered the outstanding feature of the Quebec mining industry. Some idea of the rapid development is indicated by the fact that in 1926 the value of metallic products (lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver) was $1,900,000. In 1929 this had increased to $13,629,288. This increase is attributed to the production of the Rouyn camp and to the operation of the Horne copper smelter at Noranda.

In non-metallic minerals, asbestos showed a substantial increase both in tonnage and in value, as compared with 1928. Asbestos to the quantity of 306,055 tons, valued at $13,172,581, was shipped from the mines in 1929, while in 1928 the production was 273,033 tons valued at $11,238,361. Increases in production were also registered in mica, feldspar and magnesite.

The production of building materials and clay products for the year 1929 reached a value of $16,951,630. The preliminary figures represent but a slight decrease on the valuation of these products from 1928, a record having been established in the production of building materials during that year. Important gains were recorded during 1929 in the Portland cement industry, the valuation being in excess of 1928 by over $800,000. The consumption of cement amounted to 5,169,508 barrels which shows an appreciable increase over the previous year.

The Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, has for a number of years been having a monthly inspection of its entire plant carried on by employees appointed by an Employees' Safety Council. In addition to the personal safety feature, the work of this Committee covers inspection of fire hazard and general plant housekeeping, all of which are more or less related. This Committee is given an entirely free hand and officials of the Committee do not regularly attend their meetings unless requested to do so. This is done for the purpose of removing any possible feeling that their Committee is being dominated or held down by any official.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1930

DURING the month of March an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour from checkers employed by the Canadian National Steamships on the waterfront at Halifax, N.S., being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the refusal of the officers of the Canadian National Steamships to meet a committee of employees for the purpose of negotiating a proposed agreement covering wages and working conditions, forty employees being directly affected.

Officers of the Department took the matter up with the representatives of the respective parties concerned and negotiations were under way at the close of the month.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways on the one hand and certain of their checkers, etc., employed on the Montreal wharf, on the other hand, was completed shortly after the close of the month by the appointment of Mr. Raoul Lacroix, of Montreal, P.Q., as third member and chairman. The appointment was made on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., and J. T. Foster, both of Montreal, nominees of the employers and employees, respectively.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

DURING the past twelve months the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. In most cases the proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, and to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, appointing a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the Department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without further proceedings through the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

The following is a list of the most important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by personal intervention on the part of the Minister of Labour, or by officials of the Department, on request of one or both parties to the dispute.

Toronto, Ont.—During April, 1929, a dispute arose between the plumbers and one section of the Master Plumbers' Association which finally developed into a cessation of work involving a large number of workmen. Through direct negotiations by the Minister of Labour an agreement was finally reached and the men returned to work.

Montreal, P.Q.—Approximately 800 painters and decorators employed by various firms in Montreal declared a strike in April, 1929, demanding a wage increase from 70c. to $1.00 per hour. A representative of the Department of Labour offered his services as a mediator. Negotiations ensued which resulted in a three-year agreement being signed by 22 employers providing for a wage rate of 80c., 85c. and 90c.

Oshawa, Ont.—The tool and die makers (night shift) in the employ of the General Motors at Oshawa, Ont., ceased work in April, 1929, alleging various grievances. The Minister of Labour discussed this matter directly with the officials of the Company and as a result all the men who were available were reinstated.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The electric linesmen employed by the City of Saskatoon requested the assistance of the Department in April, 1929, in respect to certain alleged grievances having to do with wage rates. This matter was dealt with by one of the Departmental officers, who arranged a meeting between the City Commissioner and representatives of the men, and a settlement was effected.

Saint John, N.B.—In May, 1929, the blacksmiths employed by the Saint John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Saint John, N.B., solicited the help of the Department in bringing about a wage adjustment. A Departmental mediator was assigned to this case with the result that a mutually satisfactory agreement was signed.

Mercoal, Alta.—A dispute arose in May, 1929, between the miners and the management of the McLeod River Collieries at Mercoal, Alta., the miners alleging that their agreement had been violated, and a strike was threatened. This dispute was adjusted through the efforts of an officer of the Department of Labour.

Montreal, P.Q.—A strike involving carpenters and the General Contractors' Association at Montreal took place in May, 1929, over wage rates, a large number of men being affected. Through the efforts of a representative of the Department an agreement was reached between the parties concerned which provided for an increase in wages.

Halifax, N.S.—A representative of the Department of Labour was asked in May, 1929, to assist in the adjustment of a dispute in respect to wages, working conditions and the reinstatement of certain employees between the National Fish Company and its employees in Halifax. An arrangement was arrived at, satisfactory to all concerned.

Peterborough, Ont.—During May, 1929, a strike developed involving certain plush weavers in the employ of the Dominion Worsteds at Peterborough, Ont. The strike was due to an alleged violation of wage contracts of certain employees brought from England. Two Departmental mediators were assigned to this case and as a result the Company agreed to reinstate the men concerned. It developed, however, that the three men involved preferred to return to England. Their wishes were acceded to, the Company paying all expenses in this connection.

Ottawa, Ont.—Officials of the Local Union of Painters and Decorators were anxious to deal directly with the Master Painters in regard to wages and working conditions but were unable to bring about a meeting with their employers. In June, 1929, they applied to the Department of Labour for assistance in this matter and an attempt was made to induce the Master Painters to meet the men in committee, but without success.

Halifax, N.S.—The building trades in Halifax in the spring of 1929 were asking for a general increase in wages. Negotiations between certain organizations and the Mechanical Builders' Exchange had resulted in a deadlock. Through the efforts of a mediator of the Department of Labour new agreements satisfactory to all concerned were reached.

Nelson, B.C.—Trouble developed in July, 1929, on the Nelson *Daily News* with the result that certain printers ceased work, alleging violation of their agreement in respect to apprentices. This dispute was handled by one of the Departmental officers but a solution of the difficulty could not be reached.

London, Ont.—Milk drivers in the employ of several companies in London struck in August, 1929, for improved working conditions and a signed agreement. The strike was of very short duration and the men's claims were granted. Previous to the strike an officer of this Department was helpful to some extent and arranged conferences between employer and employee.

Fort William, Ont.—The electrical workers in the employ of the Fort William Utilities Commission and Port Arthur Utilities Commission brought to the attention of the Department their inability to solve certain difficulties existing between themselves and their employers. In August, 1929, a Departmental mediator visited Port Arthur and interviewed all concerned in the dispute. Being unable to adjust the matter locally he endeavoured to have the matter referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The representatives of the men were quite agreeable to this procedure but the consent of the employers could not be obtained.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—The machinists in the employ of the Prince Rupert Drydock Company in August, 1929, threatened to strike over a wage dispute. Due to the efforts of a mediator of the Department of Labour the threatened strike did not ensue.

Halifax, N.S.—A number of common labourers in the employ of the Foundation Company of Canada engaged on the construction of the hotel and depot at Halifax struck in September, 1929, for a wage increase from 35c. to 40c. per hour. An officer of the Department of Labour took charge of this dispute with the result that the men were reinstated and the 40c. rate made effective.

Fort William, Ont.—Paper makers in the employ of the Great Lakes Paper Company, Fort William, Ontario, threatened to strike over wage rates in September, 1929. Through

the efforts of the Minister of Labour this strike was prevented.

Toronto, Ont.—Coppersmiths in the employ of the Coulter Copper and Brass Company, Toronto, struck in October, 1929, for increased wages. A Departmental mediator arranged several conferences between employers and employees at which he was present but a settlement could not be reached and the strike continued.

Saint John, N.B.—Machinists in the employ of T. McAvity & Sons, Saint John, in October, 1929, notified the Department that a dispute existed between their membership and the Company in respect to wage rates and asked the assistance of the Department in avoiding a serious outcome. Through mediation of a representative of the Department a mutually satisfactory agreement was reached which provided for a considerable increase in wages.

Halifax, N.S.—The union painters engaged on the new T. Eaton Company building, Halifax, threatened to strike in October, 1929, on account of the contractor employing non-union labour. Through the efforts of an officer of the Department of Labour the difficulty was adjusted.

Montreal, P.Q.—A dispute took place in October, 1929, between the operative plasterers and cement finishers and the Montreal Builders' Exchange in respect to wage rates. An officer of the Department, acting as a mediator, arranged for arbitration proceedings and through this medium a settlement was reached.

Saint John, N.B.—Machinists employed by the Saint John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Saint John, N.B., notified the Department in November, 1929, of their inability to reach an agreement with the Company in respect to overtime rates. A mediator of the Department arranged a meeting between the employers and employees and an agreement was reached.

Halifax, N.S.—A serious dispute arose in Halifax in December, 1929, between the longshoremen and the various shipping agencies in respect to wages and working conditions. After prolonged negotiations a mediator of the Department was successful in bringing about a satisfactory settlement and signed agreement.

Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in the Fort Rouge Rail Plant of the Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, brought to the attention of the Department certain grievances and asked for an investigation. A mediator of the Department visited the Fort Rouge Plant and later on interviewed the Company officials. As a result of his visit certain understandings were reached which, to a considerable extent, adjusted the matters complained of.

Calgary, Alta.—Representations had been made to the Department of Labour to the effect that the wage rates on the Ghost River Power development for the Calgary Power Company were not in accordance with the prevailing rates. After thorough investigation and prolonged negotiations the Minister of Labour brought about a settlement of this dispute in December, 1929. As a result of this settlement back wages were paid to the various employees to the amount of approximately $16,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—The trackmen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company, Winnipeg, advised the Department in December, 1929, that their agreement with this Company had been violated in connection with reduction of staff, and requested that an officer of the Department should deal with the question. An officer proceeded to Winnipeg and after several conferences with a committee of the men and also with Company officials a solution of the difficulty was found.

Halifax, N.S.—In October, 1929, labourers employed on work being done at Pier 27, South Terminals, Halifax, ceased work demanding an increase in wages from 35c. to 40c. per hour. An officer of the Department of Labour dealt with this dispute at once and a rate of 40c. per hour, which is recognized as the prevailing rate in Halifax, was put into effect.

Sydney, N.S.—The longshoremen at North Sydney brought to the Minister's attention in February, 1930, difficulty they were experiencing as to wage rates at that port and requested assistance in bringing about an adjustment of what they termed unfair conditions. An officer of the Department was assigned to this case and as a result of his efforts a considerable number of steamship agents entered into an agreement with the longshoremen's organization, which is said to be satisfactory to all concerned.

Hamilton, Ont.—In response to requests from employees of the full-fashioned hosiery department of the Mercury Mills, Hamilton, Ontario, who had ceased work in February, 1930, over a requirement of the Company that they should give advance notice in writing before becoming members of a labour organization two mediators of the Department proceeded to Hamilton and were successful in bringing about an agreement which eliminated

this requirement and provided for the reinstatement of all the employees concerned without discrimination.

Hamilton, Ont.—The printers employed by the Hamilton *Herald* and *Spectator* had reached a deadlock in their negotiations with the newspaper management in regard to a new agreement, the old agreement having expired during the negotiations, in February, 1930. This dispute had reached a stage where strike breakers were on hand and cessation of work appeared imminent. Through intervention of the Minister both sides to the dispute agreed to accept Departmental mediation. Two officers of the Department were therefore sent to Hamilton and as a result of their efforts a new wage agreement covering a period of three years was signed. This agreement provided for an increase in wages and proved satisfactory to both parties.

Guelph, Ont.—In February, 1930, the employees of the metal polishing department of the Guelph Stove Company, Guelph, informed the Department that discrimination was being shown by the Company, resulting in the laying off of two or more officials of the local Union, and further complaint of a 20 per cent reduction in piece work rates, and requested the assistance of the Department in bringing about an adjustment. Two mediators proceeded to Guelph to make an investigation and interviewed the management. The General Manager declined to make any concessions and denied that there had been any discrimination. He also declined to allow the matter in dispute to be investigated by a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, although the men were quite agreeable to accepting such procedure. On March 6th the employees concerned ceased work and then negotiated with the Company officials. An agreement was reached to accept 10 per cent reduction in piece work rates and the two men who had been laid off, claiming discrimination, waived their rights to reinstatement.

Lulu Island, B.C.—In March, 1930, a dispute arose involving pile drivers employed on bridge construction at Lulu Island, B.C. This matter was brought to the attention of the Department and a satisfactory basis of settlement was reached.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Proceedings

REPORTS have been received of four cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. An account of previous cases dealt with by this Board was given in the Labour Gazette, October, 1929, page 1086, and in previous issues; and a general summary of the proceedings of the Board from the date of its inception on September 1, 1925, to December 31, 1927, was given in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060.

This Board was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named", which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment, and it is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award, but it has seldom been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

Cases No. 49 and 50—Accounting Department, Moncton, N.B.

These cases concerned two ladies who had been employed as comptometer operators in the Auditor of Disbursements Office, and who had been transferred to the general storekeeper's office on a re-organization of staff. The employees contended that they should not be required to forfeit their seniority, and that they should be returned to their rank in the Auditor of Disbursements office. The Company contended that the employees in question retained in their new positions their former rates of salary, and also their seniority. The Board found that the employees had not been given the opportunity of exercising their seniority rights in their office in accordance with the schedule and decided that they

should be returned to that office with seniority rights unimpaired.

Case No. 51—Operating Department—Moncton, N.B.

A lady who had been employed in the local freight agent's office applied for the position of stenographer in the Freight Claims Agent's office, the application being made under Rules (*f*) and (*g*) of Article 3 of the Schedule for clerks and other classes of Employees. The company refused the application on the ground that the local freight agent desired to retain her services, and that the article cited did not apply to the case, having been made in fact after the application. The evidence showed that the application of the employee was the only one received from an employee covered by the schedule. The Board considered that in view of the circumstances the last sentence of rule (*g*) Article 3, should have been the controlling factor, and decided that the applicant should be awarded the position she applied for.

Case No. 52—Operating Department, Moncton, N.B.

A controversy arose as to the appointment of an assistant accountant in the office of the General Superintendent of Motive Power. The employees contended that the vacancy should have been bulletined in accordance with Article 3, rule (*d*), and awarded to the senior applicant. The company denied this contention, asserting that the position in question was not covered by the schedule. The evidence showed that when the accounting staff in this office was set up no agreement was reached as to which positions, if any, would be exempted from the schedule. The Board considered that this should have been done, and that the employees in the group concerned should have been given an opportunity of applying for the vacant position. The Board therefore decided that applications from this group should now be given due consideration with a view to the appointment of senior qualified applicant. The Board also recommended that the parties to the dispute should confer with a view to reaching an amicable agreement as to the schedule status of the position.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during March was three, as compared with five the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than half that occurring during February, when a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto, involving approximately 2,000 workers, caused about 12,000 days' time loss. As compared with March, 1929, the figures for March, 1930, show that, owing to a strike of 1,500 workers, about the same number of workers were involved in the three disputes occurring this year as in the fourteen which were recorded for the same month in 1929, the time loss being somewhat greater.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*March, 1930.....	3	1,583	5,484
*February, 1930.....	5	2,952	13,840
March, 1929.....	14	1,508	3,723

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

No disputes were carried over from February but three disputes commenced during March, one of which terminated during the month in favour of the workers. At the end of March, therefore, there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., and painters at Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 20, 1926, one employer; plumbers, Kingston, Ont.,

April 2, 1928, several employers; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7, 1929, one employer; moulders, Lachine, P.Q., May 2, 1929, one employer, and shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., Jan. 23, 1930, one employer.

A minor dispute involving metal polishers in a stove manufacturing establishment in Guelph has been reported, involving seventeen employees for one-half day. The employer had announced a wage reduction in piece-rates, to which the employees objected and ceased work. The employees involved had a short time previously organized a local of the International Metal Polishers' Union, and two employees who had become officers were dismissed, while a third resigned expecting to be dismissed. Intervention of the Department of Labour was requested owing to this apparent interference with freedom of association and conciliation officers interviewed the parties. The employer stated that the men had not been dismissed for union activity, but that while senior employees and competent workmen, a reduction in staff being necessary, these were considered best able financially to be unemployed. He also stated that he would not recognize the union and refused to reinstate the dismissed employees. As the result of the reduction in wages on March 6 the international vice-president of the union came again to Guelph, a modification of the decrease in wages was arranged, and the management agreed to deal with a committee of employees, the seventeen employees involved resuming work next morning. The employer has reported that the cessation of work for the one-half day was arranged between the employees and the foreman in order to discuss the matter.

A dispute in Toronto between the plumbers' union and certain master plumbers was reported, involving in certain cases a stoppage of work by plumbing contractors on construction jobs since March 19. It appears that on March 14 the plumbers' union passed a resolution to be effective from March 19: "That only members of Local Union 46 and duly indentured apprentices under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, shall handle any tools of the trades or do any mechanical work at the trade, or handle any plumbing or heating material on the building or job." Certain contractors on being notified of this resolution objected that it would be impracticable to carry out their contracts if they were not allowed to employ labourers and helpers to handle materials, etc., and stopped work on certain jobs until the matter had been arranged. The contractors also appealed to the international union headquarters and the international organizer for Canada was instructed to take the matter up in Toronto.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—Employees in some seventy-two women's clothing factories in Montreal ceased work on March 10 to secure a union agreement involving higher wages, shorter hours, and other union shop conditions. On March 13 work was resumed, an agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the employers' association providing for the conditions demanded. Certain independent employers also signed the agreement and the union states that the agreement applies to all the factories in Montreal in this line of production. The text of the agreement is given elsewhere in this issue.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—Employees in one factory in Montreal ceased work on March 18 to secure recognition of the union and union wages and working conditions. The employer reported that the strikers were almost immediately replaced. The union states that the firm is unable to carry on its operations and that it is unable to get work done in contract clothing shops as the union will not allow it. The union also reports that buttonhole makers joined the original strikers, tailors, a week later. In connection with picketing a certain number of strikers were arrested and charged with intimidation but were released on bail.

Painters, Toronto, Ont.—Painters employed by one painting contractor in Toronto ceased work on March 18 to secure an increase in wages to 85 cents per hour until May 1 and after that $1 per hour. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated. It has been reported that a number of strikers were arrested in connection with picketing and were charged with vagrancy but were acquitted. Action is reported to have been taken by the Canadian Labour Defence League and the International Painters' Union to determine the rights of strikers to peaceful picketing.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) **Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to March, 1930**			
None*			
(b) **Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during March, 1930.**			
Manufacturing —			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	1,500	4,500	Commenced Mar. 10, 1930; for union wages and working conditions. Terminated Mar. 13, 1930. In favour of workers.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	75	900	Commenced Mar. 18, 1930; for union wages and working conditions. Unterminated.
Construction—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	7	84	Commenced Mar. 18, 1930; for increase in wages and change in working conditions. Unterminated.

* Except disputes by which employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have declared unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes which began during February was 32, while 10 disputes were in progress from the previous month, making a total of 42 disputes in progress during the month, involving 9,300 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 79,000 working days for the month. Of the 32 disputes beginning in February, 2 arose out of demands for increases in wages, 8 over proposed reductions in wages, 9 over other wages questions, 6 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, one over working arrangements, and 6 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 29 disputes, of which 8 were in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers and 12 ended in compromises. In the case of two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike involving about 3,300 insurance agents employed by a co-operative society lasted for over two weeks in February. The demand of the strikers was for increased rates of remuneration, and the strike was settled when the agents agreed to accept a guarantee of 50 shillings per week, with no change in commission rates.

Irish Free State

For the year 1929, the number of disputes which began was 53, the number of workpeople involved in all disputes was 4,533, and

the time loss for the year was 101,397 working days. Of the 53 disputes which began in the year, 26 concerned wages questions, 4 were over hours of labour, 11 over the engagement or dismissal of workers, 11 over other matters concerning conditions of employment, and one on a trade union question.

Settlements were reached in 50 disputes. Of these, workers' claims were wholly admitted in 11, partially admitted in 12, rejected in 6; employers' claims were wholly successful in 5, partially successful in 9, and rejected in 6 cases; in addition, one dispute had an indeterminate result.

The following table gives a classification of the disputes in the year by industries:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE IRISH FREE STATE DURING 1929, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry group	Number of disputes	Work-people involved	Working days lost
Mining and quarrying	4	198	3,241
Food, drink and tobacco	7	550	3,678
Textile			
Clothing, boot and shoe	2	10	142
Furniture and wood working	4	127	3,039
Engineering and shipbuilding	2	380	7,550
Chemical			
Printing and paper			
Building and allied trades	10	494	13,317
Gas, water and electricity	2	48	288
Railway, tram and omnibus	4	2,043	63,150
Other transport (dock labour, etc.)	4	284	1,165
Retail trades			
Public utility services	9	309	5,341
General and miscellaneous trades	5	90	486
Total	53	4,533	101,397

Cuba

A general strike took place in Cuba on March 20, in protest against employment conditions and against the arrest of certain labour leaders. The strike lasted for 24 hours only and it was reported that about 200,000 workers were involved. The strike however did not affect railways or public utilities and no disturbances were reported.

Australia

The number of disputes reported for the third quarter of 1929 was 57, directly involving 11,626 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 1,106,499 working days for the period. The estimated loss in wages was £1,264,875.

The dispute involving coal miners in New South Wales against reductions in wages, which began on March 31, 1929, is still in progress.

United States

The number of disputes which began in January was 32, involving 9,579 workers, while 7,504 workers were involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month. The time loss in January was 284,217 working days.

Conciliation and Arbitration in Queensland, Australia

A new Industrial and Conciliation and Arbitration Act became effective in Queensland, Australia, on January 23, 1930. The Minister of Labour and Industry for the State, Mr. H. E. Sizer, explained the provisions of the Act in a statement reproduced in the *Queensland Industrial Gazette*, February 24, 1930. "The Act," he said, "differs in many vital particulars from that which it repealed. The main items on which the two Acts differ are jurisdiction, payment for holidays, preference to unionists, and methods of procedure and making awards. The court constituted by the judge and the two Conciliation Commissioners has power to make declarations as to the basic wage and the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry, or in respect of particular industries. In cases where the court is of opinion that an industry is not of average prosperity, and that serious unemployment has resulted or will result from the operation of an award, it may rescind or cancel any award, or exempt wholly or partly from the provisions of an award any employees, and permit of an agreement being made upon such bases as it may prescribe, or have full discretion to make any award it thinks fit in the circumstances.

"On the question of procedure the basic principle of the new Act is conciliation, and, for that purpose, it is prescribed that before the court deals with any matter, such matter shall be referred to a Conciliation Board, consisting of a conciliation commissioner as chairman, and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. Any agreement which has been arrived at by the representatives of a Conciliation Board is to be an agreement under the Act, and to be registered as such by the board. The conciliation commissioner may only refer to the court such matters or things upon which no agreement can be arrived at before the board, and concerning which he certifies that there have been several genuine attempts to come to an agreement within the space of three months before such matters have been referred to the court. It is, however, provided that in the case of a dispute which the commissioner thinks should in the public interest be referred to the court before the expiration of three months, the Commissioner is empowered to refer the dispute to the court at any time he thinks fit."

Establishment of Boards.—According to the regulations issued under the Act, the establishing of a conciliation board originates with a court determination, signed by a judge and forwarded to the Minister of Labour. Within seven days after the Governor in Council has declared the designation of the board, the court appoints one of the Conciliation commissioners to be chairman, notifying the Minister of such appointment. If the board chairman considers it impracticable or inadvisable to constitute a board of actual employers and employees, he is obliged, within seven days after his appointment, to hand to the Registrar a certificate to that effect. Then the Registrar's duty is to forward, within two days, this certificate to the Minister. If, however, no such certificate is received by the Registrar within the prescribed time, his next course is to notify all industrial unions of employers and employees having members affected and fix a time (no longer than fourteen days) within which they may nominate members to act on the board. If either party fails to nominate representatives the chairman is authorized to recommend to the Minister the appointment of persons representative of the employers or employees, or both, as the situation demands. Where there is no registered industrial union of either employers or employees, the Registrar is empowered to notify any voluntary association of employers or employees having members affected, and call upon such an association to nominate members.

Canadian Forestry Association

The Canadian Forestry Association recently published an illustrated circular explaining the organization and purposes of this organization, which is described as "a union of 32,000 citizens in defence of the woods, waters and wild life" of the Dominion. The work of the Association is outlined as follows: It (1) maintains fourteen field campaigns, holding 2,000 public mass meetings a year to enlist the Canadian public in forest conservation and (on the prairies) tree planting. The Association makes two million human contacts annually; (2) handles every fortnight twelve thousand schools throughout Canada with teaching material eagerly utilized by the teachers before a multitude of young Canadians; (3) publishes on a non-profit basis *Illustrated Canadian Forest and Outdoors* and *La Forêt et la Ferme*, both serving the cause of conservation; (4) maintains an active publicity bureau reaching hundreds of Canadian newspapers and magazines with a constructive educational service; (5) maintains a vigorous British Columbia Branch office at Vancouver in charge of experienced forest protection experts and educationists; (6) devotes thousands of dollars a year to encouragement of tree planting on the bare prairies, and is rewarded by more than forty thousand attendance at prairie meetings annually and a widespread adoption of actual tree planting; (7) promotes better conservation laws and more adequate enforcement of them and provides through an instructed public the only sure basis for sound law and administration; (8) carries out all campaigns on a firm trust in the intelligence and courage of the Canadian people and with unswerving devotion to the true interests of our Dominion; (9) without endowment, or reserve funds, or any identification with government departments or commercial organizations, the Canadian Forestry Association depends wholly upon voluntary financial support.

The Canadian Forestry Association is an independent educative institution in the service of the people of Canada. It is "non-government" and non-commercial and is managed by a Board of Directors elected annually in open meeting. The head office of the association is in the Standard Bank Building, Ottawa.

FAIR WAGES AND AN EIGHT HOUR DAY FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

THE Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour introduced in the House of Commons on April 1 a Government bill respecting fair wages and an eight-hour day for labour employed on public works of the Dominion of Canada. This measure was given second reading on April 10 and passed the Committee stage on the same date. In introducing the bill the Minister observed that its purpose was threefold:—to give statutory authority for the observance on contracts for Dominion public works of the rates of wages which are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; to provide that the wages shall in all cases be fair and reasonable; and to declare that the working hours of persons employed by contractors or by the Government itself on public works of the Dominion of Canada shall not exceed eight hours per day, except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, and in cases of emergency.

On motion for the second reading, Hon. Mr. Heenan outlined the history of the Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government, beginning with the year 1897, when Sir William Mulock, then Postmaster General, appointed Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King to investigate the conditions under which supplies for the Dominion Government were manufactured. As the result of Mr. King's report Sir William Mulock introduced the first Fair Wage Resolution which was adopted by the House of Commons in 1900, as follows:—

"That it be resolved, that all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this house cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto. It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by grant of the Dominion public funds."

"In conformity with that resolution," Mr. Heenan continued, "there has been inserted in government contracts ever since a clause requiring the observance of the current rate of wages and working hours in the districts where the work is being done, and it has been provided also that in the event of any dispute arising as to what were current wages or hours, the dispute should be settled by the Minister of Labour. In most cases the fair or reasonable wages have been embodied in the schedules, and in other cases this has been done by way of a general fair wage clause. For the information of the House, I might say that where a contract can be carried out within a reasonable time, say a year, the schedule of wages has been embodied in the contract, but where it is to be expected that the work will take three or four years, as was the case with the Welland canal, a general fair wage clause is inserted to the effect that wages will be based on the conditions prevailing from time to time. That is what is known as the general wage contract.

"In 1907, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, then Minister of Labour, recommended to the Governor in Council that the schedule of wages to be paid to the workmen should be posted in a conspicuous place, so that the men could observe what they were entitled to. He recommended also that the books of the employers should be open for inspection, and fair wage officers were employed by the government to go around to see that the fair wage clause was being carried out.

"In 1922 the Hon. James Murdock, then Minister of Labour, in order to provide for more uniformity in the administration of the policy, put through an order in council to take care of every eventuality which could be conceived, and the matter has been handled in that way ever since."

In Committee of the whole House two amendments were made in Section 3 of the bill on the suggestion of the Minister of Labour. The text of the bill as it stands for third reading in the House of Commons is as follows:—

Text of Bill

AN ACT RESPECTING FAIR WAGES AND AN EIGHT HOUR DAY FOR LABOUR EMPLOYED ON PUBLIC WORKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. This Act may be cited as The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930.

2. In this Act the expression "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work

shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(*a*) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(*b*) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory established for the purpose of the work contemplated.

4. The wages and hours of all workmen employed by the Government of Canada on such works as are described in section three, and who are excluded from the operation of the *Civil Service Act*, shall be those set forth in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of section three.

5. (1) The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, may make regulations with regard to wages and hours herein provided for and without limiting the generality of the foregoing may provide by regulation for,—

(*a*) the method of determining what are current or fair and reasonable wages and the preparation and use of schedules of rates relating thereto,

(*b*) rates of wages for overtime,

(*c*) classifications of employment or work,

(*d*) the publication and posting of wage schedules,

(*e*) payment of wages to employees in case of default by the contractor or other party charged with such payment and recovery thereof from such contractor or other party,

(*f*) the keeping of proper books and records and the examination of the same by Government officers,

(*g*) persons who may be employed on works referred to in this Act,

(*h*) the subletting of contracts,

(*i*) the penalties to be imposed for breaches of the provisions of this Act or regulations made hereunder,

(*j*) generally for the due enforcement of the provisions of the Act and regulations.

(2) All regulations made under this Act shall, from the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, have the same force and effect as if they had been included herein.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Order in Council, P.C. 670, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th March, 1930.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated March 19, 1930, from the Minister of Labour, submitting as follows:—

1. That it was recognized in the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding provisions of the other Treaties of Peace, that the well-being—physical, moral and intellectual—of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, and that although differences of climate, habits and customs, economic principles and industrial traditions, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment, there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

2. That approval was expressed in the Peace Treaties of the principle of the eight-hour working day.

3. That a Draft Convention was adopted at the First Session of the Conference of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) in 1919 to limit hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight hours per day.

4. That the Draft Convention above mentioned was referred in 1924 to the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations of the House of Commons of Canada for examination and report.

5. That on the recommendation of the Committee on Industrial and International Relations of the House of Commons, approved by the House of Commons, the Draft Convention on hours of work in industrial undertakings was referred by Order in Council to

the Supreme Court of Canada with a view to determining the jurisdiction of the federal and provincial authorities, respectively, on this subject.

6. That the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada contained the following declaration: "The subject matter is generally within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces but the authority vested in these legislatures does not enable them to give the force of law to provisions such as those contained in the Draft Convention in relation to servants of the Dominion Government, or to legislate for those parts of Canada which are not within the boundaries of a province.

7. That a report from the Civil Service Commission, which was submitted to Your Excellency in Council under date of February 16, 1925, showed that the standard daily hours of work of monthly rate employees in the Government departments are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., with an interval for luncheon and a half-holiday on Saturday, and that the standard hours of prevailing rate employees, numbering 1,576 in Ottawa and 18,264 outside Ottawa (of whom 12,247 were postmasters paid on percentage basis), are 44 hours per week, based on an eight-hour day for five days, and 4 hours, or a half-day, on Saturday. Certain exceptions to these standard hours of work were also noted in the report of the Civil Service Commission.

8. That request has been made to the Government for the granting of the eight-hour day to its own employees.

9. That it is desirable that the principle of the eight-hour day should be applied to any branches of the public service of Canada in which it is not now observed.

The Minister accordingly recommends that, except in cases where the work of employees is intermittent in character, or the application of this rule is not deemed to be practicable or in the public interest, the hours of work of any employees of the Dominion Government who are still required to work more than eight hours daily be reduced to eight hours daily, with a half-holiday on Saturday.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mineral Production of Canada in 1929

A preliminary report on the mineral production of Canada during the calendar year 1929, published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that for the fourth year in succession the mining industry in Canada reached a new high record of production. Gains of $19.6 millions in the value of copper and nickel output, $2.6 millions in the value of cement, $3.69 millions in other structural materials such as brick, lime, stone sand and gravel, a rise of $1.38 millions in the value of lead and zinc, $1.93 millions advance in the value of asbestos, and $1.75 millions greater value in crude petroleum, were high lights in Canada's greatest mining year when the total output was valued at $307,146,494 or 11.69 per cent more than the valuation of the previous year's production. Lower values in a few items including silver and gypsum, left the net gain for the year at $32,157,007.

New records were established in 1929 in the output of asbestos, cement, clay products, copper, gold, lime, nickel, petroleum, salt, stone, and zinc.

Metals as a group showed the greatest gain with a total valuation of $153,694,303 as compared with $132,012,454 in 1928. This was a gain of $21,681,849 or 16.4 per cent. Fuels, valued at $76,721,864 as compared with $74,413,160 in the preceding year, showed a net gain of 3.1 per cent or $2,308,704. Other non-metallics including asbestos, feldspar, gypsum, mica, quartz, salt, talc and soapstone had a value of $20,698,481, compared with $18,826,692 in 1928. Gains made in this group were 9.9 per cent or $1,871,789. Structural materials including brick, tile, cement, lime stone and sand and gravel were valued at $56,031,846 compared with $49,737,181 in 1928 and showed a gain of 12.65 per cent or $6,294,665.

The general chairmen representing the labour unions on the Canadian National Railways were convened at Montreal during February by Mr. W. D. Robb, vice-president of the system, for the purpose of considering a proposal to consolidate into one company the various sickness benefit and insurance societies now acting on behalf of the employees. A committee was elected to study the proposal and it will present a report at a further conference. If an agreement should be reached on the lines of the proposal, it will be submitted for approval to the employees affected, who number about 120,000. An account of the C.N.R. pensions scheme was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1930, page 26.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Interim Report of Provincial Commission

THE appointment of a Provincial Commission in New Brunswick to consider the question of participation by the province in the Old Age Pensions Act of the Dominion, was noted in the Labour Gazette, December, 1929, page 1320. Subsequently, on a suggestion offered by organized labour, the Commission was requested to investigate the question of mothers' allowances. The Commission presented to the Legislature on April 1 an interim report, containing the preliminary results of their investigations on old age pensions. At this stage it was found impossible to include a report on mothers' allowances, but the subject will be dealt with in the final report to be presented later.

The Commissioners are as follows:—Chairman, Mr. Justice W. C. H. Grimmer, of the Chancery Division of the New Brunswick Supreme Court; Mrs. H. F. McLeod, Fredericton; Mrs. J. B. Chouinard, St. Quentin; Mr. Oscar J. Dick, Saint John; Mr. George A. Stone, Moncton; and Mr. R. A. Cross, St. George.

Interim Report

The report opens with an account of the methods followed by the Commissioners in obtaining information as to the operation of old age pensions in those provinces which have already entered the Dominion scheme, namely British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario and Manitoba, valuable help being secured from the pension authorities in these provinces. An estimate was made of the number of persons of seventy years of age and upwards, resident in the province, who might be eligible for pensions. One method followed was to send out questionnaires, through the postmasters of the province, with the co-operation of the Postmaster General, for delivery to persons who might be eligible. The assistance of public bodies, clergymen and social workers, was also enlisted. Information as to population of the province by eligible age groups based on the census of 1921, and subsequent estimates, was also obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The results tentatively reached by means of the inquiries from these and other sources are stated as follows:—

"Your Commission estimates the number of persons seventy years of age or over in New Brunswick, say of January 1, 1930, to be in round numbers 16,000.

Cost of Old Age Pensions in New Brunswick.—"Your Commission feels that the statistical returns which it has received at the present time, as have been herein described, furnish a fairly reliable basis upon which an estimate of the probable cost of old age pensions in the province may be based. The calculation is based upon the assumption that the financial condition of the persons who would be eligible for pensions may be taken from the questionnaires which have been received, and no account is taken of the number of persons who would be excluded from receiving pensions on account of residence qualifications since our inquiry proved those to be practically negligible.

"The income distribution for eligible pensioners in this province was obtained as set out in the following table:—

Income Distribution

Annual Income	No. of Persons
$300 to $365	198
$200 to $299	423
$126 to $199	457
$125 and under	7,373
Total number of pensioners	8,451
Average monthly pension	$ 19 29
Total estimated cost of Pensions on above basis	$1,956,000

7,373 pensioners with incomes of $125 or less receive $240 each.
457 pensioners with incomes from $126 to $199 receive $220 each.
621 pensioners with incomes from $200 to $350 receive $140 each.

"The computation and estimate above set forth is based upon information gathered by the Commission, and from the answers contained in 9,628 questionnaires that have been returned to it. Of this number 8,451 appear to be eligibles, while 1,177 are disqualified either by reason of their present incomes, residence qualification, or under the age limit.

"The total amount payable in pensions according to this computation would be roughly $1,956,000. . . . of which sum the Federal Government would pay one-half and the Provincial Government would be liable for the same amount, plus cost of administration. As the Federal Government does not pay its proportion of the amount of pensions expended in one quarter till the beginning of the next quarter, the province in addition would have to bear the interest charges on the amount of the Federal allowance from the time the pensions were paid until reimbursed."

The report next calls attention to the probable effects of the operation of section 10 of the Dominion Act, providing for the reciprocal liability of the various provinces that have entered the scheme in regard to old age pensioners who have moved their place of residence from one province to another during the past twenty years. "The effect of this clause," the commissioners state, "would be to enlarge the number of pensioners to some extent for which New Brunswick would be partly responsible, and since most of the immigration has been from east to west, it is improbable that New Brunswick would be able to claim reimbursement from any of the other provinces under the provisions of this Act. This clause would also add to the cost of administration, owing to the difficulty in verifying the length of residence in the different provinces."

Cost of Administration.—The commissioners consider that the cost of administrating old age pensions in New Brunswick would probably be somewhat higher than in the other provinces on account of the high percentage of eligibles. They suggest that "the administration of the Act in this province might very well be delegated to the Workmen's Compensation Board, which with the appointment of additional staff would be well equipped to administer the same; and further suggests from the information at hand that if this is done the administration costs need not exceed from $12,000 to $15,000 per year.

It is pointed out that "while this is not to be considered in any way as a final report, and the survey and investigation authorized under and by the Commission is not complete, still there is sufficient authority for stating that the cost of old age pensions will place a fairly heavy burden upon this province."

Problem in Eastern Provinces.—The report points out that "none of the eastern provinces of Canada have so far adopted old age pensions in co-operation with the Federal Act. It may be fairly stated this is not due to lack of appreciation of the problems of the aged dependents, but rather to the question of expediency and ability to carry the burden. They have hesitated on account of the less favourable age situation as compared with the Western Provinces, and because the adoption of pension schemes would involve a much larger financial burden than in the West. . .

"That the subject of old age pensions has awakened a lively interest (that is, in New Brunswick) is fully instanced in that while the estimate of the census authorities places the number of persons of seventy years of age and upwards in this province at 16,000, the Commission has recorded the names of over 15,000 of this number, and has questionnaires from over 9,628 of them. It is a fair estimate that the 16,000 comprises practically the full number of persons of seventy years of age in the province. One thing is sure—the 15,000 now registered embraces a very large number of persons who are not eligible for pensions, and who when weeded out will substantially reduce the number of eligibles as estimated herein."

The report contains a summary of the pension systems existing in other countries, and also describes the methods in force in other Canadian provinces for giving effect to the Dominion scheme.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF LABOUR OF MANITOBA FOR 1928-29

THE Bureau of Labour and Fires Prevention Branch of the Department of Public Works, Province of Manitoba, has issued its fourteenth annual report dealing with its activities for the year ending April 30, 1929. The Bureau is responsible for the administration of the following legislation: The Bureau of Labour Act; the Manitoba Factories Act; the Bake Shops Act; the Shops Regulation Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Elevator and Hoist Act; the Steam Boiler Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Public Buildings Act; the Fair Wage Act; the Electricians' Licence Act; the Public Amusements Act (licensing of cinema projectionists); the Fires Prevention Act, and the One Day Rest in Seven Act.

Summary tables in the report indicate the number and nature of the inspections carried out and orders issued under the above-mentioned Acts. During the year, the total number of inspections was 19,929 and there were 11,066 orders issued. All the orders issued under the various Acts were for improvements in the interests of safety or health and sanitation. Only two cases of child labour were found and orders were given (and complied with) to have the conditions remedied. Under the Factories Act there were 1,981 inspections with 1,641 orders for safety improvements and 247 orders for bettering health and sanitary conditions.

The accompanying table indicates the number of inspections and orders in connection with the administration of the various Acts.

Statute	No. of Inspections	No. of Orders
The Manitoba Factories Act	2,088	1,964
The Bake Shops Act	87	95
The Shops Regulation Act	249	168
The Minimum Wage Act	2,978	1,209
The Elevator and Hoist Act	5,076	2,588
The Steam Boiler Act	4,450	1,639
The Building Trades Protection Act	1,228	536
The Public Buildings Act	51	35
The Electricians Licence Act	181	18
The Public Amusements Act	252	117
The Fires Prevention Act	2,746	2,438
The One Day Rest in Seven Act	543	259
	19,929	11,066

Industrial Accidents.—The following table indicates the number of accidents reported to the Bureau for the year ending April 30, 1929:—

Group	Fatal	Miscellaneous	Total
Industrial	17	6,477	6,494
Building trades	7	417	424
Elevators	1	9	10
Grand total			6,928

The report gives particulars concerning each fatal accident, and also of investigations into other fatalities not coming under its jurisdiction. In connection with industrial accidents, the Bureau made 802 special investigations.

Accident Prevention.—As regards accident prevention, the report observes: "Experience has shown that accident prevention is a real business proposition, economically and morally sound, working out its problems under the following headings: (1) *Engineering,* which in short means the study of accidents and their causes, then the establishment of safe conditions and practices; (2) *Education,* by arousing employers and employees to the vital needs for personal carefulness in avoiding accidents; (3) *Enforcement,* by compelling the thoughtless minority to observe and obey the safe practices which the majority have adopted through education and experience.

"Statistics show that the number of preventable accidents are increasing every year. A large number of our industrial accidents do not just happen—they are caused, and very often through thoughtlessness. Investigation of accidents, by the Bureau has proved that the human factor contributes largely to our ever-increasing accident frequency.

"It is gratifying to report that at the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation was passed for accident prevention. It is proposed by the Bureau to launch an educational campaign and bulletin service forthwith, and to further develop the formation of safety committees in all industries where possible in the hope that very beneficial results will obtain from such course of action."

First Aid.—In connection with this work, the report points out that the Bureau, with some financial assistance from the Workmen's Compensation Board, has conducted a series of first aid classes. The report considered that "first aid does create a watchful interest towards the prevention of accidents" as well as reducing the fatal tendencies of accidents. During the year, there were 264 students instructed, there being 156 successful graduates.

Building Trades Protection.—During the year, special attention was given to inspections under the Building Trades Protection Act. The report considers that not only are these inspections contributory toward accident prevention, but they are also being welcomed by employers, who frequently request inspection of some particular situation.

The Fair Wage Act.—During the fiscal year the Fair Wage Board held 11 meetings. The schedule for the City of Winnipeg was revised and became effective from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930.

Prosecutions.—There were five prosecutions during the year for violation of various Acts administered, i.e., one under the Minimum Wage Act, two under the Factories Act, and two under the Electricians Licence Act. In these cases convictions, with fines and costs, were obtained, while stay of proceedings was granted, in two other cases.

During the year, 157 complaints under the several Acts, were received and adjusted, 130 of these being in connection with the Minimum Wage Act.

Unemployment Relief.—In an appendix to the report, statistics are given in connection with destitution and unemployment relief This phase of the work is outlined as follows:—

"During the winter of 1928-1929, the provincial government again came to the assistance of cities and municipalities wherein unemployment became acute necessitating relief to persons made destitute through this cause.

"This made the ninth consecutive winter during which the government of Manitoba participated in unemployment relief, and it is only fair to say that Manitoba is, apparently,

the only provincial government, in fact, the only government in Canada, having a definite policy in regard to this very important problem. The method followed is practically the same as was suggested and initiated by the Federal government in the fall of 1920, i.e., that municipalities be granted a percentage of the cost of relief or work organized to relieve unemployment."

The financial extent to which the provincial government assisted the municipalities in dealing with the unemployment situation during the past nine winters is summarized as follows:—

Winter 1920-1921.. ..		$ 78,952 28
Winter 1921-1922.. ..		151,718 85
Winter 1922-1923.. ..		63,542 80
Winter 1923-1924.. ..		55,104 39
Winter 1924-1925.. ..	$ 61,064 79	
Less refund..	2,455 47	
		58,609 32
Winter 1925-1926.. ..		16,567 57
Winter 1926-1927.. ..		9,640 41
Winter 1927-1928.. ..		11,552 58
Winter 1928-1929.. ..		10,962 82

Minimum Wages for Women

In regard to the administration of the Minimum Wage Act, the report refers to the death of Mr. L. J. Rumford, whose place on the Board was filled by the appointment of Mr. E. C. Stovel, the personnel of the Board now being as follows:—Geo. N. Jackson, chairman; Mrs. Edna M. Nash and Mr. E. C. Stovel, representing the employers; Mrs. Jessie Maclennan and Mr. James Winning, representing the employees.

During the year the Board held 19 meetings. On August 1, 1928, Regulation No. 10, covering bag factories in all sections of Manitoba, became effective. There was one prosecution under Regulation No. 5, governing hotels, etc., in which case conviction was obtained, a fine of $25 and costs imposed, and an order made for the repayment of $36.84 wages due. Twenty-nine claims for wages were adjusted, involving the sum of $423.68, without recourse to prosecution. In Winnipeg and district, 2,430 inspections were made, and of the resulting orders, 158 concerned working conditions, 493 had to do with hours of work and 506 concerned wages. Outside of Winnipeg, the number of inspections totalled 98 and the corresponding numbers of orders were 5, 11, and 31 respectively. Overtime permits were issued to the number of 183, and 21 for legal holidays, the largest number of such permits being in laundries, and offices.

In addition to the above work, a survey of boys working in industry was made in connection with which there were 450 inspections. A detailed report of this survey was submitted to the 1928-1929 session of the Legislature.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC IN 1929

THE second report of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of the Province of Quebec outlines its activities during the calendar year 1929, being the first complete year during which the Act was in operation. A preliminary report, outlining the administration of the Act during the twelve months ending September 30, 1929, was reviewed in the Labour Gazette, January, 1930, page 22. The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which came into force on September 1, 1928, were detailed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1928, page 459.

The Act applies to the work of building, including the business of demolishing; to factories, manufactories, or workshops; stone, wood or coal yards; lumbering operations, including protection service and the floating of timber; any transportation business by land or by water or loading or unloading; any gas or electrical business; the business of building, repairing, or maintaining public roads, railways, tramways, telephones, telegraphs, water works, drains, sewers, dams, wharves, docks, elevators, bridges or other similar work; mines or quarries; any industrial enterprise or yard in which explosives are manufactured, used or kept, or in which machinery is used, operated by mechanical power, but only if the accident is caused by such machine or the discharge of such explosives; any commercial establishment, but only if the accident which happens in such an establishment is caused by an elevator to the persons in charge of same, or if the accident happens in a workshop forming part of the establishment, and is caused to workmen of such workshop by machinery operated by mechanical power.

Agricultural industries and domestic service are excluded, as is also navigation by means of sails, even when the vessel is equipped with an auxiliary motor. An employer of less

than seven workmen is not subject to the provisions of the Act, but may place himself under its provisions by giving notice in proper form to the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The Provincial Government and corporations are subject to the Act when carrying on any enterprise within its scope.

Insurance.—All employers in enterprises covered by the Act, with the exception of the Crown and municipal, school, ecclesiastical and governmental corporations, and of railways under the control of the Parliament of Canada, must insure in an approved fixed premium or mutual insurance company. The Commission may, however, at its discretion, exempt an employer and grant him a licence to be his own insurer.

Claims and Awards.—In the course of the year the Commission received 25,610 reports of accidents, and disposed of 26,781 files, including those which were in suspense at the end of 1928. Indemnity was granted in 21,377 cases, classified as follows: temporary total incapacity, 18,728; permanent incapacity, 2,497; fatal accidents, 152. Of the 18,728 cases of compensation for temporary total incapacity, 13,295 were payable by insured employers; 5,363 by self-insurers and 70 by employers who were neither insured nor self-insurers at the time of the award. In the permanent incapacity group, 1,781 cases were payable by insured employers; 699 by self-insurers, and 17 by employers who were neither insured nor self-insurers. Of the fatal accident indemnities, 82 were payable by insured employers, 69 by self-insurers and 1 by an employer was not either insured or a self-insurer.

There was no award in 5,404 cases. Of this number, there were 2,231 cases in which the temporary total incapacity did not exceed seven days, an employer not being called upon under the Act, to report such accidents. However, notwithstanding the instructions issued to this effect there were, as mentioned above, 2,231 such cases reported to the Board. In addition, 944 claims were not allowed because there was no accident such as would fall under the provisions of the Act. In 1,361 cases the injured person did not make a claim, while in 690 cases the employer was found not to be subject to the Act. There were 178 cases in which two files had been opened for the same accident.

New Medical Tariff.—The report draws attention to the new medical tariff fixing the fees payable to physicians, surgeons, nurses and hospital establishments that have been called upon to render services to workmen who have been victims of accidents. This tariff was given in the Labour Gazette, February, 1930, page 161.

Features of the Year.—The Board expresses gratification that in the great majority of accidents, the degree of permanent incapacity does not exceed 20 per cent. According to the tabular statistics, accident frequency is greatest in the lumbering industry, with manufacturing in second place. The report comments on the large number of accidents suffered by workmen under twenty-one years of age, and asks if this special liability of younger workers is attributable to carelessness and lack of experience. The tabular summary indicates that of the total of 21,377 accidents, 3,959 were sustained by minors.

Dealing with the experience of administration during the year, the report observes that the interested parties were found to be not sufficiently familiar with the provisions of the statute, and the hope is expressed that when the law is better understood, misunderstandings will disappear. It is stated that, in general, the present legislation has materially benefited injured workmen. While experience would doubtless suggest useful amendments, the report cautions the legislature against hasty changes in its provisions.

The accompanying tables indicate (1) the number of accidents according to industrial groups and (2) the total average compensation according to industrial groups.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS IN 1929 INVOLVING PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Class	Tempory incapacity	Permanent incapacity	Death	Totals
Building or demolishing	2,779	402	31	3,212
Factories or workshops	5,059	804	22	5,885
Stone, wood or coal yards	191	32	3	226
Lumbering	6,049	712	34	6,795
Transportation (land and water)	2,181	248	30	2,459
Gas and electrical undertakings	172	21	8	201
Construction (roads, railways and bridges)	998	118	15	1,131
Mines and quarries	1,049	136	9	1,194
Other industries	32	5	.....	37
Commercial establishments	218	19	.....	237
	18,728	**2,497**	**152**	**21,377**

TOTAL AND AVERAGE COMPENSATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ENTERPRISES, 1929

—	Temporary Incapacity Cases		Permanent Incapacity Cases				Death Cases				All Cases	
	For temporary incapacity		For temporary incapacity		For permanent incapacity		For temporary incapacity		Rents payable to representatives			
	Totals	Average	Totals	Average	Totals	Average	Totals	Average	Totals	Average	Totals	Average
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Building and demolishing	162,046 98	58·29	90,009 43	223 90	225,293 13	560 43	.....	.....	186,000	6,000 00	663,349 54	206·52
Factories or workshops	204,251 42	40 37	114,851 72	142 85	275,620 15	342 81	286 66	13 00	132,000	6,000 00	727,009 95	123 54
Stone, wood or coal yards	9,428 01	49 36	6,231 64	194 74	11,322 22	353 82	.....	.....	18,000	6,000 00	44,981 87	199 03
Lumbering	246,356 17	40 73	94,587 54	132 85	246,251 97	345 86	10 00	0 29	204,000	6,000 00	791,206 68	116 44
Transportation (land or water)	146,096 37	66 98	53,619 85	216 21	104,122 47	419 85	.....	.....	180,000	6,000 00	483,838 69	196 76
Gas and electrical undertakings	11,771 31	68 44	4,702 64	223 93	8,181 54	389 59	.....	.....	48,000	6,000 00	72,655 49	361 47
Construction (roads, railways and bridges)	56,744 68	56 86	25,555 04	216 57	42,896 12	363 53	.....	.....	90,000	6,000 00	215,195 84	190 27
Mines and quarries	53,899 83	51 38	27,414 31	201 58	71,892 79	528 62	.....	.....	54,000	6,000 00	207,206 93	173 54
Other industries	1,940 60	60 64	930 97	186 19	4,403 23	880 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,274 80	198 62
Commercial establishments	9,079 08	41 65	3,163 34	166 49	4,591 98	241 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,834 40	71 04
	901,615 45	48·14	421,066 48	168·63	994,575 60	398·31	296 66	1 95	912,000	6,000 00	3,229,554 19	151 80

Workmen's Compensation in Quebec

The Workmen's Compensation Commission of the Province of Quebec, issued on March 10, the following statement as to the procedure to be followed in cases in which an injured person is operated upon by a surgeon of his own choice.

"Several cases have arisen where the injured person making a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928, has been operated on by a surgeon of his own choice, without advice to his employer and before obtaining a decision of the Commission.

"In the majority of such cases, the surgical intervention has eliminated all the elements of proof or control as to the nature and the cause of the accident suffered by the injured person and this practice has, up to the present, given rise to certain abuses against which the Commission feels called upon to protest.

"In consequence, the Workmen's Compensation Commission rules and orders:—

"10. Except in cases of real urgency, no injured workman shall be operated upon, except by a surgeon chosen by the employer, without giving preliminary notice in writing to the Commission and to the employer.

"The notice may be given either by the surgeon or by the injured person; it should be deposited in the Post Office under registered cover five full days before the date of operation, and must indicate the date, hour, place and the nature of the intervention proposed.

"20. On receipt of this notice, the doctor designated by the employer or the insurer may:—

(*a*) make an examination of the injured person at any time, and

(*b*) be present at the operation if he so desires.

"Failure to comply with the above mentioned ruling will be considered by the Commission as a serious presumption against the validity of all such claims and will expose the injured person and his surgeon respectively to the possibility of rejection of the claim for an indemnity and professional fees according to the circumstances."

REGULATIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD OF SASKATCHEWAN

THE *Saskatchewan Gazette,* March 29, 1930, published the Regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1929, to take effect on April 29, 1930. These regulations, which were approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on March 21, are as follows:—

Regulations of The Workmen's Compensation Act, Saskatchewan

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Assessments how levied and payable:

Regulation 1.

Assessments shall be levied provisionally upon the estimate of payroll given by the employer, or, in case no estimate has been given by the employer, or in case the estimate given by the employer is deemed by the board to be too low, upon an estimate fixed by the board.

Provided that in no case shall any assessment be less than twenty ($20) dollars.

Except where otherwise fixed by the board, provisional assessments of forty ($40) dollars or under and all minimum assessments shall be payable in full within one month after mailing of notice of assessment, and provisional assessments of more than forty ($40) dollars shall be payable in two equal installments the first within one month after mailing notice of assessment and the second without further notice on September first in each and every year beginning with the year 1930.

Any credit due the employer shall be applied on the provisional assessment in the order of the falling due of the instalments payable.

After the actual payroll for the year has been ascertained, adjustment shall be made, and any balance found due by an employer by reason of such adjustment shall be paid with the first instalment of the next provisional assessment.

Regulation 2.

For the purposes of assessment except as the board may otherwise decide, an industry is to be regarded as a unit, including its various operations—e.g. the working of a building contractor may, if done directly by himself and not sublet, include excavation, concrete work, erection of steel, carpenter, brick-laying or stonework, lathing, plastering, plumbing and heating and other employment incidental to such work, and unless a substantial part of the work is extra hazardous, such as abnormally deep excavation or considerable quantities of steel construction, the general industry rate of assessment will be applied to the whole operation.

Regulation 3.

All work sublet in any industry shall be rated for its particular class or group if the rate is higher than the general industry rate, e.g. a contract for steel construction shall bear the rate for that class of work if the rate is higher than the general industry rate.

Operations so intermingled with or close to other operations bearing a higher rate as to share the hazard of the latter, shall be rated at the rate of the latter. Other operations so intermingled as to prevent proper assignment of accidents are to be separately rated but all put into the class and group to which the preponderating part belongs.

Regulation 4.

Every employer shall in the year 1930 on or before the twentieth day of May and in each succeeding year on or before the twenty-first day of January deliver at the office of the board or if delivery is made by His Majesty's post deposit in His Majesty's post office in sufficient time to reach the board on or before the said dates the payroll statement required by the Act to be furnished by the employer.

Regulation 5.

Any industry for which a payroll statement under section 89 of the Act giving estimate of payroll for the latter half of 1930 and after 1930 for the whole of the year has not been furnished in 1930 on or before the twentieth day of May, 1930, and in all subsequent years on or before the twenty-first day of January in that year shall for the year in which the default occurred bear an additional assessment of 5 per cent of the ordinary assessment, and where the default continues longer than the fifth day of June, 1930, and the twentieth day of February in subsequent years a further 1 per cent for each month or fraction of a month of such further default and where an employer commencing or recommencing business does not furnish statements forthwith to the board an additional assessment of 5 per cent of the ordinary assessment shall be charged, and where the default continues for more than one month a further 1 per cent for each month or fraction of a month of such further default. The additional assessments in each of the above cases shall in no case be less than five nor more than five hundred ($500) dollars.

Regulation 6.

In the year 1931 it shall be the duty of every employer to furnish to the board a statement of his actual payroll for the latter half of 1930 and in every succeeding year for the whole of the preceding year which statement shall accompany the statement of estimated payroll for the current year and shall be furnished the board on or before the twenty-first day of January of that year and failure to transmit such statement or the furnishing of a false statement shall subject the employer to the liability to pay not only interest as hereinbefore set out on his current assessment on estimated payroll, but also interest as aforesaid on any deficiency of assessment in the actual payroll for the preceding year when finally determined or estimated by the board and interest charged on any deficiency of assessment for the preceding year charged by reason of the default of the employer in furnishing statement of actual payroll for the preceding year shall be subject to the provision of a minimum payment of five ($5) dollars but not limited by any maximum.

Regulation 7.

In addition to the payment of interest as above set out, every employer in default in any manner above set out shall be liable to incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars to be recovered on summary conviction.

Regulation 8.

Any employer failing to pay any assessment or special assessment or any prescribed portion thereof within one month after notice thereof has been mailed to him shall pay as a penalty for such default 5 per cent of the amount for which he is in default and if a further month or more elapses before payment an additional 1 per cent for every additional month or fraction thereof that default continues. In respect of the second instalment, first September is to be considered the date of notice. In adjustments involving added percentage the final percentage is to be computed on the actual payroll at the adjusted rate.

Regulation 9.

In adjustment of assessments upon actual payrolls for the preceding year if the actual payroll is more than double the estimate of payroll, interest at 5 per cent (absolute) is to be charged upon the difference between what the assessment would have been on the actual payroll and what it was on the estimate of payroll and in default of payment of the adjusted assessment and interest a further increase shall be paid by the employer as provided in the preceding paragraph.

Regulation 10.

In adjustment of assessments for the preceding year after actual payroll for preceding year has been ascertained, if the actual payroll is less than half the estimate of payroll and all the provisional assessment has been paid not later than September thirtieth, interest at 5 per cent absolute is to be allowed on the difference between the amount paid and what the assessment at the provisional rate would have been if the estimate had been the amount of the actual payroll (exclusive in each case of additional assessment or added percentage).

Regulation 11.

To enable a member of the family of an employer or the dependents of such member to claim compensation under The Workmen's Compensation Act it shall be necessary that the employer not only carried such member of his family on his payroll at the time of the accident and included the wages of such member of his family in his last statement furnished to the board under section 89 of the Act but it shall also be necessary that the amount of such wages paid or to be paid to such member of the family shall be shown specifically and individually on the then last payroll statement furnished the board.

Regulation 12.

An employer or partner or an executive officer of a limited company is not covered and his wages are not assessed unless election to be covered is made in strict conformity with section 13 of the Act.

Regulation 13.

For the purposes of section 13 the term "executive officer" shall include directors, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and other duly elected or appointed executive officers of the company but shall not include superintendents or managers who are not corporation officers.

Regulation 14.

It shall be the duty of every principal who has let work to a contractor before the principal's payroll statement to the board has been furnished for the current year to ascertain and satisfy himself that his contractor has forwarded to the board a payroll for the work undertaken by him in accordance with the provisions of the Act and if he has not done so to include such work in the principal's estimated payroll and in work let to a contractor after the current year's payroll has been furnished by the principal to at once notify the board of the letting of the work and give an estimate of the payroll in connection therewith and if the contractor does not in accordance with the provisions of the Act furnish a payroll to the board the principal shall in furnishing a statement of his actual payroll for the year include the payroll in connection with such work let by him to the contractor and shall in all cases be liable for the assessments on the payroll in connection with the work let to the contractor and to make good any default of the contractor and shall be entitled to be indemnified by the contractor and to withhold out of any moneys due to the contractor any amounts which he has paid to the board on account of the contractor.

Regulation 15.

For greater certainty in some cases and in other cases due to the scattered, sporadic and transient nature of the work and the obvious impracticability of obtaining any record thereof and the undue expense which would be involved in administration, the following industries are wholly excluded:—

(*a*) The business of a florist or seedsman, seed-growing, gardening and horticulture; the keeping or breeding of live-stock, poultry or bees; fruit-growing; the picking, grading, packing, hauling, handling and storage of wool, fowl, fruit or vegetables, or products other than grain carried on by co-operative associations or companies, whose membership or shareholders are limited to the producers of such wool, fowl, fruit, vegetables or products other than grain and whose object is to bring about more satisfactory handling and sale thereof and not to carry on such work or operations as a business for profit or gain.
(*b*) Hand laundries.
(*c*) Barber shops and shoe shine establishments.
(*d*) News vendors.
(*e*) Undertaking and funeral directing.
(*f*) Skating or curling rinks.
(*g*) Educational, hospital and surgical work, medical work, veterinary work and dentistry.
(*h*) Retail mercantile business and wholesale mercantile business except as specifically included in paragraph 36 of Schedule I according to the classification in the Act, or carried on by a manufacturer whose factory is within the province. Commercial travellers are considered excluded unless employed by a manufacturer whose factory is within the province, unless they fall within the provisions of regulation 19.
(*i*) Hotel keeping and restaurant keeping.
(*j*) Auctioneers.
(*k*) All operations in connection with flying machines except the manufacture thereof.
(*l*) Taxidermy.
(*m*) Junk dealing.
(*n*) The business of an architect.

(*o*) Excavation other than as expressly mentioned in the rate classification or as included in other industries.
(*p*) Photographers.
(*q*) Window cleaners except when employed in a window cleaning business conducted as a regular industry which pays the regular rate of assessment for such industry or in an industry included in schedule I and regularly employed in such industry.
(*r*) Millinery except in a factory.
(*s*) Making up of fabrics in any form or of clothing or repairing except in a factory.
(*t*) Volunteer employees of all kinds except in mine rescue work.
(*u*) Radio dealers.
(*v*) Watch, clock and jewellery repairing.
(*w*) Chimney sweeps.
(*x*) Boat and canoe livery.
(*y*) Employees of race tracks and annual exhibitions.
(*z*) Fishing, ship building, operation of and work upon wharves, operation of dry docks, operation of steam vessels, works for the purpose of the business of a navigation company or used or to be used in connection with its business and all other navigation, towing, operation of vessels and marine wrecking.
(*a*1) The business of an optician.
(*a*2) Boot and shoe repairing.
(*a*3) Harness repairing.
(*a*4) Manufacture or erection of awnings or tents in an industry not principally or wholly engaged therein or in an industry not otherwise included in schedule I.
(*a*5) Surveyors and their employees.
(*a*6) Threshing and hauling of grain from a farm.
(*a*7) Weed inspectors or weed cutting.
(*a*8) Auditors.
(*a*9) Health inspectors.
(*a*10) Poundkeepers.
(*a*11) Erection of bill boards and bill posting.
(*a*12) Grave digging and cemetery workers, unless they fall within the provisions of regulation 18.
(*a*13) Swimming and wading pools and amusement grounds.
(*a*14) Sports club employees.
(*a*15) Gymnasiums.
(*a*16) Janitors unless employed in an industry under schedule I of the Act.

Regulation 16

Each of the following industries when carried on as part of, in immediate connection with and for the purpose of an exclusively retail store is excluded from the operation of Part I of the Act.
(*a*) Sausage manufacturing.
(*b*) Meat cutting.
(*c*) Coffee grinding.
(*d*) Delivery of goods.

Regulation 17

Employment by a parks board in a city or town or employment directly by a city or town of workmen to do the same nature of work as is done by a parks board, and employment in or about a cemetery in a city or town owned by a city or town or a commission or board controlled by a city or town and whether within or without the corporate limits, is added to class 19 group 9 according to the reclassification.

Any such employment not carried on as hereinbefore set out in this paragraph is wholly excluded from the operation of the Act.

Regulation 18

Distributors of farm machinery and implements and repairs for and parts thereof for a manufacturer within or without the province or for an agent of such manufacturer when such distributors are the primary source within the province from which such merchandise may be obtained are as to mechanics and artisans employed wholly or partly as such added to class 11 group 0 and as to all other employees and including clercial help added to class 18 group 5 of the reclassification.

Distributors of such merchandise who do not furnish the primary source within the province from which such merchandise may be obtained and who whether on consignment or purchase and resale or otherwise deal in such merchandise as retailers thereof are deemed to carry on an industry not within the Act and such industry is wholly excluded as to all operations.

Regulation 19

The interpretation of words and phrases provided in the interpretation clauses of The Workmen's Compensation Act shall apply to these and all other regulations of The Workmen's Compensation Board.

Regulation 20

Except where otherwise specifically provided every industry which, if carried on by an employer carrying on no other industry, would not be under the operation of Part I, is excluded from the operation of Part I where it is carried on by an employer who is also carrying on an industry or industries which is or are under the operation of Part I.

Regulation 21

Subject to any other regulation of the board every undertaking which consists of work or service (for example the delivery of goods), for which no direct charge is made and which is incidental to an industry under Part I carried on by the employer who performs or renders such work or service, is added to or included in the class in which such industry is included; and when such undertaking is incidental to an industry not under Part I, it is excluded from the operation of Part I.

Regulation 22

Subject to any other regulation of the Board, every undertaking which consists of work or service for which a direct charge is made and which is connected with but not part of an industry (whether such industry is under Part I or not) carried on by the employer who performs or renders such work or service, and which work or service is carried on separately would be an industry under the operation of. Part I, is added to or included in the class of industries in which such undertaking if carried on by itself would be included.

NOTE.—The above regulation which deals with the matter of general interpretation provides in effect that an industry and all operations in or incidental to it shall be regarded as a unit and that only operations that are carried on as a business are to be considered industries within the meaning of schedule I. For example, teaming done by a lumberman in

his lumber manufacturing business is included as part of that business and teaming done by a grocer for his grocery business is considered part of that business and is excluded with it from schedule I and in neither of these cases is the teaming considered to be the industry of teaming within th meaning of paragraph 36 or paragraph 51 of schedule I.

Regulation 23

Unless otherwise specially provided, anything not itself carried on or done by the employer as a business or trade or for profit or gain, which, but for this regulation would be an industry included in schedule I is excluded from the operation of Part I of the Act except where it is carried on or done as a part of or process in, or incidentally to, or for, or for the purpose of an industry in schedule I which is carried on as a. business or trade or for profit or gain; and where anything not itself carried on or done (by the employer as a business or trade or for profit or gain is carried on or done) as a part of or process in, or incidentally to, or for or for the purpose of an industry in schedule I which is carried on by the employer as a business or trade or for profit or gain it shall be included in the class in schedule I in which such last mentioned industry is included.

Regulation 24

Notwithstanding anything elsewhere herein contained any construction work undertaken by an employer who is not regularly engaged in such business and who is not otherwise an employer within schedule I and who engaged in such construction work not as a regular trade or business, for example a person, firm or corporation who or which is entering into such operations as an isolated undertaking and for its own purposes only or as a further example an owner who becomes an employer for the purpose of erecting a building for his own use on his own premises and is not generally in the building business shall come within the operation of schedule I as to those employed by such person, firm or corporation as artisans and mechanics and shall be deemed to the extent in this regulation set out to come within the provisions of paragraph 41 of schedule I and it shall be the duty of such person, firm or corporation immediately upon entering upon such undertaking to notify the board thereof and to return a payroll in connection therewith.

Regulation 25

(1) For greater certainty, operations carried on by a person whose busines is substantially farming, provided less than six workmen other than farm labourers are usually employed therein, are declared not to have been included in and are excluded from the operation of Part I.

(2) Every employer shall post up and keep posted up in conspicuous places within easy access of his workmen and where his workmen shall most readily see such notice such card or pamphlet of information concerning the Act as may be supplied to him by the board and a copy of the Act if so directed and it shall be the duty of every employer to make application to the board for such card or pamphlet of information for the purposes aforesaid.

Regulation 26

Every employer having fewer than twenty-five (25) workmen usually employed shall provide and maintain in his factory, shop, warehouse or other place of employment or in each factory, shop, warehouse or other place of employment if he has more than one, a first aid kit or box containing the following supplies with such additional quantities as may be reasonably necessary to provide first aid to his injured workmen and shall have the same in charge of some suitable person.

MINIMUM FIRST AID KIT

A standard first aid manual:

Instruments: 1 pair scissors, 1 pair tweezers, 2 eye droppers, 1 camel's hair brush, 2 dozen safety pins, assorted, 1 tourniquet, 1 graduated medicine glass, 1 porcelain or white enamel wash basin, ½ dozen finger stalls, 3 eye shields.

Drugs: 2 ounces powdered boracic acid for eye wash, 2 ounces aromatic spirits of ammonia, 1 (2 ounce) bottle of boracic tablets, 4 ounces tincture of iodine for external use, 1 tube of vaseline, carbolated, 4 ounces olive oil (for dressing for burns or eye injuries), 1 recognized antiseptic for washing wounds, Burn dressing, *e.g.* bicarbonate of soda mixed with vaseline (3 per cent).

Each of the above must be in bottles or containers plainly labelled and the specific purpose for which the contents are to be used marked thereon with clear and plain directions as to the methods of use and the strength of any solution to be used and all antiseptics or other substances dangerous if taken internally shall be plainly marked in red letters "poison".

Dressings: 3—1 ounce packages absorbent cotton, 3—1 yard packages sterile gauze, 6 sterile gauze bandages assorted sizes, 3 triangular bandages, 1 roll adhesive plaster, splints of assorted sizes.

The above equipment shall be examined and checked over at least once per month by the person in charge thereof and must at all times be kept in a clean place free from dust or dirt and in a place readily accessible to all the workmen.

Regulation 27

Every employer having twenty-five (25) or more workmen usually employed shall provide and maintain in his factory shop, warehouse or other place of employment or in each factory, shop, warehouse or other place of employment if he has more than one, a room thereof which shall be available and suitable for use as a first aid room and which shall at all times be kept sanitary and in charge of a clerk, workman, nurse or other person who has taken a course in first aid to the injured, the following equipment and supplies as minimum requirements.

FIRST AID ROOM EQUIPMENT

A standard first aid manual:

Furnishings: Hot and cold water, I porcelain or white enamel wash basin, I cabinet for surgical dressings, 1 porcelain or white enamel foot bath, 1 enamelled refuse pail, 1 metal box fitted with emergency dressings to be used by first aid man when required to attend injured men in factory who cannot be immediately removed to first aid room, 1 carrying stretcher, ½ dozen finger stalls, 3 eye shields.

Instruments: 1 pair scissors, 1 pair tweezers, 2 eye droppers, 1 camel's hair brush, 2 dozen safety pins, assorted, 1 torniquet, 1 graduated medicine glass, 1 porcelain or white enamel wash basin.

Drugs: 2 ounces 4 per cent boracic acid for eye wash, 2 ounces aromatic spirits of ammonia, 1 (2 ounce) bottle of boracic tablets, 4 ounce tincture of iodine for external use, 1 tube vaseline, 4 ounces olive oil (for dressing for burns or eye injuries), 1 recognized antiseptic for washing wounds, burn dressing, *e.g.*, bicarbonate of soda mixed with vaseline (3 per cent).

Each of the above must be in bottles or containers plainly labelled and the specific purpose for which the contents are to be used marked thereon with clear and plain directions as to the methods of use and the strength of any solution to be used and all antiseptics or other substances dangerous if taken internally shall be plainly marked in red letters "poison."

Dressings: 3—1 ounce packages absorbent cotton, 3—1 yard packages sterile gauze, 6 sterile gauze bandages assorted sizes, 3 triangular bandages, 1 roll adhesive plaster, splints of assorted sizes.

The above equipment shall be examined and checked over at least once per month by the person in charge thereof and must at all times be kept in a clean place free from dust or dirt and in place readily accessible to all the workmen.

Regulation 28

Every employer shall keep posted up throughout the works in every factory, shop, warehouse, or other place of employment the following notice and where non-English speaking workmen are employed such notice shall be posted in their different languages.

NOTICE

It is Dangerous to Neglect Injuries

Without proper care, blood poisoning or infection with serious consequences may result from slight injuries, such as cuts, punctures, scratches, slivers, burns, etc.

Workmen are urged to see that proper attention is given to all such injuries and to report immediately to the office of first aid officer.

Every employer must keep a first aid kit where it will be handy for your treatment.

Posted by direction of The Workmen's Compensation Board.

Regulation 29

A minimum first aid kit as above described or a first aid equipment satisfactory to the Workmen's Compensation Board shall accompany every crew in any employment within the provisions of the Act where the nature of the employment requires such crew to move from place to place.

Regulation 30

The board, where it deems the circumstances justify it, may direct or approve any addition to or reduction or variation in the first aid service for appliances above prescribed, or may in any case not above provided for prescribe such first aid service and appliances as it deems warranted.

Regulation 31

For greater certainty, continuation of an industry and reconstruction, alteration, repair, demolition, taking care of, or making ready for sale the plant or property of an industry or business in schedule I in insolvency, bankruptcy, or winding up proceedings, or under receivership of assignment for the benefit of creditors are added to the class to which such industry belongs.

Regulation 32

The fifty-four (54) classes of industries set forth in schedule I of the Act are reclassified so as to constitute twenty (20) classes and certain of these classes are subdivided into groups. The reclassification of the original classes and the subdivision of these reclassified classes into groups is as appended hereto and the classes and groups as appended hereto are hereby declared to replace the original classification under the Act.

The classification of industries is omitted.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

Changes in Rates of Assessment for Various Industries in 1930

THE Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board has published in pamphlet form the 1929 adjusted assessment rates, and the provisional rates to be assessed on industries in the Province for 1930. In addition, the general provisions of the Act are outlined, and the method of rating explained.

It is pointed out that "for assessment and compensation purposes under the Act the industries covered are divided into 24 classes. Each class stands upon its own footing and carries its own burden, except that a very small general fund, known as the Disaster Reserve, is set aside to assist in meeting any extraordinary call that may arise in any class. With the exception of this Disaster Reserve the moneys collected are just what are considered necessary to take care of the accidents that have actually happened. Separate accounts are kept of all assessments received, and all compensation and medical aid awarded for each of these classes. Each of the 24 classes of industry is thus in effect a mutual insurance association of the employers in that class. The rates for each class are fixed and the assessments made much in the same way as a municipality levies its taxes. They are governed by the requirements. The rates fixed for the year are intended to cover the burden for that year. At the beginning of the year

each employer is required to furnish the Board with an estimate of his probable pay roll for the year and he is assessed provisionally upon that estimate. At the end of the year the actual amount of pay roll is ascertained and rate provisionally fixed being also altered where the accident experience shows this to be necessary.

The rates are fixed in accordance with the accident experience of each industrial group. If it is seen that the rate charged has produced just sufficient money, or if the surplus or deficit is small, the existing rate will be maintained. If there is any considerable difference, it will be increased or decreased accordingly. It is to be remembered always that any surplus to the credit of a class remains in the class funds, and this is also taken into consideration in fixing the rates. All industries in the same class do not necessarily, nor usually, bear the same rate. The classes are subdivided into groups, and even within the group the rates are different where this is shown to be justified.

Describing the system of merit rating, the Board states that "individual distinction between employers even in the same line of industry is made according to their accident experience by a system of merit rating. Where the accident cost falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage a merit rating refund, within specified limits, is made accordingly. Merit rating for the period including the years 1926, 1927 and 1928, is being made, and it is the purpose of the Board to give merit refunds annually, based on the accident experience of each firm for the three preceding years and taking the amount of assessment paid for the last year of the three-year period as the basis of the computation."

The Act also provides for additional assessments for a delay in submitting payroll statements, and for an added percentage in any case where an employer fails to pay any assessment, or prescribed portion thereof, within one month after receiving notice.

Assessment Changes in 1930

The table of rates is based on per $100 of payroll in all classes.

In Class 2, the rate for pulp mills and manufacturers of fibre board is raised from $1.50 to $1.60 per $100 of payroll; while in the same group, the rating for pulp and paper mills is increased from $1.40 to $1.50.

In Class 5, group 7—nitro-glycerine, dynamite or other high explosives manufacture, or shell testing—there is a marked increase in the rate, from $1.00 to $5.00. In this same group the rate for fireworks or torpedo manufacturing is increased from $1.00 to $5.00. Other increased ratings in this group are as follows: fuse manufacture from 60 cents to $3; small arm cartridges manufacture, from 40 cents to $2.00; loading and fixing artillery ammunition, from 80 cents to $4.00.

There are two decreases in the rates assessed for 1930:—In Class 6, (sand and gravel pit operation, with machine power) there is a reduction from $4.50 to $2.25. In Class 7, the rate for iron smelting with blast furnaces is reduced from $3.00 to $1.50.

In Class 9, the group including the manufacture of metal siding roofing, shingles, window frames, as well as the manufacture of steel drums or barrels, has a rate increase from 90 cents to $1.00.

The last part of the pamphlet lists the industries excluded and included under the Act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

THE Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour recently published a bulletin (No. 496 of the Workmen's Compensation and Insurance Series) dealing with Workmen's Compensation Legislation of the United States and Canada as of January 1, 1929, with text of legislation enacted in 1927 and 1928 (a previous Bulletin in this series was noticed in the Labour Gazette, April, 1927, page 395).

The report points out that "the adoption of workmen's compensation for industrial injuries in lieu of the rule of the employers' liability for injuries due to his negligence stands out in its effect on the status of the worker as one of the most important legal-economic developments of modern times. A right to relief based on the fact of employment, practically automatic and certain, replaces the doubtful contest for a recovery based on proof of the employer's negligence and of the absence of the common-law defenses."

Abroad, Germany in 1884, and Great Britain in 1897 and 1906, were influential in turning attention to the system of benefits for injuries due to employment, not necessarily to the negligent act of the workman concerned. The first official recognition of the principle by the Congress of the United States was the Federal act of 1908, providing limited

benefits for designated classes of employees of the United States; though acts of 1882 (Life Saving Service) and 1900 (Postal Service) had made some provision of this nature for the services indicated. Concurrently with these dates the subject came to attract general attention from State legislatures. Investigative commissions began to be provided for as early as 1903 (Massachusetts) and 1905 (Illinois), but no legislative results followed. All the states of the Union had workmen's compensation acts at the beginning of the year 1929 except five (Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina). In addition to these 43 State acts, the Bulletin covers the four territorial acts (those of Alaska, Hawaii, Philippines, and Porto Rico), the act for the District of Columbia, the act for longshoremen, and that for the United States civil employees.

Insurance of the employer's liability to pay compensation is recognized as an essential feature of the system in most of the States. This may be effected through private insurance (stock or mutual companies), self-insurance (proof of solvency, with or without the giving of a bond or other security), or by insurance in State funds, which may be exclusive or competitive. A State fund insurance system exists in 19 of the States listed (The Tennessee fund is limited to coal mining only). Of the 19 States having State fund insurance systems, 7 are exclusive, whereas in 12 the States fund competes with private insurance companies.

No law undertakes to cover all employments. Various exemptions are made, the most important numerically being the exclusion of agriculture and domestic service. Interstate commerce is exempt because it is subject to the exclusive action of Congress, though its law creates liability and does not provide compensation. Laws that apply only to "hazardous" or "extra-hazardous" employments exclude others, thereby distinguished as "non-hazardous". Casual employments are usually exempted, and those not for gain frequently. No law as originally enacted made specific provision for compensating occupational diseases. The dominant idea of accident has given way by degrees, however, until at the present time compensation, either for occupational diseases generally or for designated diseases of this class, is allowed under 17 of the 50 laws analysed.

Most laws require a minimum duration of disability as a condition to the payment of compensation benefits. This does not apply to medical and hospital relief, which is to be provided at once. Two States require no waiting time. Conflicting provisions of the South Dakota statute call for 10 days' waiting time on the one hand, and for compensation from date of injury on certification of disability on the other. In practice the latter provision is said to prevail. In several States the waiting time is compensated for if the disablity continues for a specfied term; or a part may be taken up in each of certain consecutive weeks until all is compensated for.

The Canadian System

The report points out that compensation legislation in Canada had an earlier origin than in the United States, due undoubtedly to the influence of Great Britain. The British Act of 1897, extended in 1900, and replaced by the Act of 1906, is of a type quite distinct from that adopted by any State of the United States. However, it naturally furnished a model for the earlier legislation of the provinces which first took action of this kind.

An analysis of the Canadian laws shows a number of striking characteristics and of deviations from the type of compensation act prevalent in the United States. Some of the more important of these are the following:—

1. In Canada there is a noticeable uniformity among most of the compensation laws. This uniformity applies to the scope of the acts, benefits, injuries covered, administration, and procedure. In the compensation acts of the United States many variations are in evidence.

2. In Canada all the laws are compulsory as to the employers coming within the scope of the act. In the United States only 18, including the United States Civil Employees' Act, are compulsory while 32 are elective.

3. In Canada the scope of the law in each province (Yukon Territory excepted) is limited to enumerated employments, though the lists are quite inclusive. There is some diversity in the number of such employments, but the principal hazardous industries are covered, including manufacturing, mining, construction, and transportation. In the United States only 12 States limit their scope to the so-called hazardous industries, while 38 States cover industries generally.

4. In Canada occupational diseases are compensable in every province except Quebec and Yukon Territory. Such diseases however, are limited to those enumerated in the statutory schedule. In the United States only 17 of the 50 laws include occupational diseases.

5. In Canada all of the provinces except Quebec and Yukon Territory have exclusive State insurance funds. In Ontario, however, employers under schedule 2 (municipalities, railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, and navigation) are permitted self-insurance. In Nova Scotia employers under schedule III

insure fishing industry risks with private companies. In the United States only seven of the 50 compensation laws have exclusive State funds, while 12 have competitive State funds.

6. In Canada probably the most significant characteristic of compensation legislation is the assumption of liability on the part of the province having insurance funds for the solvency of such funds, any temporary deficit being made up from other provincial funds. Under no law of any State of the United States is such liability assumed.

7. In Canada the Workmen's Compensation Boards have exclusive and final jurisdiction over all compensation matters, no appeal to the courts being permitted except in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In these two provinces appeal may be had to the Supreme Court upon questions of law, but only with the permission of the judge of said Court. In none of the American States does the administrative commission have final decision, appeals to courts being allowed on questions of law in every jurisdiction, and of fact in some.

8. In Canada members of the Workmen's Compensation Boards hold office during good behaviour, except that in Alberta and in British Columbia the term of office is 10 years. In most of the provinces, however, they are subject to compusory retirement at the age of 75. Each board is authorized to appoints its officers and employees and to fix their salaries. The term of office of such employees is subject to the pleasure of the board. In the United States the term of offic of compensation commissioners is usually 3, 4, or 5 years.

9. As regards liberality, the benefits of the Canadian laws are about on a par with the more liberal of the American acts. The scale of benefits averages perhaps somewhat lower, but the periods for which benefits are paid are as a rule longer. In Canada, except in Yukon, compensation is paid during disability or until the death or remarriage of the widow, while in most of the States the compensation periods terminate at the end of 300, 400 or 500 weeks, though some pay during life. In none of the provinces (Yukon Territory excepted) is the waiting period over one week, and in most of the laws compensation, when payable, begins from the date of the injury, whereas in the United States three States have a waiting period of 10 days, while four have 2 weeks. The early Canadian laws did not provide for medical benefits, but all except that of Yukon Territory have now made provision therefor; in the United States all the laws require medical service.

Average Wages on Railways in United States

A review of railway operations in the United States in 1929, published by the Bureau of Railway Economics (Washington, D.C.) states that the number of employees on railway payrolls averaged 1,687,000 during 1929, compared with 1,680,000 in 1928. This was an increase of 0.4 per cent. The aggregate compensation of these employees was slightly greater than in 1928, the comparative figures being about $2,937,000,000 in 1929 and $2,862,000,000 in 1928. Compensation thus increased 2.6 per cent, compared with an increase of 0.4 per cent in number of employees.

Average compensation per employee has been rising gradually each year since 1924. While this average is affected to some extent by the percentage distribution of the total number of employees among the respective classes, the consistent rise of the past five years has been due primarily to upward adjustments in the wage rates of some of the classes, either locally on individual railway lines or in certain of the territories. The average railway employee received $1,740 in compensation during the year 1929, compared with $1,703 in 1928 and $1,613 in 1924. This was an increase of 2.2 per cent over 1928, and 7.9 per cent over 1924. Had railway employees received the same average annual compensation in 1929 as they earned in 1928, the total payroll of the railways for 1929 would have been approximately $64,000,000 less than it was. In other words, the railway payroll increased by that amount in 1929, due to increased earnings per employee.

The Hon. John Brownlee, premier, and the Hon. R. G. Reid, minister of Municipal Affairs of the province of Alberta, informed the Edmonton City Council early in March that the provincial government intended to propose next year the establishment of a uniform city charter, applicable to all cities in the province, and that this charter would contain provisions in reference to the hours for the closing of stores, employees' weekly half-holidays, and other matters. In view of this announcement the council suspended further action on the question of the weekly half-holiday in the stores of Edmonton.

HEALTH AND MATERNITY INSURANCE

Report of Royal Commission in British Columbia

IN the last issue (page 254) it was noted that British Columbia Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits had presented a progress report to the Legislature, the Commission so far being in favour of the establishment of such a system in the Province. The text of the report, since published, gives a full account of the investigation leading to this conclusion. The Commission was composed of the following members of the Provincial Legislature:—Messrs. Cyril Francis Davie, Barrister, of Duncan, Chairman; William Farris Kennedy, of Vernon; Lorris E. Borden, M.D., C.M., of Nelson; George Sharratt Pearson of Nanaimo; and John Joseph Gillis, M.D., C.M., of Merritt.

Scope of Inquiry

The Commissioners had full authority under the Public Inquiries Act to "inquire as to what laws relating to the subjects of maternity benefits and health insurance are in force in other Provinces of Canada or any other countries; to collect facts as to the actual operation of such laws and as to how far they have been found satisfactory; to inquire as to whether and to what extent the public interest requires the introduction of similar laws into the Province of British Columbia; to estimate what would be the total annual cost to the people of the Province in regard to each of these subjects, and what portion of the annual cost would fall upon (*a*) employers of labour, (*b*) prospective beneficiaries, and (*c*) the general taxpayers; to suggest methods by which the annual cost might be collected from the employers, prospective beneficiaries and general taxpayers respectively; and generally to inquire into any or all matters affecting the said subjects respectively."

In the course of their investigations the commissioners collected information specially obtained from other countries having state systems of health insurance, and compiled an extensive digest of existing legislation on this subject. They also initiated the compilation of statistics essential to intelligent consideration of the position of British Columbia in respect of the necessity for some scheme of State health insurance; what form such scheme should take; the entailed costs; and how such costs should be distributed, etc. The collection of such statistics it is stated, is being advanced with all possible rapidity.

Public meetings were held throughout the Province for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information as to present methods, under private enterprise, of protecting the health of workers, and securing them against losses caused by illness and accident. A questionnaire was addressed to representative provincial interests in transportation, industry, and trade and in municipal services with annual payrolls of $75,000 and upwards, the replies thus obtained representing about 65,000 wage earners out of an estimated provincial total of 100,000. The provincial Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association co-operated with the Commission in securing replies from its members. At the date of this preliminary report the Commissioners had not been able to hold consultations with representative public bodies, industrial interests, fraternal associations, trade unions, and individuals specially concerned, but this will be done when the statistics now in course of compilation have been completed, the results of these consultations being incorporated in the commission's final report.

Conclusion from Preliminary Inquiry

From the inquiry so far carried out the commissioners reached the following conclusion:—

"Our investigation thus far convinces us that there is justification and a general demand for the introduction in British Columbia of an economically sound and equitable public-health insurance plan, in the interests of the majority of Provincial workers, of Provincial industries, and of the State—in the more effectual safeguarding and preservation of communal health, the more rational distribution of sickness costs, and the scientific reduction of such charges to the Government, to employers, and to individual citizens."

Jurisdiction

One of the first questions investigated by the Commissioners was that of jurisdiction as between the federal and provincial legislatures. Precedents from other countries all suggested that sickness insurance is a national concern. The United States, while it has neither adopted nor considered health insurance as a factor of government policy and concern, some time ago moved federally for the improvement of health conditions for the young in adopting the Shepherd-Towner Act. However, in the United States the efforts of both federal and State authorities and leaders in public thought have rather been concentrated upon measures for the betterment of health conditions gen-

erally, instruction and care of expectant mothers, and reduction of the mortality risk of infants and children up to age 10.

"In the British Dominions," the report proceeds, "Canada excepted, health insurance and associated progressive legislation invariably have been considered and promulgated as national measures. Great Britain's operative Act covers comprehensively and inclusively insurance against sickness, maternity, old age, disablement, and unemployment. So also does legislation of Northern Ireland and of the Irish Free State. A Royal Commission is now investigating the advisability of a compulsory State health-insurance scheme for the affiliated countries in the Union of South Africa. . . .

"In Australia it has at no time been suggested that legislation against sickness and its concomitant losses might be considered as other than a Commonwealth enactment. There has been at no time any proposal of health insurance in or for any of the individual Australian States, which in their relationship to the Commonwealth are in almost the identical position of the Provinces of Canada to the Dominion. Throughout Australia it is held that the provision of sickness insurance—with which there are associated invalidity and unemployment insurance, maternity benefits and old age pensions—is a matter of Federal policy and concern, and such responsibility is accepted by the Commonwealth authority."

"It will be apparent," the report continues, "that all precedents suggest recognition of State health insurance proposals in Canada as a matter for federal consideration and federal action. Why these precedents cannot be accepted and the obligation to consider and deal with any and all proposals for State health insurance and kindred matters of advanced social legislation be passed, with responsibility thereanent, to the Government of Canada, are made evident by the proceedings of the Canadian Parliament's Select Committee on Industrial and International Relations during the sessions of 1928 and 1929, that Committee having been instructed by the Federal House to make inquiries into the related questions of unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance. While this Federal Committee devoted itself principally to the unemployment insurance element, sickness insurance matters presented themselves during the progress of its inquiry, generally in association with, and incidental to, the unemployment phase of the reference. Considerable attention was also given to suggestions as to family allowances in Canada, these proposals having indirect relationship to maternity benefits."

The commissioners cite a memorandum presented to the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations on April 19, 1928, by President Tom Moore, of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, setting forth that: "The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada holds the view that all social legislation of the nature now being dealt with should be of Federal character, as otherwise many workers are denied the benefits of same because of the difficulty of establishing the requisite provincial residence qualifications, etc., owing to the transitory nature of their employment."

"At the same time," it is pointed out, "the Government of Canada, on the advice of its Department of Justice, rigidly insists that jurisdiction exists exclusively with and in the provinces, although the Dominion admittedly has power to make money grants to the provinces or any of them, and thus become a sharer of costs in the event of the State being made a contributor to sickness or invalidity insurance costs, in addition to employers and employee-beneficiaries.. . . . .

"The entire attitude of the Dominion to the subject of health insurance, as exemplified during the proceedings of the Select Committee, is that while, practically and morally, health-insurance legislation should be national, action thereto is estopped by the mandatory terms of the British North America Act, placing jurisdiction with the Provinces in all matters of health and kindred subjects.

"The adoption of the Report of this Federal Committee and the attitude of the Dominion Government during its sessions may be fairly condensed in the conclusion that while a system of State Health insurance should properly be national, the provisions of constitutional law are such that action bringing such insurance laws into effect must be Provincial; but the Dominion, accepting its moral obligation, will consider assistance by grants ratified by Parliament, as in the case of through highway construction, technical education, and old age pensions contributions.

"It is therefore apparent that it is quite within the constitutional power of British Columbia or any other of the provinces of Canada, to proceed in the establishment of a State health-insurance plan, as British Columbia led the way in the creation of old age pensions; and that the Dominion is morally committed, by its concurrence in the report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations, to sympathetically consider the granting of financial assistance in the operation of such State health-insurance system.

"Furthermore, as indicating the attitude of the Dominion authority, Hon. Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, informed the Committee that 'The Dominion should wait for the provinces to take the initiative'—as British Columbia is now doing.

"The Dominion Committee found its inquiries considerably handicapped by inability to secure authoritative data on the extent and costs of sickness in Canada, the non-presentation of any concrete plan upon which actuaries could be instructed to prepare statistical information, and the infrequency of census compilations as a means of securing comprehensive information. And although Parliament on May 1, 1929, adopted the Report of its Select Standing Committee, recommending 'that with regard to sickness insurance, the Department of Pensions and National Health be requested to initiate a comprehensive survey of the field of public health, with special reference to a national health program,' this recommendation being accepted by the Government, provision for such a survey has not yet been made and the assumption is permissible that action awaits the course adopted by this and other provinces in inter-related policies."

Legislation in Other Countries

This section of the report sketches the provisions of sickness insurance legislation in other countries, the law of each country being discussed with a view to conditions prevailing in Canada. "It has become almost everywhere accepted that, to be effective, such insurance must be compulsory, the improvident, careless citizen, against whose necessities it is most essential to provide, habitually neglecting opportunity to protect himself against possible sickness losses, and remaining, as before voluntary insurance laws existed, a prospective recipient of public aid if overtaken by misfortune. In other words, the voluntary sickness-insurance plan has now become generally accepted throughout Europe as impotent to achieve desired results, and those countries which previously had expressed antagonism to the compulsion principle, one by one have come or are coming to adopt it. Conspicuous among such countries is France, which originally had set its face against compulsion in a measure influenced possibly by national sentiment antagonistic to theory and legislation of German origin. The successful working of the German system observed in the recovered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, as contrasted with the admitted ineffectiveness of the previously obtaining French voluntary plan, explains in part the national change of front."

Prevention of Sickness

After reviewing the insurance laws of other countries the commissioners observe that "there is to be noted throughout the civilized world a marked change of late in the attitude of leaders of public thought (both within and outside the medical profession) as to the necessity of revising health services and devoting primary attention to keeping the people well rather than curing those ills to which flesh is heir. Sir Arbuthnot Lane, the eminent London physician, urges that the medical profession must revolutionize and reorganize its principles and its policy with recognition of this objective. Economists and industrialists are becoming seized of the necessity of checking the enormous wastage in costs of sickness preventable by such system as will assure closer and more continuous observation of the units of the industrial population, through which incipient disaffections may be detected and successfully treated at the outset, with prolongation of the working span of life and increase of comfort and effectiveness. This is peculiarly a function of public-health insurance machinery, and claims are advanced in Europe that the operation of compulsory health insurance, with associated health-preservation education and propaganda, already have lengthened the normal life of industrial activity by years."

Elsewhere in the report it is pointed out that "the thought that restoration of the patient to health is desirable rather than the mere payment of compensation for time-loss has resulted in the provision of medical aid, medicines, etc., and in all the more recent laws, treatment by specialists and convalescent care. In the majority of the compulsory insurance countries the costs of these benefits-in-kind is now quite as high as the sum of cash allowances, in some cases even greater. Sickness insurance also is being extended to cover workers' families, such service being provided in the majority of the compulsory-insurance systems. As a result, tens of millions of workers' households in European countries are now entitled to free medical treatment in all or in its principal phases, and compulsory sickness insurance has thus become a major means of carrying forward a consistent health-protection program for the masses of the population. In apportioning contributions to the cost of sickness insurance, it is more difficult to arrive at an equitable division than in the case of workmen's compensation for accidents, where the employers' responsibility is more clearly definable. In view of the fact that the worker, the employer, and the State are each in a degree concerned in the preservation of the health of the industrial class, and all thus have interest in the success of insurance, costs are met in six continental European countries by these three groups in varying proportion."

In summing up the tendencies revealed by a study of the operation of compulsory-insurance systems in Europe, the International Labour Bureau says:—

"Sickness insurance is endeavouring to fulfil ever more completely its task of protecting

the health of the working-class family and maintaining the workers' capacity to produce by widening the circle of insured persons; perfecting the system of benefits which perform the threefold function of relief, cure, and prevention; concentrating the means of action, and systematically organizing autonomous institutions under the control of the parties concerned. Thus compulsory sickness insurance, as a creator of security, health, well-being, and stimulative productive capacity, and also as an instrument of education, is an element both important and necessary in the proper economic and social organization of modern communities."

The Provincial Situation

Under this heading the Commissioners review the provisions existing in the province for protection against the risk of sickness and the state of public opinion regarding a state scheme. "Although statistics are unfortunately incomplete and far from up-to-date, sufficient data are nevertheless available to establish the fact that private insurance with commercial companies against sickness losses is carried by only a minor fraction of the wage-earning and low-income community. Membership in fraternal societies including relief during illness among their benefits also is confined to a small minority; and such societies, while carrying on important and useful services, reach, after all, comparatively few of the population and prescribe such conditions of membership that an even smaller part are eligible therefor. At the same time the financial ability of a number of such societies to provide their guaranteed benefits under present scale assessments is questionable, should abnormal demands be made upon their funds through epidemic or other exceptional pressure. Moreover, the costs of insurance with commercial companies against loss by illness are necessarily higher than they would be under a generally applied system, since such companies look naturally for a business profit, not operation on a mere cost basis, and their comparative spread of insurance is distinctly limited.

"As to the societies, it is found that years ago the Fraternal Societies' Welfare Association—including the Canadian Order of Foresters, Loyal Orange Order, Loyal Order of Moose, Chosen Friends, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Order of the Rechabites, Sons of England, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—endorsed the objects of a compulsory health-insurance plan properly administered, under which plan it is quite possible that they might continue to function as insurer agents of the State, with Government supervision and guarantee of their solvency, as in certain European countries, such security for members being missing in this Province under present loose conditions.

"There remain for attention the facilities of protection afforded by a considerable and growing number of privately conceived and established welfare and benefit associations for employees of major industrial, transportation, commercial, and, public-service institutions, which associations are accomplishing much good, but with costs of their protective services necessarily higher than if such services were standardized and of universal application. At the time the gross inequity intrudes that where an employing interest has become a voluntary sharer in welfare association costs, it is penalized to the extent thereof in competition with others in its line of activity whose employees are not so organized and protected, or by their own contributions exclusively provide monetary compensation for time-loss through illness or, alternatively, furnish medical care, medicine, hospitalization, etc.

"The favourable attitude of the general public of British Columbia toward State health-insurance proposals has been time and again attested in representations by public-service and social-welfare organizations, by provincial labour bodies, and by students of health-protection science. During late years the demand for a public-health insurance plan, on the part of the prospective beneficiary class, has manifestly crystallized; and the Union of British Columbia Municipalities has within the year gone on record as strongly favouring careful study of the situation with such innovation in view. And of municipal corporations of the Province answering a Commission questionnaire in this connection, 77 per cent desired the introduction of compulsory insurance; two confessed to lack of information upon which to base a considered opinion; and one offered no comment. None replied negatively.....

Approved Societies

"Objections to the institution of a State health-insurance scheme that tentatively and preliminarily have been voiced by corporations having smoothly functioning employees' welfare organizations, which they and their employees desire to continue to operate and control, as well as objections that may reasonably be looked for from fraternal and kindred societies fearing possible extinction through alienation of their benefits features, would seem possibly to be easily met by acceptance, with adaptation to Provincial conditions, of the policies of certain of the older

countries in this regard, making the societies recognized insurance carriers; or of a principle already successfully applied under Workmen's Compensation practice—employers' associations functioning as approved societies upon satisfying reasonable conditions as to provincial supervision in the interest of the insured, assured financial stability, and the provision of benefits equal to those guaranteed under state system.

"Still further it should be borne in mind that in any plan that may be devised for the preservation of the family health as well as that of its breadwinners, the ratio of cost in this Province will naturally be somewhat lower than in European countries, where the family average (exclusive of parents) is 3·34, whereas in British Columbia it is established by the last census figures at 1·43—the smallest in Canada.

Existing Industrial Schemes

"Analysis of the detailed information up to date elicited as to policies voluntarily initiated in major British Columbia undertakings—industrial, commercial, transportation, etc.—for safeguarding the health of employees and otherwise promoting their welfare, will be found peculiarly instructive. The questionnaire was addressed to approximately 350 firms and corporations, etc., comprehensively representing all principal employers of Labour in British Columbia. Two hundred and ten replies were received by the Commission; and later, through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, summary reports were made by others, bringing the complete response up to virtually 100 per cent of the original address-list. In the 210 enterprises reporting to the Commission direct in first instance, approximately 64,989 workers are employed; and in 82 of these 210 undertakings protection services are in operation, widely various in their coverages and with costs ranging from one-third of 1 per cent to 3·5 per cent of pay-roll—some of such services being paid for entirely by the employers—in others exclusively by contributions of the employees; generally by graduated co-operation between masters and men. In twenty-eight instances medical services are furnished for the families of employees as well as for the employees themselves, the cost of such services to the workers ranging variously from $1 to $4.30 per man per month, married men as a rule paying from 50 to 75 per cent more than bachelor employees, for the coverage extended to their dependents."

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

THE tenth annual report of the Ministry of Health of England and Wales, relating to the 12 months' period ending March 31, 1929, describes the work carried on by the Department under the main heads of Public Health, Local Government and Finance, administration of the Poor Law, and administration of National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions.

It contains separate sections dealing respectively with England and Wales. The following figures relate to England only.

Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Scheme.—The period under review was the first full year during which payment of pensions under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, had been in complete operation. Widows' and orphans' pensions began on January 4, 1926; unrestricted non-contributory old age pensions for insured persons who reached the age of 70 before January 2, 1928, began on July 2, 1926; and contributory old age pensions at the age of 65 began on January 2, 1928.

The number of widows benefiting under the Act in England on March 31, 1929, was 138,183, grants being made to widows also in respect to 93,526 children. Grants were made also to 3,82 orphans. These numbers do not include belated claims in respect to eligible persons who had died before the Act became fully operative, the beneficiaries in this class including 62,109 widows and 119,379 children. Payments for widows' pensions (including allowances for children) during the year amounted to £7,205,500 and payments to orphans to £235,500.

Contributory Old Age Pensions between ages 65 and 70.—The total number of old age pensioners between the ages of 65 and 70 in payment on March 31, 1929, was 455,271. The amount paid during the twelve months' period being £11,482,000.

Old Age Pensions at Age of 70.—At March 31, 1929, the total number of old age pensions in payment to persons in England over 70 years of age by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act was 287,377. During the period covered by the report the Ministry took over

from the Board of Customs and Excise the administration of all pensions payable under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908-1924, to persons over 70 years of age who had established their title by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act. The number of pensioners concerned at the time the transfer of administration took place was approximately 195,000. On March 31, 1929, the number of persons in England to or in respect of whom pensions under or by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act were being paid had reached a total of 1,159,667, comprising 200,292 widows, 216,727 children (including orphans) 455,271 persons between the ages of 65 and 70, and 287,377 persons over the age of 70.

Health Insurance

National Health Insurance in Great Britain had its origin in the National Insurance Act of 1911, the scheme coming into operation in July, 1912. National Health Insurance in Great Britain is on a compulsory and contributory basis. The persons who are required to be insured are, subject to certain exceptions, all those between the ages of 16 and 70 who are employed under a contract of service in manual labour, or in non-manual employment at a rate of remuneration not exceeding £250 a year.

The cost of the scheme is shared between the insured persons, their employers and the National Exchequer. The revenue is derived, in the first instance, from weekly contributions paid partly by the workers and partly by their employers by means of health insurance stamps affixed to contribution cards, the rates of contribution in 1925 being 10d. a week in the case of men, of which 5d. was payable by the employer and 5d. by the worker; and 9d. in the case of women, of which 5d. was payable by the employer and 4d. by the worker. As from January 4, 1926, these rates were reduced to 9d. a week in the case of men (employer 4½d., worker 4½d.) and 8½d. a week in the case of women (employer 4½d. and worker 4d.) consequent upon the modifications in the benefits of the scheme which follow from the provision of pensions at 65 under the recent Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act.

The benefits provided under the scheme are as follows:—

(1) Medical benefit, i.e., medical treatment and attendance, including the provision of proper and sufficient medicines and of the prescribed medical and surgical appliances.

(2) Sickness benefit, i.e., periodical payments during incapacity for work through illness. The ordinary rates of sickness benefit are 15s. a week for men, and 12s. a week for women, commencing on the fourth day of incapacity and continuing for a maximum period of 26 weeks.

(3) Disablement benefit, i.e., a continuance of periodical payments during illness at the reduced rate of 7s. 6d. a week for both men and women after the title to sickness benefit has been exhausted.

(4) Maternity benefit, i.e., payment of the sum of £2 on the confinement of an insured woman or the wife of an insured man. (A total sum of £4 is payable in the case of a married woman who is or has recently been herself an employed contributor; these cases represent 25 per cent of the whole number of payments to married women.)

(5) Additional benefits, which may be provided by an Approved Society having a disposal surplus on valuation, and may take the form either of an increase of the normal cash benefits, or payment towards the cost of various forms of treatment, such as dental, ophthalmic, hospital or convalescent home treatment.

National Health Insurance Act, 1928.—The National Health Insurance Act, 1928, which was based mainly on the recommendations of the Majority Report of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, received Royal Assent on July 2, 1928, and was brought into operation on January 1, 1929. In addition to making many improvements of detail in the scheme of National Health Insurance, the Act makes provision for the period of continuance of insurance after cessation of employment in such a way as to safeguard to the fullest possible extent the title of insured persons both to Health Insurance benefits and also under the scheme of Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions. Provision is also made whereby insured persons will be relieved from any penalties, in the form of reduction or suspension of benefits, by reason of arrears of contributions during periods of proved genuine unemployment. The Act also provides for the setting up of a special Insurance Section of the Deposit Contributors' Fund through which any deposit contributor who is able to prove that he cannot obtain admission to an Approved Society by reason of ill-health will in future receive all the normal benefits of the Health Insurance scheme instead of being restricted as hitherto to such benefits as could be provided out of the sum standing to his own individual credit.

The approximate number of persons entitled to National Health and Pensions insurance benefits at December 31, 1928, was as follows:

	England		Wales	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Contributors for pension benefits	9,273,000	4,791,000	681,000	179,800
Contributors for health benefits	9,072,000	4,726,000	679,600	178,400

The report contains a statement of cash receipts and payments under the National Health Insurance Act for the calendar year 1928, showing that for England the receipts amounted to £30,726,674 and the payments to £30,606,645; and for Wales receipts were £1,999,956 and payments £1,983,454.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND INDUSTRY

Address delivered by Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Toronto, Canada, before the Midwest Safety Conference at Chicago, Illinois, March 18, 1930

YOU have given me as my subject "Accident Prevention and Industry," and I have taken the liberty of elaborating this; in fact, my theme is going to be "Example and Control." The example must come from the executive of the industry and the control likewise is his problem. We know that men follow examples that are set by leaders. The possibility of control of accidents and injuries in industry has been demonstrated too many times to admit of negative argument. I think it may be reasonably accepted as true that when active safety work has failed, this has been the result of inadequate consideration in advance, failure to apply accepted principles of the work, or faulty administration of plan.

Ontario's Act.—May I be permitted, before we launch into the general question of controlling accidental injuries, to discuss workmen's compensation briefly. We all know that at the outset compensation was looked upon by the average employer with a good deal of misgiving, but we do not, to-day, find any enlightened executive seriously considering even a suggestion of return to the pre-compensation days. That is to say, workmen's compensation has become part of the social structure in most civilized communities, and I say this with all due deference to those States that are still lingering on the brink before making the plunge.

Our Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario has been in effect since the first of January, 1915. The act was the result of a report by the late Chief Justice, Sir William Ralph Meredith, who had made a careful study of Workmen's Compensation in United States, in England, and in Germany. The Ontario Act has proven a model for all other acts in Canada, with the exception of the Province of Quebec, and is, I believe, the most generous in any jurisdiction under compensation. This has been accomplished without unreasonably burdening the industry and has made for prompt and certain payment to the injured worker.

The Ontario Act provides a payment of 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings up to a maximum wage of $2,000 for all injuries involving a loss of seven days time or more. Pensions are granted for all cases where the disability is in excess of ten per cent, and those pensions are not limited by a certain number of weeks, but are granted for life. In the case of widows, there is an allowance of $40 a month for life, or until re-marriage, in which event, a sum equal to two years' payment is awarded. There is an allowance of $10 a month for each dependent child until that child reaches the age of 16. This latter allowance is stepped up to $15 for each child where there is no mother to undertake the duties of bringing up the child. In addition to all of this, our medical and hospital services are absolutely unlimited. The Ontario Act and most of the Acts in Canada are state funds with industries separated into classes, each class being in effect a mutual insurance unit and paying its own costs.

You will see, therefore, the broad, underlying policy of our Workmen's Compensation Act is that the class of industry in which the disability occurs must finance the total cost. This places the responsibility where it should be, and this is why industry must safeguard its employees. I have often said in public in Canada that industry has one relief from increasing compensation costs—that is accident

prevention—so again we are brought back to my theme of "example and control." Industry must finance workmen's compensation and, by the same rule, industry must safeguard its employees to operate economically.

An Executive Problem.—The first step in injury control is the education of the executives of a plant to a proper appreciation of the problem. Following this, is the creation of a desire for safety throughout the organization on both financial and humanitarian grounds. Do not think that I am trying to load executives, who are already overburdened with a considerable amount of work, with something that should be done by another member of the organization. I do not suggest that it is necessary for an executive to know all of the details of accident prevention work in the plant any more than it is necessary for him to know all the details of everything being done by the working force; that is an impossibility, but the executive must plan and must give his wholehearted support to the work.

Organized Accident Prevention.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act of our province, industry is authorized to set up accident prevention associations and the Workmen's Compensation Board is authorized to pay the expenses of operating those associations. Section 114 gives this authority and was put in on the suggestion of industry when the Act was being drafted. There are 24 classes of industry in Schedule 1, 19 of those classes have taken advantage of Section 114 and 16 out of the 19 have federated in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. We have a group of trained inspectors, who operate under the guidance of our chief inspector, Mr. V. L. Mummery. These men go into industry with specific knowledge of the general class experience and detailed information of the individual plant accident experience for the past three years. Our field force first make contact with the plant executive, and discuss the general situation with him. The next step is plant inspection followed by a final review with the plant executive so that the whole situation as to requirements may be fully understood. Safety meetings for foremen, supervisors and employees are part of their regular work, but no meeting is held unless we have, in advance, knowledge of managerial interest and we seldom hold a general plant meeting without previous meeting of supervisory force. The second phase of our activity is our propaganda service. Safety bulletins are issued every month to about eight thousand industries throughout the province. In addition to bulletins, we put out pay envelope inserts, special leaflets of various kinds, cards and, once a year, the Safety Calendar.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations also receive from the Workmen's Compensation Board what are known as "accident memos." These give a brief report on every claim for compensation made by an injured worker, and when I tell you that this is coupled with certain information as to money cost, you will realize that the organization is put in possession of a mass of very valuable information that serves as a finger-post for our guidance in the matter of injury control. As there is a seperate card kept for every plant on our list, we are able to determine whether accident frequency is running high, and with the new system that we have on money cost, we know whether a firm is dipping too heavily into the class funds.

The chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board has said that the experience of the classes organized for accident prevention has been better than that of the unorganized classes. The result is entirely reasonable and if it were not so, there would be no object in spending a large sum of money each year on operating accident prevention associations.

I rather flatter myself that, standing as we do with certain Old Country traditions on the one hand and in proximity to your country on the other, we are trying for the best from each. I think it is generally admitted safeguarding of machinery in England has progressed considerably beyond the average, due largely to the work of the factory inspection branch of the government. You in the United States have taken a lead on the matter of propaganda and have developed the idea of safety literature beyond what has been done in other countries. We have been fortunate in being able to draw on the best of both.

As I said, compensation came into effect in Ontario in January, 1915, so that at the close of 1929 we had fifteen full years under compensation. The cost of the average case reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board in those fifteen years was $97.40 and the cost of the average case in 1929 was $91.98. This calculation is made by dividing the total number of accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board into the total awards made either for the fifteen years or for the year 1929.

We have a statement from the Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board that approximately 1 per cent of the accidents reported to the Board are death cases and that these involve nearly 25 per cent of the total cost of compensation; that about 4 per cent of the accidents reported are permanent disabilities and involve nearly 50 per cent of the cost of compensation—which, of course, means that about 5 per cent of the number of accidents reported are responsible for nearly 75 per cent of the total cost. My reason for bringing out

this particular item is that the trend in death cases and in permanent disabilities per hundred full year workers in Ontario is downward while the trend in minor acicdents and medical aid only cases, is upward.

We have, I am glad to say, an increasing number of industries in Ontario that are producing definite results in this matter of accident control, industries where accidents are being reduced and production increased; in fact, I have reached the point where in talking to an executive, I should prefer to drop the words "safety" and "accident prevention" from my vocabulary and talk the effective operation of his plant to him.

Details of Safety Work.—Mr. Morley concluded by enumerating the following fundamentals in safety work:—

1. Issue a general statement to all workers on the subject of accident prevention over the written signature of the chief operating official.

2. Call a meeting or meetings of employees in company time for the purpose of telling them the story, which is that there are too many accidents happening and their co-operation is needed.

3. Bring out your carefully prepared book of rules and see that these are understood and stick to those rules, because rules were not made to be broken.

4. Establish safety committees and see that they work.

5. Provide First Aid facilities and insist on their use.

6. Post safety bulletins properly at strategic points throughout the plant and change these periodically and use pay envelopes printed with safety slogans or pay envelopes with inserts.

7. Hold periodic meetings, with or without motion pictures.

8. Last, but by no means least, insist on and keep up adequate supervision and employee training throughout the entire organization.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE

Report on the Work of the National and Provincial Leagues in 1929

THE eleventh annual report of the Canadian National Safety League reviews the activities of the main organization and its provincial affiliates during the year 1929. In the general and constant safety campaign that is maintained throughout the Dominion the central body acts as a co-ordinating agency for the following provincial safety leagues: The Ontario Safety League, the Province of Quebec Safety League, the Maritime Safety League, the British Columbia Safety League, and The Manitoba Safety League. The national organization expresses its grateful acknowledgement for the annual grant of $10,000 from the Dominion Government. Educational safety literature was distributed to all parts of the Dominion largely with the willing help of the provincial affiliates and of the general passenger tourist agents of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; the provincial and district foresters and fire rangers; summer hotels; guides; fire and police chiefs; Chambers of Commerce, and Boards of Trade.

A general campaign of safety was carried on in those Provinces not yet thoroughly organized for safety work, by the distribution of safety bulletins and other literature to industrial plants, business houses, public officials, premiers, mayors, fire chiefs, police chiefs, public libraries, etc. In this work, cities and towns in the Province of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and the Yukon were reached and the literature distributed as follows:—13,000 industrial bulletins, 29,950 special bulletins, 13,500 traffic bulletins, 18,500 school bulletins, 6,000 sundry circulars and reports. In addition, special campers' bulletins, printed on weatherproof cardboard, dealing with the hazards of camp fires, canoeing, bathing and swimming, and conveying warnings of the risks of forest fires, were distributed throughout Canada. Bulletins on various safety topics were also supplied to the British Columbia and Maritimes Safety Leagues. Some 23,000 copies of the 1929 safety calendar were printed, and 21,400 copies were sold while 600 copies were mailed to a free list of public officials and 500 copies were supplied to the British Columbia and Maritimes Safety Leagues. All electric railways in Canada receive a safety bulletin service, much of which is supplied from the national organization, and those in organized provinces from their local safety league. The Canadian National Safety League is an active member of the Canadian Electric Railway Association, which is conducting an intensive safety campaign among their electric railway members.

Ontario Safety League.—The sixteenth annual report of the Ontario Safety League describes "work well done, co-operation received, and results obtained." In view of the

increased hazards in practically all walks of life, the report considers that "the safety message must have been far-reaching to have kept accidents so well within bounds." Sincere thanks are expressed for the co-operation and financial support received from various governmental departments, municipalities, organizations, and individuals. School safety work again played an important part in campaign activities during 1929. A careful study was made of the hazards causing the greatest accident frequency, and these were especially emphasized in an effort to reduce fatalities and lessen accidents to a minimum. The message of safety was carried to the schools by means of safety bulletins and illustrated lectures, with the co-operation of school boards, principals, teachers and chief constables. This work was begun early in January and continued until the closing of schools for the summer holidays, and resumed in September. During the year safety was taught to 179,000 children in 418 different schools in 79 cities, towns and villages. In addition, school safety patrols were organized in many centres, and the usual school children's essay contests and drawing competitions on safety subjects were conducted. An important factor in this phase of the safety educational campaign was the "Letter to Parents," conveying warnings on home hazards. This letter had a distribution of 200,000 copies.

The year's program was featured by an intensive industrial safety campaign as well as by a highway safety campaign. The industrial work included a fortnightly bulletin and pictorial service in about 75 industrial centres. The motoring hazard was likewise emphasized in a traffic bulletin campaign, the circulation of these amounting to 4,000. By permission of Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Highways, 550,000 safety cards to motorists were enclosed with the 1930 licences. The Safe Drivers' Club was also vigilant in reporting traffic violations and reckless driving. The report on fatalities and lesser accidents for the year 1929 indicated that the province had a total of 1,850 fatal accidents from all causes as compared with 1,823 in 1928. Deaths caused by automotive vehicles head the list with 576 fatalities, as compared with 477 in 1928. Drownings again are second with 321 fatalities, as compared with 382 deaths from this hazard in the previous year. There were 12,485 non-fatal accidents in Ontario during 1929, and 10,757 in 1928. In 1929, the fatalities per 1,000 automotive vehicles was 0·6; in 1928, it was 0·7; in 1927 it was 0·8. The worst year was 1913, when the fatality ratio was 6·0 per 1,000.

British Columbia Safety League.—The annual report of the British Columbia Safety League shows that 70 fewer persons met accidental death in 1929 than in 1928. These reductions are classified as follows: 8 less in fatal traffic accidents; 50 less in fatal general public accidents; and 27 less in fatal industrial accidents. "Home" accidents alone of the general classes showed an increase, there being 15 more in this group during 1929 than in 1928.

The warning poster service, inaugurated in 1927, was continued throughout 1929, the distribution being concentrated where it would be most effective.

Early in the year the directors decided that greater traffic safety in the province generally, and in the city of Vancouver particularly, should be the special objective of the League, and accordingly there was a concentration of effort on this feature. The report observes that "it is indeed significant that despite a tremendous increase in the number of motor car licences issued in 1929, there were four less motor vehicle accident deaths, in that year than in 1928." A statement of comparative accident casualties in the province indicates that in the industrial group there were 207 fatal accidents in 1929 as compared with 234 in 1928. The total of non-fatal industrial accidents in 1929 was 19,045 as compared with 16,672 in 1928.

Province of Quebec Safety League.—The sixth annual report of the Quebec Safety League deals with the activities of that body under its three chief spheres of operation—legislation, organization, and education. The outstanding legislation enacted during the year was the "compulsory stop" law at unprotected railroad crossings—a statute largely the result of the Leagues' effective propaganda. Although only in force since July 1, 1929, the record of railway crossing accidents for the last six months of that year showed a decrease of thirty-three fatalities.

In the field of organization several new committees were formed. From the Industrial Section there developed the Construction, First Aid and Industrial Hygiene Committees, each of which made a valuable contribution towards safety results. Other units actively participating in the safety movement were the Aviation Safety Committee, Commercial Vehicle Chauffeurs' Club and the Junior Radio Safety Club, with over 16,000 members.

Educational efforts along safety lines were largely directed by utilization of the press and radio broadcasting. The press of the province gave to the League advertising value to the extent of $20,000 while radio talks

were made possible through the courtesy of Station CFCF. The distribution of thousands of circulars and bulletins, especially in regard to safety traffic, was made possible through the co-operation of parish priests and town officials.

Manitoba Safety League.—The report of Manitoba Safety League shows that there were eighty-one fatal accidents and 13,340 non-fatal accidents in industry during the year 1929. The League again successfully conducted first-aid classes in conjunction with the Workmen's Compensation Board, as well as a campaign in accident prevention, by means of a newly organized bulletin service, safety calendars, and press publicity.

Maritime Safety League.—The fifth annual report of the Maritimes Safety League emphasizes the school, traffic, and industrial features of the activities during 1929. Some 19,700 safety bulletins were issued to schools throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. A compilation of the number of fatalities and lesser accidents in the Maritime provinces during 1929 indicates that in New Brunswick there were 118 fatal and 367 non-fatal accidents; in Nova Scotia, 211 fatal and 717 non-fatal accidents; in Prince Edward Island 19 fatal and 50 non-fatal accidents. In each province, both in fatal and non-fatal cases, the statistics revealed that motor vehicles were the cause of the greatest number of accidents.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Education in Manitoba

THE recommendations of the special committee on Workmen's Compensation appointed last year by the Manitoba Legislature were noted in the February issue (page 110). The report was presented to the Legislature on February 28, together with a draft bill embodying the changes proposed by the committee. It contained the following paragraph in reference to the value of education in safe practices:—

"Your Committee was impressed with the educational campaign which is being carried on by the Provincial Bureau of Labour and the safety devices and system of safety education now in operation in certain large industries. The value of the effort made in this direction has produced very beneficial results and many accidents have undoubtedly been avoided in the industries which have adopted these safety measures. It is regrettable to note, however, that fatal accidents, which numbered only 24 in 1924, have increased to 85 in 1929, and that total industrial accidents in the same period have increased from 9,015 in 1924 to 13,340 in 1929, and it becomes more apparent that the efforts of the Bureau of Labour, the employers and employees must be directed particularly to the adoption of greater safety methods for the prevention of accidents. Co-operation along this particular line can be made most effective by employers creating within their establishments a safety program and making some officer or foreman responsible for the carrying out of such program. Your committee is convinced that if this were done many accidents would be avoided with the consequent very great saving to industry and workmen and the families of deceased workmen.

"Your Committee is further of the opinion that every effort should be made to encourage the adoption of an educational safety program amongst the children attending the schools of the Province".

Quebec First Aid Centre

The Industrial Section of the province of Quebec Safety League has been granted authority to organize, under its auspices, a local centre of the St. John Ambulance Association under the official name of the province of Quebec Safety League Centre. This will enable the association to offer direct instructional courses in first-aid to employees of industrial concerns at extremely reasonable fees. Classes may be organized in either the French or English languages.

The First Aid Committee is composed as follows: President, S. C. Holland, vice-president and general manager, The Robert Mitchell Co. Limited; vice-president John F. Smith, manager, Parke Davis Company; chairman, J. L. Vallee, superintendent, the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited; treasurer, J. V. Desaulniers, vice-president and managing director, Société Nationale de Fiducie, Inc.; hon. secretary, Frank E. Lincoln, secretary, Central Safety Committee, Steel Company of Canada, Limited.

The Executive Committee is as follows: A. G. Beck, superintendent, Canada Cement Co. Limited; R. N. Cornish, secretary, The Canadian Casuality Underwriters Association Ltd.; R. W. Gould, secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; L. H. Pinsonnault,

president, Montreal Ship Lining Co.; E. C. Ryan, superintendent, National Breweries Garages; P. St. Pierre, chemist, J. J. Joubert Limitée.

New Organization for Pacific Paper Industry

The first meeting of the Western Division of the Pulp and Paper Section of the National Safety Council was held at Powell River, British Columbia during February. Mr. R. H. Scanlon, of Powell River, was appointed regional director, and an organization committee composed of members of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon firms was appointed. Conferences of the new organization are to be held at least twice a year in different mills in the coast region.

Mr. Scanlon, in his closing address, said that accidents in the Powell River mill mainly resulted from five main causes: (1) Infection from cuts, comprising 12 per cent of accidents; (2) Slipping, which was responsible for nearly 15 per cent; (3) Pickaroons, causing nearly 10 per cent of all casualties in the plant; (4) 10 per cent from fingers being caught between rolls and drums; (5) Miscellaneous..

The "danger hours" he had discovered, lay between the hours of 10-12 in the morning and between 3-5 in the afternoon. "We should not only watch the danger hours, but we should watch the causes. I recommend that our firm study these things carefully and recommend that the visiting delegates make a similar study in their own plants".

Methods in Investigating Accidents

The Province of Quebec Safety League recently published Leaflet No. 25 in its series of bulletins dealing with various aspects of safety work in industry. The new leaflet describes the proper methods to be followed in investigating industrial accidents, as follows:—

"We recommend the following mode of procedure which has given results to some leading European and American concerns and which will often give a better insight into the nature of accidents than the more formal modes of procedure.

"When an accident happens, the doctor or first aid man or the foreman should, as soon as possible, notify the management or the person in charge of safety in the plant. In the case of serious injuries, this person will make a thorough investigation of the accident, filling out a form which should be available in every responsible firm and which should cover every possible angle of the case. This investigation is rather informal, the injured, the witnesses and the foreman are questioned privately, the scene of the accident and the machinery are inspected without ceremony and at different times after work and the usual routine have been resumed.

"In addition to this investigation, a committee should be appointed to go into the investigation in a more formal way, if the accident is a major one. In this case, the persons implicated are questioned formally and with certain solemnity. The scene of the accident and the machinery may be viewed with due ceremony. This more formal investigation should furnish material for future safety propaganda, and should contribute to impress on the workmen the great importance that the management attaches to safety and accident prevention.

"The reports of both formal and informal investigations should be filed with the safety man who should study them carefully and shape his conduct, his reforms (if necessary) and his propaganda accordingly.

"In the case of minor accidents, the investigation needs not be as elaborate and generally a brief statement of the case is sufficient. But a record should be kept of even minor accidents. It is the practice of many companies to require a report on every injury which receives first-aid treatment—regardless of its severity—so that the Safety Engineer may be fully advised on all the hazards of his plant.

"In most accidents, there are from two or three to ten or twelve different causes. These may be mechanical. They may arise from the conditions or circumstances of the work, the poor lighting, congestion of workmen at certain points, bad floors, etc. Almost always there is a mental element; faulty supervision untrained workmen, fatigue, perhaps resulting from prolonged hours or from unhygienic working conditions.

"In order to be able to introduce into the reports these complex elements, it is most important to obtain different viewpoints. It is often wise to study and think over certain assertions of workmen which often at first may seem childish or not to the point.

"One of the greatest temptations of accident investigators is to accept the easiest explanation that points to an easy correction. Real safety men should not yield to this temptation. Even in cases where it seems that the complex elements that have brought about the accident cannot be entirely remedied, these elements should nevertheless be emphasized in the reports and the attention of the management drawn to the problem presented.

"The results of the investigation should always be made public, even while the situa-

tion revealed cannot be entirely corrected. It has been found by some of the largest plants, especially in the United States, that it always pays to let the workmen know the truth, to confide to them the danger of certain situations and to rely on their co-operation to avoid similar accidents in the future. The most pitiless publicity should be given to accidents.

"The policy of imposing penalties upon men who may be found responsible partially or entirely for accidents should not of course be adopted without careful consideration. Many industries have established systems according to which penalties are carefully listed and meted out to the men who violate safety rules. The results of their systems have been good. The fear of the penalty certainly has a good psychological effect."

Accident Prevention Course at New York University

A call for "men with qualities of leadership to equip themselves for executive positions in the safety movement" issued jointly by New York University, the American Museum of Safety and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, was noted in the January issue of *Safety Engineering*. Ten free scholarships to the University's course in accident prevention have been made available by Arthur Williams, president of the Museum of Safety. A scholarship is to be given to the person designated by each of the following organizations: Merchants' Association of New York; New York State Chamber of Commerce; Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; Queens Chamber of Commerce; Bronx Board of Trade; Industrial Education Department of the Y.M.C.A., Manhattan; New York City Continuation Schools; New York City Realty Board; American Federation of Labour, New York City Office; General Contractors' Association of America.

"Mr. Williams' decision to finance the training of ten men for service in accident prevention was influenced by the fact that—despite the excellent accomplishment of many cities and industries—the toll of accidents has steadily increased. At the Safety Congress held in Chicago a few days ago, it was revealed that 97,000 persons were killed by accident in the United States during the last year—the greatest total of such casualties in the history of the country. At the same time the records of the New York Sate Department of Labour show that during the first seven months of this year in the metropolitan district alone 10,000 more accidents were reported than during the corresponding period of last year. This is characteristic of the situation in industry and in public life throughout the country. It is the belief of close students of this problem that the major cause of the present situation is the lack of leaders in this new profession. New York University has therefore, decided to make its course for the training of public and industrial safety directors available to any interested man or woman showing qualities of leadership, irrespective of previous academic education.

"The course will be given in the evenings at the Washington Square Branch of the University. The course will be conducted in co-operation with the Museum of Safety and the ten industrial and commercial associations which have been asked to designate scholarship students. The instruction will include a minimum of theory and a maximum of practical data growing out of the experience of the industries and communities that have been most successful in the reduction of accidents. Students of the course will be taken through the plants of members of the Museum of Safety and the various industrial associations where they may observe at first hand the technique of accident prevention".

The Textile Industries of Canada, 1927

The Industrial Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently published a report on the textile manufacturing industries of Canada for the year 1927. Included in the group are the various industries which employ at some stage in manufacture a common process of spinning and weaving and use common raw materials, the fibrous quality of the materials used (cotton, wool and silk, natural and artificial) being the primary ground for the combination of these industries into a single group. Subdivision within the group is on the basis of the material used—cotton, wool, silk linen; in addition are various manufactures based on textiles as raw materials.

In the general survey of the textile industries it is pointed out that the year 1927 was a record year in physical production. The value of production increased more than four per cent over that of 1926. There was an increase in the number of persons employed and a slight increase in the average rate of wages paid over that of the preceding year. Summary tables for all manufacturing industries were published in the Labour Gazette, October, 1929, pages 1182-1188, these including the principal statistics of the textile industry in Canada by groups and sub-groups, for the years 1926-27.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN A RETAIL STORE

A STUDY of the system of "industrial relations" existing in the apparel store of William Filene Sons' Company of Boston, Massachusetts, one of the first firms in the United States to experiment with employees' participation in management, has been published by the Russell Sage Foundation (New York) as the fourth volume in its Industrial Relations series. The first three volumes were studies of employees' welfare systems existing in coal mining, steel making and the bleaching of textiles. The new volume deals with a firm engaged in distribution. The writer of the present volume is Miss Mary La Dame, of the Department of Industrial Studies of the Foundation.

William Filene established his store at Boston in 1881, after a lengthy experience in retailing in other cities. The store, now carried on by his sons and their associates, is stated to be the largest single store of its kind in existence, employing about 3,000 workers, of whom 70 per cent are women.

The Filene store, it is stated, has developed its human relations as an integral part of its business aims and methods of management. "Making colleagues rather than antagonists of one's associates" is the method followed by the founders in furthering the success of their business. From its beginnings in 1881 its owners recognized that success largely depended on their employees, and the structure of the corporation and the organization of the store were determined with this idea in mind. Provision was made for proper methods of recruiting and selecting workers and training them. Attention was given to the establishment of satisfactory conditions of work, including a definite minimum wage and reasonable hours. Employees' participation in management took form in the institution of the Filene Co-operative Association. In an Arbitration Board power was given the Association to govern discharges and transfer of employees or to deal with any other dispute. The Association also had the right to nominate four members of the company's Board of Directors, 11 in number."

An outline of the company's "philosophy of industrial relations" is given as follows:—

Three specifications are included in the business aims of the store; permanency, profit and service.

Out of this threefold business aim emerged a threefold personnel program; employee participation in management, in profits and possibly in ownership. The business was to be owned by those who managed it and not by absentee capitalists interested only in the returns on their investment. This principle of owner-management was an integral part of the policy affecting employees. It also was a determining factor in financial policy.

The purposes of the Filene Co-operation Association, mentioned above, are (1) to give its members a voice in their government; (2) to increase their efficiency; (3) to add to their social opportunities and (4) to sustain a just and equitable relation between employer and employee. It may initiate new store rules or modify or cancel existing ones having to do with "store discipline, working conditions or relations or any other matters except policies of the business," and its vote in such matters is effective unless vetoed within a specified time by the president of the company, the general manager or any other member of the management; this veto can be overridden by a three-fourths vote of the employees. In the Arbitration Board the Association has final judicial power over grievances or disputes, including specifically discharge which the employee feels to be unjust and wishes to appeal.

Employees who belong to the few trade unions represented in a store of this kind are also members of the Filene Co-operative Association, and their unions are recognized by the company.

The policy of the store is to encourage employees through the Co-operative Association to ascertain their own needs and in co-operation with the company to provide facilities for meeting them. The actual management of these facilities then rests with the Association. Even the clinic is now jointly managed by the Benefit Society of the Filene Co-operative Association and the management, though until 1926 it was part of the Personnel Division of the store organization. Thus the employees, through their own organization, manage provisions for sick benefits, medical examinations, savings and loans, restaurants, clubs, and classes for instruction, besides publishing a weekly bulletin and maintaining a band, an orchestra and a choral club which gave public performances of a very creditable kind.

Discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the Arbitration Board, the writer points out that its members are largely made up of the rank and file of employees. It has admittedly corrected injustices and brought to light important problems of personnel relations. It has produced good-will and it has disclosed defects in the administra-

tion of the store and its rules. On the other hand, it is distinctly favourable to employees and it is open to the objection of creating difficulties for executives, whose leadership in their own departments may sometimes be jeopardized through one-sided decisions by the Arbitration Board.

The company originally followed a general plan of profit sharing and distribution of bonuses, but this has been superseded by a system of distribution of bonuses by the Operating Committee, with review by the management. The following summary of the results obtained by the Filene system is taken from a synopsis of the contents of the book.

The threefold aim of the business, permanency, profit and service to customers in its accepted sense, seems to have been fulfilled to an unusual degree. Toward the large aim of constantly decreasing the difference between the cost of production and the cost to the consumer, which should be regarded as a part of "service to customers," the store has made little or no contribution except in its automatic bargain basement. The methods of building up the co-operation of employees, through participation in management, through participation in profits and through ultimate participation in ownership, have one by one been abandoned or seriously limited in practice. Nevertheless the experience of this store certainly demonstrates the desirability of giving attention to the selection, the training and the good-will of employees. Had the firm persisted in its further objectives of sharing management, profits and ownership, a demonstration of great value in human relations might have been made. That experiment still waits to be made in some large store; and when it is undertaken, the experience, the successes and the failures of this Boston store will have much to offer for practical guidance.

Co-operation in Soviet Russia

The *Review of International Co-operation,* the official organ of the International Co-operative Alliance, gives in its March issue an account of the present structure and organization of the co-operative movement in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, contributed by the Centrosoyus, Moscow. The development of this movement is divided into three stages: the first covers the period of the civil war and intervention (1917-1921); the second stage covers the period of the restoration of the entire national economy, when the Soviet co-operative movement adopted the principle of voluntary membership (1921-1924); the third stage covers the period of socialist reconstruction which is proceeding at the present time, and during which the co-operative movement has rapidly developed, having become one of the principal factors of the socialist constructive work.

At the beginning of 1921, with the conclusion of the civil war, the Soviet government passed over from war communism to the New Economic Policy. Free trade was restored in the country. The consumers' co-operative movement was then confronted with the task of replacing the private trade which developed in connection with the New Economic Policy, and becoming the principal distributive apparatus in the country. From 1921 to 1924 both forms of trade, private and co-operative, developed side by side. Beginning with 1925, the private trader has been gradually driven out of the market. The rôle of private trade has been steadily declining while that of the consumers' co-operative movement, which has been squeezing out the private dealer, has been steadily growing in importance.

The structure of the Soviet co-operative movement in the village is different from that in the city. In 1926 the co-operative system for the village consisted of the following bodies: (1) Centrosoyus; (2) Territorial unions; (3) a system of district unions; (4) the primary rural societies. The functions of the unions were not strictly defined. Some of the primary societies were affiliated directly to the territorial unions, while some of the district unions were members of the Centrosoyus itself rather than of the regional unions.

In the middle of 1929 a new territorial division was adopted in the Soviet Union. About the same time the new co-operative division based upon four grades had also been completed. At the present time the organizational structure of the consumers' co-operative movement of the U.S.S.R. appears as follows: The village and town consumers' societies organize the membership and supply their needs as consumers, and their cultural requirements. The consumers' societies are members of the district unions, which are in turn affiliated with the territorial unions. The Centrosoyus of the U.S.S.R. embraces all the co-operative centres of the allied Republics. Thus is created a complete and systematic structure of organization in the consumers' co-operative movement in the U.S.S.R. "It is necessary to emphasize the fundamental difference between the unions of the Soviet and western co-oper-

atives. In the U.S.S.R. the central co-operative organization, the Centrosoyus, is simultaneously a Central Union, and a Co-operative Wholesale Society."

In the field of trade the work of the Centrosoyus consists essentially of preparing plans for the supply of the co-operative system with goods of the state, handicraft, and its own industries, as well as plans for the distribution and movement of goods within this system, of co-ordinating these plans with the proper government bodies, participating in the preparation of the industrial production programs as the representative of the organized consumers, concluding with the industrial and commercial organizations contracts, including general contracts, for the supply of goods to the consumers' societies, as well as agreements on the manner in which such goods are to be supplied.

The Centrosoyus also organizes the purchase of farm products, and raw materials through the system of consumers' co-operatives, and supplies these products to the consumers' co-operatives, especially to the workers' and town societies. The Centrosoyus supplies practically all the goods, with the exception of those requiring special sorting in the warehouses, directly from the producers to the consumers' societies.

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS PRESENTS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM TO QUEBEC GOVERNMENT

A DELEGATION representing the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, prior to the meeting of the legislature of the Province of Quebec, presented to the provincial government a memorandum of proposed legislation, based on the resolutions that were adopted at the annual convention of the Federation at Chicoutimi last July (Labour Gazette, August, 1929, page 894). The delegates were as follows: Messrs. Pierre Beaulé, general president of the Federation; O. Filion, vice-president, Montreal; F. Laroche, general secretary; Thomas Poulin, assistant secretary; Gerard Tremblay, director, Montreal; P. Guay, director, Three Rivers; Eugene Tremblay, director, Chicoutimi; Rev. Max. Fortin, general chaplain; Rev. Eug. Delisle, chaplain; Emile Verret, business agent of the Building Trades of Quebec; Louis Morin, president of the Central Council of Catholic Unions of Quebec; P. Guérard, secretary, and Maurice Turgeon, assistant secretary, of the Central Council of Catholic Unions of Quebec; A. Lepage, secretary of the Building Council of the National Catholic Unions of Quebec; A. E. Lortie, secretary of the Protective Union of Leather Cutters of Quebec; J. Bernard, president of the Protectivce Union of Leather Cutters of Quebec, and P. Gosselin, Fair Wage Officer.

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, prime minister, supported by other members of the provincial cabinet, received the delegates, promising consideration of the suggestions that were submitted. The proposals of the Federation were as follows:—

1. Adoption by the Department of Health of more effective measures to prevent the risks of poisoning incurred by workers making use of paint-spraying machines.

2. Adoption of the eight-hour working day in the baking industry, with the abolition of Sunday labour, and regulation of night work.

3. Enactment of a minimum wage law for day labourers, this class of worker being the least protected, the lowest paid, and the most exposed to the loss of employment. Such legislation, it was pointed out, is in effect in British Columbia, and under consideration in other provinces.

4. Amendment of the Women's Minimum Wage Act to include commercial workers.

5. Amendment of the electrical inspection regulations to permit of temporary installations made for the purpose of religious or national celebrations, thus avoiding the expense of inspections in such work.

6. That a certificate of competence should be required from persons installing oil furnaces.

7. Appointment of a commission, composed of lawyers, sociologists and labour representatives, to draw up a Labour Code for the province; such a compilation being necessary owing to the ambiguity of the Civil Code in matters relating to the contract of labour.

8. Amendment of the Professional Syndicates Act to permit of the incorporation of federations of labour unions.

9. Abolition of private employment agencies, and provision that the government agencies supply labour only when union rates are paid.

10. Amendment of the Sunday Observance Act to enforce Sunday closing on all merchants and manufacturers of any nationality.

11. Publication in French of the National Electrical Code.

12. Establishment of courses of sociology in schools, colleges, and universities, so as to

counteract revolutionary activities in this direction.

13. Establishment of an economic council for the province.

14. Enactment by the province of an Old Age Pensions Act.

15. Enactment of a Workmen's Compensation Act in accordance with the expressed views of labour in the province.

16. Appointment of a commission to investigate social insurance.

17. Amendment of the Industrial Establishments Act in the interest of industrial safety, so as to require the factory inspector to visit each establishment at least once a year.

18. Provision of the means of compulsory arbitration of disputes involving municipal fire-fighters and police officers.

19. Adoption of the double-shift system for fire fighters in towns of 30,000 population or over.

20. Restriction of the manufacture of die presses, so that one type of press only be made, the risk resulting to the workers from the use of various types of machine being avoided.

21. Reimbursement by the government of the expenses incurred by trade unions in placing their members in employment.

22. Adoption of the eight-hour working day as a means of reducing unemployment during the slack season in the building industry.

23. Investigation for the purpose of finding a means for solving the constitutional difficulties in the way of the adoption of the International Labour Conference Conventions.

24. Publication in French of trade manuals for wood-workers, etc.

25. Establishment of a provincial accident prevention bureau.

26. Enactment of regulations providing for the proper ventilation of tunnels and excavations, or for the obligatory use of gas masks.

27. A provision requiring contractors to keep an exact register of all their employees so that their identity may be known in cases of accidents.

Use of Overtime for Women Workers in New York

The Industrial Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour gave in its issue for January the results of a study of the legal regulation of overtime work of women in factories and mercantile establishments made by the Bureau of Women and Industry in the fall of 1929. The study includes an analysis of overtime schedules sent in by 190 plants, 132 factories and 58 mercantile establishments, during the first 9 months of the calendar year of 1929. These plants employed approximately 10,000 women.

The overtime schedules of 121 of these plants showed a more or less definite purpose in the use of overtime, while the remaining 69 appeared to use if only occasionally, and are therefore, not discussed in the Bulletin.

Factories, to a much greater extent than stores, bore out the claim that overtime is necessary for seasonal peaks and emergencies. Sixty-seven per cent of the factories, but only 17 per cent of the stores, used overtime during their busy seasons or in emergencies. However, it must be kept in mind that the busiest season for mercantile establishments the week preceding Christmas, is exempt from all restrictions on working hours and therefore stores do not have to use any of their 78 hours of yearly overtime during this rush period.

Eighty-three per cent of the stores and 33 per cent of the factories made a practice of using overtime freely to lengthen working hours. The bureau found that overtime was used (*a*) during busy seasons by 46 factories and 7 stores, (*b*) in emergencies by 3 factories and 1 store, (*c*) to increase working hours by 24 factories and 40 stores. Of this last group 13 factories and all 40 stores used overtime to increase their working hours in order to use the maximum permitted by law; 7 factories in order to operate on a 5-day week and 4 factories in order to operate steadily on long hours, "staggering" employees.

A large variety of industries was represented by the 46 factories which worked overtime during their busy seasons. Factories making women's and men's clothing predominated with 26 plants, the food industry was next with six, textiles had five plants, shoes had two, metals two, furniture two, and sails, bakelite specialities, and the laundry industry each were represented by one plant.

A large number of firms used overtime regularly to increase their working hours. This was done in three ways:—

1. Thirteen factories and 40 stores definitely planned to increase their working hours regularly by the use of overtime. Following are the various ways in which the overtime was distributed in the factories: One-quarter of an hour or 18 minutes daily for 5 days of the week; one-half hour, one hour, or one hour and a half on one day of each week; one hour

on one day and a half hour on another day of each week; four and a half hours on the short day of each week until the overtime limit was reached for each individual woman.

It is the custom in the stores to use overtime on Saturdays throughout the year. All the 40 stores working overtime regularly used it on Saturday, 31 using one hour and a half, two using one hour, one, an hour and a quarter, one, 50 minutes, four, 30 minutes, and one, a quarter of an hour. Four of the stores which used overtime on Saturday used it on other days of the week as well, two working a half hour overtime each Friday, one a quarter hour daily, and the fourth using a half hour each Monday and a quarter hour each Tuesday and Friday.

2. Seven factories planned to use their overtime so that the plants could be operated on a five-day week. One plant operated on a five-day basis for the entire year, working overtime for one-half hour on three days of each week. The other six plants ran on a five-day week for only part of the year, usually during the summer months. These plants either worked one hour or one-half hour overtime daily, for five days a week.

3. Four factories ran at long daily hours continually, and arranged to do so by "staggering" the women in various ways. Two plants worked overtime every day of the year, but a careful overtime record was kept and no one woman permitted to work more than her 78 hours of yearly overtime. One plant starts the women on a 48-hour weekly schedule, working one hour overtime daily, five days a week. Each woman does not work overtime every week, but when she has used her 78 hours of overtime she is placed on an "alternate" schedule of 49½ hours. By distributing the overtime among their employees, the firm is able to work longer hours all year round.

In an industrial State as large as New York, the Bureau of Women and Industry points out, it is hardly justifiable from a study of only 121 establishments to say whether or not the demand for overtime is actually based on seasonal or emergency grounds. The fact remains, however, that of the 121 plants employing around 10,000 women, 57 worked overtime during their busy season or in emergencies, while 64 firms spread their overtime regularly throughout the year in order to operate their plants on a longer daily or weekly basis.

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Vocational Guidance in Vancouver

Desirability of the Vancouver School Board undertaking vocational guidance work on a larger scale than at present and under supervision of a competent director, was emphasized at a recent largely attended meeting of the school trustees, representatives of the service clubs, junior high and high school principals, social service organizations and other bodies. The speakers were unanimous that vocational guidance work should receive more specialized attention than at present, although not so much unanimity of opinion was expressed as to the method of working out the plan. The discussion covered a wide range, much being heard of unemployment, the necessity of British Columbia developing her raw materials to provide manufactories in which employment could be offered, methods of giving vocational guidance, necessity of industrial surveys, and other subjects allied with vocational work. Mr. J. S. Gordon, superintendent of city schools, stated that the time had now arrived for the school system to make another forward step in the establishment of a vocational guidance department. Vocational training, he said, is chiefly the work of the teachers under a competent director.

Vocational Education in United States

The thirteenth annual report of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education, recently received, indicates the scope of the board's activities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. The report covers the work of the board in the administration of the original Vocational Education (Smith-Hughes) Act of 1917, as amended, the Act extending the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act to the Territory of Hawaii; and the administration of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Maximum expenditures by the States of Federal money made available under the Vocational Education Act each year are specifically determined in the provisions of the Act, and range by stated yearly increases from a total of $1,655,586 in 1917-18 to a maximum of $7,154,901 in 1925-26 and annually thereafter.

The report states that for the most part plans for vocational education are officially approved by the board for five-year periods. Amendments to plans are, however, submitted by State boards from time to time as may be necessary in order to provide for particular situations. Such amendments are approved by the Federal board when they are in harmony with the provisions of the Vocational Education Act and the policies of the board.

According to the report, the State plans now in effect show a decided improvement over earlier plans. Standards for the organization and efficient operation of vocational schools and classes are more clearly defined than ever before. The qualifications specified for vocational teachers and supervisors are more appropriate than in the past, and the improved standards for teacher training indicate consistent improvement in that important phase of the program. These conditions all tend toward the better safeguarding of Federal funds allotted to the States under the various acts, with increased assurance that the money will be used for the purposes specified by Congress.

The report indicates that there is an increasing demand for published material in the form of analyses and suggestions as to how efficient training courses may be conducted and improved methods of instruction followed in all types of vocational training. The policy of the board regarding publications is to meet, so far as possible, the existing needs as evidenced by requests received from the States or directly by the board from other sources. At the present time a number of important studies are under way in all of the fields of vocational education for which the board is responsible, and practically without exception these studies have been instituted as a result of specific requests from the States, national business and industrial organizations interested in vocational training and other departments of the Government. Certain studies which appear to be necessary because of the knowledge which the Federal board has of general conditions prevailing in different fields of vocational education have also been made, and others are now under way.

The Prison Labour Problem

The advisory committee on Prison Industries in the United States recently issued a report on prison industries (U.S. Department of Commerce—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce). The Committee reached the following conclusions from a study of existing conditions.

1. Certain of the major factors in the normal cost of production which must be met by all manufacturers are entirely absent in the case of prison industries. If anything approaching normal efficiencies of operation can be attained with the use of prison facilities and labour, the total costs of production are obviously below those of the manufacturer who must meet large overhead expenses as well as employ free labour.

2. It is the universal belief that prisoners should be usefully occupied, whether as a part of their punishment or as a means of rehabilitation by teaching them habits of industry.

3. The volume of goods produced by prison labour is already very large in some lines, but as more prisoners are put to work and as the industries become more efficient the output of our prisons will be greatly increased.

4. The effect of placing on the open market a volume of goods which have been produced below normal costs is to lower prices and disorganize the market. While at any time this practice tends to bring about unfair competitive price conditions, the effect is more keenly felt when there is overproduction.

5. The solution of this problem, if prison production is to continue—and all agree that it should—would seem to be the elimination, in one way or another, of the direct price competition of the prison products with so-called "free" products. Only two methods have been proposed for the elimination of such direct price competition. First, by identifying the prison products so that prices quoted on them would not directly affect market prices generally on similar goods. Second, by removing prison products entirely from the open markets.

6. Foreign countries, as well as the United States, have experienced difficulties in enforcing the identification of prison products, if they pass into commerce through private hands.

Prison Labour in Canada

The Committee makes the following statement regarding prison labour in Canada:—

According to the Canadian labour laws governing prison labour (Revised Statutes, Chap. 147, Section 62, sec. 3), "convicts may be employed in labour under the control of the Crown; but no labour shall be let out to any company or person." Since under this law prison products are not permitted to compete with those of industrial concerns, supplies for Government departments are made by the convicts whenever possible, and when this demand is too light they are employed in making equipment for the prisons, such as uniforms, and shoes for themselves and the officers. Hence, the marking of prison products has not been considered necessary.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Action in New Zealand on International Labour Conference Decisions

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of March 17, contains the text of a lengthy communication from the Prime Minister of New Zealand to the International Labour Office indicating the legislation existing in the Dominion of New Zealand on the subjects which have been dealt with in the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the various sessions of the International Labour Conference.

Publications of the Office

International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law, 1928

The International Labour Office has recently published the fourth volume of the International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law. From 1920 onwards the International Labour Office has published in its Legislative Series the labour legislation adopted in the different countries. But mere knowledge of the clauses of a law gives no adequate idea of its actual effects, and the wish has repeatedly been expressed that information might also be published concerning the application of these laws by the competent authorities, and particularly by the courts which deal with industrial matters. To meet this wish the International Labour Office has, since 1926, supplemented the Legislative Series by an "International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law." The Survey cannot cover the legal decisions of all countries, but must be limited to those countries which, in fact, represent the most important legal systems. It was accordingly limited from its first appearance to the legal decisions of England, France, Germany and Italy. The third volume was the first to include those of the United States. The subsequent inclusion of other countries is also being planned. Another limitation lay in the selection of legal decisions. Reference was made to those concerning questions of legal principle which might facilitate the development of labour legislation in other countries and which are thus of international importance. The majority are concerned with legal questions which are more or less frequently raised in all countries alike. Others, such as those relating to the legal position of foreign workers, are of direct importance for the settlement of international legal questions. The decisions and opinions of international courts on questions of labour law, and particularly of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, were included so far as these were available.

The reports for the separate countries are grouped under the following headings: (1) General principles of labour law; (2) Right of association; (3) Participation of workmen in the management of the works (works councils); (4) Individual contracts; (5) Collective agreements; (6) Salaries and wages; (7) Hours of work; (8) Labour disputes; (9) Procedure in labour cases; (10) Protection and special rights of specified occupational groups; (11) Protection of women, young persons and children, and men disabled in war; (12) Placing and unemployment; (13) Inspection of Labour; (14) Social insurance; (15) Miscellaneous.

Owing to delay in the completion of the survey of legal decisions on labour law issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, it was impossible to complete the preparation of the material from this source for this volume of the *"International Survey"* in time for inclusion in the volume itself. The American contribution will, therefore, be published in a supplemental volume, which will appear as soon as possible after the principal volume.

The present volume includes numerous decisions of international importance. As regards Germany attention is particularly called to the fundamental decisions relating to the capacity of the so-called "yellow" and Communist trade unions to be parties to a collective agreement, the question of the nature of work on the belt conveyor system (piece or time work), and the recently much-discussed question of who bears the risk of lost time in case of interruption of work.

Protection of Workers operating Metal-Working Presses

The third of a series of studies that the Safety Sub-Committee of the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene attached to the International Labour Office has decided to publish on accident prevention problems has just been issued under the title "Protection of Workers operating Metal-Working Presses." The examples and suggestions for the practical solution of specific problems in connection with metal-working presses which are contained in the above-mentioned monograph, should prove of value to factory inspectors, employers and others occupied daily in accident prevention work.

Co-operative Organizations

Under the title "Co-operative Organizations," the International Labour Office has just published Part VI of the "International Labour Directory." This volume consists of a first part containing a Directory of Organizations and a second part containing Supplementary Figures. Part I enumerates in the first place the international organizations and then for each country the federal organizations, comprising the various classes of co-operative societies or representing the different tendencies of the movement. Part II is reserved for the presentation in the form of tables of supplementary figures relating to the various activities of the central organizations directly or indirectly affiliated to the International Co-operative Alliance, and of the majority of the other organizations enumerated in the first part.

Bibliography of Unemployment

The International Labour Office has just published a second edition of its Bibliography of Unemployment, covering the period 1920-1929. The first edition of this work appeared in 1926, and covered the period from 1914. The classification adopted in the present edition is the same as in the previous edition, and is as follows: (1) General literature. (2) Special problems: the trade cycle and monetary questions, seasonal unemployment, unemployment among women; juvenile unemployment; unemployment in agriculture, unemployment in docks and harbours; unemployment among seamen; unemployment among non-manual and professional workers (3) Creation and expansion of employment. (4) Employment exchanges including vocational guidance, training of the unemployed, and emigration and immigration). (5) Unemployment insurance and relief.

International Labour Review

The March 1930 number of the *International Labour Review* contains the following special articles:

Injunctions in labour disputes in the United States, by Dr. Edwin E. Witte; Employers' additional unemployment benefit schemes in Great Britain, by Mary B. Gilson (Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York) and E. J. Riches (Research Division, International Labour Office).

In the section devoted to Reports and Enquiries are the following:

The family allowance System: a survey of Recent Developments.

An enquiry into conditions of agriculture and rural economy in India.

Conditions of labour and methods of recruiting in Malaya.

Occupation and Health

It is announced in the issue of "Industrial and Labour Information" of March 17 that the first volume of "Occupation and Health", the encyclopaedic work relating to industrial hygiene which was undertaken by the International Labour Office in conformity with a decision of the International Labour Conference, is now approaching completion. This work, which has been published in parts during the last few years and will finally appear in two volumes, summarizes the results of a systematic and laborious study of available knowledge on the health hazards of industrial life, covering practically every important industry, process or ingredient involving risk of illness or injury to the worker. Concise information is given as to materials used, processes employed, chemical or biological causes of disease, sources of poisoning or infection, statistics, symptoms, diagnosis, prevention, legislation and bibliography.

Medical Survey of Mines in Manitoba

Dr. E. W. Montgomery, Minister of Health and Public Welfare, presented to the Manitoba legislature on March 6 a report showing the results of a medical survey of mines in central Manitoba. He stated that 156 men employed at three mines had been examined and that of these some 126 had been found to be normal in every respect. Fifteen showed symptoms of mild bronchitis, but there was nothing significant about those cases. While there were three cases of doubtfully active tuberculosis, the same percentage he pointed out, might have been found in the same number of men examined anywhere. There was only one case of silicosis, and the man affected had been employed elsewhere for fifteen years underground. Arrangements were being made, he said, for surveys in the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon areas, but there seemed to be less probability there than there is in the central Manitoba district of developing silicosis among miners.

In reply to a question by Mr. John Queen, Labour leader in the legislature, as to the best thing that should be done in the case of miners proved to be tubercular, Dr. Montgomery said they should be advised to seek employment of a different character, as they were likely to develop silicosis.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN FEBRUARY, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1, was 7,127, their employees numbering 960,394 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 1,760, having an aggregate membership of 209,327 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1930, as reported by Employers

Largely owing to seasonal curtailment in the outdoor industries, there was a decline in employment at the beginning of March, according to monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,127 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 960,394 persons, as compared with 973,460 in the preceding month. This decrease caused the index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) to decline from 111·6, on February 1, 1930, to 110·2 at the beginning of March, as compared with 111·4, 102·6, 97·5, 92·6, 88·1, 91·8, 91·0, 82·9 and 89·1 on March 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, but seasonal reductions were shown in logging, construction, mining and trade, those in logging, following an extremely active season, being particularly noteworthty.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was downward in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but in British Columbia improvement was indicated.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a large decrease in the Maritime Provinces, where 538 employers reduced their staffs from 75,358 persons on February 1, to 74,032 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and transportation and trade were also busier. Logging, mining, communications, and construction, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on March 1, 1929, had shown a gain, but the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Quebec.—In spite of the fact that activity declined at the beginning of March, employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the early spring in any other year of the record. The decrease as compared with the preceding month was due to seasonal curtailment in logging and construction. Transportation and manufacturing, on the other hand, were decidedly brisker; within the latter group, the iron and steel, textile, and pulp and paper divisions showed the largest gains, while tobacco factories were slacker. Statements were tabulated from 1,635 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 268,812 employees, as against 273,022 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 106·6, as against 104·7 on March 1 of a year ago.

Ontario.—Curtailment was registered in Ontario, where the 3,230 co-operating establishments reduced their labour forces by 5,384 persons, bringing them to 411,991 on March 1. The situation was not so favourable as that noted on the same date of last year, but was better than on March 1 in any other year of the record. Iron and steel, textile and lumber products recorded considerable recovery, and mining, communications, services and trade were more active than on February 1; logging and construction, however, were seasonally slacker, while reductions were also

registered in pulp and paper, tobacco and some other factories.

Prairie Provinces.—As is customary in the early spring, there was a contraction in the Prairie Provinces on March 1, but this involved a larger number of workers than those recorded on the same date in most other years for which data are available; the index was lower than on March 1, 1929, but higher than in any other year since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 1,015 firms with 124,681 employees, compared with 130,058 in their last report. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, registered moderate increases, while mining, transportation and trade reported the greatest declines.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

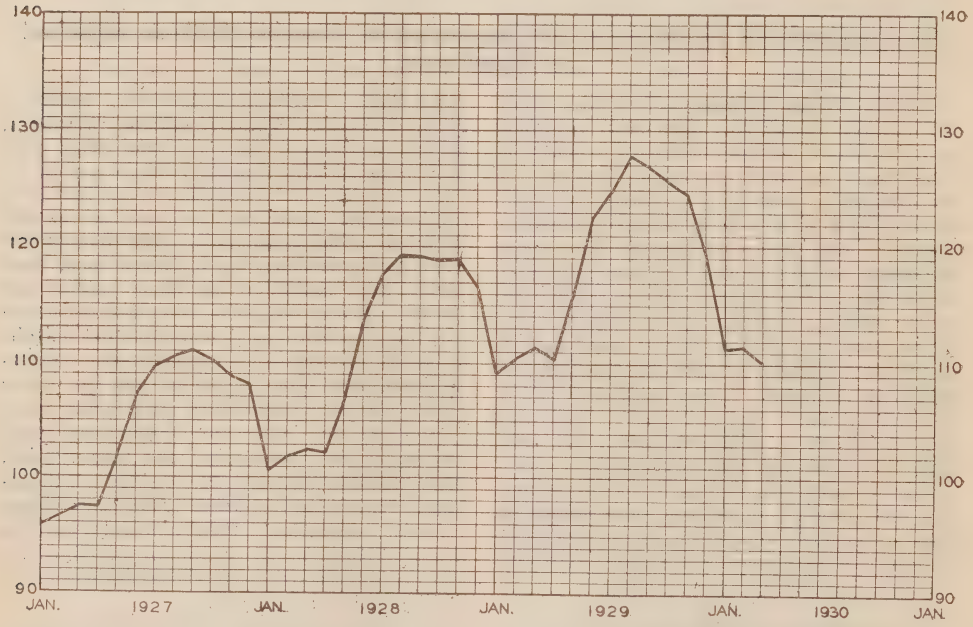
Employment by Cities

Employment declined in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg, while the trend was favourable in Ottawa, Windsor and adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver.

Montreal.—Reductions were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in construction, while considerable improvement was shown in manufactures, especially in iron and steel and textile factories. Statements were tabulated from 896 firms employing 133,710 workers, as compared with 134,858 in the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded important advances in employment, as did logging, transportation and construction, but mining was slacker. The working forces of the 709 reporting employers aggregated 80,878 persons, as against 77,647 in the preceding month. Additions to staffs on a larger scale had been indicated on March 1 of last year, when the index was slightly lower; the level of employment was higher on March 1, 1930, than in the early spring of any other year of the record. The tendency on March 1, 1929, was upward, but the index then was slightly lower.

Quebec.—Manufacturing and construction afforded less employment, while other industries reported only small, general changes. The working forces of the 116 co-operating employers totalled 11,092 persons, compared with 11,402 on February 1, 1930. The index was lower than on the same date in 1929, though it was higher than in earlier years of the record.

Toronto.—Iron and steel and pulp and paper factories reported a considerable decrease, and

there was also a seasonal falling-off in construction. On the other hand, textile plants, services and trade afforded more employment than on February 1. According to returns received from 988 firms in Toronto, they had reduced their staffs from 123,737 workers in the preceding month to 122,990 at the beginning of March. Gains had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 116·6, compared with 115·9 on March 1, 1930.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed a small increase; iron and steel plants were more active and trade also was rather brisker. The 147 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 12,497 on the date under review. Activity was greater than on March 1, 1929, when a slight reduction had been noted.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, electrical apparatus and building materials, afforded less employment in Hamilton, where 218 firms employed 36,168 workers, as compared with 36,905 in their last report. Expansion had been recorded on the same date last year, and the situation then was rather more favourable.

Windsor and Adjacent Border Cities.—Further pronounced improvement was indicated in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. Data were received from

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

——	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Mar. 1	89·1	101·8	84·6	91·8	90·4	77·5
1922						
Mar. 1	82·9	90·6	76·8	87·0	83·8	75·7
1923						
Mar. 1	91·0	101·7	83·8	96·7	88·3	81·5
1924						
Mar. 1	91·8	92·5	89·1	95·6	88·9	86·2
1925						
Mar. 1	88·1	91·7	85·4	90·5	84·4	87·0
1926						
Mar. 1	92·6	99·6	89·6	95·0	88·0	91·6
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	*114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Feb. 1	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Mar. 1	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1930	100·0	7·7	28·0	42·9	13·0	8·4

135 firms with 16,996 employees, or 1,120 more than on February 1. Employment was at a lower level than at the begining of March, 1929, although it was higher than in the early spring of other years on record.

Winnipeg.—There was another reduction in Winnipeg, where 337 employers reported 31,256 workers, as against 31,966 in the preceding month. The decline was largely in trade, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Employment was not quite so active as on March 1 last year, when losses had also been registered.

Vancouver.—Construction and transportation recorded small gains in Vancouver; returns were compiled from 272 employers, whose staffs were increased by 266 persons to 28,965 at the beginning of March. Improvement on a larger scale had been shown on the same date a year ago, but the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

The trend of employment in this group continued upward, according to statistics furnished by 4,311 manufacturers employing 533,041 operatives, as compared with 529,661 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed seasonal gains,

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Mar. 1	81·6	.....	90·5	.....	.....	.....	84·5	78·9
1923								
Mar. 1	87·0	.....	94·7	98·2	93·9	.....	88·4	78·3
1924								
Mar. 1	88·9	.....	93·4	95·1	87·6	.....	85·8	81·5
1925								
Mar. 1	87·8	94·2	90·4	92·2	84·3	.....	84·6	88·1
1926								
Mar. 1	90·8	93·3	96·2	90·8	93·1	100·1	92·9	93·2
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Feb. 1	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Mar. 1	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Mar. 1, 1930	13·9	1·2	12·8	1·3	3·8	1·8	3·3	3·0

which exceeded the average increase recorded on March 1, and there were also important advances in textiles. Pulp and paper, tobacco, building material and some other establishments, however, registered reduced employment. The general improvement in manufactures was less than on March 1, 1929, when the index number was several points higher than on the date under review.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in this industry showed a further decline which involved rather more workers than that recorded on the same date last year. The index numbers stood at 100·6, as compared with 104·7 on March 1, 1929. The working forces of the 184 reporting establishments aggregated 16,479 persons, as compared with 16,695 in the preceding month. The decrease, which took place mainly in the Prairie Provinces, was most pronounced in meat-packing plants.

Leather and Products.—There was a slight improvement in employment in this industry at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 189 manufacturers, whose staffs, at 16,731, were larger by 22 workers than on February 1. Gains in Quebec were offset by losses in Ontario. A greater increase had been noted on the corresponding date a year ago,

Note:—The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Mar. 1	89·1	91·6	147·7	97·1	89·4	88·5	54·7	80·5	91·3
1922									
Mar. 1	82·9	84·5	98·9	94·5	83·8	89·7	51·3	77·7	87·5
1923									
Mar. 1	91·0	94·7	160·3	103·1	83·7	92·1	51·4	78·0	88·2
1924									
Mar. 1	91·8	93·1	163·9	104·3	90·5	95·2	57·0	88·7	90·5
1925									
Mar. 1	88·1	88·6	146·2	97·2	91·3	90·1	58·8	88·7	91·3
1926									
Mar. 1	92·6	94·9	139·0	93·0	94·7	92·3	65·6	93·0	95·8
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·8	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Feb. 1	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Mar. 1	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1930	100,0	55·5	5·0	5·5	3·0	11·7	8·3	2·2	8·8

when the index number was practically the same.

Lumber and Products.—Further additions to payrolls were made in the lumber group, sawmill, container, and other wood-using establishments reporting heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 713 employers, whose staffs rose from 43,898 workers on February 1, to 45,978 at the beginning of March. The tendency was favourable in all provinces except Quebec, but the most noteworthy increases were registered in British Columbia. The index number, though lower than on March 1, 1929, was higher than in the early spring of any other year since 1920.

Plant Products, Edible.—Small reductions were recorded in the edible plant product group, all groups of which showed slight cur-

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	Mar. 1, 1930	Feb. 1, 1930	Mar. 1, 1929	Mar. 1, 1928	Mar. 1, 1927	Mar. 1, 1926	Mar. 1, 1925
Manufacturing	55·5	110·9	110·2	115·7	104·7	99·8	94·9	88·6
Animal products—edible	1·7	100·6	101·5	104·7	94·6	90·6	86·6	83·2
Fur and products	·2	80·2	73·8	84·8	88·2	83·2	94·4	85·0
Leather and products	1·7	93·0	93·0	93·3	108·9	105·6	100·7	96·7
Lumber and products	4·8	90·4	86·3	95·0	88·9	85·5	83·3	77·7
Rough and dressed lumber	2·5	76·5	70·5	81·1	77·4	74·6	75·0	70·3
Furniture	1·0	115·7	118·0	123·8	113·7	105·8	98·9	89·6
Other lumber products	1·3	112·5	109·0	115·5	106·4	105·0	97·9	92·1
Musical instruments	·2	68·7	72·0	103·3	95·3	95·8	91·9	81·9
Plant products—edible	3·0	100·9	101·6	100·2	93·8	94·4	92·1	90·9
Pulp and paper products	6·8	108·8	109·6	108·0	108·3	99·8	94·7	89·8
Pulp and paper	3·3	103·9	102·4	103·2	110·2	96·7	91·0	84·9
Paper products	·8	106·9	109·5	109·7	106·0	103·5	98·5	92·7
Printing and publishing	2·7	116·1	119·1	114·3	107·0	103·2	98·9	95·9
Rubber products	1·7	127·5	128·9	138·5	119·5	108·5	105·6	90·5
Textile products	8·8	106·3	103·5	110·5	106·8	103·1	99·6	94·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·9	99·8	98·1	110·6	110·4	104·0	99·4	94·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	110·9	110·0	111·5	102·1	102·3	97·4	87·4
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	111·5	106·0	109·9	103·7	102·6	100·3	96·5
Other textile products	1·1	104·1	102·1	110·3	111·6	104·0	102·6	100·0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·6	121·5	130·1	121·9	121·7	104·1	92·5	96·1
Tobacco	·9	111·3	123·1	111·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	137·9	141·3	138·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	171·9	198·3	152·9	148·0	107·3	119·2	114·8
Chemicals and allied products	·8	118·8	120·8	112·9	108·9	101·6	98·6	96·1
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	104·8	110·0	107·7	96·0	92·1	81·4	69·6
Electric current	1·6	124·8	126·4	116·5	109·0	97·1	93·5	97·1
Electrical apparatus	1·7	157·8	161·1	130·4	109·6	107·4	94·1	92·8
Iron and steel products	15·7	117·2	115·5	132·1	106·9	103·5	97·8	87·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	130·5	129·5	141·4	114·1	104·1	93·4	90·6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·4	129·4	129·0	127·1	117·3	104·4	96·1	87·6
Agricultural implements	·8	84·3	92·1	125·3	104·0	111·7	94·0	60·6
Land vehicles	7·0	113·3	109·7	134·8	103·7	101·6	100·0	93·4
Automobiles and parts	2·0	137·7	125·1	194·9	120·3	114·7	104·9	84·7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·5	140·8	135·6	112·8	104·8	114·1	96·8	93·2
Heating appliances	·5	108·8	104·9	132·1	103·3	100·2	94·2	87·7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	173·3	174·3	173·2	127·3	101·2	96·1	73·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	112·7	111·4	134·6	100·4	105·9	102·3	85·1
Other iron and steel products	2·1	112·5	108·4	111·9	105·3	101·3	96·5	84·8
Non-ferrous metal products	2·1	134·4	133·9	135·3	116·1	105·8	94·6	81·4
Mineral products	1·4	142·4	145·1	126·3	106·4	96·9	96·4	93·4
Miscellaneous	·5	110·7	105·8	112·1	96·6	104·4	95·1	94·6
Logging	5·0	178·3	209·8	167·8	159·6	137·5	139·0	146·2
Mining	5·5	119·8	123·0	115·9	111·4	101·6	93·0	97·2
Coal	2·9	106·7	114·4	111·6	109·7	104·2	95·0	98·8
Metallic ores	1·8	151·7	148·9	125·6	122·6	102·1	92·5	102·2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	116·2	111·9	115·8	100·4	92·3	84·5	70·3
Communications	3·0	118·7	120·7	112·0	101·2	99·8	94·7	91·3
Telegraphs	·6	110·5	116·8	109·4	98·4	96·0	88·6	83·2
Telephones	2·4	120·8	121·8	112·7	101·9	100·9	96·2	93·5
Transportation	11·7	97·7	98·2	99·8	97·3	95·7	92·3	90·1
Street railways and cartage	2·5	115·6	122·8	112·3	103·4	96·9	96·4	94·8
Steam railways	7·9	97·2	97·3	101·3	99·4	99·0	95·1	93·1
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	76·8	70·7	74·4	77·9	75·7	72·4	67·3
Construction and Maintenance	8·3	83·7	88·0	80·0	73·3	72·3	65·6	58·8
Building	4·4	109·2	114·9	94·3	79·3	87·3	67·8	57·4
Highway	·9	52·0	55·9	40·7	49·9	27·4	25·4	46·7
Railway	3·0	72·7	75·5	81·4	75·1	76·2	78·2	65·1
Services	2·2	125·0	125·2	118·4	105·3	97·3	93·0	88·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·3	125·1	125·9	113·7	99·1	92·5	91·6	88·7
Professional	·2	119·0	120·4	122·5	114·6	100·9	101·0	94·7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·7	126·8	125·6	124·5	111·5	103·0	92·0	86·6
Trade	8·8	123·0	124·6	117·8	109·7	101·2	95·8	91·3
Retail	6·3	127·8	129·7	121·9	112·3	102·4	96·0	89·3
Wholesale	2·5	112·3	113·0	109·0	104·6	99·0	95·6	95·0
All industries	100·0	110·2	111·6	111·4	102·6	97·5	92·6	88·1

[1] The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

tailment. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 371 in number, had 28,573 workers in their employ, or 150 more than at the beginning of February. Quebec and Ontario showed decreases, while elsewhere there were minor gains. The tendency was upward at the beginning of March last year, when the index number stood at 100·2, compared with 100·9 on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—As on March 1, 1929, there was a falling-off on the date under review, chiefly in printing and publishing shops, while pulp and paper mills showed improvement. A combined working force of 65,165 persons was reported by 538 co-operating manufacturers, who had 65,591 employees on February 1. The situation was practically the same as in the early spring of 1929. The largest decline took place in Ontario, while increased activity was reported in Quebec.

Rubber Products.—A moderate falling-off in employment was recorded in rubber factories, 38 of which employed 16,317 workers, as against 16,470 in their last report. The index number was higher than on March 1 in any other year of the record except 1929. Gains were made in Quebec, but there was a reduction in Ontario.

Textile Products.—Garment, cotton and knitting factories registered an increase which involved about the same number of employees as that reported on March 1, 1929. The level of employment then, however, was higher. The payrolls of the 672 co-operating establishments aggregated 84,695 persons, as compared with 82,521 on February 1. Considerable improvement was registered in Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere only small changes occurred.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Losses in employment were noted on March 1 in tobacco factories; the index number, at 121·5, was practically the same as on the same date last year. Data were received from 151 firms employing 15,592 workers, or 1,058 less than in their last report. The bulk of the decrease was in Quebec and Ontario.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Activity again declined in building material plants, in which the situation was not quite so good as on the same date in 1929, although it was better than in earlier years of the record. Statements were compiled from 149 manufacturers with 10,781 employees, as against 11,280 in the preceding month. Practically all the loss took place in glass factories, and was recorded in Quebec and Ontario.

Electric Current.—Employment in plants producing electric power showed a moderate recession, according to the 95 co-operating firms who employed 15,077 workers, compared with 15,177 on February 1. There were increases in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, but declines in Ontario and British Columbia. The index number was higher than on March 1 of any other year of the series.

Electrical Apparatus.—The trend of employment was downward in electrical appliance factories, 50 of which reduced their payroll by 286 persons to 16,185 on the date under review; Ontario registered most of the loss. Improvement had been indicated at the beginning of March, 1929, when the index number was much lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Continued advances were reported in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was, however, in smaller volume than in the early spring of 1929, although it was higher than in any other year of the record. Automobile and railway car shops registered the greatest increases, but there was also an upward movement in rolling mills, shipbuilding and heating appliance works. Returns were tabulated from 684 establishments having 150,944 persons in their employ, or 2,257 more than in the preceding month. The most noteworthy expansion was in Ontario, but general improvement was noted except in British Columbia.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries showed heightened activity, while other non-ferrous metal plants reported curtailment; 111 firms had 20,473 workers on their payrolls, as against 20,392 at the beginning of February. The additions to staffs were made chiefly in Ontario. The level of employment was practically the same as on March 1, 1929.

Mineral Products, n.e.s.—Statistics tabulated from 84 employers indicated that they had reduced their forces from 14,029 workers in the preceding month to 13,738 at the beginning of March. The situation on the corresponding date a year ago had shown improvement, but the index number then was decidedly lower.

Logging

Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 254 firms had 47,999 men in their employ, or 8,299 less than in their last report. The decline involved a greater number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, when

the index was over ten points lower, employment during the past winter having been unusually active.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in both Eastern and Prairie coal fields showed a falling-off, which involved the release of more workers than that indicated on March 1, 1929, when the index number was several points higher. Eighty operators reduced their labour forces from 30,242 persons on February 1, to 28,216 at the beginning of March, 1930.

Metallic Ores.—In contrast with the declines indicated on the same date last year, there were general advances in employment in this group. Data were received from 72 mines employing 17,498 workers, as against 17,199 at the beginning of February. The situation was much better than in any other March on record.

Non-Metallic Mineral (Other than Coal).—Additions to staffs were registered in these industries, chiefly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; 66 employers reported 7,469 persons on their payrolls, or 250 more than in their last report. Practically no change had been noted on March 1 a year ago, when the index was rather lower.

Communications

Reductions in personnel were indicated on telegraphs and telephones, which, however, afforded more employment than in the early spring of other years of the record. Returns were received from 168 companies and branches with 28,876 employees, compared with 29,386 in the preceding month. Improvement had been registered on March 1, 1929, when the index was lower.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Statistics tabulated from 146 employers in this division showed that they had reduced their payrolls by 1,465 persons to 23,838 at the beginning of March; this decrease took place mainly in the Prairie Provinces. Losses had also been noted on the same date in 1929, when employment was not so active.

Steam Railways.—Continued but smaller reductions were registered in steam railway operation, from which 104 workers were released by the 105 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents, on whose payrolls were 76,415 persons. A much greater loss had been indicated on March 1 last year, but the index number was then several points higher. Declines were noted in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces gains were indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—An important increase in employment occurred in shipping and stevedoring, mainly in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Employment was slightly more active than on March 1, 1929, when curtailment was indicated. On the date under review, 73 employers reported a staff of 12,259 persons, or 924 more than in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Contrasting with the advance indicated on the same date last year, there was a decrease in employment in building construction at the beginning of March. The 650 contractors furnishing data had 42,055 employees, as against 44,679 on February 1. All provinces except British Columbia recorded reductions. Despite this loss, the index number was considerably higher than in the early spring of any other year for which data are available.

Highway.—Shrinkage in employment involving a rather larger number of workers than on the correspaonding date in 1929 was indicated in this group on March 1, 1930, when 196 employers reported 9,038 workers, as compared with 9,761 on February 1. Most of this contraction took place in Ontario. Employment was in greater volume than on March 1 a year ago.

Railway.—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance showed a decrease, according to data received from 39 companies and divisional superintendents employing 28,589 persons, or 1,069 less than at the beginning of February. The contractions were chiefly in Quebec. Improvement had been noted at the beginning of March in 1929 when the index was higher.

Services

Very little change was noted in the service group, 225 establishments reporting a staff of 21,022, compared with 21,041 on February 1. Activity was higher than in the same month of earlier years of the record.

Trade

Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees; there was a seasonal decrease of 1,080 in the personnel of the 742 firms furnishing data, who had 84,079 workers. Employment was in decidedly greater volume than on March 1 of any other year for which statistics are available. The index stood at

123·0, compared with 117·8 at the beginning of March, 1929, the previous maximum for that date.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1930

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

A slight reduction in the volume of activity among local trade union members was manifest at the close of February from the previous month according to the reports tabulated from a total of 1,760 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 209,327 persons. Of these, 24,175 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 11.5 compared with 10.8 per cent of idleness in January. In the Maritime provinces slight improvement in conditions was registered during February, the remaining provinces indicating a somewhat lower employment level. The changes throughout, however, were small. Compared with the February, 1929, returns when 6.8 per cent of the members reported were unemployed, declines in activity were registered in all provinces during the month reviewed, the most extensive of which occurred in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island is compiled separately each month. Of these cities Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, and Edmonton all reported moderate curtailment of activity during February from the preceding month, while in Saint John, Winnipeg and Regina nominal contractions only were apparent. On the other hand, Vancouver unions showed a slightly better situation. Edmonton unions reported the most substantial employment recession when compared with February last year, though the reductions in Halifax, Regina and Toronto also were noteworthy. In addition a lower level of employment was maintained in Vancouver and Montreal than in February a year ago. Slight expansion, however, was reported from Saint John and Winnipeg.

From the chart accompanying this article it will be noticed that the curve of unemployment during February followed a slightly upward course from that of January, an evidence of a small increase in unemployment. Greater divergence was shown in the level of the curve when compared with February a year ago, the point attained at the close of the month reviewed being considerably higher than in February, 1929.

The manufacturing industries at the close of February showed only slight variation from the January situation, the changes occurring in the various trades being of a rather offsetting nature. Returns for February were tabulated from a total of 502 unions in the manufacturing industries with 60,438 members, 8.5 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with 8.8 per cent in January. The volume of employment for pulp and paper makers showed a substantial gain from January, and among general labourers, printing tradesmen, fur and wood workers, and cigarmakers moderate increase in activity were noted. Of the reductions, the most noteworthy was apparent among garment workers, with contributing declines on a smaller scale among glass and leather workers. Iron and steel workers recorded the same percentage of idle members in both months compared as did also textile workers. In comparison with the returns for February last year in the manufacturing industries, when 6.5 per cent of idleness was registered, practically all trades showed some reduction in available employment during the month reviewed, the most noteworthy of which was reflected by garment, iron and steel, and leather workers, and general labourers.

From unions of coal miners 44 reports were received in February, combining a membership of 16,936 persons, 961 of whom were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 5.7, contrasted with unemployment percentages of 4.2 in the previous month and 5.6 in February, 1929. Nominal improvement in conditions was shown by Nova Scotia miners when compared with January, while in Alberta employ-

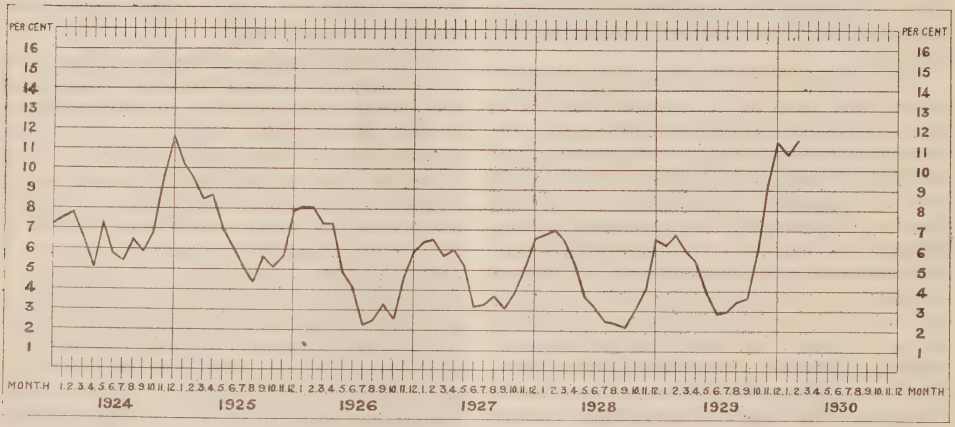
ment eased off slightly, more substantial reductions, however, being recorded in British Columbia, where, owing to mine shutdowns, a considerable number of workers were thrown out of employment during the month reviewed. Nova Scotia unions reported a better situation than in February last year, but the employment recessions indicated by Alberta and British Columbia coal miners, were just sufficient to sway the percentage for the group as a whole adversely. Considerable short time was registered by coal miners in both the eastern and western coal fields during February.

Continuing the unfavourable movement of the last few months in building and construction operations, employment in these trades showed some falling off in February, the 218 reporting unions with 30,523 members indicating 34.0 per cent of inactivity at the close of the month contrasted with 30.6 per cent in January. Declines in employment involving the greatest number of workers were registered by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and activity for painters, decorators and paperhangers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers and plumbers and steamfitters was somewhat retarded. Bridge and structural iron workers and steam shovel and dredgemen, who together comprise but a small share of the total group membership reporting, also registered substantial unemployment increases. The situation for hod carriers and building labourers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, was decidedly better than in January, and nominally improved conditions were indicated by granite and stonecutters. The employment level in the building trades, as a whole, was considerably lower than that shown in February, 1929, when 19.8 per cent of idleness was recorded, granite and stonecutters alone reporting a more favourable situation during the month under survey. Of the contractions shown in the remaining trades those recorded by carpenters and joiners were the most extensive, though declines of a noteworthy character were shown also by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters and electrical workers.

From unions in the transportation industries 753 reports were received in February, covering a membership of 71,620 persons, 8.1 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, compared with 7.3 per cent in January and with 4.5 per cent in February last year. Steam railway employees whose returns constitute about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, were chiefly responsible for the less favourable situation reported, both as compared with the previous month and February, 1929, though among street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs some slight falling off in employment was apparent in both comparisons. Practically the same volume of unemployment was reported by navigation workers as in January, but moderate improvement in conditions was shown over February of last year.

From longshoremen whose returns are tabulated separately each month, owing to the casual nature of their work, an unemployment percentage of 10.8 was reported at the end of February, contrasted with 25.4 per cent in January and with 10.5 per cent in February last year. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns received

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



from 14 associations of these workers with 6,422 members.

Retail clerks reported no idle members at the close of February as in January, contrasted with 8.8 per cent of inactivity in February a year ago. Returns for February this year were received from 5 unions of retail clerks with 1,163 members.

Civic employees were slightly better engaged during February than in the previous month, the 64 unions from which returns were received with an aggregate membership of 6,694 persons indicating 1.6 per cent of idleness compared with 2.5 per cent in January.

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N.S. and P.E. Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	**3·4**
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	**4·9**
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	**12·7**
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	**7·1**
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	**4·9**
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	**7·2**
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	**7·0**
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	**5·1**
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	**4·9**
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	**4·5**
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Feb., 1919	5·7	2·7	4·9	5·5	2·8	4·5	4·2	7·8	**5·2**
Feb., 1920	5·1	2·4	2·3	2·9	4·6	5·2	5·1	10·2	**4·0**
Feb., 1921	14·4	7·3	10·7	14·8	9·9	12·1	10·3	42·1	**16·1**
Feb., 1922	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20·1	**10·6**
Feb., 1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	**6·4**
Feb., 1924	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	**7·8**
Feb., 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	**9·5**
Feb., 1926	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	**8·1**
Feb., 1927	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	**6·5**
Jan., 1928	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	**6·8**
Feb., 1928	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	**7·0**
Mar., 1928	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	**6·5**
April 1928	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	**5·2**
May, 1928	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	**3·7**
June, 1928	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	**3·2**
July, 1928	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·6	4·5	2·8	**2·5**
Aug., 1928	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	**2·4**
Sept., 1928	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	**2·2**
Oct., 1928	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	**3·1**
Nov., 1928	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	**4·2**
Dec., 1928	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	**6·6**
Jan., 1929	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	**6·3**
Feb., 1929	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	**6·8**
Mar., 1929	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	**6·0**
April, 1929	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	**5·5**
May, 1929	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	**4·0**
June, 1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	**2·9**
July, 1929	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	**3·0**
Aug., 1929	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	**3·5**
Sept., 1929	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	**3·7**
Oct., 1929	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	**6·0**
Nov., 1929	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	**9·3**
Dec., 1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	**11·4**
Jan. 1930	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	**10·8**
Feb., 1930	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	**11·5**

Employment, however, was not quite so brisk as in February last year, when 0.8 per cent of idleness was recorded.

Activity for workers in the miscellaneous group of trades was somewhat retarded in February as shown by the reports tabulated from 118 local unions with 6,787 members. Of these 652 or a percentage of 9.6 were idle at the end of the month, compared with 8.9 per cent in January. The percentage of unemployment also exceeded that shown in February, 1929, when 6.3 per cent of the members reported were idle. That the situation was less favourable than in January may be attributed to the drop in the volume of work afforded theatre and stage employees. Hotel and restaurant employees and barbers, on the other hand, reported slight gains in employment, while among stationary engineers and firemen practically no change occurred. Compared with the returns for February last year barbers alone were busier during the month reviewed, while theatre and stage and hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen suffered employment curtailment.

Fishermen reported a situation during February much improved from the previous month, due to the opening up of the halibut fishing season in British Columbia, the 4 unions from which reports were received, with 841 members, showing 2.4 per cent of inactivity, contrasted with 18.4 per cent in January. In February last year, however, all members were reported busy.

The unemployment percentage for lumber workers and loggers stood at 13.0 at the close of February, as compared with percentages of 12.2 in January and 5.5 in February, 1929. The percentage for February this year was based on the returns tabulated from 5 unions of these workers, covering a membership of 1,243 persons.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for February of each year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

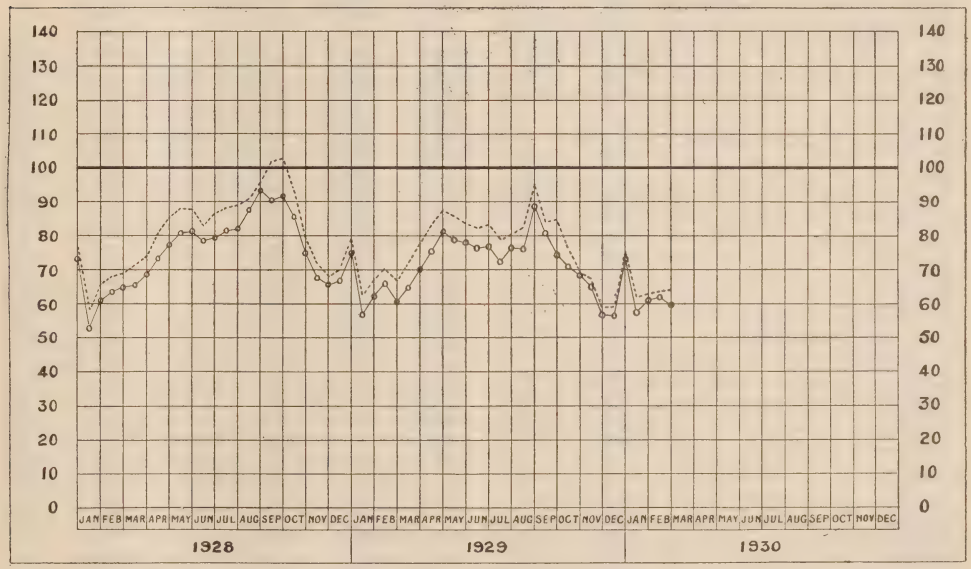
TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Governmental.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
February, 1919	17·5	....	3·8	4·1	8·6	·8	1·0	·7	2·8	4·8	13·0	·3	....	4·9	4·7	6·9	9·4	4·6	....	16·4	3·6	13·6	2·7	3·5	0	0	....	1·8	2·4	·5	4·8	5·2
February, 1920	3·6	....	4·5	2·5	2·0	·9	·1	1·3	·3	·1	0	·2	....	6·3	2·5	4·9	1·9	2·2	7·6	12·1	1·8	3·9	2·4	·1	·1	·1	....	0	3·3	1·6	4·5	4·0
February, 1921	69·1	65·6	8·4	11·3	16·2	4·0	3·0	4·6	7·7	3·5	5·2	2·7	....	7·4	18·7	34·8	20·4	6·0	28·2	31·4	10·1	56·6	8·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	....	·4	3·6	3·6	3·6	16·1
February, 1922	63·5	9·2	7·9	7·5	11·4	5·7	6·3	5·4	36·6	2·3	5·1	1·3	....	10·3	8·1	14·1	32·6	0	12·4	29·2	6·9	12·6	7·0	4·4	·7	·6	....	·2	7·0	5·5	10·1	10·6
February, 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	....	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
February, 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	0	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
February, 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
February, 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
February, 1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·6	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
October 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·7	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·6	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·0	33·0	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	39·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·0	5·6	11·4
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	·0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5

(3) Employment Office Reports for February, 1930

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1930, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of 8 per cent from that of the previous month, but an increase of more than 9 per cent over February, 1929. All groups, except farming, showed declines in placements from January and in that industry the gain was nominal only, while in comparison with February a year ago the gain was largely attributable to a substantial increase in the highway division of construction throughout the month, while that of placements rose slightly during the first half of the period under review, but showed a slight downward trend during the second half of the month. At the close of February the curve of vacancies was three points below the level shown at the close of the corresponding month a year ago, while that of placements was practically the same as in 1929. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 63·8 and 64·1 during the first and second half of February, 1930, in contrast with the ratios of 70·3 and 67·0 during the same

Positions Offered and Placements Effected for Each One Hundred Applications for Employment



and maintenance due, for the most part, to work undertaken by the different municipalities in the relief of unemployment. Logging also registered an increase, though in a minor degree, while all other groups showed declines.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1928, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve both of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed little variation during February, the curve of vacancies following a slight upward trend periods in 1929. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 62·0 and 59·9 as compared with 66·0 and 60·7 during the corresponding month of 1929.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during February, 1930, was 966 as compared with 1,053 during the preceding month and with 913 in February a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,510 as compared with 1,685 in January and with 1,331 during February, 1929.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during February, 1930, was 920, of which 457 were in regular employment and 463 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 998 during the preceding month. Placements in February last year averaged 841 daily, consisting of 489

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1929
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**781**	**55**	**778**	**755**	**227**	**498**	**486**	**192**
Halifax	405	39	405	369	78	291	274	73
New Glasgow	169	13	170	185	93	62	117	104
Sydney	207	3	203	201	56	145	95	15
New Brunswick	**614**	**5**	**661**	**607**	**108**	**499**	**437**	**119**
Chatham	61	2	82	58	17	41	85	14
Moncton	203	3	225	199	32	167	99	59
St. John	350	0	354	350	59	291	253	46
Quebec	**962**	**127**	**3,110**	**1,147**	**829**	**116**	**1,482**	**1,224**
Amos	8	39	30	14	13	1	17	.....
Hull	125	0	299	160	155	5	84	312
Montreal	428	45	1,941	440	280	74	1,144	525
Quebec	104	0	380	166	124	31	124	204
Rouyn	122	22	100	98	98	0	4	.....
Sherbrooke	86	9	206	108	81	2	65	75
Three Rivers	89	12	154	161	78	3	44	108
Ontario	**10,709**	**776**	**15,780**	**10,087**	**5,114**	**4,463**	**11,752**	**5,479**
Belleville	112	1	123	111	81	30	99	76
Brantford	259	9	432	272	82	177	758	146
Chatham	99	9	179	93	52	41	130	155
Cobalt	106	0	155	133	127	6	39	65
Fort William	245	0	328	307	257	50	82	217
Guelph	120	14	264	129	50	61	202	64
Hamilton	525	0	1,402	529	202	327	2,169	355
Kingston	767	36	692	710	50	660	359	60
Kitchener	226	38	366	240	110	127	495	109
London	849	20	838	859	574	254	658	314
Niagara Falls	162	18	321	147	68	68	408	92
North Bay	185	42	264	264	243	21	0	139
Oshawa	692	1	781	682	51	631	217	218
Ottawa	502	83	699	503	281	113	800	298
Pembroke	271	36	278	255	180	75	7	202
Peterborough	155	9	164	163	72	71	92	81
Port Arthur	893	0	453	441	427	14	25	529
St. Catharines	182	15	295	153	59	94	736	160
St. Thomas	145	6	146	147	78	69	130	89
Sarnia	232	35	224	189	98	91	190	77
Sault Ste. Marie	111	16	270	99	58	34	109	72
Sudbury	217	7	263	217	167	50	36	135
Timmins	296	53	246	179	165	14	69	178
Toronto	2,957	307	5,932	2,852	1,358	1,196	2,977	1,392
Windsor	401	21	665	413	224	189	965	256
Manitoba	**2,526**	**58**	**3,917**	**2,928**	**1,576**	**1,266**	**2,145**	**1,284**
Brandon	424	8	437	404	88	316	98	105
Dauphin	35	1	119	38	32	6	73	26
Winnipeg	2,067	49	3,361	2,486	1,456	944	1,974	1,153
Saskatchewan	**1,704**	**100**	**2,404**	**1,633**	**736**	**886**	**3,498**	**921**
Estevan	42	6	84	20	11	9	50	20
Moose Jaw	471	39	566	444	97	336	932	213
North Battleford	33	6	45	29	18	11	36	21
Prince Albert	149	17	169	125	59	66	79	80
Regina	429	9	769	472	301	171	1,266	334
Saskatoon	291	6	452	283	164	119	992	181
Swift Current	66	12	68	53	36	17	47	19
Weyburn	42	1	71	42	18	24	79	30
Yorkton	181	4	180	165	32	133	17	23
Alberta	**3,852**	**66**	**5,099**	**3,808**	**1,501**	**2,301**	**2,196**	**1,515**
Calgary	1,582	22	2,450	1,581	271	1,308	1,010	365
Drumheller	236	1	431	228	24	204	229	77
Edmonton	1,293	35	1,453	1,270	1,039	227	689	881
Lethbridge	241	7	284	230	134	96	197	118
Medicine Hat	500	1	481	499	33	466	71	74
British Columbia	**2,027**	**95**	**4,474**	**2,167**	**874**	**1,079**	**3,383**	**1,010**
Cranbrook	66	0	117	66	63	3	106	125
Kamloops	52	5	212	52	35	10	108	52
Nanaimo	82	3	102	68	12	56	133	16
Nelson	63	2	72	67	60	7	0	50
New Westminster	69	0	184	70	40	30	259	34
Penticton	58	7	68	63	14	35	41	12
Prince George	58	0	53	53	53	0	0	42
Prince Rupert	54	0	73	54	50	4	89	42
Revelstoke	15	0	40	4	3	1	22	22
Vancouver	883	73	2,838	1,006	409	463	1,946	481
Victoria	627	5	715	664	135	470	679	134
All Offices	**23,175**	**1,282**	**36,223**	**23,132**	**10,965**	**11,108**	**25,379**	**11,744**
Men	15,947	532	25,715	15,781	7,839	7,850	20,493	8,353
Women	7,228	750	10,508	7,351	3,126	3,258	4,886	3,391

placements in regular and 352 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 23,132 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,073 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 10,965, of which 7,839 were of men and 3,126 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,108. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 15,947 for men and 7,228 for women, a total of 23,175, while applications for work numbered 36,223, of which 25,715 were from men and 10,500 from women.

The following table gives the placements recorded by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada each year from January, 1920, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 (2 months)	26,315	21,687	48,002

Nova Scotia

There was an increase of nearly 15 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during February, when compared with the preceding month and of over 26 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 15 per cent higher than in January and over 25 per cent above February, 1929. Logging was the only group in which placements were appreciably less than during February last year, although there were minor declines in farming, communication and transportation. Of the gains in all other groups, those in services, manufacturing, trade, and construction and maintenance were the most substantial. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 74; logging, 50; transportation, 38; construction and maintenance, 85; trade, 70; and services, 390, of which 261 were of household workers. There were 167 men and 60 women placed in regular employment during the month.

New Brunswick

During February, orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick called for 7 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but showed a gain of over 10 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 4 per cent in placements in comparison with January, but a gain of over 8 per cent over February, 1929. Increased placements in construction and maintanance and services were responsible for the gains over February last year as the changes in all other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 35; construction and maintenance, 48; and services, 496, of which 356 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was obtained for 60 men and 48 women.

Quebec

Orders received at employment offices in the province of Quebec during February called for about 37 per cent less workers than both in the preceding month and in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 26 per cent in placements when compared with January and of over 24 per cent in comparison with February, 1929. Fewer placements were made than in February of last year in all groups, except mining and transportation, and in these the gains were nominal only. A large reduction in placements under building construction was mainly responsible for the decline under this comparison. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 70; logging, 261; construction and maintentance, 130; trade, 33; and services, 433, of which 359 were of household workers. There were 469 men and 360 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Ontario

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during February were nearly 13 per cent less than in the preceding month, but showed a nominal gain over the corresponding month of last year. Placements declined nearly 10 per cent when compared with January, but were on practically the same level as in February, 1929. There was a substantial gain in placements, over February of last year in the highway division of construction and maintenance largely attributable to work undertaken in relief of unemployment. Logging also showed some improvement. The gains in these groups, however, were almost entirely offset by declines in other divisions, of which those in manufacturing and services were the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups included; manufacturing, 1,090; logging, 1,294; farming, 368; mining,

65; transportation, 121; construction and maintenance, 3,228; trade, 425; and services, 2,916, of which 1,757 were of household workers. During the month 3,878 men and 1,236 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during February was over 12 per cent less than in the preceding month, but showed a nominal decline only when compared with the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of 22 per cent in placements when compared with January, but a gain of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with February, 1929. Substantial gains in placements over February last year were made in logging and construction and maintenance, but a large reduction under services, and smaller declines in manufacturing and trade offset, in part, these increases. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 40; logging, 714; farming, 350; construction and maintenance, 332; trade, 114; and services, 1,261, of which 996 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,130 of men and 446 of women.

Saskatchewan

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during February were nearly 15 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, and over 5 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined over 13 per cent when compared with January, but showed a nominal gain over February a year ago. There was a large increase in placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance over February, 1929, but this gain was offset by reductions in other divisions, of which those in farming and trade were the most pronounced. Manufacturing, in which there was a nominal increase only, was the only division, other than construction and maintenance, in which there was an increase in placements. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 67; logging, 38; farming, 234; construction and maintenance, 336; trade, 78; and services, 840, of which 462 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 335 men and 401 women during the month.

Alberta

During the month of February positions offered through employment offices in Alberta were nearly 24 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 84 per cent above the corresponding month last year. Placements also showed approximately the same percentage of change under each comparison. The increase in placements over February last year was almost entirely attributable to gains in the highway division of construction and maintenance, due to work undertaken in relief of unemployment. Services, however, also showed a large increase, but this was offset by declines in the other groups, of which those in manufacturing, logging and farming were the most noteworthy. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 56; logging, 363; farming, 311; construction and maintenance, 1,964; trade, 64; and services, 978, of which 512 were of household workers. During the month 1,215 men and 286 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

There was a decline of nearly 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in British Columbia during February, when compared with the preceding month and of 4 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were 10 per cent below January and over 3 per cent less than in February, 1929. There were fewer placements in all industrial divisions except construction and maintenance, during the month under review than in February last year, but the gain in this group offset in large measure the reductions in all other divisions. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 187; logging, 212; farming, 91; transportation, 77; construction and maintenance, 461; trade, 80; and services, 813, of which 538 were of household workers. Regular employment was obtained for 585 men and 289 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 10,965 placements in regular employment 5,691 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,068 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 782 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 286 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire

to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The offices in Quebec issued 43 certificates for reduced transportation during February all to bushmen, 27 of whom were destined to employment within the province and 16 to points outside. Provincially the transfers were to the Rouyn zone and effected by the Quebec city office. The movement outside the province was from Hull from which centre 15 bushmen proceeded to Pembroke and one bushman to Cobalt.

Of the 394 persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during February, 390 travelled to provincial centres, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. Within the province 301 bushmen sought employment in logging camps in the vicinity of Timmins, Port Arthur, Peterborough and Sudbury, the majority of whom travelled on certificates issued at Fort William, Port Arthur, North Bay, Sudbury and Cobalt. The Sudbury zone, in addition, received 8 bricklayers, 4 from Fort William and 4 from Port Arthur while to Kingston, Fort William despatched 2 electricians and Port Arthur 26 carpenters. To the Cobalt zone 5 lumber mill workers were transferred from North Bay and to Sault Ste. Marie one boiler maker from Brantford. Securing certificates at the Toronto office, 3 rock drillers proceeded to Port Arthur and one carpenter's helper to North Bay, while at the Windsor office 10 bricklayers received certificates to Sudbury and one machinist to Sarnia. From Cobalt one blacksmith journeyed to Port Arthur and 14 mine workers to points within the Cobalt zone. The balance of the provincial movement was from Sudbury which office despatched one teamster to Ottawa and 16 lumber mill workers within its own zone. Of the 4 workers travelling outside the province 3 were miners for the Winnipeg zone, 2 of whom were shipped from Sudbury and one from Cobalt, the one remaining transfer being of a bricklayer who was carried at the special rate from North Bay to Rouyn.

Transportation certificates issued by Manitoba offices during February totalled 431 of which 171 were provincial and 260 interprovincial. The former were granted at the Winnipeg office to 5 farm hands, 7 farm domestics and 8 hotel employees going to Brandon, one hotel cook to Dauphin, and to 83 bushmen, 60 farm hands, 3 farm housekeepers, 2 pipefitter's helpers and 2 mine workers proceeding to employment at various points within the Winnipeg zone. The majority of the transfers outside the province from Winnipeg were to the Port Arthur zone, which was the destination of 215 bushmen, 2 farm hands, one farm domestic, one dietician, one hospital cook, one blacksmith and 2 housekeepers. In addition, from Winnipeg 10 farm hands and 2 farm household workers were despatched to Regina, 6 farm hands and one farm general to Estevan, one farm hand and one farm housekeeper to Saskatoon, one farm hand each to the Moose Jaw, Weyburn and Yorkton zones and 12 railway construction workers to Nelson. The remaining interprovincial transfer was of a bush worker who went from Dauphin to employment in the Prince Albert zone.

In Saskatchewan 48 persons took advantage of the reduced transportation rate during February, 46 of whom journeyed to centres within the province. Of these, the Regina office was instrumental in the transfer of 11 bushmen and 10 saw-mill workers to Yorkton, one baker, one housekeeper and one farm domestic to Swift Current, 2 farm hands and one domestic to Moose Jaw, one farm hand and one domestic to Estevan, one farm hand to Prince Albert and of 4 farm hands, one hotel waitress and one domestic to points within the Regina zone. From Saskatoon one cook was conveyed to Prince Albert and 4 farm hands to points within the Saskatoon zone, while to centres within their respective zones Prince Albert despatched 3 bushmen and Moose Jaw 2 farm hands. The 2 workers going outside the province travelled from Regina, one a gardener going to Medicine Hat and one a farm hand to Edmonton.

The business conducted by Alberta offices in February involved an issue of 118 reduced transportation certificates, 117 of which were for provincial centres. Of these Edmonton granted 109, the transfer of workers from this point including 83 bush workers, 9 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, 5 saw-mill workers, 5 labourers, 5 mine workers, one railroad construction carpenter and one hotel waitress going to employment at various points within the Edmonton zone. In addition, the Calgary office despatched one farm hand and one hotel cook to Lethbridge, one farm hand to Drumheller, one housekeeper to Medicine Hat, one farm hand and one hotel waitress to Edmonton and 2 farm housekeepers within the Calgary zone. The one interprovincial transfer was of a housemaid who was carried at the special rate from Calgary to Revelstoke.

From British Columbia centres 34 persons travelled to employment at the special rate, 31 going to points within the province and 3 to centres outside. Provincially the Vancouver office transferred 9 mine workers to

Revelstoke, 4 bricklayers to Nelson, 3 miners to Prince George, 2 farm hands to Kamloops, one mine worker to Penticton and 2 miners, 2 farm domestics, 2 loggers and one flunkey to points within the Vancouver zone. To stations within their respective zones Prince George transferred 3 bush workers and Nelson 2 bush workers. The transfers outside the province were of farm labour, New Westminster sending one farm hand to Brandon and one farm cook to Swift Current, and Victoria one farm hand to Drumheller.

Of the 1,068 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February, 609 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 316 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 56 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 5 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during February

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 61 cities during February, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was higher by $1,638,129 or 22·8 per cent than in the preceding month, but was lower by $1,637,460 or 15·6 per cent than in February last year: the total stood at $8,827,870 during February, 1930, as compared with $7,189,741 in January, 1930, and $10,465,330 in February, 1929. The February, 1930, total was twice exceeded in the 11 years' record, the aggregates for 1929 and 1928 having both been larger, but it was considerably greater than the average February figure, while the cost of building materials was lower than in any other year of the record except 1928, when the index was fractionally lower.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted nearly 600 permits for dwellings valued at over $2,000,000, and more than 1,100 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of $6,000,000. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 300 dwellings and 900 other buildings, estimated at approximately $1,400,000 and $5,700,000, respectively.

All provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1930; the largest gain, of $1,283,010, or 43·5 per cent, took place in Ontario.

As compared with February, 1929, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec registered gains, that of $809,422, or 89·4 per cent in Quebec being most pronounced. Of the decreases in the remaining provinces, that of $1,503,261 or 26·2 per cent in Ontario was greatest.

Of the larger cities, Montreal recorded an increase in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1930, and February, 1929. In Toronto and Vancouver, there were gains as compared with the preceding month, but the totals were lower than in the same month of last year, while Winnipeg reported a decline in both comparisons. Of the other cities, the following registered increases in the value of building authorized during February as compared with January, 1930, and February, 1929:—Halifax, Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Welland, East Windsor, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, New Westminster, Prince Rupert and North Vancouver.

Cumulative Record for First Two Months, 1930.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as the index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in February	Value of permits issued in first two months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first two months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1930	8,827,870	16,017,611	157·4	96·8
1929	10,465,330	18,882,210	185·6	99·6
1928	10,318,338	18,034,925	177·3	96·4
1927	7,638,176	13,314,713	130·8	97·1
1926	7,139,549	11,859,083	116·6	102·4
1925	5,902,118	11,349,388	111·6	103·2
1924	4,093,800	8,554,379	84·0	112·3
1923	5,679,671	9,819,169	96·5	110·1
1922	4,738,105	8,064,642	79·3	108·3
1921	3,683,359	6,278,923	61·7	140·5
1920	6,156,287	10,173,311	100·0	137·5

The aggregate for the elapsed months of 1930 was lower by 15·2 per cent than the total for the same months of 1929, the previous high level of the record, but was considerably greater than the average for these last eleven years.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in January and February, 1930, and February, 1929. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES.

Cities	February, 1930	January, 1930	February, 1929
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Isld.			
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	324,825	148,540	23,532
*Halifax	321,405	148,540	15,432
New Glasgow	700	Nil	1,200
*Sydney	2,720	Nil	6,900
New Brunswick	458,495	22,210	10,905
Fredericton	416,000	Nil	5,000
*Moncton	14,050	Nil	1,300
*Saint John	28,445	22,210	4,605
Quebec	1,715,307	1,060,733	905,885
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,458,790	891,875	767,610
*Quebec	111,717	54,158	77,275
Shawinigan Falls	42,250	800	5,200
*Sherbrooke	19,900	73,600	20,000
*Three Rivers	45,450	300	25,400
*Westmount	37,200	40,000	10,400
Ontario	4,234,880	2,951,870	5,738,141
Belleville	8,750	Nil	9,650
*Brantford	7,770	13,904	4,150
Chatham	406,750	35,700	131,000
*Fort William	30,000	2,000	22,450
Galt	4,950	3,035	3,675
*Guelph	7,740	8,360	7,885
*Hamilton	516,200	320,650	255,800
*Kingston	32,050	15,825	70
*Kitchener	12,675	18,696	61,217
*London	31,815	44,150	135,200
Niagara Falls	20,850	15,180	57,191
Oshawa	5,875	4,250	22,250
*Ottawa	97,430	44,500	91,035
Owen Sound	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Peterborough	1,000	19,325	7,535
*Port Arthur	10,055	450	9,510
*Stratford	36,200	42,325	510
*St. Catharines	14,865	43,965	116,200
*St. Thomas	835	300	45,600
Ontario—Con.			
Sarnia	16,490	75,385	70,085
Sault Ste. Marie	1,675	1,845	5,660
*Toronto	2,632,228	1,730,887	2,710,559
York and East York townships	166,509	133,100	806,950
Welland	20,685	170	1,700
*Windsor	66,690	217,840	687,750
East Windsor	14,750	1,700	8,700
Riverside	35,000	4,200	87,700
Sandwich	12,900	61,100	2,250
Walkerville	18,000	90,000	371,000
Woodstock	4,143	3,028	4,859
Manitoba	403,270	722,700	515,350
*Brandon	Nil	Nil	5,800
St. Boniface	6,570	2,500	10,800
*Winnipeg	396,700	720,200	498,750
Saskatchewan	57,056	1,073,493	270,075
*Moose Jaw	625	Nil	1,400
*Regina	8,506	54,143	158,750
*Saskatoon	47,925	1,019,350	109,925
Alberta	256,987	231,721	1,170,870
*Calgary	205,148	191,636	1,094,440
*Edmonton	39,490	20,600	71,150
Lethbridge	7,084	17,985	4,180
Medicine Hat	5,265	1,500	1,100
British Columbia	1,377,050	978,474	1,830,572
Kamloops	15,690	Nil	1,000
Nanaimo	3,420	17,500	4,735
*New Westminster	44,755	12,125	19,275
Prince Rupert	26,736	4,600	2,360
*Vancouver	1,081,544	866,744	1,525,785
North Vancouver	16,835	3,800	10,250
*Victoria	188,070	73,705	267,167
Total—61 cities	8,827,870	7,189,741	10,465,330
*Total—35 cities	7,549,993	6,712,363	8,836,835

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during February is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information published by the United States Department of Labour, giving statistics showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for March, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

The decline in employment observed in the last week of January continued during February.

The increase in the numbers unemployed occurred chiefly in the textile industries, particularly in the cotton, silk and artificial silk, and hosiery trades. The other principal industries in which unemployment increased included engineering, shipbuilding, motor vehicles and cycle manufacture, most of the metal trades, the furniture and woodworking trades, papermaking, the glass bottle industry, the distributive trades, and dock and harbour service.

On the other hand, there was some improvement in the clothing, lace, brick and tile, pottery, and iron and steel industries, and among painters in the building trade.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service,

the percentage unemployed at February 24, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 13·1, as compared with 12·6 at January 27, 1930, and 12·1 at February 25, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at February 24, 1930, was 10·0, as compared with 9·8 at January 27, 1930, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·1 as compared with 2·8. For males alone the percentage at February 24, 1930, was 13·8, and for females 11·2; at January 27, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 13·4 and 10·4. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at February 24, 1930, was approximately 1,582,000, of whom 1,160,000 were men and 338,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At January 27, 1930, it was 1,534,000, of whom 1,129,000 were men and 315,000 were women; and at February 25, 1929, it was 1,430,000, of whom 1,137,000 were men and 218,000 were women.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 0·1 per cent in February, 1930, as compared with January, 1930, and pay-roll totals increased 2·9 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executive and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of November and December, 1929, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of February. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at December 15 totalled 1,588,076, representing a decrease of 4·5 per cent since November 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of December was $225,999,045, representing a decrease over the previous month of 2·9 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 0·1 per cent in February as compared with January, while pay-roll totals increased 3·5 per cent. These seasonal increases were smaller than in any one of the seven preceding Februarys for which the Bureau of Labour Statistics has information; however, the increase in pay-roll totals was much nearer the normal increase than was the increase in employment. In practically every industry the improvement in pay-roll totals was notably in excess of the change in employment.

These increases are based upon returns from 12,568 establishments in 54 of the leading manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in February had 3,210,129 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were $85,895,404.

The bureau's weighted index of employment for February, 1930, is 90·3, as compared with 90·2 in January, 1930; 91·9 in December, 1929; and 97·4 in February, 1929. The index of pay-roll totals for February, 1930, is 90·7, as compared with 87·6 for January, 1930; 92·0 for December, 1929, and 101·8 for February, 1929.

Seven of the 12 groups of industries had more employees in February than in January—iron and steel, leather, chemicals, stone-clay-glass, nonferrous metals, tobacco, and vehicles—while there was no change in employment in the textile group.

Twenty-nine of the 54 separate industries reported increased employment in February, the outstanding increases having been in stoves, stamped ware, fertilizers, cigars, pianos, millinery, automobiles, glass, silk, steam fittings, wagons, agricultural implements, and iron and steel. Among the 16 industries reporting smaller increases were 5 of the textile industries, foundry and machine-shop products, paper, petroleum refining, cement, and cast-iron pipe. The last two industries reported their first increases since the summer of 1929.

The outstanding decreases in employment in February were in confectionery, woollen goods, sawmills, carpets, structural ironwork, machine tools, furniture, smoking tobacco, steam-railroad car shops, electrical machinery, rubber boots, paper boxes, book and job printing, brick, cotton goods, and rubber tires.

Increased pay-roll totals were reported in 35 of the 54 industries, automobiles leading, with an increase of over 25 per cent. Among the 19 industries showing decreased pay-roll totals the greatest decreases—5·1 and 4·6 per cent—were in carpets and woollen goods, respectively.

The rayon and radio industries, which are not yet included in the bureau's indexes, both reported decreased employment in February but there were increased pay-roll totals in the former industry and notably decreased pay-roll totals in the last named.

Increased employment in February was shown in four of the nine geographic divisions, these having been the East and the West North Central, the East South Central, and the South Atlantic.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, drydocks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rate so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of em-

ployees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

Department of Marine and Fisheries

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of two single dwellings and a reinforced concrete lighthouse at Chebucto Head, N.S. Name of contractor, A. S. MacMillan, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 26, 1929. Amount of contract, $16,900. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	Per hour	Per day	Per week
Bricklayers	$1 00	8	44
Carpenters	0 73	8	44
Painters	0 73	8	44
Plumbers	0 85	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 77	8	44
Concrete foreman	0 50	9	54
Concrete workers	0 45	9	54
Labourers	0 40	9	54
Structural steel workers	0 75	9	54
Structural steel workers' helpers	0 45	9	54

Installation of new batteries in hatchery, building of troughs, shelves, etc., Gull Harbour, Man. Name of contractor, Richard Taylor, Selkirk, Man. Date of contract, June 10, 1929. Amount of contract, $1,737.47. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per week
Unskilled labourers	$0 35	54
Skilled labourers	0 45	50
Sheet metal workers	0 80	44
Carpenters	1 10	44
Painters	0 85	44

Construction of marine ways and carriage with covered shed, winch house and machinery, warehouse and living quarters, etc., at Digby Island, B.C. Names of contractors, Pacific Stevedoring Co., Prince Rupert, B.C., and John Currie & Son, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contracts, July 29, 1929. Total amount of contracts, $15,396.40. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in each contract.

Construction of a combined lighthouse and dwelling at Port Bickerton, N.S. Name of contractor, Stewart C. MacMillan, Isaac's Harbour, N.S. Date of contract, November 28, 1929. Amount of contract, $5,600. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Department of National Defence

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Filling of slough, Rockcliffe Aerodrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Cyr, Cyrville, Ont. Date of contract, March 21, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,854.65. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Moving of the Musketry Building at Rockcliffe Aerodrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Cyr, Cyrville, Ont. Date of contract, March 21, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Building foundation for Musketry Building at Rockcliffe Aerodrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. W. J. Wills, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 21, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Department of Public Works

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a Grain Inspection Building at Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractors, Doyle Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, February 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $4,495. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Concrete finishers	$1 00	8–10
Concrete m xers	0 50	8–10
Concrete layers	0 50	8–10
Bricklayers and masons	1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Metal lathers	1 00	8
Plasterers	1 45	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers	1 10	8
Painters and glaziers	0 95	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 15	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers	0 60	8
Common labourers	0 45	8–10
Teamster, team and wagon	0 95	8–10
Truck driver	0 50	8–10

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building, Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, March 1, 1930. Amount of contract, $345,000 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Bricklayers	$1 45	8
Terra cotta layers	1 45	8
Stonemasons	1 45	8
Plasterers	1 45	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 60	8
Marble and tile setters	1 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 15	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers	1 10	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Concrete finishers	1 00	8
Stone carvers	1 50	8
Stone cutters	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 60	8
Metal lathers	1 00	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers	0 60	8
Steam hoist engineers	0 92½	8
Gasoline hoist engineers	0 75	8
Derrick operations	0 92½	8
Painters and glaziers	0 95	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8
Tile setters' helpers	0 65	8
Concrete mixers	0 50	8-10
Concrete layers	0 50	8-10
Common labourers	0 45	8-10
Building labourers	0 50	8-10
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8-10
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 95	8-10

Additions and alterations to public building at Cowansville, P.Q. Name of contractor, Alphonse Daris, Richmond, P.Q. Date of contract, March 6, 1930. Amount of contract, $8,000 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of a public wharf at Mirror Lake, West Kootenay District, B.C. Name of contractor, Alfred H. Green, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, March 18, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $6,503.41. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public wharf at Halcyon, West Kootenay District, B.C. Name of contractor, Alfred H. Green, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, March 18, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $7,080.98. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of repairs to hull, anchor casings, housing, etc., of Dredge P.W.D. *No. 123*. Name of contractor, the Montreal Dry Docks, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 5, 1930. Amount of contract, $13,300. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of repairs to hull of Dredge P.W.D. *No. 110*. Name of contractors, Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Ltd., Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, March 8, 1930. Amount of contract, $5,910. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a new substructure for the C.N.R. swing bridge over Burlington Channel and of a substructure and roadway approach for an additional leaf to the Highway bascule bridge over Burlington Channel together with a section of the new north pier 60 feet in length. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 25, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $358,508.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Labourers	$0 40	10
Carpenters	1 00	8
Machinists	0 65	10
Blacksmiths	0 60	10
Blacksmith's helper	0 50	10
Concrete finishers	0 75	10
Deck hands	75 00 month and board	12
	Per hour	
Water boy	0 15	10
Dredge captain	$190 00 month and board	12
Tug captain	$160 00 month and board	12
Dredge engineer	$150 00 month and board	12
	Per hour	
Derrick engineer	$0 75	10
Concrete mixer operator	0 70	10
Diver	1 00	.....
Diver's tender	0 60	.....
Horse, cart and driver	0 70	10
Team, wagon and teamster	1 00	10
Motor truck and driver—5-ton truck.	2 50	10
Motor truck and driver—1 and 2-ton truck.	1 25	10
Fireman	0 45	10

Overtime to be paid beyond the hours above specified according to prevailing conditions in the District governing the various classes in the schedule.

N.B.—The rate for carpenters shown herein is to cover all woodwork, including both form building and crib work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Construction of new interior fittings for Customs and Excise Building, Niagara Falls, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,976. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of interior fittings in the public building at Timmins, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd.,

Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 27, 1930. Amount of contract, $4,073. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of interior fittings for the public building at Exeter, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, March 31, 1930. Amount of contract. $944. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Post Office Department

Following is a statement of payments made in March, 1930, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	$ 619 13
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	157 99
Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	227 67
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont.	4 70
Making up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms.—	
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	391 19
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.	36 25
Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hull, P.Q.	6 50
William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	175 00
The Barrymore Cloth Co., Toronto, Ont.	8,864 05
Mail Bag Fittings—	
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.	3,724 48
Ontario Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	480 00
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	135 85
J. E. Lortie, Ltée., Montreal, P.Q.	52 00
C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.	586 50
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	100 00
Scales—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	31 20
Letter Boxes, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd. (Locks)	1,632 00
Stamping Ink, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	58 45
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	340 28
Satchels—	
Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	5,770 35
Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hull, P.Q.	443 70
Miscellaneous (K.K. Knives)—	
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	875 00

Paper-Using Industries in Canada 1926-27

The Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published a report on the Paper-Using Industries in Canada (Census of Industry) for 1926 and 1927. This report covers, for the first time in one printed publication, the production in Canada of commodities whose chief component material is paper and paper-board. Two summaries of these statistics have been published annually in the past, one dealing with printing trades and the allied graphic arts, and the other with the manufacture of paper goods. The present report combines these two groups in one with the object of showing the importance of the paper-using industries in their relation to the pulp and paper industry on which they depend to a large extent for their raw material and their importance as a source of supply of the packing material, containers, stationery, printed matter and other paper commodities so necessary in modern industry and business. The report also gives additional reviews for the past years and certain historical and general information relating to the group of industries as a whole.

The wood and paper group of products in Canada comes second in importance to vegetable products both in respect to gross value of production and total value of exports. The steadily increasing importance of this group of products is shown in the following figures:—

	Production	Exportation
1925	$557,194,453	$253,610,024
1926	600,064,661	278,674,960
1927	629,567,156	284,120,267

The wood and paper products in 1927 formed 18.4 per cent of the total value of manufactured products in Canada, and 22.7 per cent of the total value of exports of all kinds of Canadian produce. Summaries of the principal statistics of this industry were included in the tables on the manufacturing industries in Canada, published in the Labour Gazette, October, 1929, pages 1187 and 1188.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1925-29

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures each year from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year. Tables of these figures have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925, to 1930, inclusive, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issues of the *Bulletin* for February, 1929, and February, 1930, for the years 1926, 1927 and 1928, the unweighted figures for 1925 being also included. The averages for 1926 and the following years have been weighted according to the population in each district. The weighting has resulted in slight differences in the averages, being a dollar or two dollars per month in some cases.

I.—AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH OF FARM HELP IN CANADA, AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS, 1925-29

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season		
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	*1925	40	23	63	22	19	41
	1926	40	21	61	23	19	42
	1927	40	22	62	23	19	42
	1928	40	23	63	24	20	44
	1929	40	23	63	23	20	43
Prince Edward Island	*1925	31	16	47	18	13	31
	1926	31	16	47	17	13	30
	1927	30	16	46	18	13	31
	1928	32	17	49	18	13	31
	1929	34	18	52	19	13	32
Nova Scotia	*1925	36	20	56	18	15	33
	1926	35	19	54	18	14	32
	1927	36	19	55	17	13	30
	1928	34	19	53	17	15	32
	1929	38	19	57	19	15	34
New Brunswick	*1925	37	17	54	18	13	31
	1926	39	18	57	17	14	31
	1927	37	20	57	18	14	32
	1928	40	19	59	18	15	32
	1929	40	20	60	18	15	33
Quebec	*1925	37	19	56	19	13	32
	1926	38	19	57	19	13	32
	1927	39	19	58	19	14	33
	1928	39	19	58	19	14	33
	1929	41	20	61	19	14	33
Ontario	*1925	34	20	54	22	17	39
	1926	37	21	58	22	17	39
	1927	37	22	59	22	16	38
	1928	36	22	58	23	18	41
	1929	35	22	57	22	19	41
Manitoba	*1925	38	22	60	21	19	40
	1926	38	22	60	22	18	40
	1927	38	22	60	21	19	40
	1928	38	23	61	21	20	41
	1929	38	23	61	21	19	40
Saskatchewan	*1925	42	24	66	22	21	43
	1926	43	24	67	24	21	45
	1927	43	24	67	24	21	45
	1928	44	25	69	25	22	47
	1929	44	25	69	24	22	46
Alberta	*1925	44	24	68	27	22	49
	1926	45	24	69	25	22	47
	1927	45	25	70	27	22	49
	1928	46	26	72	26	23	49
	1929	43	25	68	25	21	46
British Columbia	*1925	46	26	72	26	21	47
	1926	49	27	76	27	23	50
	1927	51	27	78	28	23	51
	1928	50	27	77	29	23	52
	1929	49	27	76	28	23	51

*Averages unweighted.

II—AVERAGE WAGES PER YEAR OF FARM HELP IN CANADA, AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS, 1925-29.

Provinces		Males			Females		
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	*1925	383	258	641	244	218	462
	1926	372	243	615	242	213	455
	1927	384	245	629	247	220	467
	1928	382	252	634	251	225	476
	1929	373	254	627	242	223	465
Prince Edward Island	*1925	293	176	469	175	138	313
	1926	294	190	484	180	145	325
	1927	285	187	472	184	150	334
	1928	310	203	513	198	157	355
	1929	327	207	534	196	159	355
Nova Scotia	*1925	347	221	568	199	161	360
	1926	350	238	588	194	175	369
	1927	350	212	562	189	151	340
	1928	359	208	567	200	163	363
	1929	383	222	605	212	179	391
New Brunswick	*1925	370	191	561	210	151	361
	1926	354	175	429	176	143	319
	1927	372	216	588	193	154	347
	1928	390	212	602	204	169	373
	1929	375	214	589	198	169	367
Quebec	*1925	340	196	536	190	141	331
	1926	345	202	547	185	141	326
	1927	347	190	537	183	146	329
	1928	366	206	572	202	146	348
	1929	369	208	577	191	151	342
Ontario	*1925	326	222	548	227	182	409
	1926	349	234	583	232	187	419
	1927	366	239	605	250	195	445
	1928	348	244	592	254	199	453
	1929	341	254	595	242	212	454
Manitoba	*1925	357	260	617	221	215	436
	1926	367	247	614	233	205	438
	1927	358	254	612	222	217	439
	1928	353	258	611	226	225	451
	1929	352	256	608	222	216	438
Saskatchewan	*1925	396	268	664	257	234	491
	1926	406	272	678	261	237	498
	1927	415	277	692	260	236	496
	1928	411	284	695	262	237	499
	1929	398	287	685	256	240	496
Alberta	*1925	421	280	701	277	244	521
	1926	422	279	701	271	249	520
	1927	446	290	736	294	250	544
	1928	450	295	745	280	262	542
	1929	404	274	678	253	232	485
British Columbia	*1925	470	300	770	282	232	514
	1926	452	315	767	278	254	532
	1927	498	306	804	300	256	556
	1928	501	305	806	320	268	588
	1929	482	310	792	291	271	562

*Averages unweighted.

AGREEMENT AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORIES IN MONTREAL

THE following is the text of the agreement entered into between the Montreal locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and employers in Montreal, terminating a strike of workers from March 10 to 13, covered in the regular article on strikes and lockouts in Canada, elsewhere in this issue. A similar agreement terminated a similar strike which occurred in Toronto at the end of January, Labour Gazette, February, 1930, p. 118.

This Agreement entered into this....day of ....., 1930, between.....doing business at....., in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, hereinafter designated as the Employer, and the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union of Montreal of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union composed of the following Local Unions, to wit: Operators and Finishers' Local, No. 43, Cutters' Local No. 19, Pressers' Local, No. 61, all collectively designated herein as the Union, for and in behalf of the said Union, and for and in behalf of the members thereof now employed and hereafter to be employed by the Employer with the same force and effect as if this agreement had been made between the said Employer and the said Union and all individual members now or hereafter employed by the said Employer.

Witnesseth:—Whereas, the Employer is engaged in the manufacture of ladies' garments, and whereas, the Union is composed of garment workers in the several branches of the manufacture of such garments, Whereas, the employer desires to employ members of the Union to perform the work of making such garments; and the parties hereto desire to establish terms and conditions upon which said members of the Union shall work for the Employer, now therefore, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, by each to the other in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and in consideration of the premises, the parties hereto agree as follows:—

AGENCY OF FIRM

1. The Employer, that he recognizes and acknowledges the Union as the agent and representative of the members of the Union.

OBSERVANCE OF AGREEMENT

2. The Union and the Employer that they will, respectively, abide by, observe and perform in good faith the terms and provisions of this agreement and exercise all disciplinary powers which, respectively, they may possess, to secure or enforce, lawfully, due performance of this agreement or adequate compensation for the breach thereof.

UNION SHOPS

3. The Employer, that every employer shall maintain a union shop during the existence in force of this agreement.

DEFINITION OF UNION SHOP

4. The employer and the union, that for the purposes of this agreement a union shop shall mean and include a shop that complies with all union standards and conditions as prescribed by this agreement and employs not less than eight operators and a sufficient complement of workers in other branches of the industry. Provided that in the event of any of the employers now maintaining a shop not requiring and not employing eight operators the maintenance of such a shop with such number of operators shall not be a violation of this term of this agreement.

UNION SHOP

5. The employer, that save as hereinafter otherwise provided, the employer, will employ and retain in their factories none but members in good standing of the above-mentioned union or local unions embraced by the union to perform all cutting, operating, pressing and finishing required by such employers in the manufacture of cloaks, reefers, suits or skirts.

DEFINITION OF UNION MEMBER

6. The employer and the union, that for the purposes of this agreement a member in good standing of the union or of a local union embraced by the union shall mean and include an employee who, being a member as aforesaid, is not in arrears for more than two months in the payment of dues and assessments to his local union or to the above mentioned International Union or Joint Board Union and who is entitled to hold and holds a union membership card from his local union, and such a member will be hereinafter called a union member.

WORKERS' CARDS

7. The Employer, that no new workman shall be engaged by any employer unless or until such workman presents a workman's card directing her or him to the place of business of such employer.

DISCRIMINATION BY EMPLOYER

8. The Employer, that no unjust discrimination of any kind shall be exercised or permitted by it or by any of its members against any employee of any such member, whether by reason of the past activities or attitude of such employee of any such member, whether by reason of the past activities or attitude of such employee in or as to strikes, or in or as to any particular strike or as to labour unionism, or otherwise.

EMPLOYEES

9. The Union and the Employer, that all workers engaged after the execution of this agreement shall, after a trial period of one week, be considered and constituted employees of the employer to engaging the said employee and shall be entitled to all rights, privileges and benefits of this agreement and shall be subject to the conditions and obligations thereof.

SHOP CHAIRMAN AND PRICE COMMITTEE

10. The employees in each shop shall, at a regular meeting, convened at the initiation of the Union, but not during business hours, elect a shop chairman, who shall deal and negotiate with the employer on behalf of the employees, and a price committee, who, with the shop

chairman, will settle prices with the employer on behalf of his employees.

WORKING TOOLS

11. The employer shall supply all his employees with sewing machines, driven by electric power, and with all requisites of working implements.

HOURS OF LABOUR

12. A week's work shall consist of 44 hours divided into five and a half working days as follows:—On the first five days of the week work shall begin at 8 o'clock a.m. and shall continue until 5 o'clock p.m. with an interval of one hour for lunch; on Saturday work shall commence at 8 o'clock a.m. and shall continue until 12 o'clock noon; no work shall be done or shall be permitted on Saturday after 12 o'clock noon. If however, any change of hours will be made during the life of agreement, same change shall automatically be effective in place of above mentioned clause.

PRICE FOR PIECE WORK

13. During the existence in force of this agreement, the basis which shall be adopted for the computation and determination of prices to be paid for piece work shall be the payment, for a week's work by a workman of average ability and efficiency, of the sum of:—

$44 to an operator
$44 to a presser
$39 to an underpresser
$27.50 to a finisher
$35 to a tailor
$20 to a button sewer.

SETTLING PRICES FOR PIECE WORK

14. In the event of the inability of the price committee to agree upon prices with the employer, the employees, if and when so requested shall forthwith proceed with the work pending the settlement of a price and shall receive payment for their work at the price demanded by them.

SAMPLE MAKERS

15. During the existence in force of this agreement, sample makers shall be paid at the rate of $40 per week.

INCREASE OF WAGES

16. With a view to the establishment of the ultimate standard of payment, to employees of average ability and efficiency, of the sum of

$44 to a cutter
$30 to a trimmer

the following increases shall be paid by the employers, that is to say:—

(*a*) An increase at the rate of $3 per week to underpressers, cutters and trimmers now receiving $20 per week;

(*b*) An increase at the rate of $2.50 per week to underpressers, cutters and trimmers now receiving wages at the rate of from $20 to $40 per week;

(*c*) An increase at the rate of $2 per week to underpressers, cutters and trimmers now receiving wages at the rate of $40 per week or more;

(*d*) An increase at the rate of 12½ per cent to finishers and all hand sewers.

PAY OF WEEK WORKER

17. No week worker or piece worker shall be entitled to any pay when he is not working; but a week worker, if put to work shall be entitled to a minimum of a continuous four hours' work of payment therefor. A week worker shall be paid at the aforesaid rate only for the time he works, save as aforesaid. Week workers shall be entitled to be paid for legal holidays by their employers if they have in the year 1929 been paid for legal holidays by their said employers, but not otherwise. If and when the practice of paying week workers for legal holidays is established in Toronto generally, this agreement shall be amended to similarly provide in Montreal.

17½. No worker shall be discharged without cause, in any event he shall be given one week's notice.

NO SECTION WORK SHALL BE PERMITTED IN THE INDUSTRY

18. That the system of section operation or of apprentices in the production of cloaks and suits is a detriment to the industry and shall not be permitted in any of the union shops.

OVERTIME AND RATE OF PAY

19. No overtime work shall be exacted or permitted in the slack season, that is to say, between the 15th of November and the 31st of December nor between the 1st of May and the 15th of July, save in the production of samples and duplicates. In the busy seasons overtime may be worked but shall not exceed ten hours in any one week nor exceed 2½ hours in any one day, and shall be confined to the first four days of the week. No employee shall, however, arbitrarily refuse to work overtime when requested to do so. Until July 1, 1930, overtime work shall be paid for at the same rate as regular time but after July 1, 1930, overtime work shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

SUIT SKIRTS

20. All suit skirts shall be manufactured in the inside factory of the said employer. Provided that in the event of any employer not producing sufficient skirts warranting the employment of a skirt maker, the said employer may send such skirts to be manufactured outside of the factory of the said employer but in such event such skirts shall be sent only to a union shop operated under the conditions and provisions of this agreement.

WORK IN OUTSIDE SHOPS

21. No employer shall send any material from his inside factory to be made up in garments or to have any work performed thereon at any outside shop without the written consent of the union, which shall, however, not be unreasonably withheld, and in any event need not be granted unless the work is to be done in a union shop.

NO WORK AT HOME

22. No work shall be given to employees to be manufactured or worked upon at home.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS

23. No employer shall hereafter make any individual contracts with any employee, nor exact or accept any cash deposits or other securities from any employee, nor shall any agreement be entered into with any individual employee guaranteeing any length of employment.

GUARANTEED EMPLOYMENT

24. In the event of an employer desiring to enter into a contract with all his employees,

guaranteeing an established period of employment, the employer may, with the written approval of the union, enter into a time contract stipulating a fixed period during which the employer agrees to assure to all his employees full time of employment.

CONTRACTING SYSTEM

25. No contracting, sub-contracting or sub-manufacturing shall be done in any shop.

NO WORK TO SHOP WHERE STRIKE

26. The employer shall not, directly or indirectly, give work to a contractor or sub-manufacturer, nor purchase any cloaks or suits from a manufacturer, nor accept any work from a jobber against whom the union is conducting a strike.

IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCE OF WORK

27. Every employer shall furnish to the union, upon request, the names and addresses of the manufacturers or jobbers from whom he receives work, cut or uncut..

EFFECT OF STRIKE PENDING

28. Employers shall not do any work for individuals or firms or their principals, agents or jobbers against whom the union has declared a strike, nor shall the said employer send any goods to such firms or its principals, agents or jobbers during a strike, save that the said employer shall not be prevented from making sales of goods to any concern operating a manufacturing department incidental to and maintained solely for supply to any retail establishment maintained by such firm. To facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this article, the union agrees to supply periodically to the employer a list of manufacturers or jobbers, their principals or agents, against whom strikes are pending.

DIVISION OF WORK

29. In dull times when there is not sufficient work for all employees, the available work in the shop shall be divided as equally as possible among all the employees and others properly engaged in the work, who are competent to do the work.

VISITS TO EMPLOYER

30. A duly authorized officer or representative of the Union shall at all reasonable times have access to the place of business of each employer for the purpose of dealing with any specific complaint, condition or other matter arising out of or appurtenant to this agreement or its operation or the relation of the parties hereto; and such representative and the employer shall together co-operate so as to enable any such matter to be investigated, dealt with and disposed of as satisfactorily and expeditiously as possible.

SANITARY CONTROL

31. In the event of a Joint Board of Sanitary Council being established in the garment industry of Montreal, every Employer shall contribute his pro rata share of the cost of maintenance of such Board and that in such event the Employers will adopt the present uniform sanitary label, to be sewn on each and every garment, so as to designate that garments have been manufactured in union shops under proper sanitary conditions. Said label shall not contain any other inscription than the present one. This label shall be furnished by the International Garment Workers' Union to the Montreal Board of Sanitary Control to be distributed to the manufacturers operating a union shop and fulfilling the requirements of the Montreal Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

NO CESSATION OF WORK

32. During the existence in force of this agreement and pending the negotiation of any dispute and pending the settlement of any price, neither party hereto or any employer or employee will institute or engage in, or authorize or permit or allow any lockout, stoppage of work or strike.

TERM OF AGREEMENT AND RENEWAL

33. This agreement shall enter into force on the date of the execution thereof and shall continue in force for a period of one year, and shall be deemed to be renewed annually unless within four weeks of the first of February in any year either party hereto shall have served notice upon the other party of its intention to determine the provisions of this agreement. Upon such notice so being served the said agreement shall terminate on the first day of February immediately following the serving of such notice.

34. In pursuance of this agreement Employer agrees to deposit $.... with the Union for the faithful performance of the provisions of this agreement.

The agreement between the union and the Association of Manufacturers of Cloaks, Suits and Ladies' Garments of the City of Montreal is similar to the above in terms as to wages and working conditions but contains also a provision for a Joint Conference Board to deal expeditiously and settle all complaints, disputes and grievances, consisting of three representatives from the union and three from the employers' association to meet within twenty-four hours of a complaint being made by either party with provision for an independent arbitrator if no decision is reached by the Board.

An estimate of the average expenditure by the families of working men for medical care is made in a pamphlet by Dr. L. K. Frankel just issued by the Metropolitan Insurance Company. The data used were collected by the company's industrial nurses during the first six months of 1929. The study included 3,281 families selected from practically every State in the United States. The sums paid by individual families ranged from a few cents for medicine in one case, to more than $1,000 for a serious operation and its attendant expenses in another case. The total expended for medical care by the families during the 6 months was $230,907, the average expenditure per family being $70. One-fifth of the families expended 64 per cent of the total. No expenditure whatsoever was reported by 198 families. It was not possible to determine how much should be added to this total to cover the cost of free medical care received from clinics and other agencies. A marked difference in the expenditures *per capita* between large and small families was noted, the larger families spending less *per capita* for health than the smaller families.

AGREEMENTS AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN COAL MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Drummond Colliery, Westville

DURING the past month five agreements have been signed covering wages and working conditions in the principal coal mines in Nova Scotia.

During March an agreement between the Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, Westville, N.S., and the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 50, was signed, providing for the wages and working conditions arranged between the parties as a result of an inquiry by R. S. MacLennan, K.C., of Sydney, appointed by the Provincial Government under the Nova Scotia Public Inquiries Act. The inquiry was instituted at the request of the coal miners who had been unable to reach an agreement with the company as to wages and working conditions, the chief points in the dispute being that the company refused to recognize the union, stating that it would deal only with committees of employees, and also that conditions in the mines were unsatisfactory. The inquiry opened at Westville on August 15, and sessions were held from time to time until early in October, when at the suggestion of the commissioner it was arranged that a committee of the union and officials of the company with the solicitors for each party should meet with the commissioner to draw up an agreement on the basis of recognition of the union, the employees undertaking to co-operate with the company in producing clean coal; the wage scale to be on the basis of that in the adjoining mines of the British Empire Steel Corporation at Stellarton (Acadia Coal Company, Limited) and the commissioner to settle all differences as to working conditions that might arise.

Toward the end of November an agreement had been drawn up but further meetings to deal with certain details were held until February 6, 1930, after which the result was submitted for ratification to the miners and to the directors of the company.

The changes in wages were made effective from September 1, 1930, and it is understood that the wage scale is to be adjusted in accordance with changes in wages in the Acadia Coal Company Mines, as to which negotiations were then under way. The text of the agreement is given below with the omission of the preamble, the piece-rates for mining, etc. The hours of labour, as those in other coal mines in Nova Scotia since 1919, are 8 hours per day underground and 8½ for most surface employees.

Conditions and Rate Changes on Which New Contract is Based

General

The company will supply each employee with four loads of coal per month at all seasons of the year for his own domestic use, and an employee who is laid up through sickness or injury will be required to pay for coal C.O.D., and the union will assist the company in every way possible to prevent abuses of miners' coal privileges. Employees maintaining a household shall be entitled to coal at miners' price for their own household.

Overtime will be paid time and a half and double time will be paid for Sundays and legal holidays except where employees are required by their employment to work on Sundays and legal holidays when they will be paid time and a half.

When work is to be done on idle days it shall be done by men who ordinarily follow that line of work provided that officials may be employed at any work on idle days.

When an employee is sent home for any reason other than insubordination provisions will be made for a ride to the surface.

Company will supply all materials to working places at the landing.

Mining

Miners will not be required to take or keep a loader when having a loader is going to decrease their earnings provided that where miners have a normal place there should be reasonable grounds for refusing to take a loader.

The company recognizes that there are from time to time places so hard and difficult as to be out of the ordinary. Questions of this kind shall be referred to the Pit Committee and the Underground Manager.

Shotfirers will be instructed to do all possible to help men get their coal out.

Where an extra hole has to be bored on account of bad detonator or any other cause over which men have no control they shall be paid, hand bored or machine drilled, $1 per hole.

Intervention of Stone

Where a place is 20 feet wide and 6 feet high 7½ inches of stone will be considered normal, over this will be paid for at the rate of 13 cents per inch per running yard. This does not include stone in bench. Stone in places of greater or lesser width or height will be paid for in same proportion. Seven and a half inches of stone in a place 6 feet high will be considered normal.

Men lifting or lowering bottom back from the working face will be paid 37 cents per box for all dirt loaded or ordered stowed. All measurements will be made from centre of road and not as formerly from low side rail. Yardage rates will be paid as per schedule.

Where bottom is lowered two feet the work be paid for at the ordinary rate, and where lowered over two feet at one-third of rate per extra foot in depth. The measurement will be average not peak.

Men lifting bottom on balances will be entitled to one company hand when up thirty feet.

It will be optional with men whether they fill chucks with stone. Price to be not less than two hours dead work per chuck.

Shovelling down shall be paid for when thirty feet is completed.

Shovelling out of all cross cuts over 15 feet shall be one day's pay per day after 15 feet is completed if company hand is not sent to do this work, and this shall apply to all cross cuts over the recognized distance.

Shovelling out cross cuts will be paid one shift per day instead of one shift per yard.

If a miner refuses to go loading he will be given a ride to the surface.

Heads driven to crush according to instructions to be paid at head price.

In No. 2 mine cope ups will be paid $2.20 each and all dirt derived therefrom 37 cents per box for loading or stowing.

Undercoal

Price of drawing trees in front of chuck in undercoal will be 10 cents per tree. Not applicable to longwall work.

Price of collar booms breaking off place and renewing when trees have to be drawn $2.48. Other collar booms in undercoal $1.03. All double up collar booms $1.24.

Less than 5 feet height of coal in undercoal shall be a deficient place.

Cleaning out cundies when coming back with pillars in undercoal shall be paid 37 cents per box by measurement for stowing.

Any extra work miners are ordered to do in coming back with pillars such as lifting or relaying road shall be paid for. Any road that has to be relayed will be paid for at 29 cents per yard.

Brushing

Standard height in coal on levels 6 feet measure from low side rail.

Standard height in coal on balances 5 feet 6 inches measure from rail.

Standard height in rock on levels 6 feet measure from low side rail.

Standard height in rock on balances 5 feet 3 inches measure from rail.

Standard height in coal where other than horse haulage 5 feet.

Standard height in rock where other than horse haulage 4 feet 9 inches.

Last two mentioned standard heights shall apply to longwall brushing. All measurements from rail to boom.

Where coal predominates brushing rates shall be as for coal. Where stone predominates brushing rates shall be as for stone.

Doubling up on chucks will be paid for as such.

Corner chucks, where rock, to be cut down level. When this work is ordered done it will be paid for.

Drawing and rebuilding chucks: If bench is hard and it is ordered lifted, taking out coal will be paid 73 cents per yard; if soft men must find suitable bottom for their chuck.

Where booms have to be renewed in rechucking operations they shall be paid at standard rates for doubling up.

Cutting rib stone will be paid 27 cents per lineal yard per foot thick. This does not apply to where 8 continuous hours cutting stone rib is required.

All coal ribbing will be paid 73 cents per yard and coal of any kind will be paid for at coal price. The coal must be free from stone and dirt normally found in the working place.

Ribbing 12 inches from rail to be standard.

When men are brushing anywhere above level sheets company will pay half a shift for brakeholding. First 30 feet of doubling up not included.

When trees are renewed they will be paid at rate of two trees for one except in pillars or where no sampson is used.

All collar booms longwall work will be paid $2.48 each.

Double up collar booms $1.24 each.

Cutting out booms on levels and bords 34 cents each.

On inclines 41 cents each.

Levels and bords cutting 5 block chucks, per yard $1.43.

Inclines cutting 5 block chucks, per yard $1.75.

Contract brushers working on day's pay and brushing rock, also steel booming, will be paid $5 per shift for one man only.

Tracklaying

When relaying sheets measurement shall be taken from centre instead of low side corner.

When lowering roads all grades sheets or turns will be paid one-half measurement.

Lowering breast stick if in good condition. $1.47.

Turning breast stick when bottom good, $1.47.

Cutting rails when not included in contract rate, per cut 18 cents.

Boys

When cleaning down balance is to be done preference will be given to regular slewers and brakeholders.

Where sheets are wet or there is water about sheets water will be drawn off or slewers will be paid extra. What are wet sheets will be determined by Pit Committee and Underground Manager.

Where there are two places on the top sheets the top sheet man will do the brakeholding; where there is coal coming on more than one sheet he will have a brakeholder.

Drivers on night shift shall have helpers.

Timber heads will be made for balances driving up.

When drum is being shifted top and bottom slewers will stay with crew.

When necessary to have four sheets on a balance matter of extra work for slewer will be referred to Pit Committee and proper official and assistance provided in their discretion

Increases in Datal Rates

	Old	New
Box car engineer. ..	$3 60	$3 65
Car shunters and trimmers..	3 50	3 75
Chainmen..	3 35	3 40
Driving up balance ..	2 95	3 05
Dynamo engineer. ..	3 85	4 00
All enginemen handling No. 2 hoisting engine will be paid $4.34 per shift.		
Shover on..	2 95	3 05
Stopping building. ..	3 65	3 95
Timbermen's helpers (main slope)	3 30	3 65
Timbermen, main slope, one man only	4 15	4 80
Timbermen, ordinary.	3 65	3 90
Trappers..	2 33	2 50

SCHEDULE

Surface Datal Rates

Local coal weigher, No. 5 mine	$3 50
Night watchman	3 65
Storeroom messenger	2 75
Screening and Loading	
Chainman	3 40
Box car loader	3 65
Bank tippleman	3 35
Bank and screen mechanic	3 65
Car runners and shunters*	3 75
Bank and screenmen	3 25
Other bank employees	3 25
Boys	2 75
Engineers	
No. 1 mine (because handling No. 2 also)	4 34
No. 2 mine	4 34
No. 5 mine	4 20
New fan engineman	4 00
No. 5 fan engineman	3 85
Power house engineer	4 00
Firemen and Ashmen	
Leading fireman	4 00
Other firemen	3 75
Ashmen	3 35
Skilled Mechanics	
Machinists, 1st grade	4 00
	(4 40)
Machinists, 2nd grade	3 85
	(4 15)
Machinists' helpers	3 50
	(3 65)
Blacksmiths, 1st grade	4 00
Blacksmiths, 2nd grade	3 85
Blacksmiths' helpers	3 35
Carpenters	
1st grade	3 85
	(3 90)
2nd grade	3 65
Hutch repairers	3 65
Other Surface Labour	
Boiler Cleaner	3 85
Lampmen	3 65
	(3 85)
Wash house tender (Extra for attending First Aid and mine cabins)	3 25
Teamsters	3 35
Timber handlers (to mine)	3 25
	(3 50)
General labourers	3 25
Railway	
Locomotive driver	52½ hr.
Conductor	50
Fireman	48
Brakesman	48
Section foreman	3 65 day
Ordinary labourers	3 25
Others above ordinary	3 35

*Note Mr. McLellan's findings.

(Rates in brackets are not standard rates.)

Underground Datal Rates

Man with examiner	$3 30
Rope inspector	3 95
Horse Haulage	
Drivers	3 30
Drivers, boys	3 05
Stablemen	3 50
	(3 85)
Mechanical Haulage	
Enginemen	3 30
	(3 50)
Chainrunners, main slope	3 70
Chainrunners, others	3 50
Sheet tenders, top	3 50
Sheet tenders, bottom	3 30
Sheet tenders, boys	3 05
Brakeholders	2 95
Shovers and pushers	3 50
Shovers and pushers, boys	3 05
Ventilation	
Bratticemen	3 65
Trappers	2 50
Building stopings	3 95
Roadmakers	4 00
Roadmakers, helpers	3 30
Timbermen	
Main slope (one man only)	4 80
Ordinary	3 90
Helpers, main slope	3 65
Helpers, ordinary	3 30
Pumpmen	3 70
Pumpmen able to do ordinary repairs	3 90
Slopemen	3 70
Traffic men	3 95
General labourers	3 30
Boys	2 95
Miners taken from places to do other work	4 15

(Rates in brackets not standard rates.)

Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, Stellarton and Springhill

Negotiations for the renewal of the agreement between the coal mining companies subsidiaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation and the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, expiring January 31, 1930, having been carried on from October 1, 1929, to February 24, 1930, the terms of the new agreement were agreed upon by the representatives of the companies and of the union on February 24, being ratified by a vote of the employees on March 27th. The principal changes in the conditions include: increases in wages of between 5c. and 15c. per hour to employees under $4 per day, the rates for underground labourers being advanced from $3.40 per day to $3.45 and that for surface labourers from $3.25 to $3.40; the abolition of the arrangement for profit sharing provided for in 1928; and a change in Clause 9 regarding regular attendance at work, the new clause providing that the places of men habitually absenting themselves from work may be filled at the discretion of the management. The former clause provided for filling the position after an absence of three days except in case of sickness or with the consent of the manager. It is understood the change is to reduce absenteeism which in some collieries

had been seriously interfering with operations at the beginning of each week. The text of the expiring agreement as to working conditions, with the datal wage scales for each colliery, was given in the Labour Gazette for May, 1928, pp. 519-528, and the terms of the new agreement are practically the same except as noted above.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Pulp and Paper Products

Port Arthur, Ontario.—Thunder Bay Paper Company Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Local No. 249.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, and from year to year thereafter until notice is given by either party 30 days before May 1 of any year, and on failure to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, the agreement may automatically terminate.

Preference in employment to be given to union members, and when laying off men, union members will be retained in preference to non-union men. When non-union members are employed, they must join the union within 15 days and maintain membership in it.

Hours: 8 per day for tour workers. The paper machine to be in operation between 8 a.m. Monday and 8 a.m. the following Sunday. On Victoria Day, Labour Day and Dominion Day, the mill to be closed at least 24 hours; at Christmas at least 40 hours. Each day to be divided into three 8-hour shifts, one from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., the next from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight, the third from midnight to 8 a.m.

Overtime: All overtime and work between 8 a.m. Sundays and 8 a.m. Mondays, time and one half.

Tour workers reporting for work and not needed will receive one hour's pay. Tour workers engaged in putting on wires at a time other than their regular shift to receive six hours' pay for such work.

The rates of wages per hour which are paid by the company are as follows: Machine tenders $1.54 and $1.57; back tenders, $1.36 and $1.39, third hands 98 cents and $1, fourth hands 60 cents, fifth hands 55 cents, mixing system operators 58 cents, clothier 70 cents, head oiler (days) 73 cents, oilers 50 cents.

No strike or lockout to occur during life of the agreement.

All rules, policies and interpretations hitherto mutually adopted by representatives of both parties will remain in force.

The Grievance Committee will meet regularly once a month. Any grievances are to be reported to the Mill Manager for adjustment. If a satisfactory settlement is not made the grievance will be taken up in conference by the General Manager or President of the company and representatives of the International unions, and if they fail to settle it in ten days, the matter will be referred to an arbitration board consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them. If these two representatives are unable to agree on a third, the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, shall appoint the third party, the decision of this board to be final and binding.

A set of rules for employees forms part of the agreement and include the following: All employes must punch the clock at least five minutes before the hour; if later than this, a fifteen minute deduction will be made from the day's time. Actual work must commence promptly and no time to be allowed for going to and from the job. Tour workers are required to stay on the job when their partners are late and must never leave work until relieved. Day workers are forbidden to lunch during working hours. Any employee transferred to another department will go unless it is shown that such transfer is detrimental to health. Workers required to use scaffolds, swaying scaffolds, stagings, runways or boats or to work in connection with live wires, must have the work and equipment inspected by the foreman before proceeding with the work. All accidents must be reported and deliberate violation of safety rules is considered sufficient cause for dismissal.

Port Arthur, Ontario.—Thunder Bay Paper Company Limited and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 134, and the International Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 865.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, and from year to year thereafter until notice is given by either party 30 days before May 1, of any year, and on failure to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, the agreement may automatically terminate.

Preference in employment to be given to union members, and in laying off men, union members will be retained in preference to non-union men. All permanent employees whose rates are fixed under this agreement must join their respective unions within 15 days. Ques-

tions of jurisdiction will conform with the regulations of the American Federation of Labour and the company will not be asked to compel an employee to join any particular union.

Hours: day workers to work 8 hours per day, 6 days per week; tour workers to work 8-hour shift.

Overtime: All overtime and all work during shutdowns which are from 8 a.m. Sundays to 8 a.m. Mondays and on specified holidays, time and one half. Mechanics called in on repair work between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. to receive time and one half for time worked and one hour for coming to and from mill with a minimum of four hours' time. One hour's time to be allowed to tour workers reporting for work and not required.

The regular crew in boiler house will be required to hold licence papers as provided by law.

Wages per hour: groundwood mill: tour foreman 70 cents, sulphite screen men 50 cents, oiler and groundwood screen and deckerman 45 cents, grindermen 45 cents, wood truckers 45 cents, wet machine tenders 45 cents, cleaners 45 cents. Sulphite mill: cooks 80 and 85 cents, cooks' helper 57, 60, 63 and 65 cents, blowpit men 48 cents, limestone and sulphur men 45 cents. Boiler house: engineers 75 cents, firemen 60 cents, coal handlers 50 cents, repair men 78 cents, extra engineer and fireman 68 cents, meter men 50 cents, refuse men 45 cents. Finishing room: head wrapper and finisher 50 cents, truckers and wrappermen 45 cents, coremen 48 cents, rewinder man 50 cents, coreman's assistant 45 cents. Wood Room: tour foremen 65 cents, saw filer and millwright 75 cents, millwright 65 cents, oilers 45 cents, chippermen 50 cents, boom man 55 cents, sawyers 50 cents, labourers 45 cents. Mechanics: millwrights 73 cents, millwrights helpers 45 cents and 59 cents, machinist foreman 82 cents, roll grinder men (apprentice) 62 cents, burner and electric welder 70 cents, blacksmith 73 cents, machinist helper 45 and 59 cents, blacksmith helper 45 and 59 cents, electrician—head, 78 cents, electricians 73 cents, motor oiler 50 cents, pipefitters 73 cents, pipefitters' helper 45 and 59 cents, machinists 73 cents. Painters and cleaners: foreman painter and cleaner 73 cents, painter 55 cents, cleaners 45 cents. Yard, Crane and Track: sub-foreman 55 cents, repair man, 55 cents, scaler 50 cents, handy man 50 cents, labourers 45 cents, crane operator 85 cents, crane fireman 50 cents.

The clauses with regard to mill rules, grievance committee, settlement of any disputes, arbitration provisions, etc., are the same as those in the agreement between the company and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers summarized above.

In the event of cessation of work or a strike through failure to renew the agreement, it is agreed that in order to preserve the properties of the company during the shutdown, the local union will supply, when asked by the company, competent men at the wage rates in this agreement to do electrical work, unloading incoming freight purchased prior to cessation of work, power house operations, operation of dam or regulation of river flows and any other work of a similar nature until it is mutually agreed between the company and the organizations to recommence operations.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Edmonton, Alberta.—A Certain Marble and Tile Company and the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, Local No. 92.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, and for another year unless notice of change is given by either party 30 days before May 1, 1931.

Only union members or those qualified and willing to join the union within a week to be employed. Labourers working in the shop will also be covered by this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, except mixers who will be allowed half an hour extra per day.

Overtime: all overtime, time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: base machine men 75 cents, base machine apprentices 60 cents, skilled labourers 65 cents, labourers 50 cents.

Mechanics' helpers and floor machine men will be recognized as skilled labourers. Base machine men and mechanics' helpers will qualify in a 60-day period.

On out of town work travelling time, transportation, board and expenses to be paid, but overtime will be worked at straight time.

"Child welfare should be regarded as being a branch of general social welfare, and can be carried forward only in connection with general schemes for the benefit of the whole community." This opinion is expressed in the 17th annual report of the Director of Child Welfare of Nova Scotia for the year ending September, 30, 1929. The director looks for progress in the future in the public recognition of this principle. "Our Children's Aid Societies must broaden their work and increase their staff with trained social workers qualified to do family and community social work in rural districts." Among other provincial measures affecting children in the province the Director makes a strong appeal for the enactment of a Mothers' Allowances Act, as recommended by the Royal Commission in 1921 (Labour Gazette, October, 1921, page 1235). The report contains a review of the work of the Children's Aid Societies at the different centres in the province.

A note on the last report of the Montreal Health Survey Committee appeared in the Labour Gazette, February, 1929, page 196. This note quoted the recommendations of the Committee, one of which read:—"No child under 13 years of age to be employed without having had a medical examination, etc." A member of the committee stated later, in reply to an inquiry, that the minimum age mentioned should have been given as eighteen years (as it appeared in the French edition) instead of thirteen years.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $11.67 at the beginning of March, as compared with $11.83 for February; $11.23 for March, 1929; $10.92 for March, 1928; $11.05 for March, 1927; $11.46 for March, 1926; $10.74 for March, 1925; $10.58 for March, 1924; $10.79 for March, 1923; $10.54 for March, 1922; $13.23 for March, 1921; $15.98 for March, 1920; and $7.68 for March, 1914. The price of eggs showed a substantial seasonal fall, while less important decreases occurred in the prices of milk, butter, flour, beans and tea. The prices of veal, mutton, pork, bacon and cheese were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.96 at the beginning of March, as compared with $22.12 for February; $21.52 for March, 1929; $21.15 for March, 1928; $21.29 for March, 1927; $21.77 for March, 1926; $21 for March, 1925; $21 for March, 1924; $21.42 for March, 1923; $20.96 for March, 1922; $23.87 for March, 1921; $25.01 for March, 1920; $20 for March, 1918; and $14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was substantially lower at 91·9 for March, as compared with 94·0 for February; 96·1 for March, 1929; 97·7 for March, 1928; 97·3 for March, 1927; and 101·3 for March, 1926. Thirty prices quotations were higher, one hundred and eighteen were lower and three hundred and fifty-four were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower, while one was unchanged. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Animals and their Products group both showed substantial decreases, the former due to lower prices for grains, rubber and sugar, which more than offset higher prices for oatmeal and rolled oats, and the latter due to lower quotations for fish, hides, calves, hogs, butter and eggs. The other groups which declined were: the Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for cotton, silk and wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to declines in the prices of lumber, lath and ground wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for steel plates, range boilers and wire nails; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of lower quotations for lead, silver, tin, zinc and solder; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of shellac and camphor gum. The Non-Metallic Minerals group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods were lower, mainly because of declines in the prices of eggs, sugar and butter. Producers' goods also were considerably lower. In this group materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the furs and leather goods industries, for the metal working industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, declined. Materials for the meat packing industries were somewhat higher.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods declined, due mainly to lower prices for grains, tin, wool, silk, rubber and cotton. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods also declined, due to lower quotations for butter, rubber, vegetable oils and sugar. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods

included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the qualities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1928, and monthly since January, 1929. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141·4; 1905, 135·6; 1910, 118·1; 1911, 113·4; 1912, 109·1; 1913, 100·0; 1914, 96·5; 1915, 90·3; 1916, 86·3; 1917, 84·6; 1918, 82·9; 1919, 81·6; 1920, 81·1; 1921, 81·4; 1922, 80·1; 1923, 77·7; 1924, 76·5; 1925, 73·8; 1926, 73·2; 1927, 70·9; 1928, 69·3; 1929, 67·3; 1930, 65·5. The figures since 1914 published previously have been revised, more cities being included.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report

(*Continued on page 464*)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1920	Mar 1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar 1924	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1927	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Feb. 1930	Mar. 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	.c	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	66·6	74·6	69·2	56·6	55·0	54·4	55·2	58·0	58·0	66·6	70·0	72·6	72·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·8	47·6	48·8	43·6	32·2	30·2	29·0	29·2	31·6	32·2	39·6	43·6	46·2	46·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·3	26·0	26·3	26·1	19·7	18·5	18·3	18·4	19·3	20·2	22·0	24·9	25·1	25·7
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	32·3	33·9	31·9	26·6	27·6	27·4	28·9	29·5	29·2	30·1	30·5	31·3	31·5
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	34·4	37·5	34·9	29·5	26·5	23·1	25·3	29·7	28·6	25·1	28·0	30·1	30·6
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	65·2	71·6	68·2	52·4	51·4	46·5	47·8	54·8	53·8	50·6	53·0	54·8	55·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·9	46·5	52·6	54·5	40·5	40·3	34·9	34·4	41·9	39·8	35·8	37·9	39·6	40·1
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	68·0	79·2	59·4	43·0	45·6	43·6	47·0	49·4	44·6	43·4	44·4	42·8	43·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	37·0	58·9	73·9	55·0	50·7	52·3	47·7	52·5	46·4	50·9	46·1	51·3	59·7	52·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·3	50·5	63·3	50·6	45·6	41·9	40·3	45·7	38·7	44·7	40·1	44·7	51·8	45·8
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·6	90·6	76·2	71·4	74·4	73·2	73·2	73·2	73·8	75·0	77·4	76·8
Butter, dairy	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·2	97·6	132·6	106·2	75·0	91·6	87·0	72·6	91·2	86·8	83·2	89·0	84·6	83·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·5	54·3	72·9	63·0	43·5	53·5	49·1	40·6	50·7	48·6	45·6	49·0	46·4	45·4
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·2	33·1	40·7	39·0	31·1	§34·3	§32·2	§30·1	§32·7	§30·7	§32·3	§33·8	§32·6	§32·8
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·2	30·4	38·2	37·7	28·4	§34·3	§32·2	§30·1	§32·7	§30·7	§32·3	§33·8	§32·6	§32·8
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	114·5	136·5	127·5	105·0	102·0	100·5	120·0	114·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	117·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	67·0	76·0	66·0	48·0	§44·0	§42·0	§62·0	§54·0	§53·0	§52·0	§49·0	§52·0	§51·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	37·5	41·5	34·0	27·5	27·5	27·0	32·0	29·0	30·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	31·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	20·6	32·0	24·0	19·2	§20·6	§21·0	§21·6	§21·8	§21·8	§21·2	§20·8	§20·4	§20·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	33·6	23·4	19·8	17·2	17·0	17·0	16·4	15·8	16·4	16·6	23·4	20·2	19·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·5	21·3	28·7	22·9	22·6	21·0	18·9	20·7	19·6	20·0	20·3	21·2	20·9	20·9
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·1	27·0	21·4	18·4	19·2	16·3	15·6	15·7	15·1	13·3	13·7	16·4	16·3
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·4	72·8	50·4	34·4	45·6	48·4	35·6	31·6	33·6	32·0	30·0	28·8	28·8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	20·0	33·8	24·0	16·4	21·6	23·2	17·0	15·0	16·0	15·2	14·2	13·8	13·8
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·6	12·7	16·4	14·3	13·6	§15·5	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9	§17·9	§17·9	§17·6	§17·5	§17·1
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	12·1	16·9	15·7	14·7	§15·5	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9	§17·9	§17·9	§17·6	§17·5	§17·1
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·2	15·2	14·4	13·3	13·4	13·6	15·0	15·3	15·4	15·2	15·1	14·9	14·7
Potatoes	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·5	72·2	140·3	57·4	52·0	40·8	53·7	50·5	98·0	61·3	55·4	43·8	83·5	83·2
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 12·66	$ 15·98	$ 13·23	$ 10·54	$ 10·79	$ 10·58	$ 10·74	$ 11·46	$ 11·65	$ 10·92	$ 11·23	$ 11·83	$ 11·67
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·1	c. 4·6	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1
Coal anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·6	71·7	92·8	118·4	108·7	118·0	110·7	105·1	112·7	105·3	102·8	102·4	101·2	101·5
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·6	57·9	66·8	86·4	68·7	74·6	69·2	64·6	65·7	64·5	63·8	63·2	63·1	63·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	68·6	77·5	88·3	78·7	79·8	78·2	77·7	76·7	76·1	75·4	76·9	76·5	76·1
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·9	49·4	59·4	65·9	58·5	59·4	57·5	56·2	55·6	56·0	56·2	55·2	54·4	54·0
Coal oil	1 gal	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	26·3	33·1	38·8	31·8	31·4	30·6	30·6	30·1	31·8	31·1	31·0	31·1	31·2
Fuel and light*		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·91	$ 2·74	$ 3·30	$ 3·98	$ 3·46	$ 3·63	$ 3·46	$ 3·34	$ 3·41	$ 3·34	$ 3·29	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 3·26
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·77	$ 4·56	$ 5·69	$ 6·62	$ 6·91	$ 6·96	$ 6·92	$ 6·88	$ 6·86	$ 6·85	$ 6·90	$ 6·96	$ 6·99	$ 6·99
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·76	$ 14·02	$ 14·35	$ 20·00	$ 25·01	$ 23·87	$ 20·96	$ 21·42	$ 21·00	$ 21·00	$ 21·77	$ 21·29	$ 21·15	$ 21·52	$ 22·12	$ 21·96

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·46	12·61	16·24	13·75	10·83	11·12	10·58	11·12	11·72	10·96	10·85	11·17	11·83	11·68
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·70	11·07	14·17	12·21	9·80	9·73	9·61	9·82	10·97	10·12	9·58	9·93	10·83	10·77
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·36	12·61	15·80	13·40	10·78	11·01	10·88	10·98	12·08	11·08	10·86	11·00	11·58	11·49
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·23	12·62	15·26	12·78	10·10	10·57	10·17	10·14	11·16	10·35	10·11	10·49	11·09	10·86
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·60	12·72	16·03	12·99	10·39	10·71	10·55	10·47	11·53	11·12	10·97	11·16	11·77	11·61
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·28	12·07	15·90	13·18	10·41	10·27	10·03	10·43	10·52	10·42	10·56	11·14	11·59	11·60
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·24	12·63	15·57	13·32	10·58	10·62	10·13	11·09	10·92	11·35	11·04	11·62	12·00	11·82
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·35	12·98	15·78	13·16	10·17	10·41	10·15	11·04	10·84	10·95	10·91	11·65	12·07	11·93
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·91	12·95	16·95	14·21	11·47	11·50	11·38	11·95	12·03	11·79	11·91	12·23	13·02	12·74

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·2**	**31·4**	**29·0**	**23·2**	**18·7**	**25·7**	**31·5**	**30·6**	**27·7**	**40·1**	**44·7**	**61·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**36·7**	**31·6**	**29·5**	**24·5**	**19·1**	**22·2**	**25·6**	**30·5**	**26·8**	**39·1**	**43·2**	**57·6**
1—Sydney	42·5	33·8	33·7	27·6	23·7	23·3	25	33·3	26·9	38·5	42·7	57·3
2—New Glasgow	33·3	33·3	27·7	23·5	17·7	—	—	30	26·5	40·2	44	55·5
3—Amherst	34·5	29·6	25	21·5	17	21·2	—	28·4	25·6	41·3	45·7	53·3
4—Halifax	42·1	32·9	32·6	25·7	22·6	20·3	27·5	31	25·1	37·9	41·9	60·6
5—Windsor	30	30	28	22	15	25	25	30	30	—	—	60
6—Truro	37·5	30	30	26·5	18·3	21	25	30	26·6	37·5	41·5	59·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	30	28	21	17	—	—	30	26·5	40	42·5	55
New Brunswick (average)	**37·6**	**30·6**	**28·8**	**22·8**	**18·2**	**17·9**	**27·9**	**31·0**	**25·9**	**39·2**	**44·7**	**61·9**
8—Moncton	35·8	30·8	23·3	20	16	—	30	32·3	25·9	39·9	45·4	61·7
9—St. John	42·5	30	31·7	24	20	—	30	31·7	25·9	38·8	44	63·4
10—Fredericton	38·8	31·7	31·7	25	18·8	16·8	21·7	30	26·6	40	45	61·3
11—Bathurst	33·3	30	28·3	22·3	18	19	30	30	25	38	44·5	61·3
Quebec (average)	**31·6**	**29·4**	**28·7**	**21·0**	**16·1**	**22·0**	**29·0**	**27·5**	**26·0**	**38·2**	**41·5**	**61·5**
12—Quebec	34·2	30·1	26·5	21·6	17·7	27·5	31	27·8	26·7	40·7	44·3	60·3
13—Three Rivers	31·6	30	31·3	21·6	15·8	23·8	26	26·4	26·4	38·3	43·8	61·3
14—Sherbrooke	37·5	30·7	33·5	24·2	18·8	24	30·5	29	25·1	42	44·2	65·8
15—Sorel	26·7	28·3	25	17·5	13·5	20	25	25·9	25	41·6	43·8	61·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	27·6	26·6	26·2	18·7	14·5	23·7	27·6	25·4	24·8	35	36·5	56·7
17—St. John's	30	32	28·3	21·5	16·5	22·3	27·5	30	26	35	40	60
18—Thetford Mines	25·3	24·7	24·3	20	14·3	21	28	23·3	25·3	37·5	—	61·7
19—Montreal	37·4	32·1	34	21·4	17·1	17·9	33·5	29·7	26·6	36·4	39·9	63·5
20—Hull	34	29·7	29·3	22·2	16·3	17·5	32	30·3	27·9	37·7	39·6	63·1
Ontario (average)	**37·1**	**32·3**	**29·3**	**24·1**	**19·5**	**27·8**	**31·6**	**31·0**	**28·3**	**38·0**	**42·0**	**60·9**
21—Ottawa	34·7	30·7	27	22·5	16	22·8	29·7	29	27·1	34·6	41·5	62·5
22—Brockville	38·7	33·7	27	20·2	19·2	26·7	27·5	31·7	28	44·3	48	62
23—Kingston	35·2	30	28·2	22·8	16·9	23·3	28·7	28·6	27·3	36·1	40·8	59·9
24—Belleville	35	30·5	29·5	23·7	18·9	28·2	33·3	29·5	26·8	43·7	46·1	63·2
25—Peterborough	36	31·6	30·2	22·6	18·9	31	34	30·6	80·4	40·4	43·6	62·2
26—Oshawa	39	35	29·7	23·2	22	29·7	32·2	31	29·7	38·8	43·1	61·9
27—Orillia	34·5	29·4	27·4	23·6	19·8	27	28·7	31·8	28·3	37·2	40·1	58·8
28—Toronto	39·2	33	32	24·5	22·6	27·9	35·9	29·5	28·7	41·7	47·7	63
29—Niagara Falls	36·8	33·6	30·4	25·6	18·4	32	33	32	31	37·8	41·7	60·5
30 St. Catharines	37·1	32·2	30·2	24·2	18·2	29·2	27·7	30·7	26·6	36·1	39·3	56·6
31—Hamilton	38	33·6	31·8	24·8	20·7	27·9	32	28·8	—	34·3	38·2	60·4
32—Brantford	39·5	34	30·7	25·5	20·6	28	34·4	30·9	28·2	38·1	41·7	61·6
33—Galt	37·2	33·5	29	24·2	20·5	26·2	33·3	33	—	38	42	60
34—Guelph	36·3	31·2	28	24·3	20·9	27·9	31·7	27·7	30	36·7	41·1	59·4
35—Kitchener	36·7	33·2	27·5	24·1	20·7	29	35	32·5	29	33·3	37·3	59·3
36—Woodstock	36·8	32·4	29	24	18·4	27·6	31·2	32·7	25	34·8	38·5	55·7
37—Stratford	38	33·6	27·7	24	21·4	29·3	32·5	30·4	28·5	36·9	40·2	61·4
38—London	37·4	32·6	31	25·2	18·9	26·7	29·2	31·4	25·2	38·3	41·3	58·4
39—St. Thomas	38	33·7	28·2	24	22	29·3	28·3	30·5	30	39·6	43·4	62·5
40—Chatham	34·6	31·1	29·2	24·6	17·6	29·1	29·7	29·5	27·6	37·3	40·6	60·7
41—Windsor	35·3	29·7	28·2	24·3	17·5	28	30	30	26·3	35·7	40·6	60·2
42—Sarnia	38·2	33·2	33·2	27	21·7	30	35	31·7	28	36·8	43·3	61·4
43—Owen Sound	35	30	29	24·7	19·4	28·7	27·7	28·5	25	37·3	41·2	60·5
44—North Bay	40	32·5	28·5	22·5	20	28	30	30	29·5	39	41	61·5
45—Sudbury	40·6	35	33·3	26·4	20·2	28	33·5	34·5	29·4	37·4	42·6	60·6
46—Cobalt	38·3	33·7	28·7	24·7	19	25	—	35·2	29·5	38·8	43·1	63·8
47—Timmins	38	33·7	31	25	19	28·7	32	32·7	27·5	37·9	39·3	60
48—Sault Ste. Marie	38·3	34·3	30·3	25	16·5	28	30	31·7	28·4	39·1	41·8	61·1
49—Port Arthur	34·6	29·2	28·8	24·2	19·8	27	35	30·6	30·7	40·4	45·2	63·1
50—Fort William	35·4	29·3	26·6	21·7	19·6	24	34	31·4	29·7	39·8	45·2	63·6
Manitoba (average)	**34·2**	**28·1**	**26·7**	**20·2**	**16·1**	**22·6**	**28·1**	**28·9**	—	**40·3**	**45·5**	**60·7**
51—Winnipeg	34·7	28·3	27·7	19·9	16·8	22·4	28·5	30·2	29·6	40·4	45·5	60·9
52—Brandon	33·6	27·8	25·6	20·4	15·3	22·7	27·7	27·6	—	40·2	45·5	60·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·9**	**29·5**	**26·3**	**21·4**	**16·1**	**23·5**	**31·2**	**27·8**	**25·9**	**42·3**	**49·3**	**63·8**
53—Regina	33·5	28	25·4	19·8	16·9	23	31·7	26·3	26·2	40·7	49·8	65·9
54—Prince Albert	35	30	25	22	15	25	30	30	25	40	47·5	60
55—Saskatoon	33·3	27·7	26·1	21·6	16·7	21·4	33·2	27·7	25	46·3	50·2	60·9
56—Moose Jaw	37·8	32·4	28·8	22·2	15·8	24·4	30	27	27·5	42	49·6	68·3
Alberta (average)	**34·5**	**28·7**	**26·3**	**21·3**	**17·3**	**23·9**	**32·1**	**29·6**	**27·3**	**44·5**	**49·8**	**58·6**
57—Medicine Hat	33·8	27·6	26·4	20·8	17·6	25	35	28·6	28	47·2	52·9	57·5
58—Drumheller	35	30	30	25	20	25	35	33	30	45	51·7	60
59—Edmonton	33·9	27·3	25·6	19·5	15·6	22·2	27·3	29·5	26·5	42·1	46	56·5
60—Calgary	34·9	29·2	25·4	20·7	17·7	25·2	30·7	29·5	27	45·6	50·7	61·5
61 Lethbridge	35	29·3	24	20·7	15·8	22·3	32·3	27·3	25	42·4	47·8	57·7
British Columbia (average)	**39·9**	**34·1**	**31·2**	**24·7**	**21·3**	**28·9**	**39·6**	**35·1**	**30·3**	**47·6**	**53·6**	**64·5**
62—Fernie	35	30	30	23·5	16·5	25	40	34	30	45	51	62
63—Nelson	40	32·2	32·2	25	22·5	30	42·5	37·5	30	47·1	53·3	62·8
64—Trail	40	35	31	26·5	19	30	40	37·5	30	50	60	63·3
65—New Westminster	39·4	34·2	28·7	22·9	20·9	27·4	36·6	31·3	31·3	45·9	52·2	65·8
66—Vancouver	40·9	34·3	31·6	23·3	23·9	28·1	37·9	32·8	27·3	47·1	51·7	66·5
67—Victoria	41·4	36·2	32·2	25·5	22·3	29·5	36·9	32·2	29·5	48·1	51·8	63·5
68—Nanaimo	42·5	36·2	34·2	28·3	27	34·2	43	36·3	30	49·4	54·6	68·1
69—Prince Rupert	40	35	30	22·8	18·3	27·2	40	39·2	34·3	47·8	54·3	63·8

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·4	**31·6**	**21·2**	**13·4**	**57·8**	**21·2**	**20·6**	**36·4**	**21·5**	**52·0**	**45·8**	**12·8**	**41·6**	**45·4**	
15·0	**37·5**	—	—	**54·2**	**18·4**	**17·9**	**28·8**	**22·2**	**58·4**	**53·8**	**12·2**	**43·2**	**48·6**	
12	—	—	—	60	18·2	16·2	27·4	22·3	65·3	57·9	13–15	41	45·8	1
—	40	—	—	50–60	18·9	20·3	30·4	20·2	60·8	52	12–13	44·2	49·8	2
15	30	—	—	50	18·8	17	31·1	22	51·9	48·8	10	44	48·8	3
12	40	—	—	60	17·8	15·7	25·6	22·7	66·7	59·7	a12·5	37·5	46·3	4
—	—	—	—	50	18·7	18	34·7	24	50	—	12	47·5	52·5	5
20–22	40	—	—	50	18·4	20·3	23·7	22·2	55·6	50·6	12	45	48·5	6
15	—	—	—	60	19·2	20·7	36·8	22·3	48	33·5	b11–13	41	44·8	7
16·0	**37·5**	—	**10·0**	**57·5**	**19·3**	**19·3**	**35·1**	**22·7**	**52·2**	**50·8**	**12·1**	**42·7**	**46·5**	
12	—	—	10	60	19	18·2	37·9	23·2	57	50·7	10–12	44·6	47·8	8
18	35	—	10	60	19·1	17·3	38·6	21·7	59·1	50·8	a13·5	42·5	47·6	9
20	40	—	—	60	20	20·3	38·2	20·7	49·4	—	12	43·6	45·4	10
14	—	—	—	50	19	21·5	25·8	25	43·3	—	12	40	45	11
16·0	**32·0**	**22·9**	**9·6**	**56·7**	**21·8**	**20·4**	**31·0**	**22·0**	**53·8**	**47·7**	**12·8**	**39·0**	**42·9**	
10	25	25	—	50	22·5	21·8	33·5	22	50·3	41·8	14	39·4	43	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	22·5	19·3	24·3	24·3	57·5	50·7	14	—	43·2	13
18–20	35–40	30	10	—	22·3	21·7	33	23·8	56·1	46	a12·5	39·3	42·9	14
20	—	15	—	—	—	—	28·5	19·5	50·9	47	12	—	42·5	15
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	21·1	50·9	50	10	37·5	42·2	16
—	—	30	10	60	—	20	34·1	21·3	51·7	—	12	—	43	17
—	—	—	8	50	—	—	30	22·6	53·7	49·3	12·5	39·6	44·2	18
12–20	35	—	—	60	21·6	22·9	34·1	20·4	56·9	48·5	15	41·2	44	19
—	30	15	10	60	20	16·7	30·2	23·3	56·4	48·4	13	37	41·5	20
18·2	**31·5**	**21·8**	**11·8**	**61·3**	**20·7**	**20·2**	**38·8**	**20·6**	**51·1**	**45·6**	**13·1**	**41·6**	**44·7**	
18	30	30	10	—	22·8	20·9	39·6	21·2	57·9	48·7	13	38·8	44·7	21
20	35	22	8·5	—	21·2	18	38	19·7	48·2	—	12	43	44	22
15	35	25	10–20	—	20·4	20·7	33·3	19·3	54·8	48·7	12	40·1	43·3	23
—	30	25	—	—	22·5	21	38·6	21·5	40·9	35	11	45·2	45	24
20	28	20	—	60	—	24·7	40·8	23·4	46·8	40·7	12	40·2	43·5	25
—	—	—	—	—	20	18	41·6	21·9	52·5	47·5	13·8	43	43·2	26
20	30	20–25	10	—	20	19·7	39·2	20·8	45·8	43·3	a11·4	41·9	45·5	27
—	30–40	—	—	60	23·5	17·1	44·1	20·4	55·9	47·1	14	41	45·4	28
20	35	25	—	—	25	20·3	41·6	20	53·6	45·3	b13	40	45·7	29
15	35	20	—	—	18·5	19·5	42·2	18·8	54·3	50	14	41·2	43·3	30
20	40	—	—	60	18·5	19	45·6	20·3	51·9	47·1	13	40·6	45·6	31
20	32	20–30	15	—	20·1	18·1	38·6	19·8	49·1	47·8	a12–13·5	43·7	44	32
15	35	20	12	—	19·4	21·8	36·1	20·2	48·1	44·6	a11·8	38	43·5	33
20	—	25	—	—	18	20·4	39·8	19·8	48·6	44·5	12·5	41	43·4	34
—	—	20	—	—	19	20·6	29·9	18·7	48·3	45	13	39	43·1	35
20	—	25	15	—	19·5	19·5	31·8	18·6	45	39·3	12	39·5	43	36
18–20	34	18–22	—	50	21·2	20·5	38·3	19·4	43·7	40·6	12·5	39·8	43·6	37
15	25	15	—	—	19·6	19·8	36·6	20	49·5	46·7	11	41·2	43·9	38
15	32	15	—	50–60	20·7	21·2	45·1	20·7	43·5	41	14	45·2	45·4	39
17	35	18–25	12	—	21·2	23·4	38·4	20·3	44·5	40·5	b12	42·4	45	40
20	30	25	—	—	20·2	21·7	46·6	19·5	48·3	45·4	14	45	45·5	41
—	—	—	—	—	19·6	20·5	43·4	20·9	51·7	43·3	12	43·7	46·5	42
—	—	20	—	—	17	18·4	36·7	19·4	45	38·7	13	40·3	41·7	43
—	—	—	10	—	20	22	37·7	22·8	54·9	51·7	15	38	43·3	44
—	25–30	25	10	75	23·5	20·4	32·7	23·8	66	53·6	15	40·1	44·9	45
—	25–30	15	—	70	21·1	22	32·5	24·2	62·5	58·5	b17	—	48·4	46
—	—	20	—	—	23·1	21·7	31·1	22	59·5	43	a16·7	—	44·8	47
—	30	25	—	—	21·7	20·5	48·3	21·6	58·7	52·1	14	42	45·4	48
—	25–30	22–25	—	—	23·1	15·7	36·8	20·9	51·4	45·5	a12·5	45	47·8	49
—	25	15	—	60	20·7	17·5	40·1	19·5	53·3	48·6	a12·5	45	48·8	50
—	—	—	—	—	**21·0**	**18·4**	**36·6**	**19·8**	**55·4**	**47·4**	**12·5**	**39·1**	**45·0**	
20–28	28–37	16–24	12	—	20·3	18·7	41·7	18·4	57·4	48·6	b13	38·9	45·6	51
—	—	—	—	—	21·7	18·1	31·4	21·2	53·3	46·2	12	39·2	44·4	52
26·9	**30·0**	**16·5**	**16·3**	—	**25·0**	**22·4**	**34·9**	**21·8**	**54·8**	**47·4**	**13·3**	**37·7**	**45·3**	
25	30	15	—	—	25	21·2	38·8	20·3	57·6	45	14	37·6	45·9	53
30	30	—	12·5	—	25	20	33·3	25	50	48·8	12	38·2	47·3	54
25–30	30	—	20	—	25	23·5	32·9	21·2	56·8	47·2	13	37·2	43·8	55
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	34·6	20·7	54·7	48·7	14	—	44·2	56
23·3	**28·8**	**17·3**	**17·5**	—	**23·8**	**23·6**	**37·7**	**22·0**	**48·4**	**38·6**	**12·3**	**40·7**	**45·7**	
—	35	20	—	—	22·5	27·5	35·6	24	46·7	34·1	12	42·3	48·2	57
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	37·5	23·5	50	41	a13	42·5	44·4	58
25	23–25	15	—	—	20·8	22·8	31·4	20·1	46	37·4	a12·5	38	44·1	59
25	30	14	—	—	25	19·5	39·8	20	48·5	39·4	12	42·7	45	60
18	25	—	20	—	25·7	23	44	22·4	50·9	41	12	38	46·8	61
22·4	**29·4**	**20·0**	**17·7**	—	**22·8**	**22·9**	**39·0**	**23·2**	**49·1**	**42·7**	**13·1**	**44·8**	**47·9**	
25	30	20	18	—	23·3	25	43·5	25	62·1	52·5	a12·5	—	48·3	62
30	35	20	25	—	25·8	25	35·3	25	52·7	50	a14·3	45	48·5	63
30	35	25	20	—	25	25	37·8	25·3	60	52·5	a14·3	46·7	50	64
20	22–35	15	15	—	21·3	21·8	35·9	20·3	41·4	35	11·1	42·2	45·6	65
19	22	20	16	—	20·9	19·1	36·2	19·4	41·3	36·3	11·1	44	46·1	66
20	35	—	15	—	21·7	20·5	37·6	20·5	40·1	37	a14·3	42·4	46·2	67
20	25	—	—	—	24·2	23·1	43·2	24·8	43·5	36	a12·5	46	50	68
15	25	—	15	—	20	23·3	**42·1**	25	51·4	42·5	a14·3	**47**	**48·6**	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·8**	**7·8**	**18·3**	**5·1**	**6·3**	**10·2**	**12·3**	**16·2**	**16·4**	**16·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·9**	**8·3**	**17·7**	**5·8**	**6·5**	**9·6**	**13·7**	**17·3**	**16·6**	**16·7**
1—Sydney	31·8	8	17·3	5·8	6·5	10	13·8	16·7	16·5	16·5
2—New Glasgow	32·4	8–8·7	17·3	5·6	6·4	9·8	12·4	16	16·2	16·3
3—Amherst	30	8·7	17·2	5·7	6	9·1	13·8	16·9	16·4	15·9
4—Halifax	31·6	8	17·8	5·3	6·8	9·4	14	17·4	15·7	16·2
5—Windsor	34·3	8·3	19·5	6·4	6·8	10	16	19·5	18·3	19
6—Truro	31·5	8–8·7	17	5·7	6·3	9·3	12·2	17·1	16·3	16·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	18	5·4	6	10	15·3	16·3	15·3	16
New Brunswick (average)	**33·5**	**8·7**	**18·1**	**5·6**	**6·3**	**10·6**	**14·4**	**16·0**	**16·7**	**15·4**
8—Moncton	34·2	8·7	18·1	5·8	6·3	12·4	13·5	16·7	15·9	15·7
9—St. John	33·4	8·7	18·4	5·2	6·2	9·8	13·9	16·2	15·8	15·6
10—Fredericton	31·3	8·7	17·8	5·5	6·5	10·3	15·2	15·9	16·3	15·3
11—Bathurst	35	8·7	18	5·8	6	10	15	15·3	18·7	15
Quebec (average)	**28·5**	**6·5**	**17·5**	**5·1**	**6·5**	**9·2**	**12·7**	**14·9**	**16·1**	**14·9**
12—Quebec	29·6	5·5–8	17·2	5·4	6·5	9·8	13	15·3	16·5	15·7
13—Three Rivers	29·2	6·7	18·8	5·3	6	9·2	13·8	15	19·5	16·1
14—Sherbrooke	30·2	6–6·7	16·9	5·2	6·3	9·8	13·3	14·9	16·1	14·6
15—Sorel	27·3	6	18·3	4·4	6·5	8·8	10·8	14·9	14·4	13·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	26·4	5	16·9	4·6	6·6	9·2	12	14·7	14·7	15
17—St. John's	25	6–7·3	17	4·9	6·8	9·6	14·3	15	16·5	15
18—Thetford Mines	28·2	6·7	17·5	5·6	6·8	8·3	13·8	15·2	17·5	15·4
19—Montreal	30·8	6–8·7	18·3	5·4	6·2	10·1	12·3	15	15·2	15·1
20—Hull	29·5	5·3–8	16·5	5·3	6·7	7·8	10·8	14·5	14·9	14·3
Ontario (average)	**33·1**	**7·5**	**17·7**	**4·9**	**6·1**	**10·7**	**12·6**	**15·7**	**15·5**	**15·4**
21—Ottawa	35·4	6·7–8·7	18·3	5·6	6·6	11·0	11·7	15·7	15·7	15·5
22—Brockville	30·7	6·7	15	5·5	6·3	10·7	13·7	15·5	16	16
23—Kingston	32	7·3	14·8	5·3	5·5	9·9	11·8	14·8	14·6	14·6
24—Belleville	32	6·7	17	4·8	6	11·7	13·3	14·7	15	15·4
25—Peterborough	32·9	7·3	17·7	4·7	6·5	11·4	12·9	14·8	15	15·3
26—Oshawa	35·4	7·3	15	4·2	6·2	10·6	12	15·2	15·2	15·2
27—Orillia	34·1	7·3	18·3	4·9	5·8	10·9	12·2	16·1	15·8	15·9
28—Toronto	36·1	7·3–8	18·1	5	6	9·8	11·6	15·8	15·3	15·5
29—Niagara Falls	35	8	18·9	5·1	5·8	10	12·7	15·4	16·3	16
30—St. Catharines	31·5	7·3	17·5	5·1	6	11	12·2	15	15·5	15·2
31—Hamilton	36·5	7·3	18·6	4·6	6·2	11·5	11·9	15·5	15·1	14·9
32—Brantford	34·9	6·7–8	18	4·2	5·5	12	12·8	15·2	15·1	15
33—Galt	34·9	7·3	18·6	4·5	6·6	11·8	13·8	15·4	15·2	15·1
34—Guelph	35·3	7·3	18·8	4·5	6·4	11·3	12·2	16·2	15·2	15·3
35—Kitchener	32·4	7·3	18·4	4	5·5	10·8	11·5	14·9	14·2	14·3
36—Woodstock	34·3	6·7–7·3	18	4·2	5·3	10	10·6	15	14·6	14·6
37—Stratford	31·4	7·3	18	4·3	6·5	11·1	12·1	16	15·3	15·4
38—London	31·8	6·7–7·3	18·5	4·5	5·9	10·7	13·1	15·8	15·3	15·3
39—St. Thomas	32·8	7·3–8·7	18·7	4·8	6	11·6	13	16·6	15·8	15·7
40—Chatham	32·8	6·7	18·3	4·6	5·8	10·4	12·8	15·6	15·1	15·1
41—Windsor	31·7	8–9·3	18·4	4·7	5·7	10·8	13·4	15	15·9	15·4
42—Sarnia	34·1	7·3	17	4·4	5·6	11	12·9	15·6	16·6	15
43—Owen Sound	32·3	7·3–8	18·2	4·5	5·5	10·3	12·6	15·8	15·4	15·2
44—North Bay	31·8	8	18	5·5	6·8	10·6	13·3	15·8	15	15·6
45—Sudbury	32·7	8–8·7	16·3	5·5	7·6	9·2	15	16·2	16·3	16·4
46—Cobalt	34·1	8·3	18·7	5·5	6·5	9·7	15·2	18·3	17·7	17·5
47—Timmins	31·6	8·3	16·2	5·6	6·4	10·7	13·4	15·5	15·3	15·1
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·3	8·7	18·3	5·4	7·3	11·1	13·4	16·7	15·8	16
49—Port Arthur	31·4	6·7	18·1	5·3	5·9	9·4	11·1	15·8	15·6	16·1
50—Fort William	31·1	6·7	17·2	5·3	5·8	10	10·8	15·6	14·8	15
Manitoba (average)	**34·3**	**7·0**	**18·1**	**5·0**	**6·3**	**10·7**	**12·1**	**18·1**	**17·5**	**17·4**
51—Winnipeg	34·2	6·4–7	17·2	4·9	6·4	10·4	12	17·6	17	17·2
52—Brandon	34·4	6·9–7·7	19	5	6·1	11	12·1	18·5	17·9	17·6
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·5**	**7·3**	**19·6**	**5·1**	**6·0**	**10·3**	**11·9**	**18·4**	**18·5**	**18·2**
53—Regina	33·9	6·4–8	.....	4·9	6·1	10·2	10·7	18·3	18·7	18·3
54—Prince Albert	36·7	7·2	20	5·3	5·9	9·1	12·5	18·8	18·8	18·8
55—Saskatoon	32·8	8·8	17·5	5·2	6·3	10·7	11·7	17·9	19·2	17·2
56—Moose Jaw	34·4	6·4	21·2	5·1	5·8	11	12·8	18·5	17·4	18·4
Alberta (average)	**34·5**	**8·5**	**18·6**	**5·1**	**6·4**	**10·7**	**10·6**	**16·8**	**18·2**	**18·4**
57—Medicine Hat	34·1	8	21	5·2	6·5	12·5	11·2	16·7	18·3	17·9
58—Drumheller	37·5	8·9	17·5	5·7	6·9	11·2	11·9	17·6	18·7	19·4
59—Edmonton	32·3	8	19	4·6	5·7	9·8	9·8	15·7	18·5	18·4
60—Calgary	36·7	8·8	18	5	6·6	10·7	10·3	17	18·3	18·2
61—Lethbridge	31·9	8–10	17·6	5·2	6·4	9·3	9·8	17	17	18·2
British Columbia (average)	**34·6**	**9·8**	**21·4**	**5·5**	**6·4**	**9·0**	**9·2**	**16·6**	**17·8**	**17·8**
62—Fernie	33·8	10	19	5·4	6·3	11	10·3	17·7	18·5	18·9
63—Nelson	35	10	18	5·6	6·8	9·8	9·7	17·8	20·9	20·3
64—Trail	30	9·1	18	5·5	6·4	9·3	8·7	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	35·1	9–10·3	22·1	5·3	6·7	8·2	8·3	15·6	17·4	16·3
66—Vancouver	34	9–10·3	22	5·4	5·9	8·1	8·5	15·3	17	15·7
67—Victoria	37·2	10	24·1	5·4	6·9	8·3	8·4	16·4	15·9	16·6
68—Nanaimo	36·4	10	23	5·4	6·4	9·3	10·1	17·3	17·4	18·7
69—Prince Rupert	35	10	25	5·7	6	8·2	9·3	17·8	17·1	17·4

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
9·9	**5·2**	**2·497**	**46·5**	**26·5**	**20·9**	**16·3**	**16·3**	**18·7**	**66·8**	**26·8**	**57·4**	**42·5**	
9·8	**5·5**	**1·892**	**36·1**	**24·1**	**19·8**	**16·8**	**15·5**	**18·5**	**64·5**	**27·7**	**56·0**	**41·6**	
10·3	5·6	2·36	44·3	.....	20	16	15·2	18·6	51·7	26·4	50	.....	1
10·2	5·2	1·84	34·2	25	20	18	15·8	17·8	61·3	29·4	52	39·8	2
9·8	5	1·46	29·2	21·7	21·7	16	15	18·8	60	28	62·5	45	3
9·4	5·3	2·16	43·2	22·5	18	19·2	14·8	18·6	77	27·2	56·3	39·2	4
9·6	6·7	1·75	32·5	25	20	15·5	16·5	19	.....	30	.....	45	5
9·4	4·9	1·78	32·9	26·5	19	16·1	15·5	18·3	72·5	25	59	39·2	6
10	6·2	1·70	30	.....	.....	17·1	14·6	15·7	72	29·3	54	40	7
9·6	**5·2**	**1·660**	**34·1**	**25·0**	**19·3**	**16·9**	**14·7**	**18·0**	**70·7**	**27·9**	**63·1**	**46·7**	
9·9	5·1	1·59	31·7	28·7	20	15·8	15	18	75	28·3	67·5	50	8
10·4	5·4	2·03	42	23·1	18·3	16·3	14·3	16·6	63·8	26·1	61·7	41·5	9
9·4	5·3	1·77	35	23·3	21	18·3	14·6	17·5	74	27·8	60	45·8	10
8·7	5	1·25	27·5	.....	17·8	17	14·7	20	70	29·2	.....	49·3	11
9·8	**5·9**	**2·014**	**38·3**	**30·2**	**19·1**	**16·1**	**16·9**	**18·4**	**76·2**	**26·5**	**58·6**	**40·7**	
10·9	6·3	2·04	38·6	27	19·5	18·2	15·9	19	.....	25·8	60	40·5	12
9·5	8·3	1·88	35	30	20·6	14·4	18	17·2	.....	28·2	70	41·9	13
10·3	5·6	1·89	40	27·5	21·3	15·1	17·6	17·1	70	26·4	62·3	41·1	14
10·6	6·1	2·17	42·5	.....	17·7	15·3	17·5	17·2	.....	24·2	50	41	15
9	5	2·03	37·1	.....	19	17	16·5	15·7	70	25	52·5	40·2	16
9·5	5	1·75	35	.....	16·2	15	18·3	18·3	.....	30	.....	.....	17
9	5·9	1·99	37·3	35	20	19·5	17·2	17·2	81·3	28·8	.....	42·6	18
9·8	5·2	2·23	39·5	34·8	20·5	16·7	16·5	16·6	83·5	25·3	56·8	38·1	19
9·6	5·4	2·15	40	26·7	17·5	14	14·2	18·2	.....	25	.....	40	20
9·9	**5·2**	**2·374**	**44·9**	**26·2**	**21·1**	**16·6**	**16·2**	**19·3**	**65·3**	**26·3**	**55·5**	**38·8**	
9·7	5·4	2·32	44·9	31·2	20·7	16·4	16·1	20·3	70	28·2	56·2	40·5	21
11	5·7	2·30	43·7	25	.....	14·5	16	16·5	65	24	55	40	22
10·4	6	2·40	47·1	35	.....	16	15·9	18·4	66·7	26·9	56·2	39·1	23
9·9	6	2·48	49·3	22·5	.....	17·2	16·1	19·1	71·7	28·8	54·5	38·4	24
9·3	5·9	2·20	39·5	22·6	.....	17·3	15·5	19·1	71·3	27·8	56·8	38·9	25
10·5	4·5	2·29	45	23·2	.....	15·2	17	19·5	.....	26·7	67	41·7	26
10·1	5·4	2·20	40·4	27	.....	16·7	16·8	19·6	69·5	28·4	57	36·6	27
10·3	5·3	2·36	44·3	32·7	23	16	15·9	19·4	69·1	26·3	55·7	36·9	28
10·9	5·5	2·50	45·6	23·8	.....	14·5	17	18·8	80	26	50	40	29
10·9	4·8	2·49	44·9	22	.....	16·2	15·7	20·2	65·4	25·3	50·2	37·8	30
10·1	5·4	2·17	41·5	26·5	23	16·7	15·9	18·4	.....	24·2	49	36·3	31
9·9	5	2·16	41·2	20·7	.....	15·8	16·2	18·3	56·5	25·2	54	36·2	32
9·9	4·9	2·17	42·9	23·2	.....	15·1	16·3	19·4	51·7	26	50	36	33
10·6	5	2·21	46·2	21	.....	16·5	15·6	18·1	63	25·4	51·6	36·8	34
9·1	4·8	2·14	39·8	25·7	.....	17·2	14·8	18·1	.....	23·6	55	35·5	35
7·7	5·4	2·20	39·8	18	.....	17·3	14·6	15·6	.....	25	55	36·5	36
9·8	5	2·42	45·4	17·6	.....	17·4	16·7	18·5	70	25·8	65	39·3	37
8·6	4	2·25	42·5	21	.....	16·6	15·1	18·4	60	24·9	65	33·5	38
9·3	4·8	2·31	43·2	20	.....	17·4	15·5	19·2	65	26·8	50	39·6	39
8·9	4·4	2·33	43·1	33	.....	17·1	15·7	18·8	74·4	25·8	49	36·6	40
9·7	4·7	2·43	44·5	29·2	.....	15·4	15·9	18·5	63	25·6	59	39·3	41
9·9	3·5	2·32	45·6	24·5	18	16·8	16·7	20·4	50	28·3	.....	38·7	42
9·4	4·4	2·35	42·5	.....	.....	15·8	16·4	18·9	55	25·8	53·3	37·1	43
9·6	5·7	2·22	46·3	41·3	20	16·6	16·5	19·7	58	26·5	52·7	42·5	44
10·5	6	2·73	50·7	.....	22·5	17·7	17·8	20·8	66·7	28	62·5	42	45
10·8	7·3	2·50	46·2	35	23·3	17·7	17·9	21·6	73·2	28·1	62·5	44·5	46
11·7	6·5	2·63	55·7	.....	20	17·1	16·8	21·2	69·7	26·8	57·6	42·2	47
9·9	5·4	2·63	49	.....	20·8	18·4	16·9	21·8	67·3	26·4	57·3	40	48
9·1	5·2	2·69	48·8	28·3	21·2	16·3	15·4	21·1	63·5	25·9	51·7	40	49
10·2	4·7	2·81	47·5	32·4	19·2	17·6	16·8	21·2	61·3	27·8	51·2	41·5	50
10·5	**5·1**	**3·300**	**65·8**	.....	**19·5**	**16·0**	**17·2**	**20·0**	**63·7**	**26·8**	**52·7**	**45·0**	
10·8	5·1	3·23	64·7	.....	19	16·3	16·2	20·3	60·4	25·6	48·2	42·8	51
10·2	5·1	3·37	66·9	.....	20	15·6	18·2	19·7	66·9	27·9	57·2	47·2	52
10·4	**5·5**	**3·293**	**56·0**	.....	**22·9**	**16·8**	**18·1**	**21·5**	**66·9**	**26·8**	**61·0**	**48·2**	
10·2	5·3	3·418	60	.....	20·7	17·7	18·5	21·8	66·5	27·3	63·4	48·5	53
11·3	6·5	3·15	50	.....	25	16·3	19·5	24·2	73·8	27·5	61·7	50	54
9·8	5	3·278	57·8	.....	23·3	15·9	16	19·7	65·	25	63·4	48	55
10·4	5·1	3·325	56·2	.....	22·5	17·3	18·5	20·2	62·1	27·3	55·4	46·4	56
10·5	**4·6**	**3·346**	**61·4**	.....	**22·8**	**15·4**	**17·2**	**19·3**	**67·4**	**27·4**	**62·8**	**50·7**	
10·1	4·9	3·55	67·9	.....	25	15	17·6	21·3	66·9	27·3	64·3	53·6	57
11·9	5·3	3·95	.....	.....	25	15·6	18·1	19·4	70	29·4	65	55	58
11·5	4·4	2·537	50·6	.....	20·1	14·7	16·6	18·2	63	26·5	59·5	49	59
10·1	4·4	3·665	75	.....	20	16	15·9	19·5	67·2	25·8	65·3	48·2	60
8·7	4	3·03	52	.....	24	15·6	17·6	18·3	69·8	28·2	59·8	47·6	61
9·2	**4·6**	**3·343**	**61·1**	.....	**22·7**	**15·3**	**16·0**	**17·0**	**66·1**	**27·2**	**58·7**	**48·0**	
11	4·8	3·555	63·7	.....	22·3	17·5	17	17·5	73	30	68	50	62
10·4	4·4	3·532	70	.....	25	15·4	16·3	19·7	71·9	31·4	59·3	52·1	63
8·8	5	3·733	55	.....	25	14·2	17·7	17·7	65	26·7	53·3	47·5	64
8	4·7	2·877	54·7	.....	17·7	14·1	14·7	14·4	59·9	25·2	57·5	44·2	65
8·6	3·6	3·16	60·8	.....	19·7	13·9	15	15·6	60·6	26·6	51·8	40·5	66
7·3	4·1	3·30	60·7	.....	24	13·7	16·1	15·2	58·7	25·9	57·7	46·9	67
10	5·1	3·245	59·7	.....	.....	16·6	16·5	18·2	64·9	26·3	62·1	51	68
9·4	5	3·34	63·8	.....	25	17	15	17·5	75	25·8	60	51·7	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·2**	**6·9**	**58·8**	**68·4**	**27·3**	**15·7**	**3·4**	**65·9**	**57·9**	**12·3**	**6·1**	**16·233**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·6**	**7·1**	**63·1**	**61·6**	**28·7**	**13·2**	**3·4**	**66·4**	**49·5**	**13·2**	**6·6**	**15·833**
1—Sydney	7·4	7·1	63·9	63·3	27·3	16·4	3·5	70	60	12·9	6·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·6	7	60·6	61·9	27·6	12·6	3·2	66·8	.....	13·1	7·1	.....
3—Amherst	7·7	7·3	67·5	62	28·3	11·3	3·7	65	36·7	12·4	6·4	.....
4—Halifax	7	6·8	62·1	61·3	29·5	13·2	3	60	56	13·7	6·6	15·00
5—Windsor	7·9	7·4	63·3	61·3	30	13·3	3·7	.....	60	14·3	6·8	16·50
6—Truro	7·7	7·1	61·2	59·5	29·2	12·2	3·4	70	35	12·5	6·2	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	7	6·6	61·3	65·5	26·5	15·3	3·5	63·8	45	13·8	6·5	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	**7·4**	**6·7**	**61·9**	**62·0**	**27·7**	**13·2**	**3·2**	**69·5**	**39·3**	**12·7**	**6·3**	**16·625**
8—Moncton	8	7·2	65	66·1	30	13·5	3·3	73·7	40	14·4	6·2	g16·50
9—St. John	7·2	6·6	61·7	60·8	26·4	13	3	70·8	42·2	12·5	7	16·00
10—Fredericton	7·5	6·9	59	61·2	27·8	13·1	2·9	65	37·3	11·5	6	16·00
11—Bathurst	6·7	6·2	61·7	60	26·7	13·3	3·4	68·5	37·5	12·3	6	18·00
Quebec (average)	**6·9**	**6·5**	**59·8**	**68·4**	**27·0**	**14·7**	**3·4**	**62·8**	**60·2**	**11·5**	**5·8**	**15·361**
12—Quebec	6·6	6·3	59·3	73·2	27·3	16·8	3·3	70	67·5	10·8	6·2	14·00–15·00
13—Three Rivers	7·4	6·9	62·1	71·7	28	14·4	4·1	62	60	11·5	5·7	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·7	6·3	60	68·1	28·4	15·1	3·1	59·4	63·3	10·8	5·6	15·75–16·25
15—Sorel	7·2	6·7	55	65	28·3	12·8	3·3	59	65	11	6	14·75
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·6	6·2	61·5	68	26·7	13·4	4	63	60	11	5·4	14·50–15·50
17—St. John's	6·5	6·2	61·7	65	26·5	16	3·4	65	.....	15	6·5	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	7·1	6·6	61·7	70·8	26·2	14·7	3·5	62·9	51·3	12·2	5·7	16·50
19—Montreal	6·6	6·3	59·5	68·4	26·1	15·9	3	67·4	61·4	10·6	5·6	15·75–16·25
20—Hull	7·2	6·8	57·5	65·1	25·8	13·4	3·3	56·3	53·3	10·7	5·5	15·50
Ontario (average)	**7·0**	**6·7**	**60·0**	**72·7**	**26·1**	**14·1**	**3·4**	**67·2**	**60·1**	**11·4**	**6·0**	**15·717**
21—Ottawa	6·5	6·2	58·9	71·6	27	14·4	3	80	61·4	11·2	5·9	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	7	6	61·7	75	28·3	13·7	4·3	65	63·3	11·7	6·5	15·00
23—Kingston	6·4	6·1	55·5	65·9	26·2	13	3·6	66·9	52	11·3	5·8	14·50
24—Belleville	7·4	6·9	61·7	71·1	25·4	14·2	3·7	65	66·7	12·2	6·1	15·00
25—Peterborough	7·4	7	64	72·8	25·5	14·1	3·7	63	55·5	11·2	5·9	15·25
26—Oshawa	6·6	6·7	62·5	80	25·7	14·2	3·4	66·2	55	11·7	6·3	15·50–16·00
27—Orillia	6·7	6·7	66·9	68·5	24·3	14·3	3·5	75	54·2	10·1	5·7	16·00–16·50
28—Toronto	6·6	6·5	61·1	71·9	25·5	12·5	2·9	66·1	53·1	10	6	15·25–15·75
29—Niagara Falls	6·8	6·8	60·9	75·6	25	14·9	3·5	70	63·3	10·6	6	13·75–14·25g
30—St. Catharines	6·8	6·7	58·3	73·4	25	13·3	3·5	65	60	11·2	6·3	13·50–14·00g
31—Hamilton	6·7	6·5	60·1	72·5	24·7	11·7	3	67	55	10	5·9	15·00–15·50
32—Brantford	6·6	6·3	60·1	71·3	25·1	13·4	3·3	70·8	73·3	10·4	6·2	14·75–15·25
33—Galt	6·9	6·9	57·7	71·3	24·9	14·1	2·9	65·9	63·1	10·8	5·8	15·50–16·00
34—Guelph	6·3	6·1	59·8	74·3	25·8	12·5	3·8	66·4	56	10·4	6	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	6·4	6·3	44·1	70·3	25·3	13·8	3·5	65	57·5	10·3	4·9	15·00–15·50
36—Woodstock	6·5	6·3	61·6	69·6	22·7	12·7	2·6	65	55	10·7	6	15·50
37—Stratford	6·9	6·8	57·1	71	25·2	13·4	2·9	70	53·7	10·5	5·9	15·50–16·00
38—London	6·8	6·6	63·9	74·7	25·9	13·8	3·3	68·8	56	10·3	5·7	16·00
39—St. Thomas	7·4	7·2	63·4	73·4	26·5	14·3	3·6	70	65·7	11·9	6·5	16·00–16·50
40—Chatham	7	6·8	56·2	69·9	25·6	13·2	3·4	69·5	66·2	11	5·5	15·00
41—Windsor	6·7	6·4	56·9	73·2	25·7	13·6	3	63·2	56	10	6·2	15·50–16·00g
42—Sarnia	7·4	7·2	61·6	74·1	24·3	13·8	3	65·6	70	11	6	15·50
43—Owen Sound	7	6·7	64·2	75	25·8	13·5	3·6	67·5	63	11·7	6·1	15·00–15·50
44—North Bay	7·8	7·5	71	75·8	29·2	16·3	3·5	71·2	60	13·3	7	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·9	7·6	63	76	27	19	3·7	70	60	15	5·7	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	8	7·3	59·4	73·2	31·1	14·8	3·9	72·1	60	13	6·4	18·00
47—Timmins	7·3	6·9	59·8	73·5	27	15·4	3·8	59	.....	13·3	6·9	17·50–18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·2	6·9	58·1	74·4	25·8	14·3	3·4	58·3	65	13·7	5·3	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·3	6·9	52	70·3	27·3	15·3	2·9	60·7	62·5	11·4	6·3	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	7·1	7	59	72·5	28·8	16·1	2·8	66·7	59	11·4	5·5	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·2**	**7·2**	**50·7**	**63·8**	**28·3**	**14·6**	**3·3**	**59·5**	**55·2**	**12·8**	**6·0**	**20·750**
51—Winnipeg	7·4	7·5	50·1	66·3	27·7	14·5	3·4	57·1	51·7	11·7	6·5	19·50
52—Brandon	7	6·8	51·3	61·3	28·8	14·7	3·1	61·9	58·7	13·8	5·5	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·9**	**7·7**	**56·3**	**68·0**	**29·1**	**19·8**	**3·2**	**65·6**	**59·5**	**14·1**	**6·7**	**23·625**
53—Regina	7·7	7·7	56·7	66·7	28·6	a19·7	2·7	66·2	55	.....	6·5	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·8	8·6	56·2	70·6	31·3	a20	3·6	61·3	60	15	7·2	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·1	53·2	66·3	27·7	a20·5	3	60	53	12·7	5·7	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	7·3	7·2	59·1	68·4	28·7	a18·9	3·4	75	70	14·6	7·4	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·7**	**7·4**	**52·9**	**66·3**	**29·0**	**18·4**	**3·4**	**65·1**	**61·3**	**14·3**	**6·3**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8	8	55	67·5	30	a18·7	3·7	68·3	67·5	15	5·9	g
58—Drumheller	8·4	8·5	48·7	66·2	31·2	a21·7	3·6	62·5	62	15	7	.....
59—Edmonton	7·1	6·8	53·6	65·9	28·5	a16·4	3·5	61·2	52·9	14	5·9	.....
60—Calgary	7·3	7·1	55	65·1	27·5	a17·5	3·2	62·2	64·2	13·1	6·5	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·8	6·8	52	66·8	28	a17·5	3·1	71·3	60	14·5	6·4	.....
British Columbia (average)	**7·2**	**7·0**	**55·0**	**63·9**	**28·9**	**22·7**	**3·7**	**64·6**	**61·6**	**13·3**	**5·9**	.....
62—Fernie	8·3	8·1	62	67·5	28	a15	3·6	.....	60	13·1	5·6	.....
63—Nelson	8·2	7·9	57·2	68·3	28·7	a27·5	4·2	61·9	62·5	15·4	6·3	.....
64—Trail	7·6	7·3	55·8	68·9	26·7	a26·7	3·4	63·3	60	13·7	5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·5	6·3	54	60·2	28·3	a23	3·7	68·7	60·7	13·4	5·4	.....
66—Vancouver	6·2	6·4	47·9	56·2	27·3	a20·9	3·3	61·7	57	11·6	6·1	.....
67—Victoria	6·9	6·5	53·6	58·5	29·6	a23·8	3·5	61	60	12·3	5·3	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·8	6·9	57·8	65·5	31·1	a22·8	4·1	70·7	62·5	13·7	6·4	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·3	6·8	51·7	66·3	31·7	a21·7	3·8	65	70	.....	7·2	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, others $30–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton.	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·143	**12·888**	**12·171**	**14·602**	**8·638**	**10·939**	**9·916**	**31·2**	**11·3**	**27·947**	**20·045**	
9·271	**12·430**	**9·400**	**10·350**	**6·400**	**7·150**	**6·625**	**33·0**	**12·3**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·65	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	12	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	32	10	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	.....	7·00	30	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25–11·75	d12·00–14·50	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
10·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	6·00	7·00	.....	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00–9·75	d12·50–13·50	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	5·00	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·50	10·50	6·75	7·50	c7·50	30	14	21·00–26·00	11·00–14·00	7
11·000	**12·958**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·9**	**11·8**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·50–12·50	g13·00	g9·00	g10·00	g7·00	g8·00	g	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·879	**13·643**	**14·286**	**16·526**	**9·167**	**11·092**	**10·860**	**29·3**	**10·9**	**23·333**	**15·188**	
10·00	12·50	14·67	14·67	12·00	12·00	12·00	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	11·00	13·00	8·50	10·00	c16·00	27–28	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50–10·00	 c	1600–18.67c	17·33–20·00	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	26	10	18·00–22·00	11·00–13·00	16
9·00	12·50	15·00	c16·00	8·00	9·00	c9·00	27–28	15	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·00	.....	c16·50	.....	c10·50	c6·75	30	15	15·00	10·00	18
12·40	14·00–15·00	16·00	18·00	10·00	12·00	16·00	35	10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·00–14·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·713	**12·069**	**13·194**	**15·832**	**9·765**	**12·348**	**11·744**	**29·5**	**10·1**	**29.446**	**21·467**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·25	.....	.....	c17·60	.....	c14·80	.....	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
9·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c15·00	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
12·00	12·00	13·00	14·00	12·00	13·00	11·00	25	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9·5	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	26
9·50–11·50	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–18·00	27
11·50	12·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	g9·00–11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	8·5	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	12·00	30	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
11·75	12·25	.....	17·00	.....	13·00	c8·348	28	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·50	11·00–12·00	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	.....	28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
11·50–12·50	12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·50	11·50–12·50	12·00	c15·00	6·00	c10·50	.....	27	10	28·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	36
10·00–12·00	11·50–13·00	16·00	18·00	.....	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	11·00–12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	27–28	11	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
9·50	10·25–12·50	14.00–15.00	c20·00	.....	.....	c21·33	30	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	.....	20·00	.....	c18·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g8·00	g12·00	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	g30	10	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	.....	16·00	.....	10·00	10·00	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	11·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	30	9·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	11·1	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	12·75	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
14·00–14·50	14·00	.....	15·00	6·00–7·00	12·00	.....	35	8	p	25·00–35·00	47
11·00	10·00	.....	12·75	.....	9·75	c6·50	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·50	13·00	11·00	c12·50	10·00	c11·50	.....	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	12·50	10·00	11·00	8·50	9·50	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
10·750	**16·125**	**12·000**	**12·750**	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	.....	.....	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
7·00–12·00	16·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·375**	**8·000**	**12·000**	**6·500**	**10·125**	**12·000**	**34·4**	**11·8**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75	.....	14·00	.....	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	10	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	i 6·50	i 8·00	5·00	6·50	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	i 9·50	i 11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
10·00	f 16·95	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·000**	.....	.....	.....	**11·000**	.....	**31·8**	**11·7**	**30·000**	**21·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	25·00	18·00–20·00	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	c8·00	.....	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
h8·50–11·50	f10·00	.....	.....	.....	c13·00	.....	27	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	60
h4·00–6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·250	**11·660**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·458**	**5·398**	**36·3**	**13·4**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·50	12·80	.....	.....	9·50	12·75	c7·50	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	13·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	12	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·30–11·30	9·00	.....	.....	7·50	c10·00	c4·49	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Mar. 1926.	Mar. 1927.	Mar. 1928.	Mar. 1929.	Feb. 1930.	Mar. 1930.
*All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·3	99·4	102·6	101·3	97·3	97·7	95·5	94·0	91·9
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	99·9	96·0	97·9	88·4	88·7	85·0
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	103·7	100·9	107·1	110·0	109·6	106·1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·5	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	103·1	93·0	93·3	92·8	87·9	86·4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·4	98·5	98·8	94·9	92·7	91·7
V. Iron and its Products	39	68·9	156·7	139·1	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	100·6	97·5	94·1	93·5	92·8	92·6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·1	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	103·1	94·5	90·2	107·1	94·8	93·1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·1	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	101·7	98·7	93·0	92·7	93·2	93·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	99·9	99·2	96·1	95·0	94·2	94·1
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	204	61·9	107·0	140·0	108·0	95·1	93·7	93·2	97·2	101·9	95·8	96·1	94·6	95·0	93·4
Foods, beaverages and tobacco	116	61·8	119·4	151·0	105·4	90·2	91·2	90·4	97·7	102·3	98·8	100·2	98·8	103·0	100·1
Other Consumers Goods	88	62·2	91·4	126·3	111·4	101·4	97·0	96·8	96·5	101·7	93·8	93·5	91·8	89·7	89·0
II. Producers' Goods	351	67·4	131·5	163·1	112·8	99·1	97·8	99·5	104·9	100·7	97·8	99·0	96·1	92·2	89·7
Producers' Equipment	22	55·1	80·4	108·6	113·8	104·1	102·5	102·7	99·2	103·3	106·1	95·7	94·1	96·2	96·2
Producers' Materials	329	69·1	138·3	170·4	112·6	98·2	97·1	99·0	105·5	100·4	96·9	99·4	96·3	91·8	89·0
Building and construction materials	97	67·0	100·9	144·0	122·8	108·7	111·9	106·6	102·9	101·4	96·2	96·0	100·6	96·6	96·0
Manufacturers' materials	232	69·5	147·2	176·6	110·2	95·8	93·7	97·5	106·2	100·2	97·0	100·1	95·4	90·7	87·4
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	167	58·2	131·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9	102·3	100·8	95·7	96·9	88·4	86·7	83·3
B. Animal	90	70·4	129·9	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0	100·6	104·2	101·9	105·2	106·5	105·5	103·6
Farm (Canadian)	59	62·6	132·7	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9	100·3	101·0	99·6	107·1	98·3	97·6	91·1
II. Marine	16	64·4	111·1	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5	98·3	97·3	98·2	94·2	105·4	104·5	102·6
III. Forest	52	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·4	98·3	98·7	94·7	92·6	91·5
IV. Mineral	183	67·0	111·3	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6	101·6	101·4	97·0	91·8	93·5	91·9	91·2
All raw (or partly) (manufactured)	232	63·8	120·7	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8	100·8	101·7	98·4	101·4	97·0	93·9	89·7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	276	64·8	127·6	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9	103·8	101·5	97·0	95·7	93·0	92·5	91·6

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(*Continued from page 456*)

Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73·8; 1924, 72·2; 1925, 69·9; 1926, 68·7; 1927, 68·2; 1928, 67·1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98·3; 1915, 98·1; 1916, 96·3; 1917, 100·7; 1918, 107·4; 1919, 111·1; 1920, 125·4; 1921, 143·6; 1922, 140·6; 1923, 135·7; 1924, 134·6; 1925, 131·6; 1926, 131·1; 1927, 129·4; 1928, 127·8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107·0; 1915, 112·5; 1916, 112·5; 1917, 113·9; 1918, 114·0; 1919, 116·1; 1920, 125·1; 1921, 137·6; 1922, 163·2; 1923, 163·0; 1924, 162·2; 1925, 179·3; 1926, 172·4; 1927, 165·9; 1928, 158·6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125·8; 1901, 125·8; 1902, 125·8; 1903, 125·2; 1904, 123·9; 1905, 120·1; 1906, 107·5; 1907, 108·8; 1908, 106·9; 1909, 105·7; 1910, 103·8; 1911, 99·4; 1912, 106·6; 1913, 100·0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change, shoulder roast averaging 23·2 cents per pound in March as compared with 23·1 cents in February, while round steak and rib roast were unchanged, the former at an average price of 31·4 cents per pound and the latter at 29 cents per pound. Veal advanced in the average from 25·1 cents per pound in February to 25·6 cents in March. Mutton was also slightly higher at an average price of 31·5

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1930*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	158	†156	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	†156	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	†156	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	†156	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	†156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	†156	166	161
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	†155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%. † Revised.

cents per pound. Fresh pork rose in price from 30·1 cents per pound in February to 30·6 cents in March. Fresh halibut was up from 31·2 cents per pound to 31·6 cents.

Eggs were again substantially lower, fresh averaging 52·1 cents per dozen in March, as compared with 59·7 cents in February and 64·4 cents in January, and cooking averaging 45·8 cents per dozen in March, 51·8 cents in February and 52·1 cents in January. Lower prices for milk were reported from Stratford, Port Arthur and Fort William. Butter showed a slight seasonal fall, dairy being down from 42·2 cents per pound in February to 41·6 cents in March and creamery from 46·4 cents per pound in February to 45·4 cents in March. Cheese was slightly higher at 32·8 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7·8 cents per pound. Tea was slightly lower at 68·5 cents per pound. Anthracite coal showed little change at an average price of $16.23 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During March wheat prices declined to the lowest level which had prevailed since May, 1924, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging $1·062 per bushel as compared with $1·174 in February. The low quotation for the month was $1·00⅞ reached on the 13th. The decline was said to be due to the poor export demand and to the announcement made by the Federal Farm Board of the United States at the beginning of the month that it was withdrawing from market operations. Coarse grains also were lower, western barley being down from 50·8 cents per bushel to 46·6 cents; American corn from 97·3 cents per bushel to 94·8 cents; flax from $2.50 per bushel to $2.44; western oats from 59·5 cents per bushel to 55·6 cents; and rye from 72·6 cents per bushel to 60·5 cents. Flour was down from $8.20 per barrel to $7·926. Rolled oats at Toronto advanced from $3.45 per ninety pound bag to $3.55. Bran and shorts were substantially lower, the former at Montreal being down from $34.87 per ton to $31.94 and the latter from $36.87 per ton to $33.94. Raw sugar at New York declined from $2 per hundred pounds to $1·906 and refined at Montreal from $5.27 per hundred pounds to $5.08. Ceylon rubber declined from 15·8 cents per pound to 15·3 cents. In live stock prices good steers at Toronto advanced from $9.78 per hundred pounds to $10.20. Calves at

Toronto declined from $14.51 per hundred pounds to $13.65, hogs from $14.09 per hundred pounds to $13.50, and lambs from $12.45 per 100 pounds to $11.86. Creamery prints at Montreal declined from 39 cents per pound to 37·3 cents, at Toronto from 40 cents per pound to 38·5 cents and at Winnipeg from 43 cents per pound to 40 cents. Fresh eggs showed a substantial seasonal fall, the price at Montreal being down from 49·3 cents per dozen to 36 cents and at Toronto from 49·5 cents per dozen to 34 cents. The decline in raw cotton at New York continued, the price in March being 15·179 cents per pound, as compared with 15·64 cents in February. Raw silk was down from $5.05 per pound to $4.95. The price of spruce lumber showed a decline ranging from $1 to $3 per thousand feet. Steel plates were down from $1.80-$1.90 per hundred pounds to $1.80-$1.85. In non-ferrous metals copper was unchanged at $19.75 per hundred pounds. The price of tin fell from 43·75 cents per pound to 40·75 cents, the lowest reached since 1922. Lead was down from $6·425 per hundred pounds to $5.95, while zinc averaged $5.55 per hundred pounds, the lowest price reached since 1914. Crude oil was down from $3.20 per barrel to $2.95. The price of shellac fell from 30½ cents per pound to 27·9 cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924 = 100, was 76·9 for February (as compared with 78·8 in January), a decline of 2·4 per cent for the month, and the lowest index number recorded for any month since this index number was started in 1920. Compared with January, every one of the ten groups was lower, the greatest falls being in cereals, cotton and wool. The prices of articles in the cotton and woollen groups now average about 40 per cent lower than in 1924.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927 = 100, was 84·2 at the end of February, a decline of 2·2 per cent for the month. As compared with the end of January, the cereals and meat group declined 4·3 per cent, due to substantial declines in wheat, flour, barley and rice. The four other groups, which are "other foods," textiles, minerals and miscellaneous commodities, were also included in the general decline.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 104·8 at the end of February, a decline of 1·7 per cent for the month, and a decline of 12·7 per cent from the price level at the same date a year ago. It is the lowest monthly figure recorded since March, 1915. Animal foods was the only group showing an advance, which was due to higher prices for beef. All other groups declined, the principal fall being one of 7·6 per cent in vegetable foods, chiefly wheat, oats and potatoes. Groceries fell 4·8 per cent due partly to lower prices for coffee.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 =100, was 161 at March 1, a fall of 1·8 per cent for the month, due to lower food prices. Substantial reductions were noted in the prices of eggs, flour and bread, butter, potatoes and fish. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, on the base April, 1914 = 100, was 808 for January, as compared with 823 for December, which is a decline of 1·8 per cent from the January level. Only three of the seventeen groups showed advances over the previous month. These were petroleum and its products, glass products and chemical products. Foods and textiles each fell 6 per cent.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 129·3 for February, a decline of 2·3 per cent from January. The decline extended to all groups of commodities with the exceptions of rubber, chemicals and artificial fertilizers. Agricultural products were 4·8 per cent lower, the greatest fall being in fodder, which amounted to 10·1 per cent, although all other classes of agricultural pro-

(*Continued on page 473*)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Irish Free State		Austria		Belgium			Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	Danzig	Denmark		Esthonia	Finland	
Description of Index	29 foods — 60 cities — Dept. of Labour	Cost of Living — Dept. of Labour	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	Foods	Cost of living	56 articles, Brussels	Cost of living	Foods (*m*)	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living
Base period	(*k*)	1913	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1921	1921	April 1914	1914	July 1914	1913–14	July 1914	July 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1914
			(*e*)	(*e*)							(*g*)						100		
1913	7.34	100										(*b*) 100	100		100	100		100	100
1914—July	7.42	(*h*) 103	100	100	100	100	100	100				(*b*) 122			128	116			
1915—July	7.74	(*h*) 107	132	125											146	136			
1916—July	8.46	(*h*) 124	161	148											166	155			
1917—July	11.62	(*h*) 143	204	180											187	182			
1918—July	13.00	(*a*) 152	210	203											212	211			
1919—July	13.77	(*a*) 166	209	208							479				253	262		981·8	911·0
1920—July	16.84	(*a*) 200	258	252					(*b*) 100	(*b*) 100	393	(*b*) 1919	1303		236	237	85	1277·8	1139·0
1921—July	10.96	(*a*) 165	220	219					86·76	90·75	388	(*b*) 2619	1430		184	199	91	1105·4	1118·4
1922—July	10.27	(*a*) 156	180	184	(*a*) 185	(*a*) 185			104·25	109·20	445	(*b*) 2477	921		188	204	102	968·2	1090·1
1923—July	10.17	(*a*) 156	162	169	182	180		76	123·14	125·84	521	(*b*) 2833	909	127	200	214	94	1016·2	1132·3
1924—July	9.91	(*a*) 153	162	170	185	183		86	130·96	133·16	537	(*b*) 3014	916	147	210	219	110	1106·9	1194·4
1925—July	10.49	(*a*) 155	167	173	188	188		97	178·84	170·14	692	(*b*) 2886	876	137	159	184	107	1067·4	1160·7
1926—July	11.07	(*a*) 157	161	170	174	182	(*n*) 115	(*n*) 103	205·35	201·64	832	2728	962	146	153	176	110	1065·3	1180·5
1927—July	10.92	(*u*) 155	159	166	166	171	122	106											
1928—January	11.19	157	162	168	175	177	118	107	210·44	211·25	860	2735	913	139	152	176	108	1096·6	1197·9
April	10.87	156	155	164	162	170	117	107	201·10	205·88	856	2841	905	139	152	176	113	1082·2	1189·2
July	10·80	155	157	165	166	173	119	108	202·10	206·92	855	2861	943	141	153	176	116	1116·2	1212·8
October	11·28	158	157	166	171	176	120	109	215·50	216·38	885	2796	907	140	146	172	112	1146·1	1232·2
1929—January	11.30	158	159	167	173	177	120	109	219·30	220·92	909	(*l*) 105·6	900	142	147	173	117	1125·8	1223·7
February	11.15	157	156	165			123	111	219·22	220·98	913	108·4	911	143			119	1109·7	1213·5
March	11.23	157	157	166			121	110	215·03	219·11	917	109·4	913	144			122	1102·7	1209·7
April	11·01	156	150	162	164	173	119	109	211·70	217·27	915	110·1	901	141	150	174	119	1081·2	1196·7
May	10.94	156	149	161			120	109	211·18	217·20	917	111·6	906	142			119	1065·3	1186·7
June	10·92	156	147	160			124	111	210·06	216·89	918	111·8	907	142			119	1064·7	1192·2
July	10.98	156	149	161	166	174	123	112	214·36	219·90	923	112·6	925	141	149	173	121	1078·6	1200·6
August	11.63	159	153	163			124	113	221·37	224·87	931	117·3	900				117	1093·6	1209·7
September	11·64	159	154	164			122	113	227·27	228·98	940	106·3	886	143			115	1091·7	1208·7
October	11·68	160	156	165	173	179	122	113	232·63	232·93	947	107·3	879	141	146	172	111	1101·3	1214·8
November	11·75	160	159	167			122	113	233·47	233·69			880	141			113	1099·9	1208·2
December	11·83	160	159	167			122	113	231·31	232·52	952			141			109	1060·7	1189·7
1930—January	11·88	161	157	166	172	179	123	113	226·84	239·86	951				145	170		1019·4	1164·0
February	11·83	160	154	164			120	112											
March	11·67	159	150	161			119	111											

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

(Base Figure 100 except where noted)

Country	France		Germany		Greece		Hungary		Italy		Latvia		Lithuania	Luxemburg	Netherlands		Norway	Poland		Russia	
Description of Index	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living Paris	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Budapest	Cost of living, Budapest	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan	Foods, Riga	Cost of living, Riga	Cost of living, 84 towns	Cost of living	Cost of living Amsterdam	46 articles, 10 towns	Foods, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, 229 towns	Cost of living, 229 towns
Base period	July, 1914	1914	1913–1914		1914	1914	1913	1913	1913	1st half, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913	1st half, 1914	1911–1913	1921–25	July, 1914	1927	1927	1913	1913
1913		(c)					100	100	100		100		100				(e)			100	100
1914—July	100	(b) 100			(b)100	(b)100				(o) 100		100		(o) 100			100				
1915—July	120									(b) 113·69											
1916—July	128									(b) 146·09							160				
1917—July	183									(b) 197·24					(g)141·8		261				
1918—July	206								396·1	(b) 285·42					(g)183·0		279				
1919—July	261								(a)362 3	(b) 327·29					(a)194·8		289				
1920—July	373	363							451·8	(b) 442·25					(a)218·8		319				
1921—July	306	295							501·3	(b) 541·42	122	67			(a)207·9	(b) 117	292				
1922—July	297	289							527·3	(b) 500·67	100	75			(a)186·8	(b) 102	233				
1923—July	321	331							518·0	(b) 494·07	108	90			(b)173·5	(b) 93	218			152	184
1924—July	360	367	131·6	126·4					538·1	(b) 526·82	125	108	138		(a)173·3	(b) 94	248			198	214
1925—July	421	401	153·8	143·3					604·7	(b) 610·82	141	114	158		(a)179·1		260			185	194
1926—July	574	539	145·3	142·4					645·2	648·62	132	110	140		(p) (a) 170·9	90	198	(b)100	(b)100	(n) 208	(n)207
1927—July	557	507	156·8	150·0			126	110	540·2	548·37	134	112	143	113·0	(a)167·4	88	175	99·3	97·7	201	199
1928—Jan	530	507	151·9	150·8			122	112	531·2	531·72	143	102	136		(a)169·5	92	170	99·2	101·9	208	204
April	532	519	151·0	150·7			126	114	521·6	531·37	139	106	134		(a)169·2	91	171	98·1	102·3	210	206
July	547	519	154·1	152·6			131	118	516·1	525·67	147	113	139	117·2	(a)170·4	91	173	100·0	103·9	218	210
Oct	566	531	151·8	152·1			129	119	536·2	528·08	155	114	136	120·5	(a)169·2	92	163	99·9	104·4	(p) 213	(p)204
1929—Jan	599	547	153·3	153·1	134·6	130·0	125	118	564·6	541·36	163	120	136	122·2		90	158	101·1	105·5	222	210
Feb	602		155·7	154·4	136·2	131·9	130	121	564·7	543·65	170	121	137	123·8		91	157	106·2	108·2	228	214
March	607		159·3	156·5	135·6	131·3	132	121	570·9	560·51	169	124	141	122·8	168·5	91	158	101·3	105·6	233	218
April	615	556	154·0	153·6	135·4	131·1	131	121	565·5	550·76	164	125	139	123·8		89	156	99·9	106·0	252	228
May	626		154·1	153·5	135·5	129·2	134	122	563·3	541·83	164	126	138	122·9		89	156	99·8	106·0	258	230
June	624		154·0	153·4	135·4	131·1	129	120	564·4	544·12	175	127	136	124·5	169·0	89	156	96·2	104·4		229
July	606		155·7	154·4	135·5	130·9	127	119	557·8	542·30	172	127	136	125·8		89	157	96·6	104·6		232
Aug	606	555	155·0	154·0	133·2	128·9	123	117	553·2	536·54	163	167	135	127·4		90	161	95·3	103·9		231
Sept	602		154·2	153·6	131·2	127·2	116	113	547·3	540·36	157	110	130	129·4	166·7	89	160	95·4	104·1		236
Oct	612		153·8	153·5	131·1	127·0	114	113	546·2	544·83	157	107	127	130·6		90	160	96·7	104·8		
Nov	618	565	153·0	153·0	131·6	127·6	114	112	551·4	545·53	160	107	126	131·0		90	159	98·0	106·1		
Dec	614		152·2	152·6	131·0	127·7	115	113				109	125	131·4	167·4		157	99·6	106·9		
1930—Jan			150·2	151·6									123	129·1			156	90·9	102·5		
Feb			147·9	150·3														86·5	99·9		
March																					

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand		Chile	Peru		United States			
Description of Index	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles, 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Cairo	Cost of living, Cairo	18foods, 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living Santiago	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts
Base period	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914	July 1914	Jan.1913 July1914	1910=1000	July, 1914		1911=1000	July1914=1000	July1914=1000	March 1928	1913	1913	1913	1913	July 1914	1913
1913				(j)	(j)			1,163			(f) 1106				100	100	(g) 100	(i) 100		100·0
1914—July	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100	100	100	(b) 1148	100	100	1164	1000	1000				102		100	102·1
1915—July	(b) 108	(c) 124				99	100	(b) 1228			1522	(q) 1133	(q) 1082		(b) 107	(b) 108	100		100·5	101·7
1916—July	(b) 116	(c) 142				123	118	(b) 1275			1516	(q) 1200	(q) 1168		(b) 115	(b) 118	111		108·7	109·9
1917—July	(b) 125	177				190	157	(b) 1418			1470	(q) 1274	(q) 1282		(b) 136	(b) 137	146		131·3	129·3
1918—July	(b) 155	268	219			216	184	(b) 1437			1523	(q) 1408	(q) 1440		(b) 151	(b) 158	167		(a)152·2	155·1
1919—July	(b) 175	310	257			224	201	(b) 1559	187	186	1714	(q) 1463	(q) 1573		(b) 176	(b) 181	190	(a)177·3	172·2	171·5
1920—July	(b) 191	297	270			281	237	(b) 2049	188	190	2266	(q) 1714	(q) 1815		(b) 194	(b) 202	219	(a)216·5	205	202·6
1921—July	(b) 189	232	236	211	197	196	189	(c) 1556	174	177	1876	(q) 1626	(q) 1782		(b) 171	(b) 191	148		163	160·8
1922—July	179	179	190	157	160	172	167	1335	160	165	1725	(q) 1413	(q) 1590		(b) 163	(b) 183	142	(a)166·6	155·6	156·2
1923—July	172	160	174	166	165	152	161	1330	148	153	1914	(q) 1430	(q) 1584		(b) 155	(b) 173	147	(a)169·7	161·9	159·1
1924—July	182	159	171	170	168	148	158	1339	151	157	1728	(q) 1463	(q) 1602		157	179	143·3	(a)169·1	162·0	157·8
1925—July	190	169	176	169	168	158	163	1382	452	157	1814	(q) 1520	(q) 1631		152	184	159·9	(a)173·5	169	163·4
1926—July	186	156	172	159	162	158	159	1337	155	157	1849	(q) 1492	(q) 1633		172	194	157·0	(a)174·8	166	161·9
1927—July	189	151	169	157	160	147	151	1364	154	156	1766	(q) 1435	(q) 1610		167	186	153·4	(a)173·4	162	158·6
1928—Jan	178	153	171	159	161	143	151	1366	151	154	1787	(q) 1450	(q) 1611		153	178	155·1	(a)172·0	163·1	160·6
April	175	155	171	156	160	140	149	1371	140	144	1788	(q) 1464	(q) 1621	102	152	176	152·1		160·8	158·4
July	173	157	173	157	161	144	151	1328	143	147	1769	(q) 1464	(q) 1613	106	152	175	152·8		161·1	160·5
Oct	179	153	172	158	162	154	155	1323	142	146	1747	(q) 1496	(q) 1621	111	142	169	156·8		162·9	160·5
1929—Jan	184	150	170	157	161	146	152	1318	146	149				103	142	167	154·6		160·9	160·5
Feb	183	151		157	161	145	153	1319	146	148	1869	1479	1612	102	147	170	154·4		161·0	159·0
Mar	184	152		156	161	144	152	1339	146	149	1859			102	153	173	153·0		159·8	160·0
April	184	150	171	154	159	141	150	1356	145	148				104	150	171	151·6		159·3	159·8
May	182	149		154	160	141	151	1361	143	147	1858	1475	1609	106	150	172	153·3			160·2
June	179	149		155	161	139	149	1350	144	147	1869			111	149	171	154·8	170·2	160·0	159·6
July	177	151	169	155	161	140	149	1327	145	148				111	149	171	158·5		161·6	161·1
Aug	178	151		156	162	139	150	1304	146	149	1874	1465	1605	112	150	172	160·2		162·9	162·5
Sept	178	151		158	163	141	150	1307	146	149	1886			114	149	168	160·8		163·2	161·9
Oct	179	150	170	158	163	139	151	1300	147	149				112	148	167	160·5		163·4	161·7
Nov	181	148		157	162	141	150	1290	147	150	1914	1473	1606	113	149	167	159·7		163·0	160·7
Dec	181	147		156	162			1290	148	150	1807				149	166	158·0	171·4	162·0	160·6
1930—Jan			167	155	161			1283	145	147					150	168	155·4		160·4	159·4
Feb																	153·0			158·9
March																				

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital cities. (g) 15th of month. (h) December. (i) January 1913—December 1920, 22 foods. (j) End of month. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) Gold prices hereafter, 1914=100. (m) For 1921–1924 including fuel and soap; from 1925 foods only. (n) New index number in 1926. (o) First half of year. (p) New series. (q) Figures for following month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada			Great Britain					Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Danzig	Denmark	Finland
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Michell	Board of Trade		Economist	Statist	Times	Federal Statistical Office	Ministry Ind. and Labour	National Bank	Central Bureau of Statistics	Official	Dept. of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of Commodities	502	81	40	150		58	45	60	42	126	39	126	—	118	139
Base Period	1926	1923	1900–1909	1913	1924	1927	1867-77	1913	1st half, 1914	April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913-14	1913	1926
		(e)	(k)	(j)	(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(e)						
1913	64·0			100			85	100						100	
1914—July	(b) 65·5						82·4				(b) 100	100			
1915—July	(b) 70·4						106·4								
1916—July	(b) 84·3						130·5								
1917—July	(b) 114·3						176·9								
1918—July	(b) 129·4						193·1								
1919—July	(b) 133·9	136·15	245·7				206·4								
1920—July	(b) 155·9	186·49	269·4	316·9			254·6	332·8							
1921—July	(b) 110·0	107·36	174·3	194·1			158·2	186·5		(d) 347					
1922—July	(b) 97·3	98·65	165·3	160·3			134·0	158·8	(b) 99	360		1464			
1923—July	(b) 98·0	98·54	176·4	156·5			124·8	155·6	(b) 124	504		968			
1924—July	(b) 99·4	95·57	175·6	162·6	(b) 100	114·6	138·4	167·5	(b) 136	566	(b) 2688	953			
1925—July	(b) 102·6	101·25	175·7	156·9	94·8	111·9	134·3	158·4	(b) 136	559	(b) 3052	1009	149·5	212	
1926—July	100·2	98·09	174·0	148·7	89·7	103·5	126·0	145·8	(b) 123	876	(b) 2781	948	142·8	156	(b) 100
1927—July	98·6	98·81	171·8	141·1	85·1	103·3	122·0	142·2	140	845	2759	992	143·2	152	(b) 101
1928—January	96·9	96·65	169·2	140·9	85·0	98·5	120·9	141·6	129	851	3008	982	138·7	153	102
April	98·3	98·86	168·7	142·9	86·1	101·4	125·6	145·9	131	847	3074	984	142·4	154	103
July	96·2	95·66	166·0	141·1	84·9	98·8	120·3	141·3	133	841	2987	979	140·5	155	103
October	95·4	93·40	169·0	137·9	83·1	95·3	116·8	137·9	129	835	3129	971	140·8	150	101
1929—January	94·5	91·24	164·9	138·3	83·2	94·7	117·0	136·9	128	867	3211	953	137·9	151	100
February	95·7	92·88	165·5	138·4	83·3	95·6	120·1	138·7	130	865	3267	950	139·2	159	100
March	96·1	91·94	161·7	140·1	84·3	96·1	120·5	138·9	133	869	3290	964	141·3	154	100
April	94·1	95·20	163·7	138·8	83·5	94·0	116·5	135·5	134	862	3318	963	137·5	150	99
May	92·4	94·47	163·3	135·8	81·7	91·5	113·0	131·8	135	851	3338	940	135·3	148	98
June	92·6	95·40	163·9	135·6	81·6	91·7	113·1	132·1	134	848	3245	917	134·1	146	98
July	96·0	104·24	164·6	137·4	82·7	93·7	115·2	134·0	132	858	3200	922	135·2	149	97
August	98·1	104·15	168·2	135·8	81·8	93·6	113·9	134·0	132	850	3141	916	134·6	150	97
September	97·3	101·97	167·4	135·8	81·7	91·8	112·6	132·5	128	846	3111	902	134·2	150	96
October	96·7	102·20	170·7	136·1	81·9	90·2	111·1	132·6	127	838	3174	895	133·9	149	96
November	95·8	100·42	170·3	134·0	80·6	88·3	108·3	130·1	125	834	3085	888	131·5	147	95
December	96·2	101·40	169·9	132·5	79·7	88·3	108·8	128·8	123	823	3076	876		146	95
1930—January		101·31	171·2	131·0	78·8	86·1	106·6	125·8	125	808		(q) 126·1		143	94
February		97·57	167·1	127·8	76·9	84·2	104·8	121·8	123					140	
March									121						

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	France	Germany	Hungary	Italy		Latvia		Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland
Authority	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Statistical Bureau	Professor Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Official Statistical Bureau		Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk Revue	Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Bureau	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Svensk Finanstidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz
Number of Commodities	45	38	—	100	125	34 imports	37 exports	87	48	100	—	69	74	47	160	71
Base Period	July, 1914	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1st half, 1914	1927	1913	1913	July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914
	(h))	(j)		(j)								(n)		(c)		(g)
1913			100	100	100	100	100	100	100			100	100		100	
1914—July	100			92					(b) 109				(b) 101	(b) 116		100
1915—July	(b) 143			131					(b) 146				(b) 119	(b) 145		
1916—July	(b) 188			193					(b) 226				(b) 141	(b) 185		
1917—July	(b) 273			304					(b) 276				(b) 166	(b) 244		
1918—July	(b) 344			429					(b) 373				(b) 207	(b) 339		
1919—July	(b) 356			362					(b) 304	(c) 314			(b) 204	320		
1920—July	(b) 506			632					(b) 292	409			(b) 221	363	374	
1921—July	(b) 337			520	466·06				(b) 182	300				186	211	215	178·6
1922—July	332			558	524·54	(b) 128	(b) 144			164	232		(b) 296	174	165	173	161·3
1923—July	415			566	538·65	(b) 123	(b) 161			145	235		(b) 169	170	157	162	179·0
1924—July	491	127·9		567	544·88	(b) 122	(b) 191	126		151	271		(b) 172	182	148	157	173·3
1925—July	569	142·5		707	667·83	(b) 125	(b) 187	151		155	254		175	188	160	161	161
1926—July	854	133·1	123	(l) 618	676·73	(b) 121	(b) 159			141	196		182	178	143	148	145
1927—July	633	137·6	133	467	491·35	119	189	138		151	160	102·1	171	168	141	146	147
1928—January	620	138·7	135	463	489·88	116	177	134		153	157	99·7	171	166	142	148	(m)144.7
April	637	139·5	136	464	492·72	(o) 113	(o) 176	133		153	156	104·7	171	166	147	151	145·6
July	637	141·6	133	453	488·11	112	174	135		148	160	101·9	172	164	149	150	144·1
October	630	140·1	138	463	491·94	108	178	133		146	151	99·9	176	174	136	145	144·6
1929—January	644	138·9	(p) 132	461	496·35	112	168	133		146	149	97·5	177	171	138	144	142·5
February	652	139·3	136	463	498·24	117	166	134		146	150	98·8	178	173	139	145	142·9
March	653	139·6	136	461	498·86	116	163	137		147	150	99·0	179	174	138	144	141·8
April	640	137·1	135	455	492·64	110	164	137		144	148	98·3	180	174	136	141	140·1
May	636	135·5	123	452	484·62	108	161	136		142	146	95·4	181	171	133	140	139·3
June	623	135·1	122	447	480·35	107	158	132		141	147	95·2	180	170	132	139	139·4
July	626	137·8	119	440	477·27	108	155	131		141	149	95·5	180	169	133	140	142·8
August	609	138·1	114	437	474·05	109	154	128		142	148	95·1	181	170	133	141	142·7
September	610	138·1	109	437	472·31	109	152	122		141	148	93·9	182	171	132	140	142·2
October	602	137·2	111	436	470·19	107	150	119		140	147	93·1	181	172	132	138	142·0
November	596	135·5	107	431	464·23	106	150	121		137	146	94·6	182	171	130	135	140·0
December	588	134·3	107	425	459·18			120		135	146	92·0		172	128	134	138·6
1930—January	576	132·3	106	417	453·21					131	144	88·2			126	131	135·6
February	576				444·54							84·9				128	
March																	

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Egypt	South Africa	India		China	Japan	Dutch East Indies	Australia		New Zealand	Peru	United States				
Authority	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	Dept. of Agriculture, Industryand Commerce	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	General Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher
Number of Commodities	23	188	75	43	—	56	92	92	100	—	—	550	106	200	72	150
Base Period	Jan.1,1913-July 31, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1900	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913	1913	1926	—	—	1913	1926
1913		1125				(*j*) (*b*)132·3	100	1088	1093	(*b*) 1055	100	(*j*) 69·8	(*g*) 9·2076	(*g*) 118·576		66·2
1914—July		(*b*) 1090	100	100		(*b*)126·3		(*a*) 1098	(*b*) 1138	(*b*) 1098		67·3	8·6566	119·708		(*b*) 65·0
1915—July	(*b*) 120	(*b*) 1204	(*b*) 112			(*b*)127·8		(*a*) 1822	(*b*) 1402	(*b*) 1235	(*b*)120·0	69·3	9·8698	124·958		(*b*) 66·8
1916—July	(*b*) 124	(*b*) 1379	(*b*) 128			(*b*)154·9		(*a*) 1505	(*b*) 1491	(*b*) 1328	(*b*)145·9	83·4	11·5294	145·142		(*b*) 84·0
1917—July	(*b*) 168	(*b*) 1583	(*b*) 145			(*b*)196·4		(*a*) 1715	(*b*) 1728	(*b*) 1511	(*b*)175·8	123·0	16·0680	211·950		(*b*)117·4
1918—July	(*b*) 207	(*b*) 1723	(*b*) 178	(*b*) 237		(*b*)259·1		(*a*) 1954	(*b*) 1935	(*b*) 1778	(*b*)212·5	132·0	19·1624	232·575		(*b*)128·7
1919—July	(*b*) 225	1810	(*b*) 196	(*b*) 222	(*b*) 132·7	326·8		(*a*) 2008	(*b*) 2092	(*b*) 1858	(*b*)219·8	141·1	18·8964	233·707		
1920—July	283	2613	209	221	(*b*) 140·0	316·6		2671	2700	(*b*) 2181	(*b*)238·1	165·8	19·3528	260·414		(*b*)149·8
1921—July	164	1688	183	200	144·9	259·8	(*b*) 182	1813	1903	(*b*) 2025	(*b*)204·6	93·4	10·7284	159·833		(*b*) 97·3
1922—July	138	1423	181	190	143·9	266·0	(*b*) 170	1789	1833	(*b*) 1736	(*b*)189·8	99·4	12·1069	173 743		(*b*) 98·6
1923—July	123	1395	170	178	155·4	254·5	(*b*) 175	2052	2039	(*b*) 1666	(*b*)189·1	98·4	13·0895	188·711		(*b*)101·1
1924—July	132	1404	179	184	151·5	258·4	174	1855	1852	(*b*) 1739	(*b*)191·9	94·9	12·2257	185·485		(*b*) 98·9
1925—July	151	1424	160	158	162·8	262·4	175	1846	1866	1698	198·3	104·3	13·8526	195·899		(*b*)105·2
1926—July	129	1368	145	149	156·9	236·5	156	1843	1829	1644	204·0	99·5	12·7378	186·014	149·6	
1927—July	118	1356	150	147	171·0	224·6	153	1833	1840	1541	205	94·1	12·3803	185·598	142·8	92·2
1928—January	114		145	141	163·1	224·1	150	1860	1806	1577	199	96·3	13·5732	192·849	147·5	95·5
April	120		146	142	163·1	224·5	150	1844	1820	1550	197	97·4	13·4161	195·415	148·0	99·1
July	117	1335	148	147	159·2	223·2	150	1795	1815	1557	193	98·3	13·1418	195·183	150·6	99·6
October	126	1347	143	150	158·8	229·7	(*p*) 148	1737	1755	1573	187	97·8	13·1285	194·734	149·6	98·3
1929—January	125	1346	145	148	160·1	227·9	149	1793	1814	1554	186	97·2	12·9651	192·365	147·0	97·4
February	122		144	149	162·4	226·2	149	1778	1843	1544	185	96·7	12·9828	194·165	146·6	97·7
March	123		143	147	164·2	226·2	150	1792	1831	1545	189	97·5	13·0004	194·247	146·5	98·3
April	120	1312	140	144	161·2	225·1	148	1798	1870	1544	185	96·8	12·8691	191·596	145·3	97·1
May	114		139	141	161·7	223·0	150	1784	1821	1546	186	95·8	12·6765	189·036	143·1	95·9
June	108		138	143	162·6	221·7	149	1799	1824	1547	186	96·4	12·4562	185·856	144·7	96·9
July	109	1289	142	145	162·7	219·6	149	1813	1841	1556	187	98·0	12·4853	188·689	149·1	98·5
August	112		143	146	164·7	218·5	148	1826	1884	1563	187	97·7	12·6309	192·206	148·6	97·3
September	113		143	147	167·1	217·5	148	1858	1919	1565	186	97·5	12·6655	192·004	147·6	96·0
October	115	1276	140	146	168·0	216·2	147	1832		1562	186	96·3	12,7030	192·204	145·5	94·4
November	112		137	143	164·7	271·1	146	1804		1552	184	94·4	12·4008	191·179	141·8	92·7
December	110		134	141	164·7	205·0	146	1780		1541	182	94·2	12·2367	188·969	141·3	92·8
1930—January	109		131								181	93·4	11·6795	186·513	139·8	93·3
February												92·1	11·5141	184·426	137·4	92·7
March													11·2235	180·939		90·8

(*a*) Quarter beginning in specified month. (*b*) Average for year. (*c*) Figure for previous month. (*d*)Following month. (*e*) Middle of month. (*g*) First of month. (*h*) End of month (*j*) Monthly average. (*k*) For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. (*l*) New series. (*m*) New official index number, Labour Office. (*n*) Until end of 1926, "Gosplan." (*o*) New series based on 38 imports and 27 exports. (*p*) Revised series. (*q*) Since date of stabilization, gold index.

(Continued from page 466)

ducts were also lower. Among industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, textiles showed the greatest drop, which was 5·9 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official cost of living index number, on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 150·3 for February, as compared with 151·6 for January. The decline was due chiefly to lower food prices, as the slight reductions in clothing and sundries were offset by equally small advances in rent and heat and light.

Australia

Wholesale Prices.—The Melbourne index number, on the base 1911 = 1000, was 1760 in December, as compared to 1804 in November and 1832 in October. The decline took place chiefly in agricultural produce, dairy produce and meat. Other groups varied only very little in this period.

British India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of wholesale prices in Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 141 for December, as compared with 143 for November and 146 for October. All groups declined from the November level with the exceptions of hides and skins which were higher, and textiles other than cotton, also metals, which two groups were unchanged. Foods showed the greatest drop, and all of the four sub-groups were included in this movement.

Cost of Living.—The working class cost of living in Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 147 for January, a fall of three points from December, due chiefly to a drop in food prices. Clothing was slightly lower, while fuel and lighting and house rent were unchanged.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926 = 100, was 92·1 for February, a fall of 1·4 per cent from January, which is, with the one exception of January, 1922, the lowest index number recorded since October, 1916. Every one of the main groups was lower in February than in January. The greatest drop was in farm products, amounting to 3 per cent. Of the 550 commodities included in the compilation, 201 were lower than in January, 286 were unchanged and only 63 were higher.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 137·4 for February, a decline of 1·7 per cent from January. All groups showed reductions, with the exception of the building materials group which was slightly higher. Substantial declines took place in farm products, food products, textile products, fuels and miscellaneous commodities, with lesser declines in metals and chemicals.

Dun's index number, showing the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was $179·294 at April 1, which is not quite a one per cent decrease from March 1, and which continues the steady decline since October 1. Although all of the seven groups were included in the general decrease, there was no great change in any one group, the most marked being a fall of 1·8 per cent in breadstuffs.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 158·8 for February, a decline of one per cent from January. Each group was lower than for January, and the total cost of living lower than for any month since the year 1923.

During the month of March a total of 5,326 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 35 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 351 were reported including 4 fatal cases; and 339 Crown, 3 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 6,016, of which 42 were fatal.

A new edition of "Factory and Workshop Orders", containing the statutory orders relating to Factories and Workshops and other places under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1929, which were in force in Great Britain on July 5, 1929, was recently published by the Home Office.

The board of trustees administering the unemployment fund maintained by the Amalgamated Clothing Industry for the benefit of its members, appropriated at its meeting in March the sum of $100,000 for clothing workers in New York who were then unemployed. The Labour Gazette, October, 1928, page 1041, outlined the plan for unemployment insurance reached by a joint agreement between the clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers which has created a $1,000,000 fund for the use of employees in the three cities named who are thrown out of work during slack seasons or times of industrial depressions. The fund is maintained by joint contributions from employers and employees.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Appeal to Privy Council Granted in Matter of Public Importance

A report of the judgment of the Manitoba Court of Appeal in the case of Young versus the Canadian Northern Railway Company was given in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, page 355. This judgment dismissed the appeal of the plaintiff against the decision rendered in the Court of King's Bench at Winnipeg last July by Mr. Justice Dysart (Labour Gazette, July, 1929). The plaintiff later applied in the Court of Appeal for leave to appeal *per saltum* (that is, passing over the Supreme Court of Canada) to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the judgment of that Court confirming the judgment of the court of first hearing. The Court granted the application, holding that the question involved in the proposed appeal was one of great general and public importance. As, however, the plaintiff had established his domicile abroad, it was held that he should be required to give security for the cost of the trial and of the appeal to the Court of Appeal, as well as the usual security on appeals to the Judicial Committee.

Chief Justice Prendergast, who delivered the judgment of the Court, said:—

"This is an application by the plaintiff for leave to appeal *per saltum* to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the judgment of this Court dismissing his appeal from the dismissal of his action in the Court of King's Bench. He sues for suspension amounting to dismissal from his employ as machinist in the defendant's yards, and consequent loss of wages and of seniority among his co-employees. The action is wholly based on an agreement known as Wage Agreement No. 4, which was negotiated by the Canadian War Board representing the defendants and other railways, with a widespread labour union known as Division No. 4. The plaintiff never belonged to Division No. 4, but found employment with the defendants by virtue of their shops being open shops and had been so employed for several years when suspended. Agreement No. 4 is a body of rules governing hours of labour, rates of wages and general conditions of employment in the railway shops.

"The rule upon which the plaintiff particularly relies is as follows:—

Rule 27. When it becomes necessary to make a reduction in expenses * * * the force * * * shall be reduced by dispensing with employees with less than six months' continuous service* * * . In the restoration of forces, senior men laid off will be given preference of re-employment * * * .

"Rule 35 provides that should any employee subject to the agreement believe he has been unjustly dealt with, the case shall be taken to the foreman, etc., by the local committee, which is a committee chosen by the men in the particular shop from among themselves. The fact is that in this case the local committee refused to take up the plaintiff's grievance and carry it higher up.

The learned trial judge dismissed the action on the ground that as the plaintiff never was a member of Division No. 4, he is not privy to the agreement and so cannot claim any seniority or other rights under it. In this Court, three judges constituting a majority, held that the agreement was unenforceable even by members of Division No. 4, on the ground of want of mutuality as it imposes no obligation whatsoever upon the men. The two other members of the Court, while agreeing that the appeal be dismissed, did so on the ground that assuming the agreement to be enforceable and available to the plaintiff although he be not a member of Division No. 4, he must adopt it in its entirety and particularly with reference to Rule 35 by virtue of which his grievance was committed to the local committee who refused to carry it further. . . .

"Besides the further fact that all the railways of Canada, including the two systems that span this vast country from ocean to ocean, are operated under Agreement No. 4, or similar agreements, it does not seem necessary to add anything to the statement of the case and the judgment of our highest provincial Court that the latter is altogether unenforceable as above set forth, to conclude, with respect to the present application, that the matter involved in the proposed appeal is one of great general and public importance, as provided in the same Rule, and ought as such to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision. . . .

Young versus Canadian Northern Railway Company—Manitoba 1930 (1) Western *Weekly Reports*, page 764.

Non-Member is not covered by Trade Union Agreement

A decision in Great Britain recalling one of the issues raised in the preceding case, Young versus Canadian Northern Railway Co., was reported in a recent issue of the *Post* (the organ of the Union of British Post Office Workers), in which the judge ruled that as the

plaintiff did not belong to the recognized trade union which had negotiated the rates of pay in operation, he was not entitled to claim those rates of pay.

The case was one where a railway employee in Ireland sued the Great Southern Railway Company for £140 for work alleged to have been done as a relief work, whereas he was only paid at his ordinary rate. In reply to counsel for the company, the plaintiff admitted that he had belonged to the union for one month only, and that three years ago.

In support of their case, the company quoted a section of the Railways Act, 1924, which reads: "From and after the passing of this Act the rates of pay, hours of duty, and other conditions of service of railway employees shall be regulated in accordance with agreements made or to be made from time to time between the trade union representatives and such employees on the one part, and the railway companies and other persons by whom they are respectively employed on the other part."

One important consequence of the judge's decision in this case is that no railway employee can establish any claim to the existing conditions which have been fixed by the railway trade unions and the company unless he is a member of a recognized railway trade union.

Compensation Due to "Sharesman" in Nova Scotia

A fisherman employed in a vessel owned by a fishing company in Nova Scotia was injured on April 7, 1928, in the course of his work. He was a "sharesman" as described in section 96 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which reads as follows:—

96. In respect to the industry of fishing, a person who becomes a member of the crew of a fishing vessel referred to in section 92 under an agreement to prosecute a fishing voyage or voyages in the capacity of a sharesman, or who is described in the Shipping Articles as a sharesman, or who agrees to accept in payment for his services any share or portion of the proceeds or profits of the venture, with or without other remuneration, shall be considered and deemed to be a workman within the meaning of this Part 1928, c. 42, s. 10.

The County Court Judge, who heard the case for the purpose of determining the compensation (if any) to which the injured workman was entitled, fixed the average earnings of the workman, on which compensation was to be based, at $25 a week, or $1,300 a year. Application was then made by the company in the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, for a write of *certiorari* to remove this decision into court, the ground of the application being that the County Court judge had no jurisdiction to order that the compensation in question should be based on average earnings of $25 per week, but that he was bound by section 98 of the Act to calculate the compensation on earnings of $780 per year. Section 98 reads as follows:—

98. A member of the crew of such ship, who is remunerated for his services in the manner mentioned in section 96 hereof, shall, in case of accident where the compensation payable depends upon the earnings or average earnings of such workman, be deemed to earn wages at the rate of $780 a year. 1928, c. 42, s. 10.

The County Court judge, in his decision, had stated as follows:—

"It is contended that under this section the wages must be taken to be fixed at $780 per year and that the compensation payable would be 55 per cent of this amount under the relevant sections of Part 1 of the Act. Sections 42 and 43 of Part 1 of the Act which has to do with workmen other than fishermen fix compensation on the basis of 'actual earnings.' Section 42 further provides for a minimum compensation and s. 45 provides for a maximum of $1,200 a year. That is to say, compensation is based on a principle which recognizes that as some workmen do earn more than others the compensation in case of accident should vary accordingly. That is fair and equitable. While I can readily understand that there might be a different principle invoked in the case of compensation payable to fishermen here there is no principle at all, if I am to accept the contention made. There is nothing but an arbitrary rule which disregards earning capacity and places all applicants in the same class. I do not think this could have been the intention of the legislature. Nor have the words 'shall.....be deemed' an inflexible meaning; nor is the meaning always of a conclusive character, and the legislature's intention must be gathered from a consideration of the whole Act. Accordingly, 'deemed' has time and again been construed as 'presumed till the contrary is shown.'"

In the Supreme Court Mr. Justice Ross commented on the judgment of the lower court as follows:—

"The judge decided on the authority of *Hickey v. Stalker,* (1924) 1 D.L.R. 440, and the cases therein cited, that the words 'shall .....be deemed' used in the above section, really mean 'deemed until the contrary is proved' and that it was open to the workman to come in and establish that he was in fact earning more than the amount mentioned in

the statute, and it was on that theory that he fixed the average earnings of Cohoon at $25 per week. With all respect, I cannot agree with that view. . . .

"I cannot see anything in the Act or in its general scheme that would lead me to interpret those words other than in their ordinary and natural sense and holding that view, I am of opinion that the section is conclusive on the question of average earnings. . . .

"I cannot see that either injustice or absurdity arises from the meaning I have given the words. If the legislature intended the words to mean what counsel for the workman contends they mean, it would have been easy to make it perfectly plain, as was done in other legislation. . . .

"A great deal may be said in favour of the construction I have adopted. It is true that it may work a hardship, more apparent perhaps than real, on the sharesman who earns more than $780 per year, but it would be infinitely more distressing in the case of a sharesman who, owing to a bad season or a series of bad seasons, in case of accident, would only receive compensation based on an average earning of say $100 or less, for it must be remembered that if a workman can come in and show that he earned more than $780 then it is equally open to the employer to come in and prove that another workman earned much less for there is no minimum amount fixed in case of temporary total disability.

"It seems to me there is another difficulty in the way of the claimant. If, as his counsel contends, the words of s. 98 mean that the average earnings are only *prima facie* $780 per year, then he is driven back to s. 45 where the maximum rate of earnings, on which compensation is to be based is $1,200 per year. The rate fixed by the County Court judge is $1,300 per year, which is in excess of the maximum sum mentioned in the statute. Whatever view therefore may be taken I think the Judge had no jurisdiction to make the order complained of."

The Supreme Court therefore granted the writ, the judgment and order complained of being quashed without further order.

Maritime Fish Corporation versus Cohoon, Nova Scotia (1930) 1, *Dominion Law Reports,* page 809.

Province has Jurisdiction to Regulate Marketing

The judgment of the British Columbia Supreme Court in the case of Rex versus Chung Chuck (British Columbia), was outlined in the Labour Gazette, January, 1929, page 112. The defendant was convicted under the Produce Marketing Act of unlawfully marketing potatoes without having obtained the required permission in writing of the Mainland Potato Committee of Direction. Appeals by the defendant and another were subsequently brought in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in pursuance of leave granted to the appellants by the British Columbia court of appeal. The Privy Council dismissed the appeals.

Chung Chuck versus the King, and *Wong Kit versus the King,* Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 1930, 2, *Dominion Law Reports,* page 97.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a decline at the beginning of April, according to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,153 employers of labour, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 941,427 persons, as compared with 961,182 in the preceding month. The employment index declined from 110·2 on March 1, to 107·8 at the beginning of April, as compared with 110·4, 102·3, 97·4, 92·5, 88·3, 90·4, 88·7, 81·8 and 85·1 on April 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The average number of workers employed in 1926 by the reporting firms forms the base, equal to 100, upon which these index numbers are computed.

At the beginning of April, 1930, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 10·8 compared with unemployment percentages of 11·5 at the beginning of March and 6·0 at the beginning of April, 1929. The April percentage was based on the reports furnished to the Department by 1,765 labour organizations embracing a membership of 211,864 persons.

The reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business during March, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was slightly less than that of the previous month and also recorded a decline from the daily average shown during the corresponding month a year ago.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.24 at the beginning of April, as compared with $11.67 for March; $11.01 for April, 1929; $10.87 for April, 1928; $10.80 for April, 1927; $11.36 for April, 1926; $10.56 for April, 1925; $10.16 for April, 1924; $10.64 for April, 1923; $10.26 for April, 1922; $12.68 for April, 1921; $15.99 for April, 1920; $16.92 for May, 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April, 1918; and $7.51 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 90·7 for April, as compared with 91·9 for March; 94·1 for April, 1929; 98·3 for April, 1928; 97·3 for April, 1927; and 101·2 for April, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in April was less than the corresponding loss in the preceding month or in April, 1929. Nine disputes existed at some time during April, 1930, involving 280 workers, and resulting in the loss of 3,834 working days. Corresponding figures for March, 1930, were: three disputes, 1,583 workers, and 5,484 working days; and for April, 1929, thirteen disputes, 2,369 workers, and 24,288 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During April the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc. A minority report in this case was also received from the employees' representative on the Board. Two new applications were received during the month, and a Board was established in connection with a dispute between the Shipping Companies at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the longshoremen. The text of the reports, and full details concerning the proceedings under the Act during the month, are given on page 490.

Combines Investigation Act

Court proceedings in the case of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and related organizations were commenced in April through the laying of charges before the police magistrates of Windsor and London, Ontario. The prosecutions are being undertaken by Messrs. A. G. Slaght, K.C., and J. C. McRuer, K.C., counsel appointed by the Minister of Justice. Further reference is made to these proceedings on another page of this number of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

A decision by Mr. Justice Orde, declaring that proceedings before a commissioner appointed under the Combines Investigation Act are "absolutely privileged," is reviewed in the section of this issue entitled "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour." The same section contains a decision by Mr. Justice Middleton in another case arising out of the recent investigation, declaring the federal Trade Unions Act to be *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament.

Conciliation and arbitration in the Netherlands

The Secretary of the Official Commission of Conciliation for Labour Disputes in the Netherlands recently published an analysis of five years' experience of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1923. The Act makes provision both for the prevention and for the settlement of industrial disputes. The provision for the prevention of disputes, by which the two parties agree to ask the official conciliator to assist them in drawing up an agreement without any question of a strike or lock-out arising, has been put into operation only eight times during the five years. The sections of the Act relating to the settlement of industrial disputes make provision for inquiry and arbitration as well as for conciliation. During the five years under review, there has been no instance of recourse to inquiry and only two cases taken to arbitration. Conciliation under the Act, on the other hand, has been employed in a considerable number of cases. The Act lays down that the official conciliators (of whom there are four) should confine themselves to gathering information on the matter in dispute and, in agreement with the parties, set up a conciliation council or nominate a single conciliator. In point of fact, no council of conciliation has been set up, and in only two cases have other people been appointed as conciliators. The usual procedure has been, in practice, for the official conciliator to deal with the case himself.

During the five years (April 16, 1924, to December 31, 1928) to which the study relates, the official conciliators had under consideration some 400 industrial disputes. In 184 cases they thought fit to intervene. In 67 of the disputes thus dealt with, the intervention of the official conciliator would appear to have shortened the dispute. In 31 cases it would appear doubtful whether the intervention was effective in any way in bringing the conflict to an earlier conclusion. In 85 cases the author of the study considers that the intervention of the official conciliator definitely failed.

New legislation in three provinces.

This issue contains an outline of the labour legislation enacted at the recent sessions of legislations of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. An account of this year's legislation in the remaining provinces will appear in the next and following issues. Special attention may be drawn to the Quebec Act providing for the appointment of a commission to study the question of Social Insurance, and to new provisions for regulating the working hours of women and young persons in factories in the province. The most conspicuous new measure in Ontario amends the Mining Act in conformity with the recommendations of Mr. Justice Godson following the inquiry into the Hollinger Mine disaster in February, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1206).

New labour legislation enacted in New Brunswick

The secretary-treasurer of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour issued a circular to the members of the Federation at the conclusion of the recent session of the Provincial Legislature, directing their attention to the labour legislation that had been enacted, the new measures having met several of the proposals previously submitted to the provincial government by the Federation. The circular states that this has been "one of the most outstanding years in this Federation's history," chiefly owing to "the amount of legislation secured in the interests of the workers of the province." The three main social measures enacted this year, as noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 361) are the Old Age Pensions Act, the Mother's Allowance Act and the Minimum Wage for Women Act. Another measure that had been desired by organized labour is the Act for the Protection of Children, bringing this branch of social legislation into line with that in force in other provinces. An account of the last convention of the New Brunswick Federation was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1930, page 172, and the requests submitted at the subsequent interview with the provincial government were outlined on page 185 of the same issue. The Federation claims some of the credit for this group of new enactments, and acknowledges the assistance rendered by the Joint Provincial Legislative Board of the Railway Brotherhoods, as well as by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. An account of the recent session of the New Brunswick Legislature will appear in the next issue.

Progress of old age pensions in Canada.

On another page of this issue will be found a table giving the number of pensioners and the amounts disbursed in old age pensions in the five provinces of Canada in which the Old Age Pensions Act is now fully operative. These details relate to the first three months of 1930, the fiscal year 1929-30, and the whole period since the Act first began to take effect. The number of old age pensioners in Canada on March 31, 1930, was 42,553. The final report of the Nova Scotia Old Age Pension Commission is also outlined on another page of this issue.

Old Age Pensions systems in various countries

The April issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the United States Department of Labor, contains an article on "Old Age Pension and Insurance Systems in Foreign Countries," this study having been undertaken in view of the movement towards establishing such a system in the United States (LABOR GAZETTE, January, 1930, page 4; March, 1930, page 255). Pointing out that existing systems of old age benefits are of three types, namely, voluntary insurance, compulsory insurance, and public pensions, the writer proceeds to state the main points of difference between these methods of relieving aged persons, as follows:—

"Under a public pension system, aid is given only in case of actual dependency, and then only in accordance with the need of the individual as established to the satisfaction of the administrative agency. The compulsory insurance system has a quite different theory. It seeks to provide that all working citizens shall have laid up for them, against their retirement from industry, an insurance fund which will support them in their old age. The old-age benefits thus received by a retired worker are therefore not dependent upon the degree of dependency or upon proof of need. On the other hand, this system provides only for persons who are or have been workers; it does not cover dependent persons who, for various reasons, may have reached old age without ever having had employment within the meaning of the law."

The compulsory-insurance principle, it is pointed out, has at present the greatest vogue. In general, the public pension system is favored by the British Dominions and the Scandinavian countries and dependencies (except Sweden), whereas the compulsory-insurance system is now in force in the principal industrial countries of Europe, such as Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy.

The article contains extensive tables giving the principal facts concerning the various existing systems. This information includes particulars of the schemes in force in the British Dominions, including Canada.

In Australia, under the law of 1908, there were 139,367 persons drawing pensions in 1928. The pension age for men is 65 years or (60 in cases of permanent disability) for men, and 60 years for women, pensions being limited to those with property valued at not over £400, and with incomes not over £65 a year. The government bears the entire cost of this scheme. The maximum pension is £52 a year, which is reduced £1 for every £10 of property exceeding £50 exclusive of home.

In the Irish Free State, all citizens over 70 years of age with incomes not more than £39 5s. a year are entitled to pensions. In 1925, 116,000 persons representing 58 per cent of the population over 70 years received pensions ranging from 1 shilling to 10 shillings per week, according to the amount of private income. The government bears the entire cost of this scheme.

In Newfoundland, under the law of 1911, needy aged persons over 75 years of age (widows at 65) receive pensions of $50 a year at the expense of the government.

In the Union of South Africa, under the law of 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1929, page 2) pensions are payable to persons over 65 years of age, subject to deductions for income, the amount of pension ranging from £3 to £60 a year according to income. In the early months of 1929 there were 25,524 white, and 8,101 coloured old age pensioners. The union government bears the entire cost of pensions.

Proposals of Social Service Council of Canada

The Social Service Council of Canada, at its annual convention held early this month at Toronto, adopted a resolution to ask the Dominion Government to arrange a conference with the Provincial Governments for the purpose of drafting provincial legislation to give effect to the Washington 8-hour day convention and other conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

The Provincial Governments are to be asked also to establish arbitration boards for the settlement of industrial disputes.

It was further proposed that the National Research Council of Canada should undertake research work into social and economic subjects, but that, if the executive council should

find that this was impracticable, steps should be taken to secure the establishment of a Canadian Council on Social and Economic Research.

Separate Ministry of Fisheries created

On May 2, on the motion of the Prime Minister, the House of Commons adopted a resolution to divide the Department of Marine and Fisheries into two separate departments of the government. In speaking on the resolution Mr. King said: "For some time past it has been felt that the fisheries resources of this country should receive the attention of a separate ministry. Canada is rich in her natural resources of agriculture, fisheries, lumbering, mining and power. From the point of view of value, it is believed that the fisheries resources are second in the list of natural resources. As compared with the fisheries resources of other countries of the world, we have in our deep sea and inland fisheries the largest and most valuable anywhere to be found."

The Prime Minister stated further that "when the two departments are separated, it is contemplated to effect a measure of reorganization in regard to the work of some of the other departments. We believe such a reorganization would be very much in the interests of the country. For example, to-day dredging of rivers and harbours is carried on largely by the Department of Public Works; it is also carried on to some extent by the Department of Railways and Canals. The government has felt that from the point of view of efficiency and economy a much needed improvement would be effected if the work of dredging were concentrated in the department which deals more particularly with marine affairs. At later time there will accordingly be a reorganization of the Marine Department along lines which will enlarge the work of that department in this and other particulars. That department will be able to give its attention more exclusively to marine affairs, while the very important phases of the fisheries industry it will be possible to give much more in the way of attention by having those matters placed under a separate minister. That is the purpose of the present legislation."

Working hours of female retail clerks in Ontario

At a public meeting held at Toronto on April 25, Dr. J. W. MacMillan, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, intimated that the Board was about to issue new regulations governing the working hours of retail store employees. He stated that the regulations would be similar to those already in force in the laundry industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1924, page 224), providing that the work period for which the minimum wages are paid must not be less than 44 or more than 50 hours a week. Work in excess of 50 hours is counted as overtime and paid for at not less than the minimum wage rates, reckoned on the basis of a 50-hour week. On the other hand work for less than 44 hours a week may be counted as "short time," and paid for at not less than the minimum rates reckoned proportionately to the regular weekly work period in the establishment concerned.

Medical aid under Ontario Compensation Act

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario has published a bulletin containing the surgical fees and other information concerning Medical Aid under the Act. In an introductory note it is pointed out that when the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1914 it made no provision for Medical Aid. This was left to be taken care of by the injured workman himself. In 1917 medical aid not exceeding one month in any case was provided for, and in 1919 this was extended to include all medical aid necessary as a result of the accident. Medical Aid includes medical and surgical aid and hospital and skilled nursing services. It has also been extended to include provision of artificial members and apparatus, with repairs for one year. It extends to all accidents covered by the Act, no matter what the length of disability. Not all employments, however, are covered by this service, but only those in the industries specified in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of the Act. These, however, are very numerous, the largest omissions being farming and mercantile occupations. In Schedule 2 industries (including railways, express, telegraph, Dominion telephone, and navigation companies, and municipal bodies, etc., except where transferred to Schedule 1) the employer provides the benefits prescribed by the Act, while in the much more numerous list of industries in Schedule 1 employers pay assessments to the Workmen's Compensation Board to form an accident fund, out of which the Board pays compensation and medical aid; and medical aid accordingly is in Schedule 2 cases to be provided by the employer and in Schedule 1 cases by the Board. However, in all cases where a doctor is not required, first aid and ambulance and transportation to doctor, hospital or home, are provided by the employer at his own expense. The Board up to the present time has left the choice of doctor as far as possible to the workman and

the employer jointly, leaving the field open to all members of the profession, except only where the dealings with any individual doctor have been found unsatisfactory.

The Act provides that the fees for medical aid "shall not be more than would be properly and reasonably charged to the workman if himself paying the bill," and, like the allowance of compensation, they are determined by the Board.

Conference of textile industries in Canada

A conference of representatives of all branches of textile manufacturing and garment and clothing industries of Canada is to be held during the coming summer for the purpose mainly of discussing problems of merchandising and distribution. In announcing the conference the *Canadian Textile Journal* points out that no manufacturing industry in the Dominion is more diversified than textiles in regard both to its wide distribution throughout the country and to the number of its employees. Textile and garment factories exist in numerous urban centres in every province, and are the largest employers of labour with the exception of the agricultural and wood products industries. "It is plain, therefore," the *Journal* continues, "that the industry performs a valuable economic function in the expansion and development of this country, and it is purely from this economic viewpoint that the two great branches of the industry, primary manufacturing and converting, will get together shortly to investigate their problems."

The program of the forthcoming conference will include a discussion of such questions as the abnormal number of commercial failures, particularly in the garment and clothing industries in recent years. The Conference will also discuss the question of compiling adequate statistical information concerning the movement of domestic and imported textiles in distribution, and the use to be made of statistics in relation to the actual sale of merchandise through the wholesale and retail trades. Steps will also be taken further towards a complete physical and economic survey of the textile industries of the Dominion. Committees are already working on the details of the program, which will be announced shortly.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

Early in April the Male Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia received from caretakers, janitors and night watchmen in the Province an application for the establishment of a minimum rate of wages under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1929. The petitioners supported their application by a statement of their existing conditions of work, alleging long hours and low wages.

In regard to the application of the drug store employees, a new hearing has been granted by the Board, the British Columbia Court of Appeal having reversed the recent judgment of Mr. Justice Murphy confirming the earlier decision of the Board in regard to this application (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 282). On the first occasion the Board found that the occupation of the applicants, being a "profession," did not fall within the scope of the Male Minimum Wage Act. The Court of Appeal ruled, on the contrary, that the business of drug store clerks is an "occupation" within the meaning of the Act, this ruling opening the way for the granting of a new hearing.

8-hour day measure proposed in Great Britain

A Bill to regulate the hours of work in industrial undertakings has been introduced in the British Parliament by Miss Bondfield, Minister of Labour. The bill is based upon the Washington Hours Convention of 1919. It limits the ordinary working hours of workers in industrial undertakings to eight in any day and forty-eight in any week (the "statutory limits"). Extensions of the limits are allowed as follows:—

(*a*) workers who are employed for less than eight hours on any day of the week may be employed up to nine hours on all or any of the other days subject to the weekly maximum of 48 hours.

(*b*) the hours of shift workers may be arranged so as to average not more than 48 hours over two or over three weeks.

(*c*) the employment of workers upon continuous processes may extend to 56 hours weekly upon an average over three weeks.

For the "statutory limits" of working hours other limits may be substituted on the agreed proposals of organizations of employers and of workers, subject to a weekly average of not more than 48 hours.

The working of 48 hours in a week of five days or less may be permitted subject to the agreement of the workers' organization.

Preparatory and complementary work and essentially intermittent work may be permitted outside the statutory limits.

Overtime may be worked in order to deal with pressure of work which cannot be dealt with during the ordinary working hours of the workers available. The payment for overtime must be at not less than time-and-a-quarter. Overtime must not exceed 32 hours in any

period of 28 days; this maximum may be varied by regulation or order.

The restrictions upon working hours do not apply in case of accidents and other emergencies.

Employers are required to notify workers of their ordinary working hours and to keep records of hours worked.

Clauses 8 and 9 deal with the enforcement of the provisions of the Bill, including the appointment of inspectors and the penalties for contravention.

Before making any order or any regulation relating to the arrangement of working hours, the Minister is required to consult organizations representing the employers and workers who will be affected. No such order or regulation affecting workers to whom Part IV of the Railways Act, 1921, applies may be made unless it is in accordance with the recommendation by the railway companies and the railway trade unions jointly or by the Central Wages Board or the National Wages Board. All regulations and orders are to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

The Minister is given power to suspend the operation of the Bill in case of national emergency.

The Bill applies to work in mines (except underground in coal mines), in quarries, in factories and workshops of all kinds, upon building and works of construction, at docks and upon warehousing and transport under contract.

48-hour-week in Great Britain

The *Economist*, in its issue of April 12, stated that the three measures of special interest to the trade unions, the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention, the amendment of the Trades Union Act of 1927, and the Factories Bill, were to be delayed much longer than was anticipated by the unions when the Government came into office. "For some time," it is stated, "consultations have proceeded with the officials of the unions, who feared that some of the provisions of the Washington (eight-hour day) Convention might adversely affect their own agreements with employers' organizations. The most serious view of this possibility was taken by the railway unions, whose working-time arrangements for locomotive men and some other grades are of a complicated nature to fit in with operating requirements and the guaranteed week. The draft of the Bill, however, seems to have satisfied the union officials that what they regarded as menaced interests have been fully safeguarded by the interpretation of the clauses of the Convention providing for elasticity in certain circumstances. Agreement has, therefore, been reached, and the draft has also received the approval of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress. When the text is published, it will undoubtedly be submitted to exceptionally close scrutiny by the employers' organizations in the industries affected, and the attitude of their representatives during the discussions at Geneva last year on the question of revision suggests that an effort will be made to rally strong opposition."

The 5-day week in industry in United States

The Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University has published a new memorandum containing statements of opinion on the experience of the five-day week in industry in the United States. These statements are so classified as to bring out the opinions of both employers and workers' representatives on the effects of the short working week on production, economy of operation, workers' leisure, unemployment, and general prosperity. It is pointed out that the most important recent development has been the agreement in the New York building trades in August, 1929, by which 150,000 workers were placed upon a five-day week schedule at a ten per cent advance in wages.

At the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labour it was stated that in addition to building tradesmen, printing craftsmen have the five-day week in a number of establishments. The women's garment unions have the five-day week for 12,000 members, while the men's garment unions have established it for 5,000. The fur workers of Boston, Chicago and New York have the five-day week; also, the cloth hat makers of Milwaukee, New York and Philadelphia, the wood carvers of Boston, New York City and Rochester; the upholsterers in Boston and New York City. Photo-Engravers have the five-day week during summer months and under their agreements will successively increase its application until it extends throughout the year. A number of local unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labour particularly the office employees' unions, are also enjoying the five-day week.

A preface to the memorandum shows that the five-day week is not new to industry, although the present emphasis upon it dates back to 1926 only. A survey at the close of that year by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics indicates that of the employees included approximately thirty-two and three-tenths per cent of those in the men's clothing industry, six per cent of union membership in the building trades, particularly the lathers, painters, and plasterers, and about five

per cent of the newspaper printing trades were working on the five-day week or what was substantially a five-day week.

"The movement," it is stated, "can be understood only as a part of the long struggle to shorten the working period, and many of the arguments for and against its adoption could be duplicated from those used during the years when seventy-two and sixty-eight hours a week were giving way to fifty-four and to the eight-hour day. A new argument, however, is used by those who support the five-day week. This argument, to which Mr. Ford has given wide publicity, is that since wage earners constitute an important part of the market for our industrial products, they must have both leisure and sufficient wages to purchase enough goods to keep industry producing at a rapid rate. In other words, prosperity does not depend on long working hours and low wages, but upon shorter hours and high wages."

Later information shows that the five-day week, which was generally adopted last year in the New York Building trades, has been extended by the decision of the San Francisco Builders' Exchange to apply the shorter week to mechanics employed on building as from January 1 last. Members of the building trades working in factories and shops are excluded from this arrangement. The new schedule makes the whole of Saturday a holiday, and subject to the usual payment for overtime. Slackness in the building industry, which has resulted in some unemployment, was the reason for the innovation.

"Elastic working day" to stabilize employment

In an address before the National Metal Trades Association at its recent convention in New York City, Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, explained how that company had stabilized the employment of its shop crafts and track forces so as to assure them of steady work throughout the year. In 1922, following the strike of railroad shop men, the management, he said inaugurated an "elastic work day" which gave the men employment for eight to ten hours a day at the same hourly or piece rates as a six-day week. The plan provided that no new men should be hired until an increase in work required more than sixty hours of labour per week. During the recent slackening of business, Mr. Loree said, not one man lost his job; the problem of curtailing work was solved by the men themselves, who voluntarily went on a five-day week and eight-hour day rather than have any of their associates dismissed. "The operation of our elastic work-day plan has had a marked effect upon the continuity of employment," he declared. "The maximum number of employees in our maintenance branches in 1920 was 10,050 and the minimum 8,136, a variation of 1,914. By 1929, the maximum dropped to 6,118 and the minimum to 5,700 a variation of 418, the labour turnover being reduced by 78·2 per cent."

American Labour Year Book, 1930

The "American Labour Year Book" for 1930 has been published by the Labour Research Department of the Rand School of Social Science (New York) in its annual series. The new volume is concise and well arranged, giving a clear view of the labour situation and of the most significant events of the past year in the United States, and in many other countries. The year 1929 is characterized as "one of the most significant since the end of the World War," particularly in regard to the bringing together of the questions of rationalization and unemployment in some of the principal industrial countries of the world. The "labour diary" deals with the history of the past year under the following aspects: industrial and social conditions; trade union organization; strikes and lockouts; labour politics; labour legislation; court decisions affecting labour; civil liberties; workers' education; labour banking and insurance; co-operation; and international relations of labour. The Year Book also contains a chapter on the labour movement in other countries, and concludes with a list of books published during the past year on labour and economic questions, and an International Labour Directory. It contains a full index which adds to its value as a work of reference.

Additional unemployment benefits in Great Britain

The unemployment benefit schemes instituted by employers in Great Britain to supplement the government contributory system are described in the March issue of the *International Labour Review*, published by the International Labour Office at Geneva. On the general subject of unemployment insurance the writers point out that "in Great Britain, at least, the need for such insurance is no longer seriously contested. As a contribution to the welfare and efficiency of the worker, as a guarantee of social stability, as a means of reducing the disastrous waste of human capital which prolonged unemployment involves, it is recognized to be indispensable."

The State scheme, it is stated, is designed to afford merely a necessary minimum standard of protection against the hazards of unemployment. "More than this the State does not

at present attempt to do. Where individual firms or industries, or groups of workers or employers, wish to establish higher standards, or institute supplementary schemes designed to supply their own special needs, they are free to take such steps as they think fit. The State raises no obstacles, and is even prepared, in certain directions, to assist. The number of cases in which special schemes have been successfully instituted is proof at once of the readiness of progressive employers to take the initiative in this direction, and of the desirability of leaving them, as the British unemployment insurance system has in fact left them, the freedom to do so. . . .

"Although a considerable variety of industries is represented in the list of additional benefit schemes, the actual number of workers covered can scarcely be more than fifty or sixty thousand—a number which may seem insignificant by comparison with the twelve millions covered by the national unemployment insurance scheme. Additional benefit schemes are, however, a new development, and their significance is not to be measured, at this stage, by any such numerical ratio. Their chief importance lies in the solution they offer to one of the most difficult problems of unemployment insurance—the problem of raising the skilled worker's benefit to what might be termed as 'efficiency level.'"

The writers comment upon the substantial nature of the benefits paid by the majority of the schemes now in effect. In several cases the aim is to ensure that the worker when unemployed shall enjoy an income almost as great as he can earn while at work. "There is a notable difference" they point out, "between this and the attitude of critics who condemn the low rate of benefit provided by the State scheme as a 'dole' which is excessive in amount and demoralising in effect. The difference is due in part, no doubt, to a realization that it is the unemployment, and not the 'dole', which tends to demoralize."

The additional benefit schemes are chiefly important, it is considered, as a device, capable of more extensive application, for paying the deserving—and, in particular, the skilled worker—more adequate benefits without paying the undeserving too much. "The inability of the national system of compulsory flat-rate insurance to provide the unemployed skilled worker with an income sufficient to maintain his standard of living must, it is clear, be recognized as a serious defect. In the interest of the community, no less than of industry itself, some machinery must be devised to eliminate the waste of human capital thus involved."

Centralized control of rationalization schemes in Great Britain

On April 15, the "Bankers' Industrial Development Company" was organized in London. The *Economist*, in its issue of April 19, describes this new organization for developing plans for financial assistance to industry as follows:—

"The object of the company is to examine schemes of rationalization submitted by the basic industries of the country, and, as an indication that it is not the purpose of the new concern to enter into competition with the ordinary business of existing financial institutions, it is intended that the new company shall not deal with individual companies but only with industries as a whole, or with regional sections of industries. If schemes are approved, the good offices of the company will be available for assisting the industry to secure the necessary capital; but this will be done through existing agencies, and not by the new company itself. Its purpose is rather to ensure that if satisfactory schemes are framed they will have the co-operative assistance of the City. The approval of the company will be evidence that the scheme in question has been endorsed by the best expert advice which the company can secure, and that the demand for capital that the scheme involves, without being guaranteed in advance, will have the support of the institutions most competent to ensure that it will be forthcoming. It is hoped, therefore, that the formation of the company will encourage industries to work out satisfactory plans. It has, however, been clearly indicated that it is not the intention of the promoters of the scheme to find money for buying out old concerns, but that the new capital found shall be used for the reconstruction of plant and for placing our basic industries in the forefront as regards technical equipment and organization. . . .

"Whether the new company will hasten the process of rationalization, time alone will show. The new concern can never be in the position that joint-stock banks to-day occupy in relation to many industrial undertakings, namely, that of creditors; and it cannot, therefore, exercise the financial pressure which the joint-stock banks are able to do. Nor can it be said, speaking broadly, that schemes of rationalization have hitherto been held up for want of financial backing. The long delay has rather been due to personal difficulties, the absorption of British industrial leaders in their own particular problems, their lack of experience of big associations, and traditional individualism. These hindrances

are breaking down under pressure of circumstances. . . . Things are moving in the direction which the founders of the company have in mind; if it can smooth away financial difficulties and ensure that schemes of rationalization are based upon the all-important condition of more economical production, it will have fulfilled a role of the utmost national importance."

Unemployment and monetary fluctuations

The Stable Money Association, which was formed last year with headquarters at New York (Labour Gazette, December, 1929, page 1332) has reprinted the report presented to the 12th session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1929, on "Unemployment and Monetary Fluctuations." Copies of the reprint will be forwarded, free of charge, upon request made to the Association (104 Fifth Avenue, New York City). The report shows that "unstable conditions of employment follow from the alternate rise and fall in the general price level," and that "fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold are indisputably a cause of unemployment." A leaflet prepared for the Association by Mr. Norman Lombard, its executive director says:—"Let it once be publicly recognized by industrial leaders and bankers that the stabilization of our money would work strongly toward the elimination of unemployment—so far as this is due to business instability—and they will regard such stabilization as one fundamental to economic progress and prosperity." It is pointed out that any safeguard against unemployment is a corresponding insurance of industrial and social soundness and peace. Hence it is proportionately worthy of practical endeavour.

The Postmaster General announced in the House of Commons on May 9 that in future all contracts for the collection of mail from letter boxes and for parcel delivery in the city of Toronto, would contain the fair wage and eight-hour day clause. Mr. Venoit said that the new contracts now being put up for tender called for an 8-hour day and a 44-hour week, instead of the former 10-hour day. Under the new arrangements, cities having similar delivery contracts to that of the city of Toronto will adopt the eight-hour clause, and the wages prevailing in the district will be paid for that class of work.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has rejected the colliery owners' proposal for a variation in the hours of work embodied in the Coal Mines Bill. The owners wanted, instead of the working shift of seven hours and a half, a total limitation of hours to forty-five a week or ninety a fortnight, with a less rigid limitation of the length of each shift. The proposal they finally put forward was that the Bill should be amended so as to permit the working of an eight-hour shift on five days of the week, with a five-hour shift on Saturday—making up the same weekly total as the hours now in the Bill. This the Miners' Federation has now rejected. It is now assumed that the Bill will go through the House of Lords unchanged in respect of the hours prescribed.

Child welfare should be regarded as being a branch of general social welfare, and can be carried forward only in connection with general schemes for the benefit of the whole community. This opinion is expressed in the 17th annual report of the Director of Child Welfare of Nova Scotia for the year ending September 30, 1929. The director looks for progress in the future in the public recognition of this principle. "Our Children's Aid Societies must broaden their work and increase their staff with trained social workers qualified to do family and community social work in rural districts." Among other provincial measures affecting children in the province the Director makes a strong appeal for the enactment of a Mothers' Allowances Act, as recommended by the Royal Commission in 1921 (Labour Gazette, October, 1921, page 1235). The report contains a review of the work of the Children's Aid Societies at the different centres in the province.

A Reading Course in Labour Relations

The American Library Association has published an essay on "Capital and Labor," by Mr. John A. Fitch, of the New York School of Social Work, being a brief introduction to a suggested course of reading on this subject. The books recommended in the course are as follows:—"Mainsprings of Men," by Whiting Williams; "The Labor Problem," by James Arthur Estey; "The Labor Problem," by Warren B. Catlin; "American Labor Dynamics," J. B. S. Hardman, editor; "The New Leadership in Industry," by Sam A. Lewisohn; "A Theory of the Labor Movement," by Selig Perlman; "The Causes of Industrial Unrest," by John A. Fitch.

The "course" forms part of the "Reading with a Purpose" series, issued by the Association as part of its educational program and not for profit.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of April was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Backward weather had retarded spring farm work in the province of Nova Scotia, although some progress was being made. Fishing catches were reported as good, and preparations were being made for lobster fishing at the first of May. Lumber operations in the woods were quiet, with river-driving just commencing. Such construction work as was being carried on throughout the province, chiefly centering in Halifax, was progressing rather favourably. The coal mines showed fairly good production, with prospects rather favourable. Manufacturing, including the iron and steel group, was normally busy. In the women's divisions there was an increased demand for women domestic workers.

As in Nova Scotia, spring farm work in New Brunswick was being delayed by backward weather. Although fishing had been interfered with by storms very heavy catches were reported. Log driving had already started, and some men were being placed for this work. Manufacturing showed practically an unchanged condition. Building and construction reported renewed activity at Moncton and Saint John. Transportation was fairly brisk. The demand for women domestic workers was reported as normal.

With the advent of spring, Quebec employment offices showed an increased number of orders for farm workers. Orders for logging drivers reported at the offices in the province were substantially increased. Manufacturing activity in the different industrial centres showed a moderate though noticeable, improvement in activity. The building trades, owing to the return of spring weather conditions, showed acceleration in employment, and many orders for workers, both skilled and unskilled, were being listed. Trade, retail and wholesale, showed improvement, with good prospects. The usual shortage of women domestic workers was becoming noticeable once more.

With a sufficient supply of suitable applicants available at the employment offices throughout Ontario, an increase in the number of farm orders was noted. The commencement of river driving in the northern sections of the province means the opening up of work, which will absorb quite a number of applicants who have been waiting for such employment. The mining industry remained normal. The manufacturing industries showed a tendency toward quietness, and no upward swing was indicated. Fairly large numbers of men were available for employment in the building and construction trades, but this situation was being relieved at a number of centres where work of this character was opening up. The demand for women domestic workers remained rather steady.

Manitoba reports showed that seeding had progressed very favourably, and vacancies notified for farm help declined accordingly. There was scarcely any demand for workers for the logging industry, or for the mining industry in the northern part of the province. Railway construction work was opening up and early orders were being received. Building construction in Winnipeg was running behind last year in volume, although the amount of work in prospect was fairly good. Orders for casual labour were more than outnumbered by suitable applicants available. An increase in placements in the female domestic section was shown.

With the approach of the peak season for seeding, requirements for farm orders were on the decrease, and applicants were relatively plentiful. Some additional workers were being placed on railway construction. Otherwise, building construction showed the usual seasonal upward tendency, although many tradesmen remained idle. Even though the demand for labour for casual jobs showed an increase, such positions as were offering were easily taken care of. There was not much activity in the placement of women domestic workers.

In the province of Alberta vacancies for farm help were not numerous, as seeding was well on its way to completion: early advices indicated that crops were off to a good start. Building construction was fairly brisk in the different centres, while building mechanics and labourers unemployed were fairly numerous. Very few orders were being received in the logging group. Demands for general labour were fair, but plenty of applicants were available. The coal mining industry was quite inactive. Vacancies for women domestic workers were not particularly numerous.

A few placements were being made in the logging and allied industries in British Columbia, but no signs of a general or substantial improvement in this group were reported. The metal mining industries of the province continued to operate normally. Some indica-

tions of a revival of activity in the construction line were in evidence, but applicants for such work were fairly plentiful. Manufacturing industries showed practically no change. General conditions as affecting the demand for women domestic workers in this province were improving, largely due to the requirements for workers for summer hotels.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1930			1929		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	.....	204,683,851	149,071,910	164,671,143	252,810,151	180,854,473
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	112,991,460	80,922,161	97,517,207	135,289,621	97,042,055
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	89,595,317	66,689,817	65,727,599	114,763,270	82,259,345
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	18,379,273	13,033,490	16,172,715	22,269,412	15,506,308
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,092,042,070	2,815,024,273	3,623,303,192	3,982,171,969	3,427,281,316
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	162,860,748	158,630,027	170,932,697	188,726,256	162,332,853
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,445,311,592	1,439,735,775	1,508,351,619	1,512,079,960	1,518,536,768
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	1,346,726,423	1,361,998,574	1,320,489,538	1,294,059,127	1,248,466,643
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common Stocks.....	166·5	157·6	155·3	191·8	192·6	209·4
Preferred stocks.....	103·4	100·9	98·8	104·3	106·8	108·1
(1) Index of interest rates.....	101·3	101·3	102·3	103·3	101·3	98·1
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	91·7	91·9	94·0	94·1	96·1	95·7
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·53	21·96	22·12	21·30	21·52	21·41
(3) Business failures, number.....	177	198	209	143	181	175
(3) Business failures, liabilities.. $	2,005,770	3,548,571	7,539,155	2,430,120	2,505,601	2,417,189
(2) Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	107·8	110·2	111·6	110·4	111·4	110·5
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	10·8	11·5	10·8	6·0	6·8	6·3
Immigration.....	.....	14,576	3,963	29,113	14,811	4,634
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	224,004	237,774	231,660	261,370	259,457	264,214
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	18,310,024	18,453,105	16,451,201	23,210,729	22,888,042	19,614,509
(7) Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	15,723,707	17,852,257	16,903,677	16,460,137
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	14,205,435	12,053,903	17,529,372	17,538,585	14,458,245
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	12,106,863	11,202,411	14,338,805	13,582,309	12,666,872
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,167,340,738	2,833,247,704	3,166,726,527	2,866,800,184
Building permits..... $	.....	13,352,640	8,827,870	29,621,097	24,068,018	10,465,330
(8) Contracts awarded..... $	48,778,600	24,263,000	28,464,400	43,328,200	27,125,300	28,425,800
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	72,339	74,582	70,600	79,341	86,176	93,939
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	7,389	117,487	106,612	122,102	137,158	117,445
Ferro alloys..... tons	102,681	5,279	4,821	5,744	5,972	5,790
Coal..... tons	.....	1,129,571	1,185,458	1,393,247	1,370,384	1,610,528
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	.....	65,920,000	73,746,000	65,658,000	73,025,000	45,483,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	8,457,000	5,039,000	7,117,000	11,112,000	6,514,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	.....	10,327,000	7,673,000	12,201,000	16,671,000	13,089,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.	.....	202,062,191	165,376,408	230,460,000	285,493,890	154,106,766
Flour production..... bbls	.....	.....	.....	1,606,000	1,631,000	1,600,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	.....	.....	54,400,000	61,618,000	54,461,000	44,463,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.	.....	49,661,000	49,700,000	46,970,000	47,436,000	48,088,000
(9) Sales of insurance..... $	.....	49,924,000	45,159,000	52,901,000	49,066,000	46,957,000
Newsprint..... tons	.....	207,490	189,154	221,784	218,147	187,200
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	17,165	13,021	34,392	32,833	28,486
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	159·2	155·0	184·7	194·0	183·7
Industrial production.....	.....	167·0	164·3	197·5	200·1	203·1
Manufacturing.....	.....	161·1	153·6	209·7	208·0	179·8

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Bradstreet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending April 26, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines east of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of April showed a decline which was somewhat larger than that noted on April 1, 1929; this was partly due to unusually large seasonal contractions in logging camps, in which there has been exceptional activity during the past winter. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,153 firms whose staffs aggregated 941,427 persons, compared with 961,182 in the preceding month. The index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 107·8, as compared with 110·2 on March 1, 1930, and 110·4, 102·3, 97·4, 92·5, 88·3, 90·4, 88·7, 81·8 and 85·1 on April 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. Thus the index at the beginning of April, though lower than one year ago, was considerably higher than in the spring of 1928 or any earlier year of the record.

All provinces except British Columbia reported reduced employment, the losses in Quebec and Ontario being greatest. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a further decrease in employment; manufacturing, mining and construction were slacker and logging showed important seasonal losses, while shipping was decidedly brisker. In Quebec, manufactures showed heightened activity, and mining, transportation and construction afforded more employment, while logging reported very large seasonal contractions. In Ontario, pronounced seasonal losses were shown in logging, while manufactures and construction, transportation and services recorded large increases in employment. In the Prairie Provinces, the decline took place chiefly in manufacturing, logging and mining, the slackness in the last two being seasonal in character. In British Columbia, the greatest gains were in manufacturing, transportation and construction, while mining and logging released some help.

Employment increased in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while losses were noted in Hamilton and Winnipeg. In Montreal, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textile factories and transportation recorded heightened activity, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. In Quebec, manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most outstanding gains, while there were only small changes in other industries. In Toronto, considerable increases were registered in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products. Other groups showed little general change. In Ottawa, there was a small advance, chiefly in manufacturing. In Hamilton, manufacturing afforded heightened employment, but construction released employees. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, there was pronounced expansion, principally in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, iron and steel plants were more active, but construction and trade were slacker. In Vancouver, the most marked increases were in construction.

An analysis of the statistics by industrial groups shows further improvement in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industry; in addition, lumber, building material, textile and electrical apparatus plants afforded increased employment. Local and water transportation, building, highway and railway construction and services also reported improvement. On the other hand, there were pronounced seasonal losses in logging, and smaller reductions in coal and metallic ore mines and in steam railway transportation and communications.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of April, 1930.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The general trend of employment among local trade unions at the close of March was slightly better than in the previous month, a number of trades and industries showing some opening up of activity due chiefly to seasonal influences. Reports for March were tabulated from an aggregate of 1,765 labour organizations, covering a membership of 211,864 persons, 10·8 per cent of whom were idle at the close of the month contrasted with 11·5 per cent in February. Employment was, however, in lesser volume than in March last year, when the percentage of inactivity stood at 6·0. British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan unions all reported slight employment expansion when compared with February, while in Alberta, New Brunswick and Manitoba minor declines in activity occurred. A nominally improved situation was reported in Nova Scotia during March when compared with the same month last year, while the remaining provinces reflected less favourable conditions, Alberta unions reporting the most noteworthy curtailment of operations.

A review in greater detail of unemployment among local trade unions at the close of March will be found on another page of this issue.

Employment Office Reports

During the month of March, 1930, references of persons to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 24,492, while the placements effected totalled 23,168. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment were 7,287 of men and 3,594 of women, a total of 10,881 while placements in casual work were 12,287. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 38,686, of which 27,394 were of men and 11,292 were of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 16,193 vacancies for men and 8,454 for women, a total of 24,647. An increase was shown in all transactions when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month. Vacancies and placements, however, showed a decline from those of March last year, the records for February, 1930, showing 23,175 vacancies offered, 36,223 applications made and 22,073 placements effected, while in March, 1929, there were recorded 27,695 vacancies, 37,104 applications for work and 25,044 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1930, and also for the quarterly period, January to March, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during March, 1930, was $13,352,640, as compared with $8,827,870 in the preceding month and with $24,068,018 in March a year ago.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the contracts awarded for April this year totalled $48,778,600, which is an increase of 12·7 per cent over the volume reported for April, 1929. Of the April 1930 total, $22,291,100 was for business buildings; $10,960,600 was for engineering purposes; $9,631,200 was for residential buildings. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during April by provinces was as follows: Quebec, $18,624,500; Ontario, $18,021,200; Alberta, $4,938,700; Saskatchewan, $2,567,100; British Columbia, $2,406,200; Nova Scotia, $877,800; Manitoba, $843,700; New Brunswick, $444,400; Prince Edward Island, $55,000.

Production and Trade

Industrial Production

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months, and also in the corresponding months in the previous year, are shown in the table on page 487.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations in March, even after the adjustment for seasonal tendencies, showed a moderate gain over the preceding month. An index of manufacturing output constructed from sixteen factors was 161·1 in March compared with 153·6 in February, a gain of nearly 5 per cent. Production of steel ingots and castings was 117,487 tons, a daily rate of 3,790 tons, compared with 3,808 in February. The gain in automobile production was considerably greater than the normal seasonal increase, the output of 20,730 units comparing with 15,548 in February. Imports of crude rubber were in greater volume, while petroleum showed a decline compared with the high total of the preceding month. Imports of raw cotton were 10,300,000 pounds compared with 7,700,000 pounds in February, a gain, after seasonal adjustment of 31·5 per cent. Exports of lumber showed a moderate gain in March, and the output of newsprint was 207,485 tons compared with 189,154 tons, indicating a slight gain after seasonal adjustment.

Despite lower prices for base metals, the output of the metal mining industry showed expansion in March. The index of industrial production, a composite measuring production in forestry, mining, construction and manufacturing was 167·0 in March compared with 164·3 in the preceding month.

Coal mined in Canada during March amounted to 1,129,571 tons, a decrease of 7·6 per cent from the five-year March average of 1,211,710 tons. The March output was made up of 863,151 tons of bituminous, 28,916 tons of sub-bituminous, and 237,504 tons of lignite. Nova Scotia's output of 493,513 tons was 43·7 per cent of the total output and recorded an increase of 14 per cent over the five-year average for March. Alberta's total of 395,467 tons was 20 per cent lower than the average for the same month in the five preceding years. British Columbia mines produced 175,973 tons, a decrease of 22 per cent from the 1925-1929 March average. Saskatchewan's production of 46,410 tons was considerably higher than the five-year average, while the output from New Brunswick mines showed a slight recession.

External Trade

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in March, 1930, the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to $112,991,460, as compared with $80,922,161 in the preceding month and with $135,289,621 in March, 1929. The chief imports in March were: Iron and its products,

$31,478,139; Fibres, textiles, and textile products, $18,071,316; Non-metallic minerals and products, $12,665,526.

The domestic merchandise exported during March, 1930, amounted to $89,595,317, as compared with $66,689,817 in the preceding month and with $114,763,270 in March, 1929. The chief exports in March, 1930, were: Wood, wood products and paper, $25,768,671; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $20,489,849; Non-ferrous metals and their products, $14,560,995.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in April, 1930, was less than that occurring in March, 1930, when a strike involving 1,500 women's clothing factory workers in Montreal caused considerable time loss. As compared with April, 1929, the figures for April, 1930, show that a much smaller number of workers were involved and that the time loss for the month was very much less than that occurring during the same month last year when two strikes, one involving some 850 painters and the other about 1,000 carpenters in Montreal, caused considerable time loss. There were in existence during the month nine disputes, involving 280 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 3,834 working days, as compared with three disputes, involving 1,583 workers and resulting in 5,484 working days' time loss in March. In April, 1929, there were on record thirteen disputes, involving 2,369 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 24,288 working days. At the end of the month there were three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts involving approximately one hundred workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again lower at $11.24 at the beginning of April, as compared with $11.67 for March; $11.01 for April, 1929; $10.87 for April, 1928; $10.80 for April, 1927; $11.36 for April, 1926; $10.56 for April, 1925; $10.16 for April, 1924; $10.64 for April, 1923; $10.26 for April, 1922; $12.68 for April, 1921; $15.99 for April, 1920; $16.92 for May, 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April, 1918; and $7.51 for April, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, although declines occurred also in the prices of veal, pork, milk, butter, bread, flour, beans, sugar and potatoes. Slight advances occurred in the prices of beef, mutton and bacon. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.53 at the beginning of April, as compared with $21.96 for March; $21.30 for April, 1929; $21.11 for April, 1928; $21.02 for April, 1927; $21.64 for April, 1926; $20.82 for April, 1925; $20.58 for April, 1924; $21.21 for April, 1923; $20.66 for April, 1922; $23.31 for April, 1921; $25.34 for April, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.01 for April, 1918; and $14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to declines in the prices of coal and wood. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again slightly lower at 91·7 for April, as compared with 91·9 for March; 94·1 for April, 1929; 98·3 for April, 1928; 97·3 for April, 1927; and 101·2 for April, 1926. In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower, one was higher and one was unchanged. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group advanced considerably, due to higher prices for wheat, barley, corn and fresh vegetables, which more than offset declines in the prices of rubber, sugar, coffee and chinawood oil. The groups which declined were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower quotations for cotton fabrics, raw silk, silk fabrics, and wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for shingles and groundwood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for pig iron and steel billets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of antimony, copper, copper products, lead and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of lower prices for lime and cement; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices prevailing for copper sulphate, ether and logwood extract. The Animals and their Products group was unchanged.

During the month of April a total of 4,914 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 13 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 380 were reported including 6 fatal cases; and 228 Crown, 3 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 5,522, of which 22 were fatal.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1930

DURING the month of April the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on Eastern and Western Lines being clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute as set forth in the application related to the employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions. During the course of the investigation the demand concerning working conditions and the question of the adjustment of certain inequalities were withdrawn from the Board's jurisdiction by the parties concerned. The scope of the Board's inquiry was therefore limited to the question of general increase of wages. The personnel of the Board was as follows:—the Honourable Charles Laurendeau, K.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Messrs. Errol M. McDougall and John T. Foster, both of Montreal, nominated by the company and employees, respectively. The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. McDougall. Mr. Foster, the employees' nominee, submitted a minority report. The texts of the two reports are given below.

Applications Received

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month as follows:—

(1) From the officers and crew of the S.S. "P. E. Island," owned by the Canadian National Railways and operating between Borden, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B. Sixty employees, being engineers, mates, quartermasters, deckhands, firemen, oilers, stewards, cooks, waiters, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, were stated to be directly affected by the dispute. The request of the employees for a schedule of wages and working conditions and their demand to be represented in negotiations by a person of their own choice were stated to be the cause of the dispute. The Chief Conciliation officer of the Department was in touch with the parties concerned at the close of the month.

(2) From longshoremen at the Port of Vancouver as represented by the Vanccuver and District Waterfront Workers' Association. The Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, represented the employers concerned. Eleven hundred men were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for increased compensation and the employers' desire to have the working conditions adjusted in certain respects. Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, conferred with the parties concerned and arranged joint meetings between committees representing both sides of the dispute. These renewed negotiations were in progress when the month closed.

Board Established

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on April 12th to deal with a dispute between the shipping interests of the Port of Halifax and the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax, Local 269 of the International Longshoremen's Association. The dispute related to the interpretation of the section of the existing agreement which deals with the minimum number of men to be employed. A strike had occurred in this case, and the Minister established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation without application of either of the parties to the dispute. Each party, however, recommended a person for appointment as Board member, Mr. W. C. Macdonald, K.C., of Halifax, being appointed member of the Board on the employers' nomination, and Mr. John A. Walker, barrister of Halifax, Board member on the employees' nomination. The chairman of the Board, the Reverend Dr. Clarence Mackinnon, of Halifax, was appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members.

Report of Board in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its railway clerks, freight handlers, station and other employees

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—On the 24th of June, 1929, an application was made by the representatives of the above mentioned employees on the Eastern Lines and Western Lines of the said Brotherhood for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the said Act.

The dispute, which affects some 4,100 employees, arises out of failure of the parties to agree upon request made by the employees to the company for various changes in working conditions and for an increase to all said employees of six cents per hour and an amount of $6,000 per month for the adjustment of inequalities for the Western Lines and an amount of $5,000 per month for the adjustment of inequalities for the Eastern Lines.

The above application was granted and a Board was established in accordance with the provisions of the said Act. The said employees recommended Mr. John T. Foster, of Montreal, and the Canadian Pacific Railway recommended Mr. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., of Montreal, as members of the Board. Under recommendation of Messrs. John T. Foster and Errol M. McDougall, Mr. Charles Laurendeau, K.C., of Montreal, was appointed third member and chairman of the Board.

After having been duly sworn the members of the Board held their first meeting at Montreal on the 26th of August, 1929, and held after that date several other meetings also at Montreal to hear the parties and to deliberate.

The parties to the dispute were represented before the Board as follows:—

On behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

Messrs. George Hodge and A. C. MacKenzie of the Eastern Division, and J. Lorimer and W. S. Hall of the Western Division.

On behalf of the employees:—

Messrs. T. H. Hall, A. J. Oliver, W. A. Rowe and J. L. Pateman.

The parties agreed to proceed first on the demand for a general increase of wages.

During the course of the investigation the Board was asked not to deal with the demand relating to changes in working conditions and that question was considered as withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Board.

As to the demand for the adjustment of certain inequalities, the parties were requested by the Board to meet and to do their utmost to settle that question between themselves. On the ninth of April (1930) the Board was informed by the representatives of the employees that the services of the Board will not now be required to deal with this matter which may now be considered as withdrawn from the Board's jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Board is consequently limited to the question of general increase of wages.

A considerable amount of evidence, verbal and by means of documents, statements, etc., and a considerable amount of arguments, verbal and in writing, were produced before the Board.

The employees' demand is based upon the following grounds:—

1. Wages of railway workers and especially the classes involved in the present dispute should be high enough to permit them to live according to the standards generally accepted as fair and reasonable in their communities.

2. Changes in the wage rates of the workers generally, or of railway workers generally, or of any large class of railway workers, justify other classes of railway workers in expecting similar increases in their rates. There can be no justification for discrimination against one group of railway workers in favour of another, or against railway workers in the community or nation as a whole. By the same reasoning, unjust inequalities in the rates of pay for similar work should be eliminated.

3. Improvements in the efficiency of productivity of the railway workers, or any class of them, justify higher rates of pay. A better quality or greater quantity of service rendered or a reduction in the unit cost of such service merits recognition in the wage scale.

4. Railway workers should be permitted to share in any general railway or national prosperity, certainly not less than other groups of workers, that is not to say that wages should advance or decline with every slight change in railway earnings; such a position, we believe, is unjustified. But a sound and general prosperity of the nation and of the railways should not exclude these railway workers, whose influence in creating such prosperity is second to that of no other group on the railways or in the nation.

5. These employees are not paid wages high enough to permit them to live under proper conditions.

6. Wage rates of these workers have not changed in proportion to those of other workers.

7. The productivity of the classes of workers now before the Board, on the Canadian Pacific Railways and on all Canadian railways, has greatly increased in recent years.

8. During the recent years the Dominion of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway have recovered from whatever of business depression they were suffering and gone forward to almost unbelievable heights of prosperity.

The reasons submitted by the company are the following:—

1. Very substantial increase in rates of pay and improvement in working conditions have been received by the employees and since the rates of pay were last established by agreement there has not been any increase in the

cost of living and the employees are now in a better position in respect to their rates of pay in relation to the cost of living than they were even in 1920 and 1921 when all classes accepted by agreement decreases in their rates of pay.

2. The employees concerned have generally speaking received adjustments in their rates of pay equal to similar classes of employees on United States Railways although practically all other classes have accepted adjustments less favourable.

3. The employees are enjoying rates of pay and conditions on the whole equal, and in some respects better, than similar classes on United States railways, notwithstanding that the increase in the cost of living over a period of years under review has been greater in the United States than in Canada, and the rates of pay of the employees, and particularly so of freight shed employees, are now substantially in excess of the rates of pay enjoyed by those performing similar classes of service in other industries.

4. The employees in recent years have had their rates of pay increased not only in excess of other classes of railway employees, but also very much in excess of increases in compensation received by employees outside of railway service as indicated by Government reports, and the existing rates of pay for employees involved are now closer to the peak rates of pay than some other classes.

5. The railway's net revenues fall so far short of meeting requirements as established by recognized authorities for the proper protection of the investments in its properties and the railway is facing such a serious reduction in its revenue due to the crop conditions that the company cannot consent to any increase.

In 1926 the same classes of employees made a demand for general increase of ten cents per hour for employees engaged on an hourly basis and $24.40 per month for employees engaged on a monthly basis. A Board of Conciliation was appointed in 1926. It would appear by the award rendered by that Board on the 12th of February, 1927, that the demand of the employees was based substantially on the same grounds and the reasons invoked by the company were substantially the same as those submitted to this Board.

By a majority decision (the company's representatives being dissident) an increase of four cents per hour to hourly rated employees and an equivalent increase to monthly rated employees was allowed.

The company refused to accept the decision of the Board, but made an agreement with the employees whereby an increase of about three cents per hour was granted. The difference between what the employees receive under the agreement and what they would have received under the award represents one cent per hour.

The employees' demand amounts to a demand of revision of the decision of the Board rendered in 1927 and of the agreement that followed it, and which became effective on March 16 and June 1, 1927.

In order to do that, the Board would have to go many years back, and review all that has been said, proved and decided by previous Boards or accepted by mutual agreement.

In our opinion, nothing can be gained by that. We must presume that all that has been done previous to 1927 and in 1927 was under the circumstances then prevailing fair and reasonable.

The question now is as to whether the conditions which have taken place since 1927, and which are now prevailing, justify an increase of wages.

It does not appear that the cost of living has increased since 1927, nor does it appear that the economic conditions of the country and the financial conditions of the company are such that the employees might claim now more money to raise their standard of living.

The wages now earned by the employees concerned in this case compare favourably with those earned by similar classes of employees on other Canadian railways and even on American railways (taking into account the difference in the cost of living which is higher in the United States than in Canada) and also with wages paid in other industries.

It has been suggested by the employees that other classes of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as shop mechanics, maintenance of way men, have received lately an increase of wages and there is therefore discrimination.

The company admits that such increase was granted but solely for the reason that those classes of employees were not receiving wages on a parity with other classes.

It is very difficult to determine what is the relative importance of each class of employees and the rate of wages to which each class is entitled. But the evidence before us does not show that the discrimination complained of exists.

After a careful consideration of all the evidence and arguments submitted to us, which we do not consider necessary to analyze, we come to the conclusion that the merits and substantial justice of the case require that there be no general increase under existing

conditions in the wages paid to these employees.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Montreal, April 23, 1930.

(Sgd.) CHARLES LAURENDEAU,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) ERROLL M. McDOUGALL,
Representing the Company.

Minority Report

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—The undersigned dissents from the opinion and decision of the other Members of the Board, and begs to report as follows:—

In a general way, the majority report sets forth the contentions of the respective parties to the dispute which developed from the company's refusal to grant to the employees concerned a general increase in their rates of pay of six cents per hour.

I find the evidence submitted in the matter supports conclusively the position of the employees. Following are set forth some of the respective contentions, and my conclusions following an analysis of them. Evidence from both sides was submitted in both written and oral form.

As set forth in the majority findings, paragraphs one and five showing the basis of the employees' demands, it is contended as follows:—

"Wages of railway workers and especially the classes involved in the present dispute should be high enough to permit them to live according to the standards generally accepted as fair and reasonable in their communities.

"These employees are not paid wages high enough to permit them to live under proper conditions."

Employees appearing before the Board and giving evidence showed that in some cases they were receiving less than $100 per month, out of which they had to pay rent and maintain a family. Exhibit No. 4, submitted by the employees, shows that in cities comparable with many in which these workers live, a simple average of requisite wages is $1,600.19 per year, $133.35 per month $5.23 per day, 64.4 cents per hour. The average rate of monthly rated employees affected in this dispute, including freight checkers, is $111.42, the average hourly rate 50 cents. It will be seen that the deficit on this basis is $21.93 per month—19.7 per cent and per hour 15.4 cents or 30.8 per cent. It must be remembered too that the rates quoted above are average, and that there are many below $100 per month.

In connection with the above, the company endeavoured to prove that the cost of living is lower in Canada than in the United States, but in my opinion the evidence indicates that what difference there is, is caused by the respective methods of computation and the use of different indexes and commodities.

Paragraphs two and six of the employees demands as set forth in the majority report are as follows:—

"Changes in the wage rates of the workers generally, or of railway workers generally, or of any large class of railway workers, justify other classes of railway workers in expecting similar increases in their rates. There can be no justification for discrimination against one group of railway workers in favour of another, or against railway workers in the community or nation as a whole. By the same reasoning, unjust inequalities in the rates of pay for similar work should be eliminated.

"Wage rates of these workers have not changed in proportion to those of other workers."

The employees have taken the position that the company's recent action in increasing the wages of many thousands of its employees of other classes, already higher paid in most cases, is discriminatory, and in the second place evidence of the company's favourable financial position. Employees exhibit G12 contains a record of these increases. In the case of the shopmen, an already much higher paid class, receiving a favourable differential of 24 cents per hour above trucker's rates, they were granted an increase of 5 cents per hour, unjustifiably increasing the differential to 29 cents per hour. The approximate number affected, and receiving the major increase, exceeds 12,000, and the amount involved would be about $1,369,460. To this must be added approximately $80,164 for those, apprentices and others, who received less than the five cents per hour increase. Page 2, Exhibit G12, contains a record of other recent increases, to maintenance of way employees and passenger conductors, 17,900 in all, who have received various increases. It should be borne in mind that these increases were granted without going to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and that the total number of employees receiving them is almost half the entire number of the company's employee's, and nine times more than the number involved in this dispute. Having, therefore, voluntarily increased the wages of approximately half of its employees, at a cost as has been shown, it can hardly justify withholding an increase from the small number herein affected, being a mere

four thousand. This seems to be straining at a gnat, after having swallowed the camel.

I consider that the employees have conclusively shown, on page six of their rebuttal, that there has been discrimination against them. Certainly, certain classes have received preferential treatment since 1914. It is shown that in some cases rates of other employees were equal with those of the truckers involved in this dispute, in 1914, and are now 22 cents above the truckers rates. Others who were in 1914 receiving 3 cents per hour above truckers rates are now from 22 cents to 29 cents above. The company's reply to this statement and evidence (see page 3 Co's Comments on Employees' Rebuttal) is merely to deny the exactness of the figures quoted, but they offer no evidence on the point to destroy the main contention as to these increased differentials. Much has been said regarding the truckers rates, but the amount involved to increase the truckers, who compose approximately 27 per cent of the entire number involved, would be slight compared with the amounts recently granted by the company. Employees' Exhibits F3, pages 1 and 2, illustrate various changes in wage rates since the peak of 1920, and indicate the unfavourable position of these classes. The company's reply to these, appearing in its Memorandum in Rebuttal, page 11, does not deny the exactness of the figures, but argues, irrelevantly, that this state is caused by the fact that the different classes were increased and decreased during different periods. The examples stand undisputed as statements of fact as to present day conditions. I cannot, therefore, agree with the conclusion of my colleagues that the evidence does not indicate discrimination against these employees.

Paragraphs 3 and 7 of the employees' demands as set forth in the majority report are as follows:—

"Improvements in the efficiency or productivity of the railway workers, or any class of them, justify higher rates of pay. A better quality or greater quantity of service rendered or a reduction in the unit cost of such service merits recognition in the wage scale.

"The productivity of the classes of workers now before the Board, on the Canadian Pacific Railway and on all Canadian railways, has greatly increased in recent years."

In the appearance before the Board of several witnesses, employees amply demonstrated their intelligence, technique and ability, and that their work was such as to require these qualities. In the case of clerical employees, much of their work was shown to be intricate and exacting. In the case of freight handlers it was clearly shown there is no analogy between their work and that of so called common labour.

Employees Exhibit No. C4, Rating of Clerks in Army Intelligence Tests, gives clerks a rating of 175, being 69 points higher than railway workers generally, 54 points higher than the median score of all, and rating twelfth in the list of 55 occupations.

There seems no question that owing to reductions in staffs of recent years, that efficiency has greatly increased, thus reducing cost of operation. Witnesses appearing before the Board indicated that efficiency is now at a higher level than ever before.

Paragraphs 4 and 8 of the employees' demands as set forth in the majority report are as follows:—

"Railway workers should be permitted to share in any general railway or national prosperity, certainly not less than other groups of workers, that is not to say that wages should advance or decline with every slight change in railway earnings; such a position, we believe, is unjustified. But a sound and general prosperity of the nation and of the railways should not exclude these railway workers, whose influence in creating such prosperity is second to that of no other group on the railways or in the nation.

"During the recent years the Dominion of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway have recovered from whatever of business depression they were suffering and gone forward to almost unbelievable heights of prosperity."

There are conflicting statements as to the company's financial position, out of which may be sifted the following facts. That the company is in a sound condition with present satisfactory returns, modified only by last year's crop condition, but in no way reflecting permanent embarrassment.

The company's own submission No. 7 illustrates its rate of return on investment to be 4·407 per cent, and while it is attempted to show in this exhibit that the figure is inadequate in the light of what the I.C.C. in the United States estimates as a fair return, i.e., 5¾ per cent, the employees have proven, on page 17 of their Rebuttal, quoting the Railway Age for September 7, 1929, that class one roads in the U.S. earned less than 3 per cent on their investment.

The company has attempted to show, in its Submission No. 4, that United States Railways are more favourably situated in respect of many earning factors, but this is entirely offset by evidence submitted by Employees' Rebuttal, where it is shown that U.S. Railways pay approximately $1,550 per mile taxes per year, while Canadian railways pay only an average of $250.

The C.P.R. is a class one road. Evidence quoted above indicates it is earning a better return than class one roads in the United States. Yet its wages are lower, as evidenced in various exhibits furnished by the employees. Employees' Exhibit F.11 illustrates this point. Employees' Rebuttal, pages 13 and 14, gives other comparisons which indicate higher U.S. rates. The evidence shows, also, that some of these roads have had recent arbitrations favourable to the employees (G series of exhibits), and that others are now in or approaching wage negotiations. I am of the opinion that the company's present position from a standpoint of earnings and ability to meet the employees' demands, is eminently satisfactory, compared with any year prior to 1929, with the exception of 1928, which was an exceptionally good year.

I dissent from the opinion of the majority of the Board that in its investigation of the dispute, conditions and circumstances obtaining prior to the 1927 Board decision (which recommended an increase of 4 cents per hour to all these classes of employees) should not be considered. In any case, the statement that the agreement following that decision granted an increase of "about three cents per hour" is misleading. The agreement granted three cents, excepting to freight truckers at certain large points in the east, who received only two cents. If the majority of the Board take the 1927 Board report as a basis, it must recognize the fact that in order to apply its findings these employees should now—apart from any consideration arising from subsequent developments and circumstances,—receive an increase to some classes of one cent per hour and to others two cents per hour. If in 1927 the employees finally agreed to accept less than that recommended by the Board it may be inferred it was not from choice, but of necessity or as preferable to an undesirable alternative. I find some inconsistency in the attitude that the majority of the Board will not consider circumstances obtaining prior to 1927—neither will it reiterate the opinion of the Board which did. In effect, the majority has nullified part of the 1927 Board report, while stating it has not considered the pre 1927 status.

The so-called "cost of living" is an emasculated factor in consideration of such a case as this. The wages of these classes of employees are so far below the cost of any decent or adequate standard of living that the term has no significance or application when used in connection with periodic changes upward or downward.

I think that the evidence and conclusions appearing in the foregoing paragraphs indicate justification for my difference of opinion with my colleagues upon the ability of of the company to meet the employees' demands. As to the economic condition of the country, it occurs to me that it could not be other than improved by increasing the purchasing power of a section of its workers.

Similarly, evidence referred to indicates to me that wages on class one roads in the United States are higher than those of the employees herein concerned.

In my opinion, the views of my colleagues were influenced by a recent wage settlement for similar classes of employees on the Canadian National Railways, out of all proportion to its actual significance.

There is no proof that wages in comparable industries are lower—what evidence the company submitted on this point referred only to industries where there is no organization among the employees, and where rates of pay are, consequently, arbitrarily established and maintained.

A recapitulation of my conclusions may be stated as follows:

1. The cost of living, based on a decent standard of living, is such as to make an increase in wages essential.

2. The Canadian Pacific Railway is able to grant this increase.

3. Other classes, composing approximately 50 per cent of the company's entire forces, have recently been increased.

4. The nature of the employees' duties are exacting and require skilled application thereto.

5. Their wages have not kept pace with others, both in railway and outside industry.

6. Other Boards of Conciliation and Investigation have in recent years passed favourably upon their wages, but the decisions were not applied.

7. Wages on many class one United States roads are higher, while earnings are lower.

The demand for a general increase of 6 cents per hour is just and reasonable, and should be concurred in.

All of which I respectfully submit.

April 23, 1930.

(Sgd.) J. T. FOSTER,

Member, Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Proceedings

TWO new decisions and a supplement to an earlier decision were recently given by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This Board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927.

Case No. 357—Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

A locomotive engineer was dismissed on the charge that he was responsible for a collision between two trains at Windsor Junction, Ontario. The employees asked for his reinstatement with payment for the time he was held out of service. The company pointed out, however, that the employee had failed to follow his instructions and that his failure to do so had resulted in the death of one passenger, serious injury to a number of others, and extensive damage to the oil electric car of which he was in charge. The Board did not sustain the claim of the employees.

Case No. 358—Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

A locomotive fireman was dismissed for having been under the influence of liquor while on duty. The employees asked for his reinstatement, but the Board did not sustain this claim, the company having produced the evidence of the master mechanic showing that the engine had been abused and that both the engineer and fireman were not in a condition to be in charge. Both men were dismissed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during April was nine, as compared with three the preceding month. The time loss for the month, however, was less than that occurring in March, when a strike involving 1,500 women's clothing factory workers in Montreal caused considerable time loss. As compared with April, 1929, the figures for April, 1930, show that a much smaller number of workers was involved, and that the time loss for the month was very much less than that occurring during the same month last year, when two strikes, one involving about 1,000 carpenters and the other about 850 painters, occurred, causing some thousands of days' time loss.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*April, 1930	9	280	3,834
*March, 1930	3	1,583	5,484
April, 1929	13	2,369	24,288

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Three disputes involving some thirty workers, one not previously reported, coal miners at Glace Bay, were carried over from March, and six disputes commenced during April, six of these nine disputes terminating during the month. At the end of April, therefore, there were three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: men's clothing factory

workers, Montreal, P.Q.; painters, Toronto, Ont.; and carpenters, Falls River, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; plumbers, Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1928, several employers; photo engravers, Toronto, January 7, 1929, one employer; moulders, Lachine, P.Q., May 2, 1929, one employer; and shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., January 23, 1930, one employer.

A dispute between the plumbers' union and certain master plumbers in Toronto was referred to in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, a stoppage having occurred which was not considered to be a strike or a lockout. The union had demanded that only plumbers and plumbers' apprentices should be employed on construction jobs, and the employers shut down certain jobs on March 19, until the matter could be arranged. Work was resumed on April 5, a compromise having been reached as to the extent to which labourers might handle material, etc.

A dispute involving employees in the painting department of an automobile manufacturing establishment at Oshawa was reported about the middle of April as the result of a

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to April, 1930.			
MINING, ETC.—			
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S...	7	175	Commenced Feb. 1, 1930; for increase in wages (piece rates). Terminated April 26, 1930. Indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	66	1,650	Commenced March 18, 1930; for union wages and working conditions. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	7	175	Commenced March 18, 1930; for increase in wages and change in working conditions. Unterminated
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During April, 1930.			
LOGGING—			
Loggers, Nanaimo, B.C.....	70	140	Commenced April 16, 1930; against decrease in wages. Terminated April 18, 1930. In favour of workers.
MINING, ETC.—			
Coal miners, Caledonia, N.S....	24	24	Commenced April 10, 1930; against discharge of worker. Terminated April 10, 1930. In favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—			
Other Metals—			
Brass factory workers, London, Ont.	50	650	Commenced April 3, 1930; against investigation by efficiency engineers. Terminated April 22, 1930. In favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Building and Structures—			
Building labourers, Lethbridge, Alta.	20	40	Commenced April 8, 1930; for increase in wages. Terminated April 9, 1930. In favour of workers.
Carpenters, Falls River, B.C..	38	500	Alleged lockout; commenced April 12, 1930; against decrease in wages. Unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION—			
Water—			
Longshoremen, Halifax, N.S..	48	480	Commenced April 10, 1930; against alleged violation of union agreement. Terminated April 19 1930. Indefinite.

proposed reduction in wages, chiefly piece rates. Work was resumed within a short time without the employees concerned leaving the establishment, the proposed reduction in wages being withdrawn.

A dispute involving boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, etc., in connection with the construction of a tow boat and barge at Kelowna, B.C., was reported about the middle of April. Union officials claimed that the prevailing conditions arranged between the union and the employers for such work provided for payment of board for the workmen when away from home, which the employer refused to pay in addition to the "field" wage scale. The Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada refused to allow its members to work on the job and declared it unfair. The employer, therefore, secured other workmen.

Information reached the Department too late for inclusion in the statistical record for April as to a strike of labourers employed on the construction of a building at Lethbridge on April 28 to secure time and one-half rates for overtime work and for work on Saturday afternoon, in accordance with a verbal agreement between the local contractors and the labourers' union summarized on another page. After four days the demands of the strikers were conceded and work was resumed.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Coal Miners, Glace Bay, N.S.—Coal miners in one section in a mine ceased work on February 1, 1930, demanding a change in the piece rate for the section. On April 22 a settlement was reached with the union officials following the signing of the new district agreement.

Loggers, Nanaimo, B.C.—Loggers employed by one company ceased work against a proposed reduction in wages, and work was resumed after two days, when their demand for the old rate was granted.

Coal Miners, Caledonia, N.S.—A number of employees ceased work on April 10 in protest against the discharge of a worker at the demand of the union as he had been expelled for anti-union activity. Work was resumed the next day without the strikers securing their demand.

Brass Factory Workers, London, Ont.—Brass workers, metal polishers and buffers ceased work on April 3, protesting against the presence in the establishment of efficiency engineers with stop watches, anticipating changes in working conditions. Other workers were secured and on April 22 the strikers began to return to work, their demands not being granted.

Building Labourers, Lethbridge, Alta.—Building labourers on one job in Lethbridge ceased work on April 8 to secure the prevailing rate of wages in the locality, namely 50 cents per hour. Work was resumed two days later, their demand having been granted. A second strike on this building is referred to above and the agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

Carpenters, Falls River, B.C.—Carpenters employed on the construction of a dam and power house at Falls River, near Prince Rupert, B.C., became involved in a dispute as to wages, and were paid off on April 12, 1930. It appears that an agreement had been made for a ten-hour day with the approval of the Chairman of the Board of Adjustment administering the British Columbia Hours of Work Act, with special rates of pay. The employer and the employees disagreed as to the rate of wages and over time arranged for, and new workmen were engaged. At the end of the month the dispute was reported as unterminated.

Longshoremen, Halifax, N.S.—Longshoremen unloading one ship at Halifax ceased work, claiming that there should be six men in each section of the hold instead of four, under the agreement between the union and the shipping companies. The employer pointed out that the agreement provided for a smaller number in the hold where it was not practicable for six to work. The union representative and the shipping interests not agreeing as to the application of the clause in this case, the men ceased work on April 10. The resident officer of the Labour Department took the matter up with the parties involved, and it was arranged that the case be referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and work was resumed on April 19 with six men in the hold pending the settlement. (Page 491 of this issue).

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in March was 35 and 9 were still in progress from the previous month. The number of workpeople involved in the 44 disputes which were in progress during the month was 9,200, and the time loss 51,000 working days. Of the 35 disputes beginning in the month, 10 were over proposed reductions in wages, 14 on other wages questions, 7 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 4 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 32 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workpeople, 12 in favour of employers and 15 ended in compromises; in two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike began in the woollen textile industry in Yorkshire County on April 10, and was still in progress at the beginning of May. Unsuccessful negotiations had been in progress for some time with regard to reductions in wages, when the Minister of Labour appointed a court of inquiry to investigate. The report submitted recommended reductions in wages of 9·25 per cent for the workers and 8·77 per cent for piece workers. The workers refused to accept this cut and the employers would not compromise, so that the strike began on April 10. Although some mills continued to operate at the old rate and some at the reduced rate of wages, and although it was reported that some of the workers were gradually returning to work in some towns, the number of workers affected by partial or total stoppages on April 15 was estimated at over 75,000.

A strike of about 3,000 dock workers at Manchester lasted from April 9, to April 17. The dispute was over working conditions, and work was resumed pending settlement.

Belgium

During the year 1929, the number of disputes which terminated was 168, of which 165 were strikes and 3 lockouts. The number of establishments affected was 516, and the total number of workpeople involved 60,557, of whom 49,236 were directly and 11,321 indirectly involved.

Of the 168 disputes, 119 were over wages questions, 16 over the discharge of employees, 7 over trade union questions and the others over various other questions. The results of the disputes were as follows: 67 in favour of employers, 49 in favour of workers, 43 ended in compromises; in addition 7 were strikes of protest and 2 sympathetic strikes.

The following table gives an analysis of the disputes for the year by industries:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BELGIUM DURING 1929, BY INDUSTRIES

Groups of Industries	Disputes terminating	Establishments	Workpeople affected	
			Directly	Indirectly
Mining	25	31	20,650	4,894
Quarrying	8	20	2,861	210
Metals	27	107	2,730	467
Ceramics	6	58	1,301	50
Glass	5	23	5,363	622
Chemicals	8	8	1,661	.....
Food	8	9	312	41
Textiles	28	72	5,739	4,372
Clothing	9	10	289	26
Construction	13	95	1,419	216
Woodworking and furnishing	2	11	332	29
Hides and leather	5	39	3,068	232
Tobacco	1	1	23	2
Paper	3	9	1,343	8
Books	1	1	64	.....
Art and drafting	2	2	74	.....
Transportation	9	12	1,739	151
Commerce	8	8	268	1
	168	516	49,236	11,321

France

Revised statistics for the year 1926, show the number of strikes beginning in the year as 1,660. The number of workers directly affected was 349,309 and the time loss 4,072,163 working days for the year. In addition, there were 8 lockouts affecting 16,833 workers.

Figures showing the number of disputes beginning in the second and third quarters of 1929, are as follows: April, 181 disputes affecting 27,802 workers; May, 133 disputes and 31,928 workers; June, 160 disputes and 24,706

workers; July, 131 disputes and 21,877 workers; August, 86 disputes and 16,532 workers; September, 91 disputes and 9,820 workers.

Germany

The number of disputes occurring in the fourth quarter of 1929, was 80, affecting 718 establishments and 10,719 workers. The time loss for the period was 186,119 working days.

British India

The strike of employees of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which began on February 4, and was mentioned in the Labour Gazette for March, was reported to have been called off on April 16, without the demands of the strikers for higher wages and better conditions being granted.

Japan

About 8,000 employees of municipal street cars and bus service were on strike for a week in April, against a reduction in wages, but returned to work on April 25, pending a settlement.

New Zealand

The following table is a summary of disputes in New Zealand for the year 1929:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEAR 1929

Industry	Number of disputes	Number of firms involved	Number of workers affected	Total duration (days)	Average duration (days)	Working days lost	Approximate loss in wages
							£
Meat-freezing	7	10	329	54	7·71	460	158
Coal-mining	26	37	6,917	99	3·81	22,331	24,830
Shipping	14	15	552	58	4·14	2,049	498
Building	1	1	15	130	130·00	1,950	1,950
Saw-milling	1	1	18	1	1·00	18	18
	49	64	7,831	342	6·95	26,808	27,454

Philippine Islands

Statistics on strikes occurring in the Philippines show that the number of strikes reported for the year 1928 was 38, involving 4,729 strikers. Corresponding figures for 1927 are: 53 strikes and 8,567 strikers.

United States

The number of industrial disputes beginning in February was 33 and 43 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 9,084 and the total times loss for the month 465,584 working days.

No settlement was reported of the strike of taxicab drivers at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which began in February and was mentioned in the Labour Gazette, March, 1930.

Employment on Farms in Ontario

The *Crop Bulletin*, published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, summarizes returns received from nearly 500 correspondents throughout the province on April 1, 1930. The following paragraph states the conditions as to labour and wages:—

"More help is available than for five years. It may also be said that the proportion of good hands is better than for some years. Wages are not as much affected, if at all, by the ample offering of labour. While slow industrial conditions have put men at the disposal of agricultural producers everywhere, local labour as a rule supplies the farm requirements of all districts. Experienced hands can, however, command a job, and the farmer, under the present circumstances, requires experience in return for the rate of wages paid. A representative's opinion is: "Plenty of help available now for all farmers who can afford to pay the wages." This implies that in some cases at least the wages offered will not be accepted. No one can expect agriculture to absorb all the labour laid off by industry at occasional intervals. The basic problem of dependable, staying help for the average farm is not much changed. The disposition of the farmer is to take the surer way to looking for relief to the use of more machinery. The purchasing or hiring of tractors continues to gain in favour. In the last analysis, labour conditions have not assisted in placing any female help in the way of the farmers."

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistical Summary of Expenditures during First Quarter of 1930 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of the expenditures under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the first three months of 1930, during the past fiscal year, and since these Acts became severally effective. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. These provinces are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session this year to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The final report of the Nova Scotia Commission on Old Age Pensions is outlined in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE and the question of participating in the system is still under consideration in that province.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

	Alberta Act: effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act: effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act: effective Sept. 1, 1928	Ontario Act: effective Nov. 1, 1929	Saskatchewan Act: effective May 1, 1928	North West Territories Order in Council. effective March 1, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1930	2,017	4,576	5,104	26,370	4,482	4	42,553
Total amount of pensions paid during last quarter of fiscal year 1929-30 (period Jan. 1-March 31, 1930)	$142,309 73	$272,449 02	$310,401 09	$1,544,030 38	$271,284 45	$306 10	$2,540,780 77
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	71,154 86	136,224 51	155,200 55	772,015 19	135,642 22	306 10	1,270,543 43
Total amount of pensions paid during fiscal year 1929-30, (period, April 1, 1929-March 31, 1930)	267,420 04	988,088 58	1,164,687 97	2,255,688 32	937,858 89	557 74	5,614,301 54
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	133,710 01	494,025 55	582,343 99	1,127,844 16	468,929 43	557 74	2,807,410 88
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of the Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1930	267,420 04	2,049,674 52	1,649,295 67	2,255,688 32	1,319,942 83	557 74	7,542,579 12
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	133,710 01	1,024,818 51	824,647 85	1,127,844 16	659,971 41	557 74	3,771,549 68

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Final Report of the Provincial Commission

THE final report of Mr. H. E. Mahon, who was appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia in August, 1928, to investigate the question of participation by the province in the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act, was made public early in April. The commissioner's interim report, dated February 22, 1929, was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, page 501. The interim report estimated the cost of the proposed scheme on the basis of conditions in a sample section of the province, consisting of six counties and the city of Halifax. The inquiry was subsequently completed in Cape Breton county (the city of Sydney, and the towns of North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Dominion, New Waterford, and Louisburg being omitted) the city of Halifax, and the counties of Shelburne, Richmond and Hants. These localities, in the Commissioner's opinion, constituted an adequate sample of the province as a whole. The final report contains the tabulated results of the inquiry and the computations based upon them.

It will be recalled that the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion-Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. Under the federal Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year, and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and also has resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding months.

As was stated in the Interim Report, the Commissioner estimated the number of persons of 70 years of age and over in Nova Scotia on July 1, 1928, to be in round numbers 25,500. From the total number of aged persons certain deductions were made to allow for those who would not quality under the terms of the federal Act on account of being non-British citizens or Indians as defined by the Indian Act; and 25,300 was arrived at as the number of persons who, subject to the means and residence qualifications, would be eligible for Old Age Pensions in Nova Scotia.

Income Status.—A table is given in the report showing the status of the persons interviewed, 4,713 in number, in regard to their income. The percentages of these persons, by income groups, are given below. The Commissioner remarks in reference to these figures that evidently elderly people have either succeeded in accumulating a moderate competence, or else are practically destitute and dependent upon others. However, very few cases of absolute destitution were found. Most of those who had nothing of their own were being cared for by their children or by friends. It is noticeable that the rural counties, Hants, Richmond and Shelburne, appear less favourably situated than the urban and industrial districts of Halifax and Cape Breton. This is considered to be due, in part, " to the greater possibility of accumulating wealth in the city, and, in part, to the fact that many of the advantages and comforts of living in the country are apt to be left outside the concept of income." In Cape Breton many persons are receiving pensions from the British Empire Steel Company.

Sources of Support.—Of 3,789 persons interviewed in Halifax City and the Counties of Richmond, Cape Breton and Shelburne, 2,767 were reported as having incomes of less than $400 per annum. The sources of support of these persons is shown in a table in the report. Many of those reported as self-supporting were drawing on the principal of their savings, and some of them were just about to seek aid from others. Many others reported as self-supporting had small properties yielding them shelter, firewood, and incidental supplies of food, but the saleable value of these properties was so small as to make the annual return at 5 per cent practically insignificant. Of those supported by others by far the greatest number were supported by their children. Of the 156 supported by friends, many had assigned their property in consideration of their being looked after for the rest of their lives.

Number of Children Living.—The Commissioner notes that the provinces which have so

far adopted the pension scheme, unlike Nova Scotia, have in force Parents Maintenance Acts, under which a son or daughter, having sufficient means, is bound to provide for a dependent parent.

The investigation showed that 2,067 persons interviewed in Halifax City and the Counties of Cape Breton, Richmond and Shelburne had in all 6,379 children living. Of these 31.2 per cent had emigrated from the province, and would be outside the scope of a Parent's Maintenance Act, did one exist in the province. Many aged persons, it is stated, find their children their best support. Of those having one child living, 51 per cent receive full support from that child. The larger the number of children, the better was the chance of the parent being aided by children. Approximately 70 per cent of those having two, three and five children could expect full support, and 75 per cent and 72 per cent of those having four or six or more respectively. In many cases, however, the children were reported as being able to give full support because they were already providing a living for their parents, but they were doing so with great hardship, often having large families of their own. It is therefore possible, the report states, that the figures given represent the ability of the children to aid their parents to a greater extent than is actually the case.

The greater number of aged persons interviewed were living either in their own homes or with their children. Many of the persons listed as living with friends performed some small domestic services for their keep, but the persons with whom they were living were more in the nature of beneficent friends than employers proper.

Sex and Marital Status.—A table is given showing the sex and marital status of the persons interviewed in Halifax city, and the Counties of Cape Breton, Shelburne and Richmond. In agreement with the returns of the last Dominion census more women were found than men. The percentage of married men exceeds the percentage of married women, and the number of widows exceeds the number of widowers. "This is probably due to the fact that men usually marry women younger than themselves, and later in life than women. The first impression presented by the tables is that the extent of dependency among the aged population of Nova Scotia is very great. This is of course true in an absolute sense, it is stated, but life insurance statistics show that the condition is not at all peculiar to Nova Scotia. For example, a table is taken from a pamphlet on Canadian Government Annuities published by the authority of the Dominion Minister of Labour, showing that of fifty-six living Canadians at the age of sixty-five, forty-six or 82 per cent are dependent upon others for support. Taking eligibility for Old Age Pensions as a criterion, the extent of aged dependency in Nova Scotia compares very favourably with this record. Of the 25,300 septuagenarians in Nova Scotia, 18,427 or 73 per cent are eligible for pensions of various amounts, and the age is seventy years or over as contrasted with sixty-five years in the above comparison.

Cost of Pensions

"The distribution of income among the persons eligible for pensions in the province, as estimated by means of the percentages obtained from an analysis of the condition of 4,713 persons interviewed, was as follows:—

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Annual Income	Per Cent of British Aged Population	Total No. of Persons
$400 and over	25·1	6,350
$300 to $399	5·9	1,493
$200 to $299	7·9	1,999
$100 to $199	12·6	3,188
Less than $100	10·8	12,270
None	37·7	

"It is estimated that 65 per cent or 970 of those with incomes $300 to $399 have incomes from $300 to $364.

"On the basis of this distribution of incomes, the present annual cost of paying pensions to the aged citizens of Nova Scotia as provided by Chapter 156, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, may be computed as follows:

12,270 pensioners with no income or less than $100 at 240 each	$2,944,800
3,188 pensioners with average income $150 at 215 each	685,420
1,999 pensioners with average income $250 at 115 each	229,885
970 pensioners with average income $332 at $33 each	32,010
Average pension, $211.20	$3,892,115

"The total amount payable in pensions according to this estimate would be roughly $3,800,000, of which the Federal Government would pay half ($1,900,000), and the Provincial Government would be responsible for the same, plus the cost of administration.

"In estimating the cost of any new undertaking, allowance should be made for a reasonable margin of error. Two important unpredictable factors which may affect the cost of Old Age Pensions are (a) the strictness or looseness of the pension authority in determining the income of the pensioner, and (b) the effect that pension legislation may have upon the incomes of the pensioners. With reference to the former, an addition was made to the Old Age Pensions regulations, allowing the provincial authority to adopt such methods as may be deemed equitable in determining the income of the pensioner. This addition was made on recommendation of the Interprovincial Old Age Pension Board. The probable effect of the latter factor would be to increase the cost. In Canada the maximum income allowed a pensioner is $365 a year, and the pension is graduated in such a way as to keep the total income within this limit. As stated in the Interim Report, it is quite possible that pensions of this sort might lessen the incentive to work and earn, since small earnings would cease to be worth while. They would not represent a net addition to income since they would be counteracted by a corresponding reduction in the pension. A large proportion of the aged population of Nova Scotia are still gainfully employed in various lighter occupations. If the proposed pension legislation would tend to induce them to give up their employment, the fact would add materially to the cost of Old Age Pensions. What is true in the case of small earnings is also true of small savings. Persons approaching a pensionable age would feel inclined to spend their small capital accumulations rather than suffer a deduction in their pension when they become eligible."

Discussing the reciprocal provisions of the Federal Act, whereby the provinces entering into the scheme become mutually liable for a proportion of the cost of pensions of persons who have changed their place of residence during the past twenty years, the Commissioner points out that the effect of this clause would be to further increase the number of pensioners for whom Nova Scotia would be partly responsible, and since most migration has been from east to west, rather than in the opposite direction, it is improbable that Nova Scotia could claim reimbursement from any of the other provinces under this provision of the Act. This clause would also add to the cost of administration owing to the difficulties in verifying the correct length of residence in the different provinces.

Sources of Revenue

The commissioner examines the possible sources of revenue for old age pensions in the last sections of the report.

"If Nova Scotia," he declares, "is to adopt Old Age Pensions on a non-contributory basis, it appears that the revenue will have to be secured by taxation, and this presents for Nova Scotia, in common with the other eastern provinces, a special problem. It is now said that every province west of Quebec has Old Age Pensions. It could be said with greater significance that no province east of Ontario has Old Age Pensions. The reason is not hard to find. As has been previously stated, it is not due to lack of appreciation of the problems of aged dependency, but has its essence in economic fact, and unalterable social conditions. The eastern provinces are hesitating to adopt the scheme because, on account of their less favourable age composition, it would constitute a tremendous financial burden."

After an analysis of the population of the various provinces of Canada by age groups, the report proceeds as follows:—

"If the population between 15 and 65 be regarded as performing most of the work of the community, and the population outside these limits as depending upon the work of the former class, Ontario (say) ought to produce more wealth per 100 of population, by reason that more of the hundred are at the productive ages. The taxable capacity of the province is affected accordingly. Further, taxable capacity may only properly be considered in relation to the benefits arising from public expenditure. Consequently, it will readily be seen that taxable capacity for Old Age Pensions in Nova Scotia is very low, since no benefits accrue to the relatively small class upon whom the burden chiefly rests.

"All the principal sources of provincial tax revenue, it is stated, are employed in Nova Scotia with the exception of direct taxation upon individuals for real and personal property, or incomes. These have already been suggested as possibilities for supplying the revenue for Old Age Pensions in the Interim Report."

Another tax, it is suggested, that might be used as a supplementary source of revenue for Old Age Pensions is a tax on rental values or "Habitations Tax." Three minor sources of revenue possibly worth mentioning are (*a*) A tax on parlour-car chairs, and state-rooms sold within the province; (*b*) A tax on railway tickets sold within the province, and (*c*) a stamp tax on legal documents.

The Commissioner concludes with the fol-

lowing brief summary of the pension situation as it exists in the province:—

"The present tendency in public opinion and conscience, as well as in legislation activity is toward the assumption by the state of a much larger share of responsibility in the care of its aged poor and needy citizens than in the past. Unfortunately, in Nova Scotia, the proportion of the population 70 years of age or over is very large, and the number in the productive age groups relatively small. For this reason all of the measures of taxation that have been proposed to meet the cost of Old Age Pension on a non-contributory basis would constitute a very serious burden.

The Secretary of the Commission was Mr. A. L. Neal, B.Sc. (econ.).

WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

AN outline of the provisions of the recent Act amending the Widows', Orphans', and Contributory Pensions Act of Great Britain was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1930, page 3. The following statement as to the benefits of the Act, as amended, and the approximate number of the various classes of persons provided for, is taken from a "Brief Guide" to the Act, by J. F. Shillaker, M.P., published by the Labour Party of Great Britain. The classes benefiting are stated as follows:—

On January 2, 1930.—24,000 wives over 65 unable to obtain an old age pension because their husbands were over 70 on January 2nd, 1928.

18,000 widows, whose pensions have ceased because the youngest child had reached the age of 14½. The new age limit is 16 or the 31st July following the date of reaching the age of 16, if the child remains at school until that date.

20,000 persons refused a widows' pension or an old age pension because the average number of contributions had not been paid or credited in the years immediately prior to death or reaching the age of 65.

10,000 children for whom pension allowances were not payable or were paid at a reduced rate owing to the fact that they were receiving compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Inmates of Poor Law Infirmaries and Mental Hospitals. Widows' Pensions and old age pensions will be payable to all persons in Poor Law Infirmaries and to certain persons in Mental Hospitals.

On July 1, 1930.—210,000 widows who reach the age of 60 prior to July 1, 1930. Widows who attain age 60 between July 1, 1930, and January 1, 1931, will be entitled to pension as from their 60th birthday.

On January 1, 1931.—85,000 widows who will be over 55 and under 60 on this date. Widows who attain the age of 55 after January 1, 1931, will be entitled to pension as from their 55th birthday.

Excepted Persons.—From January 2, 1930, on application, and during a limited period, excepted persons who are compulsorily insurable for widows' and orphans' pension (e.g., civil servants) may become voluntary contributors by the payment of 11 pence a week over and above the present deductions for widows' and orphans' pensions; 9 pence a week in the case of persons who are compulsorily insurable for old age pensions. This secures all benefits (apart from free medical attendance) and old age pensions at 65. Application should be made at once through the Approved Societies.

Pensions Overseas

All persons who have lost old age pensions, widows' pensions or orphans' pensions, as a result of migration to the Dominions and Colonies overseas, may have the pension paid in the country of adoption; after January 2, 1930, pensions under the Contributory Pensions Acts are payable throughout the British Empire.

These privileges do not apply to the United States of America or any foreign country outside the British Empire.

Pre-Act Widows With Children

In cases where the pension has ceased owing to a child reaching the age of 14½, the pension will be re-issued by the Department if the youngest child is under 16 years. Pension ceases when the child reaches the age of 16, or in the case of a child who, on the date when it attains the age of 16, is under full-time instruction at school, the date on which it ceases to be under such instruction, or July 31 next following the date of attaining the age of 16, whichever is the earlier. If the widow is over 60 on July 1, 1930, or over 55 on January 1, 1931, and the child is under 16 on the relative date, the pension is for life or until remarriage. If under these ages when the youngest child is 16 plus, the pension will

be re-issued as soon as the widowed mother reaches the age of 55.

From January 2, 1930, children's pension allowances are payable in full. No deduction is made in respect of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

In all cases where the husbands died before the first Insurance Act of 1912, the widows are eligible for pension—those aged 60 on July 1, 1930; those aged 55 on January 1, 1931—provided their husbands were in the "insurable class." This class covers all manual workers irrespective of income, and all non-manual workers who earned less than £160 a year. The "insurable class" also includes share fishermen and manual labourers under contract, i.e., the new classes which were brought into insurance under the National Health Insurance Act, 1928.

Widows of insured men, or men who were insured within three years of their death will be eligible for a pension if 60 years of age on July 1, 1930; if 55 years of age on January 1, 1931; if under 55 on January 1, 1931, on reaching the age of 55.

The Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, did not provide a widow's pension for the widow of a man who was aged 70 on January 4, 1926, unless she had a child under the age of 14 when she became a widow; under the Act of 1929 the widows will be eligible for pension as from the same date as that given above in regard to pre-Act widows.

Men and women refused old age pensions or a widows' pension because they or their husbands, in the case of widows, had not the average number of contributions during the three years prior to reaching the age of 65, or to the date of death, as the case may be, will receive pension provided they have been continuously insured for at least ten years on attaining the age of 60. This will also apply to future applicants for old age pensions on reaching the age of 65 or for widows' pensions.

The Minister of Health may authorize provisional payment of old age pensions while enquiries are being made for proof of age. This obviates a person being deprived of sickness or unemployment benefit on the one hand, or old age pensions on the other. The insured person must receive one or the other if qualified.

CANADIAN DOCTORS AND HEALTH INSURANCE

AN ARTICLE by Dr. J. H. MacDermott of Vancouver has been reprinted from the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* in pamphlet form. The paper was written before the publication of the report of the British Columbia Commission on Health and Maternity Insurance, which was reviewed in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, page 400; but the writer was aware of the strong movement in the province in the direction of this reform, stating that "there can be no doubt that health insurance will come, whether we, as a profession, like it or not." He recommends the Canadian Medical Association to prepare for this eventuality: "We do not want the history of health insurance in England to repeat itself here. There the medical profession was taken by surprise, and suddenly saddled with an ill-considered political scheme, and while it is to their credit that they have loyally done their best to make it a success so far as this could be done, yet they felt that they were unfairly and discourteously treated. Probably it was to some extent their own fault. We must see to it that such a fault will not be ours."

Health insurance is defined by the writer as "the assumption by the community, through its government, of the control of sickness, its cure and prevention, on a basis of contributory payment by those insured, i.e., the wage earners and those whose income falls below a standard to be decided on."

On the question of jurisdiction Dr. MacDermott suggests that "it would no doubt be better if health insurance were a matter of federal legislation, but we are advised that this cannot be done. Health is one of the matters within the control of the provinces and not of the Federal Government; and legislation must be provincial, at the outset at least. Later, unification of various provincial schemes may, and no doubt will, be effected."

Discussing the expense involved for wage earners in medical treatment under the present system, the writer points out that "the working man, in British Columbia at least, has an average income of about $1,000 a year. Most of this goes to pay rent, board, and clothing, and if he has a family, his margin is not going to be large. If he contracts acute appendicitis, or his child needs a tonsillectomy, the bills he incurs, added to loss of wages when he himself is sick, with hospital and incidental expenses, are well-nigh ruinous. It is greatly to the credit of the wage-earner that he is in many ways the most satis-

factory patient we have. He pays his bills, perhaps in instalments, but usually in full. But sickness is a tremendous financial burden under our present system. This is one great reason for the growing demand for health insurance. We must add, too, the increasing prominence of hospital treatment in disease, its great advantages making it almost an essential."

Elsewhere, Dr. MacDermott refers to the effects of the workman's loss in working time caused by sickness. "How can a workman earning $1,000 a year," he asks, "pay the premiums necessary to give him $20 or even $15 a week? We know it cannot be done. Our investigations show us that the average working family in British Columbia has, at any given time, one week's wages between it and actual pennilessness. We find, also, that the average time-loss through illness, for the worker is about seven days. The deduction is obvious. If we were all average people, and were sure of only seven days' illness each, the consequences would not be grave; but illness averaged is only for use for statistical purposes, and is only of value if it leads us also to distribute cost."

The writer suggests that any system that may be introduced should fulfil the following requirements:—

1. The service given should be a complete one.

2. Choice of physicians should remain, as now, with the family or patient, provided the physician is properly qualified, and conforms to the rules laid down by the Legislature.

3. Payment for service should be on the basis of work done, according to a schedule on a definite percentage of our present schedule or one to be arranged with that as a standard.

4. Provision should be made for adequate health and preventive work. This should be completely separated from therapeutic work, and be on a different basis of payment.

5. In an ideal scheme, time loss should be compensated for.

Analogy of Workmen's Compensation

The analogy of workmen's compensation is drawn to prove that these conditions can all be met:—"The operation of this Act (that is the Compensation Act of British Columbia), has been of immense value as a laboratory experiment, with a view to wider application of the contributory idea. Mr. E. H. Winn, the well-known and most efficient chairman of this Board, has very strong views on this subject. He is entirely convinced that health insurance is necessary; also that it is practicable. His first conclusion is based on a wide and thorough knowledge of social conditions in British Columbia as well as elsewhere. As chairman of the Widows' Pensions Fund, which is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board, he has had unusual opportunities to see the results of poverty, and the need of medical aid and a proper system of health insurance. He has had twelve years' experience with the Workmen's Compensation Board, and has told us that he is convinced (*a*) that health insurance is necessary; (*b*) that it can be successfully put into operation; (*c*) that such operation should be on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Act; (*d*) that in this country the system of capitation payment and appointment of panel doctors would never do; that there should be the freest choice of doctor, that specialists, consultants, laboratory and x-ray work, etc. should all be freely available where necessary, and that payment should be by schedule of fees for work done; (*e*) that the medical men could be safely left to do their share honestly and satisfactorily. His experience of medical men has, apparently, not discouraged him, and he finds the vast majority workable with and responsive to his appeal for co-operation; (*f*) he is particularly interested in the preventive side."

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

The regular triennial session of the Dominion Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers convened in Ottawa on April 28. This board is composed of the chairman of the Provincial Legislative Board of each Province except Prince Edward Island. The meeting was attended by Messrs. T. J. O'Neil, Kamloops, B.C.; D. Cameron, Edmonton, Alta.; T. N. Bryans, Sutherland, Sask.; William Hill, Brandon, Man.; J. T. Wilson, North Bay Ont.; P. Tremblay, Montreal, Que.; R. G. Jefferson, Moncton, N.B. and T. A. McIntosh, Halifax, N.S. The following officers were also in attendance, Messrs. R. H. Cobb, assistant grand chief engineer; W. G. Dewar and G. E. A. Stone, general chairman of the Atlantic and Central Regions, J. B. Ward, general chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway division and Byron Baker, Dominion legislative representative. Many matters of interest to Canadian members of the organization were discussed at the meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Messrs. Wm. Hill, chairman; R. G. Jefferson, vice-chairman; J. T. Wilson, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Byron Baker was re-elected Dominion Legislative representative.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Prosecution Proceedings in Case of the Alleged Combine in the Plumbing and Heating Industry in Ontario

FOLLOWING the investigation by Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., into the Amalgamated Builders Council and other related organizations, the Minister of Justice, in February, 1930, appointed Messrs. A. G. Slaght, K.C., and J. C. McRuer, K.C., as counsel to take proceedings against parties to the alleged combine. References to the investigation and subsequent proceedings appeared in the Labour Gazette, August and December, 1929, and January and February, 1930.

On April 25, 1930, under instructions from Messrs. Slaght and McRuer, searches were conducted and documents seized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the premises of twenty-one plumbing contractors and other alleged parties to the combine in the cities of Windsor, London and Toronto. Informations were laid before the Police Magistrate in Windsor on April 26 against thirty-three persons and companies involved in the combine. Of this number, eleven were Windsor plumbing and heating contractors, six were Windsor sheet metal and roofing contractors, and five were companies operating plumbing supply jobbing houses in Windsor. Four of the eight charges against each related to violations of the Combines Investigation Act and included charges of combination to the detriment or against the interest of the public in limiting facilities for supplying and dealing, fixing a common price, enhancing prices and preventing or lessening competition, in relation to plumbers' and other builders' supplies or to services in connection with the installation thereof. The remaining four similar charges were laid under the Criminal Code, section 498.

Proceedings in London were commenced on May 3, when informations were laid before the Police Magistrate against seventeen persons and three companies. Of the nine informations laid, four were concerned with violations of the Combines Investigation Act, four with violations of section 498 of the Criminal Code, in offences similar to those in Windsor. The remaining charge was one of conspiracy to defraud, in violation of section 444 of the Criminal Code.

At both Windsor and London the information included the names of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, a non-share Ontario corporation, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, each with head office in Toronto, and five Toronto residents associated with these two organizations and the Amalgamated Builders' Council.

Preliminary hearings of the above cases were arranged to take place before Police Magistrate Brodie in Windsor on May 5, and before Police Magistrate Scandrett in London on May 12.

Mineral Industry in Ontario

In the course of an address delivered before the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy on April 11, the Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines for Ontario gave an address showing the importance of the mining industry in the province. In the course of his address, Mr. McCrea traced the growth of the principal mining camps. In 1900, he said Sudbury was the only active camp, and it was small and still struggling. Cobalt gave a new impetus to mining and was followed rapidly by Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. The Sudbury camp, Mr. McCrea said, is one of the leading mining areas in the world. From its output of 414 million dollars, it has paid dividends of 120 millions, and is only well started on its career. In the past four years, 40 millions have been spent in expansion and 10 millions more is required to complete the program. In 1901 the population was 2,000; now it is close on 20,000. International Nickel now employs 7,500 men at Sudbury and 1,500 at Port Colborne. Mr. McCrea anticipated that the industry of the nickel district would be virtually a permanency. Already the known deposits are the greatest in size and value known in the world, and yet they are only imperfectly explored.

What this industry means to Ontario and to Canada at large was exemplified in some extensive lists of figures given by Mr. McCrea. For example, the railways are paid hundreds of thousands of dollars each year for freight on ore and matte alone. The smelters consume 18,000 tons per month of coke and the same of coal. The Frood requires 1 million to 1½ million feet a month of timber. Among the numerous orders in Montreal are 30,000 tons of structural steel from Dominion Bridge Company.

The general business created by the Port Colborne refineries is correspondingly important. Coal and coke are consumed each to the amount of 300 tons monthly. 300,000 gallons of oil is required a month, as well as 4,000 tons of nitre cake, 3,000 tons of soda ash and other supplies in proportion. The power used there is 30,000 horse-power.

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL

THE following Report of the Committee of the Privy Council was approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th May, 1930.

P.C. 970.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th May, 1930, from the Minister of Labour, directing attention to the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons of Tuesday, March 27th, 1928 and Thursday, March 29th, 1928; and more specifically to the second report presented to the House from the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations and to the record of the adoption of the said report by the House, contained therein.

It will be observed that by adopting the said report the House endorsed "the principle of the establishment by the Government of a National Civil Service Council, composed of representatives of the Government and the organized Civil Service in equal numbers, to consider and advise the Government upon matters of mutual concern to the Government and civil servants in their respective capacities as employer and employees, also as to the establishing of any other consultative and advisory machinery that may be required." And further, the House agreed "that, as the form of constitution for such a council, covering its scope and functions, can best be determined by joint agreement between the parties concerned," a committee should be set up by the Government, representing both the Government and the civil service organizations, to draft a constitution for such a National Civil Service Council, any such constitution to be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Having in mind the foregoing, the Minister submits that the time would now appear appropriate for the taking of the initial step suggested by the report above quoted.

The Committee, therefore, submit for Your Excellency's approval the following recommendations of the Minister of Labour:

1. That a National Civil Service Council Drafting Committee should forthwith be constituted, to draft a constitution for a National Civil Service Council.

2. In establishing such a Committee there first arises the question of its membership. The policy of giving equal representation to civil service organizations and to the Government should be observed.

3. Representation of Civil Service Organizations:

The Department of Labour has record of some twenty-eight organizations of civil servants throughout the country, varying, in respect to their memberships from about seventeen to over eight thousand. Obviously, with such a comparatively large number of organizations existing, giving direct representation to them all would not be practicable, in view of the fact that the setting up of a committee of at least fifty-six members would be involved thereby. Selecting those organizations reporting five hundred or more members, it is observed that there are ten which fall into this category. These organizations represent substantially all classes of civil servants organized, covering practically all branches of the service in which there is organization, and they include an overwhelming majority of the organized civil service. These ten organizations should be given representation on the Committee. While not directly represented under this plan, several of the smaller organizations will be represented through affiliation with one or other of the larger bodies. In order to represent as many bodies as may be possible while still limiting the size of the Committee to a reasonable figure, numerical differences among organizations should be overlooked when determining representation, and if each of these ten organizations had one representative to speak for it, even though these differences in size exist, the representation would be as satisfactory as would be practical in the circumstances. Moreover, as an approach to unanimity on the part of all those interested is desirable, voting strength is unimportant. It is therefore recommended that each of the following organizations be invited to select one of the members of the aforementioned Committee:—

1. Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.
2. Civil Service Association of Ottawa.
3. Civil Service Federation of Canada.
4. Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association.
5. United Postal Employees of Canada.
6. Dominion Public Works Federation.
7. Dominion Railway Mail Clerks Federation.
8. Federated Association of Letter Carriers.
9. Halcyon Club of Ottawa.
10. Professional Institute of Civil Servants.

4. Representation of the Government:

To constitute the Government's side of the Committee, it is recommended that the Minister in charge of each of the undermentioned

Departments, or such other person as he may designate, shall act to represent the interests of his department, and in a general way, of the Government. The Departments selected are those which are considered to have a chief interest in the question of a National Civil Service Council. These Departments are as follows:—

1. Department of External Affairs.
2. Department of Finance.
3. Department of the Interior.
4. Department of Justice.
5. Department of Labour.
6. Department of National Revenue.
7. Post Office Department.
8. Public Works Department.
9. Department of Secretary of State.
10. Department of Trade and Commerce.

5. Civil Service Commission—There shall be one representative of the Civil Service Commission named to the Committee.

6. It is recommended that the Chairman of the Committee shall be a Minister, to be named by the Governor in Council.

7. Procedure:

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman. In order to expedite the business of the committee, and in order that a constitution may be drafted which will be acceptable to both the Government representatives and to the civil service organizations, the latter should empower their representatives to speak in their behalf.

8. While the Committee should consider all matters deemed by it to be relevant to the subject of reference, the following questions are suggested for consideration as a guide:

(*a*) What should be the size of a National Civil Service Council?

(*b*) How should its members be chosen?

(*c*) What should be the scope of the Council's discussions?

(*d*) What should be the general limts of the Council's functions?

9. The Committee shall likewise consider any written statements on the subject submitted by those organizations not directly represented.

10. After the Committee has concluded its deliberations, its report shall be submitted to the Governor in Council for consideration and approval.

11. It is recommended that travelling expenses incidental to attending the committee's meetings incurred by those attending from points other than Ottawa should be defrayed by the Government. It is further recommended that civil service organizations' representatives attending the meetings of the Committee shall be accorded special leave of absence with pay for the purpose, by their respective Departments.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE DOMINION CIVIL SERVICE, 1928-1929

THE fifth annual report on Statistics of the Civil Service of Canada, dealing with the numbers of employees of the various departments and the expenditures on their salaries and wages during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, has been issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total number of employees on March 31, 1929, showed an increase of 1,547 over the total number employed at the end of the previous fiscal year, there being 42,790 permanent and temporary civil servants in Dominion Government service at the close of the fiscal year under review. Of this total 28,055 were permanent, and 14,735 were temporary employees.

The total expenditure or salaries and wages for civil servants during the fiscal year amounted to $87,584,764.95. Of this amount, $48,118,901.48 was expended on salaries of permanent employees; $16,682,691.29 on temporary employees; while $22,783,172.18 was paid out for salaries and wages of the non-enumerated classes. Comparing the fiscal year 1928-29 with 1927-28, there was an increase of $1,435,824.20 in salaries of permanent emloyees; an increase of $1,390,781.61 in salaries of temporary employees; and an increase of $2,446,712.07 in the salaries and wages of non-enumerated classes.

The non-enumerated classes consist of employees engaged by several departments in work of a casual nature. The number of such employees is not available, though the expenditure on wages and salaries is recorded.

In the following table the total number of permanent and temporary employees in the entire civil service and the total salary expenditure for March, 1929, are detailed. In several of the larger departments there are important branches under distinct supervision apart from the main department, and in such cases statistics are shown separately.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Department	*Number of employees March, 1929	Salaries and wages March, 1929
		$ cts.
Agriculture	1,962	349,123 78
Archives	83	13,051 83
Auditor-General	202	31,163 32
Civil Service Commission	157	20,841 48
Chief Electoral Officer	4	500 00
External Affairs	143	28,709 88
Finance	414	48,356 06
Governor-General's Secretary	10	2,850 11
House of Commons	512	65,591 05
Immigration and Colonization	924	118,213 96
Indian Affairs	988	81,760 16
Insurance	38	7,607 66
Fire Prevention Branch	2	525 00
Interior	2,323	351,135 16
International Joint Commission	5	2,393 33
Justice	679	93,867 67
Labour	137	20,980 33
Library of Parliament	21	4,293 62
Marine and Fisheries	4,320	488,399 49
Mines	361	65,923 30
National Defence	1,206	180,258 58
National Revenue	4,781	684,241 13
Income Tax Division	1,154	156,222 34
Pensions and National Health—		
Pensions	1,782	224,848 00
Board of Pension Commissioners	135	24,753 99
Health	366	35,776 82
Federal Appeal Board	49	10,559 66
Post Office	11,515	2,844,403 81
Privy Council	20	4,091 85
Public Printing and Stationery	714	109,127 03
Public Works	4,003	454,636 51
Railways and Canals	1,259	351,428 85
Board of Railway Commissioners	103	23,392 83
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	58	94,041 86
Secretary of State	107	13,961 93
Patents and Copyrights	99	14,091 79
Senate	119	16,277 49
Soldiers' Settlement Board	538	79,006 11
Trade and Commerce	1,497	272,122 08
Total	42,790	7,388,529 85

*The number of employees does not include the non-enumerated classes.

Trade Unionism in Japan

"*Social Reform*" (Shakai Seisaku Jiho) a monthly journal published at Tokyo, gives the following account of trade union organization in Japan:—

Statistical figures at the end of June, 1929, were as follows:—

Industries	Total Workpeople	Organized Workers
Factory-workers	2,193,568	158,758
Miners	246,786	6,212
Transports and Communications	490,548	129,906
Casual and other workers	1,900,912	26,249
Total	4,831,815	321,125

"The number of women in trade unions at the same period is 13,304 or 4 per cent of the total organized workers.

"As to the method of organization, there is an evident tendency to decrease in the number of craft or occupational unions, the most important trade union under this category being the Shosen Doyukai, organized by cooks and other workers in the catering departments on board merchant ships, with a total membership of 1,700. The trade unions in Japan as a rule adopt the principle of industrial unionism. Besides the three National Centres of trade unionism, the Sodomei General Federation of Labour, the Kumiai Domei (All-Japan Federation of Trade Union) and the Sorengo (Confederation of Trade Unions), there came into being a new organization known as the National Council of All-in Industrial Labour Unions during 1929. This is a general trades union organized by those Communist leaders who, objecting to illegal activities, aim at the unification of industrial unions.

"Since the Government dissolution of the Hyogikai (National Council of Trade Unions) in 1928, the Communist leaders of trade unions have organized a new national centre, National Conference of Trade Unions (Kyogikai), which is a rallying centre for Communist trade unionists. In the meantime, the moderate wing of Communist trade unions established a rival organization, National Council of All-in Industrial Labour Unions, mentioned above."

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

Address Broadcast Over the Canadian National Railways Radio System by Mr. H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, April 24, 1930

IN speaking to-night upon the subject of the Department of Labour in this series of departmental broadcasts arranged by the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada, I shall endeavour to trace the history of this particular Department of Government, to indicate its position in our scheme of Federal governmental organization, and to explain in some little detail just what functions the Department of Labour normally performs for the public.

Unlike many other departments of state, which may claim counterparts in the various Governments of the world for centuries, a department of labour is wholly a product of modern conditions, and its inception in the case of the Government of Canada is relatively recent. The standard function of a department of labour is to administer legislation on social and labour matters; and since such legislation has been necessitated in large part by circumstances which have attended the development and mechanization of industrial organization in recent times, it might therefore be said that these modern conditions have created departments of labour.

The general function of the Dominion Department of Labour is to administer, under the direction of the Minister of Labour, legislation on labour matters passed by Parliament, but there are very real limits imposed in respect of the classes of such laws that may be enacted by the Parliament of Canada. These limits grow out of the fact that we have a federal system of government, with a consequent division of powers between the Dominion and the provinces. Our written constitution, the British North America Act, gives to the Dominion Parliament power to enact laws regarding the regulation of trade and commerce, census and statistics, navigation and shipping, naturalization and aliens, and, generally, for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures. Therefore, legislation administered by the Department of Labour must necessarily be subject to the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament.

The inception of the Department of Labour dates from the year 1900. It was established in that year by the enactment by Parliament of the Conciliation Act, which provided it with two main functions: first, that of seeking to prevent strikes and lockouts in industry, by voluntary conciliation; and second, the collection of information on social and economic matters, and its publication in a monthly magazine, the LABOUR GAZETTE. Another function which fell to the lot of the Department as a result of the Session of the same year was that of the work incidental to a resolution then adopted by Parliament declaring for a fair wage policy in the matter of works and contracts carried on for the Government of Canada. Though in the intervening years the principles and legislation underlying these three functions have been altered to meet circumstances, though other functions have been added to the work of the Department from time to time, the three matters of conciliation in industrial disputes or threatened disputes, the collection and publication of information on economic, social, and industrial problems, and the administration of the Dominion Government's fair wage policy still remain among the more important phases of the Department's work.

When the Department was first established, for the purpose of administration it was placed under a minister of another department, and from 1900 to 1909, successive Postmasters General were likewise Ministers of Labour. However, the Department of Labour Act of 1909, which amended the previously existing statutory basis for the Department, provided for a Minister of Labour holding no other portfolio, and the first Cabinet officer to occupy the newly created portfolio was the present Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Mr. King had previously been associated with the Department in the capacity of Deputy Minister from its inception in 1900 until 1908. The present Minister of Labour is the Hon. Peter Heenan, who has presided over the destinies of the Department since September, 1926.

The work of the Department of Labour in its main divisions may be summarized as follows:—

I. Conciliation and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes.—Mention has already been made of the Conciliation Act of 1900, which, modelled on a British statute of 1896, established the Department of Labour as a branch of government. This Act introduced certain features for the solution of industrial difficulties

that have later, through a process of evolution, become the accepted practice in handling such matters. Provision was made for the appointment of officers who would be available to proceed to localities where industrial strife existed or threatened and to endeavour in the interests alike of employers, employees and the public to effect amicable settlement.

In 1907 a further important advance in legislation to obviate or settle industrial disputes was recorded by the enactment in that year of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, "an Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities." This measure, frequently called the "Lemieux Act" from the name of the Minister who presided over the Department at the time of its passage, is one of the most widely known measures looking to the settlement of industrial disputes. The Act seeks to prevent an actual strike or lockout until the Minister of Labour has appointed a board of conciliation and investigation, consisting of a nominee of the employees, a nominee of the employer, and an impartial chairman. From the date of the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in 1907 to March 31, 1930, there were 730 disputes dealt with under this statute, in 500 of which cases boards were established, and in only 38 cases was a strike or lockout not averted or ended. It is interesting to observe that this Act has been the subject of study and has in fact been used as a model for conciliation legislation in many parts of the world. It was the inspiration for laws in Transvaal, Queensland, New Zealand, Colorado, and Japan. Other governments, notably those of Mexico, Chile and South Australia, have since had it under consideration, with a view to proposing similar legislation within their jurisdictions.

Even apart from cases where the Minister has legal power to interfere, the officers of the Department regularly mediate on the request of interested parties in cases of dispute, and many cases have been most amicably settled as a result.

II. The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government.—Reference was previously made to a resolution of the House of Commons of 1900 establishing for the Dominion Government a fair wage policy in connection with works carried on under contract and supplies being procured under contract for the Government of Canada, as well as on works aided by Federal funds. This policy provides that wages and hours in connection with work of the class mentioned should be such as obtain in the district where the work is being carried on, or otherwise be such as are considered fair and reasonable. The work involved for the Department of Labour in this respect has been considerable, for in cases where the question is raised the actual determination of the rates to be paid and the hours to be worked rests with the Minister of Labour and his Department, and where workmen complain that the fair wage policy is not being adhered to it is the Department of Labour which has the responsibility of investigating and adjusting such complaints. At the present time there is under consideration by Parliament a measure which has been introduced by the Hon. Peter Heenan, for the purpose of clarifying the scope and intent of this fair wage policy.

III. Employment Service Branch.—Although the institution and maintenance of public employment offices is primarily a matter of provincial jurisdiction the Department of Labour, in pursuance of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act of 1918, subsidizes the provinces for the carrying on of such work. Under this statute the Department annually pays to the provinces a total of $150,000, in return for which the co-operating provinces undertake to perform Employment Service work on a uniform plan. Through the Department of Labour a special facility by means of a reduced transportation rate has been secured from the railways for the transfer of workers from point to point throughout the country when such action is necessary. The Department of Labour also makes special financial provision for placing officers in the provincial government offices to devote their time and attention to the specialized placement in industry of handicapped veterans of the late war. Some idea of the magnitude of the employment placement work assisted by this branch of the Department of Labour may be gained from the statement that in the last calendar year the Employment Service of Canada placed approximately 400,000 men and women in various classes of employment through offices located at sixty-six centres, and this without any charge to employer or employee.

IV. Technical Education.—Under the Technical Education Act of 1919 the Dominion Government, through the Department of Labour, undertook to assist the provinces in equipping themselves with technical educational facilities of less than college grade, for a period of ten years. Ten million dollars for payment to the provinces on a fifty-fifty basis was provided, and though the Act expired in

1929, an amending Act carried forward for a further five-year period the remainder of the grants in respect of provinces that had not earned their quota. Schools assisted by these grants showed an enrolment in daily vocational classes in 1928-29 of 45,617 and at evening classes at 192 centres throughout the Dominion of 73,877.

V. Old Age Pensions.—In 1927 Parliament passed the Old Age Pension Act providing for a Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension system. While the administration and payment of pensions is entrusted to the provinces, the Federal Government, through the Department of Labour, reimburses each province to the extent of one-half of the sum disbursed for such pensions. To become effective in any province this scheme requires provincial legislation and the financial co-operation of the provincial government. The Federal grant is dependent upon each province concluding an agreement with the Dominion to pay pensions in a stipulated fashion. Pensioners must be British subjects of more than twenty years' residence in Canada and of more than five years' residence in the province, who are at least seventy years of age. The maximum pension is twenty dollars per month, with an equitable deduction for annual income over $125. The scheme is now in effect in a majority of the provinces, namely, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario and the Northwest Territories. In addition, New Brunswick has just passed an Act, while consideration is being given to the subject in other provinces. On March 31 last there were already approximately 43,000 old age pensioners in Canada.

VI. Annuities Branch.—In order to assist persons to accumulate a competence for their old age out of earnings and savings, this branch of the Department of Labour sells annuities to the public on practically any of the recognized bases normally employed in annuities work. Annuities may be either of the immediate or deferred types and may be purchased for a return annually of any amount from ten dollars to five thousand dollars.

VII. Combines Investigation Branch.—The Combines Investigation Act, administered by the Minister of Labour, provides for the investigation of alleged combines in restraint of trade, and for prosecutions where it is found that such combines actually exist. Investigation may be carried out either by the Registrar of the Act, who is an officer of the Department, or by a special commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council. Outstanding investigations made under this Act have been those connected with combines alleged to exist in the distribution of fruit and vegetables in Western Canada; the coal business in Winnipeg; the bread trade in Montreal; the marketing of Ontario fruits and vegetables; the marketing of potatoes in New Brunswick; the wholesaling and retailing of drugs; and certain plumbing and heating interests. In addition to these more extended investigations many lesser complaints have been investigated dealing with various cases of reported combine activity.

VIII. The International Labour Organization:—Canada being a member of the League of Nations is consequently affiliated with the International Labour Organization which was established by the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties of Peace which concluded the Great War. The Government of Canada has permanent representation on the Governing Body, that is, the Executive of the International Labour Organization, and Canada is also regularly represented at the different conferences which are usually held once a year. The Department of Labour is the Department of the Canadian Government primarily charged with the responsibility of maintaining our liaison with this organization, which looks to a uniform betterment of working conditions throughout the countries of the world.

IX. Information Services:—The range of subjects regularly studied and reported upon by the Department of Labour comprises practically all the major branches of social and economic topics embraced in the general title of Labour problems. Statistics are regularly collected on the subjects of strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, trade union unemployment, public employment office records, cost of living, prices and wages. This information is regularly published in the official publication, the LABOUR GAZETTE, which, incidentally, will complete its thirtieth year in September next. Annual reports on labour legislation enacted by the various legislatures and the Parliament of Canada, and on the subject of trade union organization in Canada are also compiled for distribution. In addition the Department of Labour periodically carries out studies in various classes of labour research and special volumes are issued from time to time dealing with these questions. A valuable library on economic and social subjects has been assembled and maintained by the Department

Enough has been said in the foregoing sketch of the functions of the Department of

Labour to indicate in a general way the nature of its work. To sum up, it may be looked upon as an institution of a most human character. All of its work centres around the betterment of industrial, social and living conditions, particularly in so far as those engaged in industry as employees are concerned. It treats of Canada's citizens regardless of their occupation, as members of society deserving the utmost attention. Though its scope, due to the limitations on Parliament's legislative powers in respect of labour legislation, is necessarily limited, it does endeavour, within the limits laid down, to promote industrial peace, and to maintain healthy, economic and social conditions throughout the whole Dominion.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1930

Quebec

A NUMBER of measures of labour interest were enacted during the Session of the Quebec Legislature which opened on January 7 and closed on April 4, 1930. These included a law providing for a social insurance commission and amendments to the existing statutes dealing with mines, industrial establishments, scaffolding inspection, women's minimum wages and technical education.

Social Insurance Commission

An Act respecting the Creation of a Commission to study a System of Social Insurace for the Province provides that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint a Commission, called "Quebec Social Insurance Commission," consisting of not more than seven members, one of whom is to be appointed president. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is further empowered to fix the indemnity of the members and the conditions under which their functions shall be exercised and also, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works and Labour, to appoint the accessory staff.

The Commission is charged with the study of the situation respecting the establishment of a system of social insurance and of family placement and the kind of legislation to be adopted in that respect, and is vested with the powers conferred by Sections 9-13 inclusive, of the Public Inquiry Commission Act which include among other things the authority to summon witnesses and take evidence under oath and to require the production of papers and documents. The Commission must proceed with all possible diligence and as soon as the work is finished report to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The administration of the Act is in the hands of the Minister of Public Works and Labour.

Education

An Act respecting Agricultural Schools and the Construction of Warehouses and concerning the Société Co-opérative Fédérée des Agriculteurs de la Province de Quebec provides for an appropriation of $600,000 for the establishment, enlargement, furnishing and equipment of agricultural schools.

The Technical Education Act was amended to permit the expenses connected with the office of the Director to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Hours of Work in Factories

An amendment to the Industrial Establishments Act reduces the maximum normal working hours of women and girls and of boys under 18 years of age from 60 to 55 hours per week.

Women's Minimum Wages

The Women's Minimum Wage Act was the subject of a number of amendments. The scope of the law was extended to include workshops which form part of commercial establishments. The Minimum Wage Commission was given jurisdiction over hours of labour and overtime rates as well as minimum wages. The penalty for violating an order of the Commission was raised from $50 to $100.

The scope of the Scaffolding Inspection Act was widened to include lifts.

Bureau of Mines

An amendment to the Mining Act provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Mines in charge of a Director of Mines as a special division of one of the Government Departments. The Minister in charge of that Department under the title of Minister of Mines will administer the Act.

An amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act repeals those portions of the Act referring to chauffeurs' badges and also makes it an offence to give a fictitious age in applying for a licence or permit.

A section added to the Workmen's Dwelling Act provides that in the event of nonpayment of loans made under the Act the Council of a municipality which has made

such loans may order the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality to draw up a complete statement of the lands and buildings affected, the sums due and the name and address of the last registered owner. When the statement has been furnished the Council may order the sale of such land and buildings.

Bills not Passed

Several measures of labour interest were introduced but failed to pass. A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in reference to the issue of injunctions was dealt with in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at p. 256.

A Bll providing for a minimum wage for men was described in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at p. 361.

A Bill to amend the Election Act by providing among other things for advance polls in the city of Hull, could not be adopted as no previous resolution was introduced.

Ontario

In the course of the Session which opened on February 5 and closed on April 3, 1930, a number of laws of labour interest were passed. These included amendments to the laws relating to mines, prevention of silicosis, mothers' allowances, old age pensions and school attendance and a re-enactment of the Vocational Education Act with some changes.

Mining Act

An Act to amend the Mining Act re-enacts Part VIII, which deals with the operation of mines, making many changes to conform with present day mining practice and to further implement the recommendations made by Mr. Justice Godson in his Report on the Hollinger Mine disaster (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1206, etc.).

Mine rescue stations are to be provided and maintained at such points in the province as the Minister of Mines may direct and be equipped and kept in such a manner as may be required by the Chief Inspector, the necessary funds being furnished by the Workmen's Compensation Board from money collected from the mining industry. Each mine rescue station is to be in charge of a person or persons appointed by the Chief Inspector to train mine rescue crews to use the rescue apparatus and to maintain it in workable condition. The owner, agent and manager of each mine are charged with the duty of causing such number of men as the Inspector deems necessary to be trained in the use and maintenance of the apparatus.

An eight-hour day is established for operators of hoisting engines. Exemption is permitted, however, for several causes. In case of absence of one of the regular hoistmen, if no competent substitute is available, the remaining hoistmen may work extra time not exceeding four hours per day for a period not exceeding ten days. If the mine is not worked continuously in three shifts per day the hoistmen may work such extra time as is necessary for raising or lowering the workmen at the beginning and end of each shift. Extra time may also be worked on a Saturday shift for the purpose of avoiding Sunday work or changing shift, at the end of the week or for giving any of the men a part holiday, and also in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, in cases of repair work, and in mines where the number of men working in a shift does not exceed six.

The requirement of "one month's experience" for hoistmen handling men is changed to "adequate experience." Hoistmen are required to have medical certificates which are to be renewed yearly.

A number of changes were made in the rules for the protection of miners. These rules formerly applied "except in so far as the Inspector of Mines may deem the same not reasonably applicable." Under the Act as amended the owner, agent or manager of a mine must make a written request for the suspension of any rule. The Inspector may give written permission for such suspension imposing, if he sees fit conditions or limitations, and may at any time cancel the suspension or alter the conditions.

Authority is given to mine managers to make rules not inconsistent with the rules contained in the Act or the special directions of the Inspector for the maintenance of order or the prevention of accidents. Such rules, when approved by the Minister and posted for fourteen days in a conspicuous place at the mine, become enforceable in the same manner as the rules set out in the Mining Act.

The clause placing responsibility for the carrying out of rules was redrawn to make its application more definite.

Where the Chief Inspector deems it necessary or advisable he may order refuge stations to be provided and maintained. Such stations must have water, air and telephone communications to the surface and be separated from the adjoining workings by openings so arranged that they can be closed in such a manner as to prevent gas from entering the refuge. The Chief Inspector may also recommend in writing to the Minister that a connection

between mines be established and that the connection be so made and equipped as to constitute a refuge station. If he approves of such recommendation the Minister may appoint a committee of three persons to determine the manner in which the work shall be carried out and the proportion in which the cost is to be borne by the owners of the mines affected. The committee is to make a written report to the Minister and on his approval thereof the Chief Inspector may issue an order for the establishment and maintenance of the connection and refuge (if any) in accordance with the terms of the report. The order is not subject to appeal upon any ground but is enforceable in the same manner as any order of the Chief Inspector.

A number of new rules are inserted while others are redrawn to conform with modern requirements and practice. New regulations deal with the prohibition of internal combustion engines below ground; cleanliness of magazines, thaw houses, etc.; the order in which explosives are to be used and disposal of defective explosives; prohibition of storage of explosives in a closed mine without permission of an inspector; methods of transporting detonators; examination for missed or cut-off holes before abandoning a heading and also before drilling in any working place; precautions as to broken material; lining of a shaft compartment when a crosshead is not used; construction of cages for raising and lowering workmen; installation and operation of electric hoists; arrangement of electric signal systems and of control levers of storage and trolley locomotives; and fire prevention about electrical installations.

Silicosis Act

The Silicosis Act which was enacted in 1929 and has not been put in force was amended by the addition of a section providing a penalty of from $100 to $500 for non-compliance with the law. The amendment like the principal Act comes into effect on Proclamation which has not yet been made.

Mothers' Allowances Act

An amendment to the Mothers' Allowances Act confers upon the Secretary of any local mothers' allowances board power to take declarations and affidavits and to receive evidence under oath. Burlington Beach is recognized as a separate municipality for the purposes of the Act and the Burlington Beach Commission is endowed with the powers of a local board. A further clause declares that a member of a municipal council may be appointed a member of a local mothers' allowances board without disqualification as a member of the council.

Old Age Pensions Act

The Old Age Pensions Act was amended to provide for the appointment by a county, city or town council of a local old age pensions board. A member of the council may be appointed to the board and is entitled to the same remuneration for his services as he would receive when acting as a member of a committee of the council. Clauses were added to the Act similar to those inserted in the Mothers' Allowances Act with regard to administration of the oath by a secretary of a local board, validity of appointment of members of councils to local boards, and with regard to Burlington Beach. As from November 1, 1929, provision is made for meeting the cost of pensions and administration by appropriations of the Legislature or, failing such, from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province.

Education

Provision is made by an amendment to the School Attendance Act for the compulsory attendance of a child "at the school which he is required or entitled to attend" thus permitting education of children at special schools for the disabled or the delinquent. There was added to the list of valid excuses for non-attendance of a child at school that the child is officially excluded under the Schools Act or regulations. Provision was made for the appointment by the Minister of Education of a committee to determine who is a fit subject for admission to the Ontario School for the Blind or the Ontario School for the Deaf. The power to grant certificates relieving a child from school attendance during employment is now given only to school attendance officers. Formerly a justice of the peace or a school principal might grant such a certificate. A clause was added to the Act permitting two or more school corporations in urban municipalities to appoint the same attendance officer or officers if the Minister considers that the interests of economy and efficiency will be better served thereby. Reports of teachers regarding non-attendance of pupils are in future to be made in accordance with the regulations in that behalf.

An amendment to the High Schools Act provides that the Board of Education, with the approval of the Minister, may arrange for the instruction at a vocational school in any other high school district in the province of pupils who desire to take vocational school

courses which are not provided by the board and who are the children of ratepayers in the district for which the board is appointed, and may pay the fees and transportation of such pupils. Formerly these privileges were accorded only to pupils desiring instruction at a high school or collegiate institute.

The Vocational Education Act was re-enacted with a number of changes and goes into effect in its amended form on July 1, 1930. A new subsection provides that the board, with the approval of the Minister, may arrange for the instruction in any school controlled by a high school board, continuation school board or board of education in Ontario, of children of ratepayers in the district who desire to take courses which are not provided by the board, and may pay the fees and transportation of such pupils. It is provided that no fees shall be payable by pupils having the right to attend a vocational school for general or special full-time day school courses or for part-time special courses for apprentices and employed adolescents. The optional system of administering the vocational schools, either through a single vocational committee or a number of vocational committees, is withdrawn, the former method being retained. Provision is made that advisory vocational committees shall consist of eight or twelve persons as the board may direct.

An amendment to the Apprenticeship Act provides that the Minister may require employers in any designated trade to contribute to the cost of maintaining a system of apprenticeship and administering the Act.

Chauffeurs

Amendments were made to those sections of the Highway Traffic Act affecting chauffeurs. Persons incapable of controlling a motor vehicle through the influence of drink or drugs may not drive or attempt or prepare to drive. The period during which a licence may be suspended on conviction for driving or attempting or preparing to drive while intoxicated is now six months for a first offence; three months to one year for a second offence; and not more than two years for a third or subsequent offence.

New Parts (numbered XIII and XIV) were added to the Act and become effective on September 1, 1930. Part XIII deals with financial responsibility of owners and drivers and provides among other things that the driver's licence (which includes a chauffeur's licence) of any person who has been convicted of, or has forfeited his bail after being arrested for, certain offences, shall be suspended and remain suspended until he has given the Registrar of Motor Vehicles proof of financial responsibility. The offences include reckless driving, racing, speeding, leaving the scene of an accident, driving without a licence, and any offence against public safety on highways designated by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Persons who are responsible for accidents resulting in the death of or injury to any person or damage to property in excess of $100 may similarly be required to give proof of financial responsibility and have their licences suspended in the meantime. If the Registrar finds that any any driver to whom Part XIII applies, was, at the time of the offence for which he was convicted, employed by the owner of the motor vehicle as chauffeur or motor vehicle operator and that there was no motor vehicle registered in the name of the driver as an owner, then, if the owner of the vehicle submits the necessary proof of his financial responsibility the chauffeur may be relieved of giving such proof in his own behalf. Part XIV contains sections providing for the keeping of an operating record of every chauffeur and operator and for the reporting by persons in charge of motor vehicles of all accidents resulting in personal injuries or in damage to property apparently exceeding $50.

Moving Picture Machine Operators

Those sections of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act which deal with the licensing of operators and apprentices were amended to provide for the re-examining and grading of these workers. The Inspector of Theatres is empowered to refuse, revoke or suspend any licence in his discretion, subject to an appeal to an Appeal Board appointed by the Treasurer of Ontario. The amending Act comes into force on June 1, 1930.

Other Legislation

A clause was added to the Fire Marshals Act giving power to the Fire Marshal to enter upon and inspect hotels, apartment houses, factories, workshops and other places where persons reside or are employed in numbers and direct the necessary alterations to be made and precautions to be taken for the protection of life and property.

The Negligence Act is a revision and amendment of the law relating to contributory negligence. The Forest Fires Fires Prevention Act amends and consolidates the law on that subject but the sections dealing with requisition of labour for fighting forest fires remain unchanged.

Firemen's Pensions Bill

A Bill to provide pensions for firemen in twenty-four of the larger cities of Ontario was introduced during the Session by Premier Ferguson who stated that it was the Government's intention not to pass the Bill but to distribute it to the municipalities affected and determine their opinion before next session. Under the Bill a pension fund would be established not later than January 1, 1932, by the payment by the cities in Schedule A of the Bill of the amounts set opposite their names or such larger or smaller amounts as the Superintendent of Insurance may certify to be necessary to cover accrued liability at that date. The cities included in the Schedule are as follows,—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Ford City, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Walkerville, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock.

Donations and gratuities from citizens or corporations for the benefit of the fire department, the proceeds of fines imposed upon firemen, and such other moneys as may from time to time be legitimately applied thereto by a municipal corporation are to be placed to the credit of the fund. Every fireman under 65 years of age is eligible to participate in the fund and is required to contribute semi-monthly 7 per cent of his gross wages or salary. Firemen over 26 years of age appointed after the date of the establishment of the fund are to participate unless the committee, on the advice of the medical officer, decides that he should not do so. Those over that age are not eligible to participate nor required to contribute.

The Schedule of benefits is as follows,—

SCHEDULE OF BENEFITS

(1) On resignation (except where worn out in service).

Length of service and benefit:

(*a*) 10 years and under—none.

(*b*) Over 10 years up to 15 years; Allowance of one-half of his contributions.

(*c*) Over 15 years up to 20 years; Allowance of three-quarters of his contributions.

(*d*) Over 20 years; Allowance of 20 days' salary for each full year of service completed.

(2) On resignation (where worn out in service).

Length of service and benefit:

(*a*) 10 years and under—none.

(*b*) Over 10 years up to 15 years; Allowance of 20 days' salary for each full year of service completed.

(*c*) Over 15 years up to 20 years; Allowance of one month's salary for each full year of service completed.

(*d*) Over 20 years up 25 years; pension of three-eighths salary for life.

(*e*) Over 25 years; pension of one-half salary for life.

(3) On disablement from injuries received in the lawful execution of duty, so as to be wholly or permanently incapacitated from further service as a fireman, but not from other employment:

(*a*) 15 years and under; pension of three-eights salary for life.

(*b*) Over 15 years; pension of one-half salary for life.

(4) On disablement from injuries received in the lawful execution of duty, so as to be wholly and permanently incapacitated from performing any work for compensation or profit.

Benefit: Pension of one-half salary for life.

Provided, however, that the pension to which a fireman shall be entitled under the foregoing subsections Nos. 2, 3, and 4, shall not in any case be greater than the pension specified on retirement after thirty years' continuous service, under subsection 6 hereof, but such fireman shall be entitled to receive only the maximum pension under subsection 6 of this section.

(5) On death from any cause while in the service the sum of Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($3,500).

(6) On retirement after thirty years continuous service: Pension of one-half salary for life. Provided, however, that the maximum allowance shall be fixed at $2,000 per annum and the minimum $1,000 per annum.

(7) No fireman entitled to receive an annual pension for life after service of thirty years shall retire without the consent of the Municipal Council.

(8) (*a*) In estimating the length of service, those firemen who resigned or were dismissel, and were subsequently reappointed will count their service from the date of their last appointment.

(*b*) Pensions shall be payable half-monthly on the first and sixteenth days of each month.

(9) In the event of a pensioner dying before he has drawn an aggregate amount of pension equal to what his death benefit would have been under subsection 5, preceding, had he died in the service immediately before the commencement of his pension, then there will be payable the amount of the said death benefit, less the aggregate amount which he had drawn as pension.

(10) (*a*) In calculating the amount of any pension payable under the provisions of clause *c* or *e* of subsection 2, subsection 3, subsection 4, or subsection 6 of this section, the salary upon which such pension is based shall be the average salary or wages received by the person in respect of whom such pension is payable during the last three years of his service.

(*b*) In case of any other allowance or benefit provided for in this section which is based on salary, such salary shall in all cases where the applicant has served for ten years or more, be the average during the last ten years of his service of his salary or wages upon which he has paid a percentage to the Fund and in all cases where the applicant has served less than ten years, shall be the average during the whole

time of his service of the salary or wages upon which he has paid a percentage to the Fund.

New or additional benefits may be paid when the condition of the fund permits.

The fund is to be under the management and control of a committee to be known as the Firemen's Superannuation and Benefit Fund Committee consisting of one member of the municipal council appointed annually by the council, the clerk and treasurer of the municipality, the chief of the fire department and one representative of the firemen to be elected annually by the members of the department who are eligible to participate in the fund.

British Columbia

The Legislature of British Columbia during its recent session, which opened on January 28 and closed on March 25 amended a number of laws of interest to labour.

Chauffeurs' Licences.—The sections of the Motor Vehicle Act relating to chauffeurs were the subject of a number of amendments coming into force on different dates. Chauffeurs' licences are now divided into three classes: Class A entitles the holder to drive and operate every kind of motor-vehicle Class B entitles him to drive and operate motor-vehicles having a seating capacity not exceeding seven passengers including the driver; and any motor-vehicle used exclusively in transporting personal property. Class C entitles the holder to drive and operate any motor-vehicle used exclusively in the transportation of personal property. The fees for these licences are $7.50, $6 and $4, respectively. A clause is added prohibiting the employment of an unlicensed chauffeur. The above changes take effect on January 1, 1931. A subsection is added which comes into force on May 1, 1930, requiring a chauffeur driving, operating or in charge of a motor-vehicle carrying passengers for hire to have a permit from the chief of police of the municipality, which will be issued without charge. Every holder of such permit must comply with all regulations of the municipality which are not repugnant to the Motor Vehicle Act and Regulations. In the event of the refusal of a permit the Chief of Police will so advise the applicant within twenty-four hours, stating grounds for such refusal. An appeal lies to the municipal council, whose decision is final. The remaining provisions came into effect on the date on which the Act received the Royal Assent, viz. March 25, 1930. Temporary drivers' licences expire on the termination of the period mentioned in the licence. The clause giving a reduction in fees where the licence covers only a part of the year, is extended to include chauffeurs' licences.

The list of offences under the Act is amended to include the making of a false statement in reporting an accident; neglecting or refusing when signalled or requested by a police officer to stop his motor vehicle, to give correctly his name and address and that of the owner of the vehicle, or to permit his drivers' licence to be inspected.

Fire Protection.—The Fire Marshal Act was amended to provide that the fire marshal may, if he thinks it advisable, give a written order to the owner or occupier of a hotel or public building over one story in height to provide a sufficient fire escape and keep it in good repair. A "public building" is defined in the Act to include a warehouse, store, mill, office building and factory. The amendment further provides that under special circumstances a fire marshal may permit a fire escape to be constructed of some material other than metal in some other manner than by attachment to the outside of the building. In the case of an existing public building provided with fire escapes the inspector may order a new or additional fire escape. Owners in all buildings must now post notices of fire-escapes and maintain red lights and, in the case of stores, alarm-gongs required by the regulations. Formerly only buildings of two or more stories were required to comply with these rules and the alarm-gongs in stores were to be such as were required by the by-laws of the municipality. The amendment raises from $25 to $250 the penalty for obstructing or refusing to admit the fire marshal or other authorized persons or for the violation of the Act or the regulations where no other penalty is provided. The penalty for disobeying an order made under the Act is raised from $25 to $50 per day, during the continuance of the offence.

Superannuation Act.—A number of changes were made in the Superannuation Act. In case a contributor enjoys in addition to a cash salary, any emoluments, perquisites or privileges incidental to his office which are reducible to a cash value, their value, as fixed by his employer, will be deemed to form part of his salary for the purposes of the Act. The section dealing with allowances to dependants is replaced by a new section which does not contain the fifteen years' service qualification. The allowance is, however, to be based

on the service record of the deceased contributor and calculated on the single life plan in accordance with the age of the dependant. The new section applies to cases pending at the passing of the amending Act. Refund of payments is provided for in cases where the contributor has been retired before completing ten years of continuous service. Provision is made for the transfer of funds on transfer of employment and for the preservation of the contributor's rights on such transfer. The Commission before dealing with the application for superannuation of a contributor retired owing to mental or physical incapacity must obtain a report from an approved medical practitioner. A member of the Provincial Police Force, who has attained the age of fifty-five years may receive a superannuation allowance if retired from service upon his own application or upon the recommendation of the Attorney General or the Superintendent of Provincial Police.

No Provincial Government employee is entitled to an allowance unless he has served continuously for ten years. The section dealing with additional allowances in certain cases for Provincial Government employees was replaced by new provisions which apply to all persons entitled to allowances instead of to certain classes as formerly, and make a slight change in the method of computing the amount of the allowance. Provision is also made for an increase in the amount of allowances heretofore granted.

In the case of members of the Provincial Police Force appointed upon the taking charge of the policing of a municipality to which Part III of the Act applies the time served by them in the service of the municipality will be deemed to have been served in the Provincial Police Force.

Superannuation allowances will not be granted to Provincial Government employees on the single life plan unless the contributor proves that his dependants are provided for in the event of his death.

Part III of the Act which deals with municipal employees is made applicable to every person in receipt of a salary payable from the revenue of the municipality who is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and to whom Part III is declared to apply by by-law of the municipal council.

On March 18 a motion to include employees of public utilities within the scope of the Superannuation Act was negatived.

A progress report of the Royal Commission on State Health Insurance was tabled during the session. A summary of this report was given in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 400.

WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

New Orders Governing Clothing and Tobacco Industries

THE Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec issued on April 28 a series of new regulations, to become effective on July 1, 1930, governing the employment of female workers in the various departments of the clothing and tobacco industries. Earlier orders were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, page 489, and in previous issues. For the purpose of the clothing industry orders and the men's overalls orders the province has been divided into three districts according to population, the most populous district being the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island; the second district including other cities and towns of 15,000 population and over; and the third district being municipalities having 15,000 population or less. In the hat, cap and millinery order, the women's and children's dresses order, and the tobacco order, the province is divided into two sections only, namely the Montreal district, and the remainder of the province. The provisions of the new orders are as follows:

Orders No. 8, 8a, and 8b, governing female employees in women's, men's and boys' clothing.

No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:—

—	City and Island of Montreal	Cities of 15,000 or over	Other municipalities
Experienced workers	$12 50	$10 00	$10 00
Beginners	7 00	6 00	6 00
After 6 months	8 00	7 00	7 00
After 12 months	9 50	8 00	8 00
After 18 months	11 00	9 00	9 00

Hours of Work.—The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid is 44 hours in the Montreal district, 50 hours in the intermediate district, and 55 hours in the less populous districts. Work in excess of these work periods is to be counted as overtime.

Work for less than the above work-period may be counted as short-time and be paid for pro rata of the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Public Buildings and Industrial Establisments Inspection Department.

Maximum of Apprentices: The number of apprentices shall not exceed one-half of the total female working force. Temporary employees, whose term of employment does not exceed one month, shall not be subject to this rule, nor be included in this calculation.

Piece Work: The wages paid to each time-worker and to each pieceworker during the first six months employment in the industry shall conform to this Order. In the case of piece-workers of more than six months experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to this Order.

Averaging Piecework Rates: The wage rates may be averaged for any pieceworker, provided that the average is maintained at each payment. Wages received before this Order became effective, or more than three months before the date of the payment concerned, shall not be considered in any such calculation.

Deduction for Absence: No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned proportionately to the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

Waiting: Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent. Pieceworkers shall be paid at a rate not less than that fixed for the class to which they belong.

Permits: The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

Penalties: Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine. (See section 12 of the Act.)

Posting: Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place in the shop.

This Order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

This Order shall come into force and be effective on July 1, 1930.

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Orders No. 9 and 9a, governing female employment in the cloth hats, caps and millinery (except custom millinery).

No wage shall be less than is set forth in the following table:—

—	City and Island of Montreal	Rest of Province
Experienced workers	$12 50	$10 00
Beginners	7 00	6 00
After 6 months	8 00	7 00
After 12 months	9 50	8 00
After 18 months	11 00	9 00

The work period for which these rates are to be paid are 44 hours in the Montreal district, and 50 hours in the remainder of the province. The other provisions of these two orders are identical with those cited above in Order No. 8.

Orders No. 10 and 10a, governing female employment in the women's and children's dresses, silk underwear, kimonas and fine lingerie industries.

No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table.

—	City and Island of Montreal	Rest of Province
Experienced workers	$12 50	$10 00
Beginners	7 00	6 00
After 6 months	8 00	7 00
After 12 months	9 50	8 00
After 18 months	11 00	9 00

The work period for which these rates of wages are to be paid are 48 hours in the Montreal District and 50 hours in the rest of the province. The other provisions containing these orders are the same as in Order No. 8.

Orders No. 11, 11a and 11b, governing female employment in the overalls, mackinaws, men's and boys' shirts, collars, fabric, rayon and cotton underwear and other similar garment industries.

No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:—

—	City and Island of Montreal	Cities of 15,000 and over	Other municipalities
Experienced workers	$11 00	$9 00	$9 00
Beginners	7 00	6 00	6 00
After 6 months	8 00	6 50	6 50
After 12 months	9 00	7 00	7 00
After 18 months	10 00	8 00	8 00

The work period for which these rates of wages are to be paid are respectively 48, 50 and 55 hours in the three divisions. The other provisions in these three orders are as in Order No. 8.

Orders No. 12 and 12a, governing female employment in the tobacco, cigars and cigarette industries.

No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:—

—	City and Island of Montreal	Rest of Province
Experienced workers	$12 50	$9 00
Beginners	7 00	6 00
After 6 months	8 00	6 50
After 12 months	9 50	7 00
After 18 months	11 00	8 00

The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid are respectively 50 and 55 hours in the two divisions. The other provisions are as in Order No. 8.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN MANITOBA

Revised Regulations Governing Women Workers in Retail Stores

THE Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has published a new Regulation (No. 12) governing all women workers employed in retail stores, including shops, booths, stalls, and newstands throughout the province. The sections relating to wages are as follows:—

Minimum rates of Wages

(1) No experienced employee of eighteen years of age or over shall be paid wages at a rate less than twelve dollars ($12) per week.

(2) Inexperienced Employees.—No inexperienced employee shall be paid wages at a rate less than $9 per week for the first four months of employment, and $10 per week for the second four months, and $11 per week for the third four months, after which period she shall be considered an experienced employee.

(3) Casual or Part Time Workers.—Employees working as casual or part time workers shall be paid, if experienced, at a rate of not less than thirty cents (30c.) per hour, and if inexperienced, at a rate of not less than twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour.

(4) Method of payment.—Wages shall be paid weekly and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three days.

(5) Statutory Holidays.—No reduction shall be made from the minimum wages for statutory holidays.

(6) Uniforms.—If special uniform is required it shall be furnished and laundered by the employer without cost to the employee. The total number of inexperienced workers shall not exceed twenty-five per cent (25 per cent) of the total experienced female employees. No girl under fourteen (14) years of age shall be employed.

Board, Lodging, etc.

Where lodging is furnished by the employers, there may be deducted from the wage rate a sum which shall be not more than at a rate of two dollars ($2) per week, and for board at not more than at a rate of four dollars and a half ($4.50) per week, or one dollar and a half ($1.50) per week, if one meal is supplied each working day; or three dollars ($3) per week if two meals are supplied each working day; or twenty-five cents (25c.) for each meal if the number supplied is less than one each working day. For both lodging and board at not more than at a rate of six dollars ($6) per week.

Conditions of Labour

The section governing conditions of labour makes provision for cleanliness of the workrooms, etc., for pure drinking water; for sufficient lighting; for ventilation; for adequate toilet arrangements; for a temperature between 60 and 75 degrees, except when there is a higher temperature outside. All machinery and danger points are to be protected as far as possible by the best safety devices known. All protection possible against occupational diseases shall be provided. Each establishment shall keep a First Aid Kit to be approved by the Bureau of Labour, and at least one reliable member of the working force shall be trained in its use. Where five or more women are employed a couch or stretcher shall be provided for emergencies, and where no dressing room or similar apartment exists, a screen shall be provided.

Seats shall be provided in accordance with section 23 of "The Shop Act," in the proportion of one seat to every four employees or fraction thereof.

The Board may issue a permit, upon application therefor, to any employers in cases of exceptional or emergent conditions, granting a modification of, or exemption from, these regulations.

Any violation of the regulations is punishable by fine or imprisonment as provided in section 17 of the Minimum Wage Act.

Each employer is required to keep a copy of the regulations posted in a conspicuous place.

The order takes effect on the date of its publication, all previous regulations and orders of the Board relating to this class of employment being repealed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO IN 1929

THE report of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board for 1929 indicated an increase in the number of accidents over any preceding year, the number of fatalities, however, being practically unchanged.

Number of Industrial Accidents.—In 1929, the number of industrial accidents reported to the Board totalled 87,103, as compared with 79,398 in 1928, and with 71,979 in 1927, an increase of nearly 10 per cent over the preceding year. During the same period the provisional payrolls reported to the Board for the year showed a substantial increase, increasing from $503,392,000 in 1928 to $543,455,000 in 1929. This increase appeared to be fairly general in all the classes, there being only two classes—lumbering and steel construction—which did not show an increase in employment as indicated by increased wage expenditures. The percentage of increase in wage expenditures compares closely with the increased percentage in accidents, so that not only was there an increase in number of accidents, but also an increase in amount of employment as indicated by the wage expenditures. The number of employers also showed an increase from 23,685 in 1928, to 24,078 in 1929.

As to the severity of accidents, as indicated by the duration of disability or the fact of medical aid only being involved, the year's experience indicated that of the accidents in *Schedule 1 (where medical aid is paid by the Board) out of 68,195 accidents paid for during 1929, 33,955 involved medical aid only, or practically one-half of the total number of allowed cases in Schedule 1, and that 31,005 involved temporary disability only, while there were 2,884 cases in which permanent partial disability awards were made, and ten total permanent disability cases. Out of all cases, Schedules 1 and 2 and Crown cases, there were 452 deaths, as compared with 453 for 1928.

While in previous years, August was the month in which the greatest number of accidents occurred, in 1929 the peak was reached in July with 8,538 accidents. This was the highest number of accidents shown in any month since the commencement of the Act.

Benefits.—The total amount of benefits awarded under the Act during the year 1929 was $8,012,157.78, as compared with $7,067,946.93 in 1928. Out of the total benefits so awarded in 1929, $6,732,145.81 were in Schedule 1 industries, $655,671 in Schedule 2 industries, and $624,340.97 in Crown cases. The benefits awarded in Schedule 1 included $1,385,524.62 medical aid, which again shows a very large increase amounting to $219,017.08 over that paid in 1928. This is to some extent explained by the fact that the allowance paid to hospitals during the year was $3 per day instead of $2.50 as in the preceding year. The medical aid represents a little over 20½ per cent of the total amount awarded for benefits in Schedule 1.

The total benefits awarded from the commencement of the Act to the end of 1929 amounted to $78,480,206.93, while the total accidents reported during the same period amounted to 806,410.

Average Rates of Assessment.—Based on the provisional wage expenditure, the average rate of assessment in all classes in Schedule 1 shows a slight increase over 1928, when it was $1.33 per $100 of payroll. The rate in 1929 was $1.35 per $100 of payroll.

Administration Expenses.—The administration expenses for the year amounted to $341,083.58, as compared with $317,247.35 during 1928. This difference is nearly all accounted for by the normal increases in salary and by the cost of the additional help taken on to handle the additional work entailed by

*Schedule 1 comprises industries under the collective liability system, the employer not being individually liable for accidents to his workmen, but being assessed to provide a general fund out of which accidents occurring in the several classes of industries throughout the province are taken care of. In Schedule 2 industries the employer is individually liable for accidents to his workmen. The greater number of accidents are under Schedule 1.

practically 10 per cent increase in number of accidents. The percentage of increase is much less than the increased percentage of accidents being handled. The percentage relation of administration costs to the amount of benefits awarded shows that the total administration expense for 1929 was 4·26 per cent of the benefits awarded as compared with 4·49 per cent for 1928 and 4·66 per cent in 1927. This administration expense was divided among Schedule 1, Schedule 2, and Crown cases, the percentage chargeable to Schedule 1 industries being 4.37 per cent of the benefits awarded, and to those in Schedule 2 and Crown, 3·68 per cent.

In order to insure better acquaintance with and attention to long-standing cases and a better appreciation of permanent disability present, the Board sent its Chief Medical Officer to various industrial centres for the purpose of making examinations of claimants who had long continued and serious disabilities or who were appealing from permanent partial disability awards. This practice resulted in regular visits of the Chief Medical Officer to the cities of Windsor, Ottawa, and London, and claimants in the surrounding smaller places are seen at these centres. The Board considers that this results in much closer touch with the workmen and leads to checking up of treatment being rendered, and also a better appreciation of the extent of permanent disability present, and the results justify continuance of this practice.

Industrial Health Promotion.—The report states that while there were no legislative amendments to the Act during the session of 1929, the Board approved of the Order in Council whereby chrome poisoning was added to the list of compensable diseases. Also, in pursuance of amendments made to The Mining Act in 1928, requiring the examination of all workmen employed underground in the mines in Ontario by a medical officer appointed under the provisions of The Workmen's Compensation Act, the Board appointed three medical examiners, Dr. N. H. Russell for the Porcupine area, Dr. A. E. Morgan for the Sudbury area, and Dr. R. W. McBain for the Kirkland Lake and Cobalt districts. The Act became effective on January 1, 1929, and since that time these three doctors examined about 7,500 miners during the year, 1929, and shortly after the end of the year all miners in these areas had been examined at least once under the provisions of this Act. As their certificates require to be renewed every year, re-examinations are taking place. It is pointed out that this work is unquestionably very effective in preventing employment of workmen who are unsuited for such employment by reason of lung conditions, or prevents continuance of such employment to a point injurious to the health of the miners. The problem of silicosis is being dealt with in such a way as to very much lessen the impairment of the health of the miners by reason of this disease for the future, either by preventing entry into the employment of those whose lungs cannot withstand this complaint or by taking out of it those already so engaged whose health is becoming or has become impaired.

Accident Prevention and First Aid.—An increased amount was spent by the Board during the year in connection with grants to safety associations, the total being $127,638,98, as compared with $115,620.55 during 1928, divided as follows: Lumbermen's Safety Association, $21,233.33: The Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, $12,200; the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, $87,205.65; and the Electrical Employers' Association of Ontario, $7,000.

Accident prevention and safety work was carried on with great enthusiasm by the different associations during the year, and more effort was made to attract the interest of the executives of the different employers in such work and to impress upon them the great importance of checking up on their individual plants as to possible improved safeguards in connection with machinery and plant and of encouraging better safety practices and safety thinking in their superintendents, foremen, and workmen.

The employer's attention was specially urged to the study of the cost of accidents in his own individual plant and to methods of reduction of same, just as in any other branch of his production cost. Special clerks were employed by the Board at the expense of some of the accident prevention associations so that the experience of individual members of the associations can be furnished and studied by them.

Reviewing first aid activities the report relates the establishment of rescue stations in the mining districts. In collaboration with the Department of Mines there has already been established a rescue station with all modern equipment at Timmins, and a practical man has been placed in charge of this station who has since taken a special course in mine rescue work in the United States and who will have charge of training crews in the different mines for the purpose of handling mine rescue equipment in cases of explosion or fires in connection with the operating mines. It is expected that during the year 1930 two more stations will be equipped, one at Sudbury and one for the Kirkland Lake and Cobalt district.

The cost of these is being borne by the mining class.

The report again draws the attention of the employers to the importance of prompt first aid treatment, and to the provisions of the Act requiring every employer to have suitable first aid kits provided in his plant.

Rehabilitation.—In the matter of rehabilitation, the Board again emphasizes that while it has continued to provide courses of instruction in deserving cases, yet the number of such cases in which instruction by education can be given is limited "practically to the young and intelligent workman who is capable of receiving benefit from such courses." For the great majority of seriously injured workmen there is no other method of rehabilitation except by getting them back to some form of work which they are able to perform in their maimed condition. The Board, having no means to secure re-employment, has to depend upon the employers to carry out the work of rehabilitation. Accordingly employers are urged to co-operate with the Board, "and so recognize the responsibility of industry for its maimed and injured workmen."

Merit Rating.—Merit rating is the system whereby individual distinction between employers even in the same industry in regard to their assessment rates is made according to their accident experience. This system was outlined in the report for 1927 (Labour Gazette, June, 1928, page 608). The report announces that the amount awarded in merit rating in 1929 wes $107,860.67 as compared with $85,597.27 in 1928.

Funds.—The report outlines the policy of the Board in making provision for meeting future payments in connection with all pension awards. For the purpose of meeting the pensions awarded and deferred payments, the Board has now invested in Schedule 1 the sum of $19,790,302.37, and in Schedule 2 the sum of $3,534,986.67—a total of $23,325,289.04.

No levy was made during the year for the Disaster Reserve Fund, which was created by the deduction of one per cent from all assessments paid by employers in Schedule 1 so that it might be applied to the relief of any class which might otherwise be too heavily burdened in any year by reason of some catastrophe or heavy disaster. The standing of the Disaster Reserve now shows a credit balance of $280,284.14.

The accompanying table indicates the total income and expediture for the various industrial classes in Schedule 1 for 1929.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR SCHEDULE DURING 1929.

Class of Industry	Total income (actual and estimated)	Total Expenditure (actual and estimated)
	$ c.	$ c.
Lumbering	776,279 17	723,237 05
Pulp and paper mills	261,565 77	283,140 70
Furniture manufacturing, etc.	124,110 30	141,270 78
Planing mills, etc	221,632 51	227,502 34
Mining and explosives	863,093 64	1,032,077 63
Brick manufacturing, quarrying and glass works	284,272 54	355,370 95
Rolling mills, etc	157,496 49	159,471 44
Foundries, etc	171,001 04	181,307 92
Fabrication structural steel, etc	501,692 15	546,474 15
Metal articles, jewellery manufacturing, etc	337,530 04	386,940 93
Agricultural implements, etc	463,671 87	474,864 64
Gas, petroleum, paint, drugs, soap, etc	184,577 06	189,560 20
Milling	51,042 68	123,075 16
Abattoirs, etc	65,054 99	59,442 78
Bakeries, canning, liquors and tobacco	258,059 49	315,270 61
Tanneries, leather and rubber goods	200,610 44	192,125 32
Textiles	112,869 65	131,301 18
Clothing, power laundries, etc.	78,251 61	94,194 64
Printing and stationery	83,577 22	104,461 71
Teaming, cartage, coal and wood yards, etc	293,485 67	342,310 37
Road construction, etc	394,872 02	399,513 20
Electric power, etc	116,402 25	95,898 89
Steel construction, railway and canal construction, dredging, fishing, etc	478,885 34	464,788 30
Building	983,675 85	1,089,567 25
Total	7,463,709 79	8,113,168 17

Completed Statistics for 1928

In a special chapter of the report are detailed the operations for 1928, containing information which was not available when the report for that year was made.

The final figures for the 13-year period from 1915 to 1928, inclusive, indicate a total of 593,505 accidents. Of this number, 4,737 were fatal; 32,534 were cases of permanent disability; 335,506 were cases of temporary disability; and 220,728 entailed medical aid only.

The report makes a comparison of accident frequencies by correlating the number of accidents with the total number of full-year workers, data for this being available, however, only in Schedule 1. Eliminating accidents in which medical aid only was paid, the number of accidents for each 100 full-year workers for the different years are as follows:—

Year	Temporary Disability	Permanent Disability	Death	Totals
1915	3·63	0·58	0·12	4·32
1916	4·99	0·79	0·10	5·88
1917	5·78	0·72	0·07	6·57
1918	5·81	0·66	0·07	6·54
1919	5·81	0·68	0·07	6·56
1920	6·23	0·67	0·07	6·97
1921	6·25	0·60	0·05	6·90
1922	5·82	0·52	0·06	6·40
1923	6·02	0·51	0·05	6·58
1924	6·08	0·54	0·06	6·68
1925	5·94	0·51	0·05	6·50
1926	5·84	0·54	0·05	6·43
1927	5·94	0·53	0·05	6·52
1928	5·85	0·58	0·07	6·50

On the same basis of calculation, the frequency of medical aid only cases has been: 1918, 3.66; 1919, 3.70; 1920, 4.26; 1921, 4.24; 1922, 4.67; 1923, 4.96; 1924, 5.84; 1925, 6.09; 1926, 6.37; 1927, 6.73; and 1928, 7.09.

The average weekly wage of workmen receiving compensation in 1928 was $23.65 as compared with $23.11 for 1927 and $22.64 for 1926; while the average age of such workmen was 34.56 years.

The total time loss in temporary disability cases was 639,448 days or an average of 21.01 days as compared with an average of 21.05 days in 1927 and 20.74 days in 1926.

The total cost of all accidents in Schedule 1 for 1928 was $6,083,772.14, of which $4,835,091.46 was for compensation (including payments for rehabilitation) and $1,248,680.68 was for medical aid.

Of the $4,835,091.46 compensation cost, $1,793,600.21 was for temporary disability cases, $1,930,598.25 was for permanent disability cases, and $1,110,893 was for death cases.

The average cost of temporary disability cases was $97.18 of which $68.61 was for compensation and $28.57 was for medical aid, the average in 1927 being $86.13, and in 1926, $77.41.

The average cost of permanent disability cases was $871.38, of which $216.61 was for temporary disability, $533.09 for permanent disability, and $121.68 for medical aid.

The average cost of death cases where there were dependants was $4,940.18, and the average cost for all death cases was $3,546.23, of which $20.43 was for temporary disability, $122.87 for burial expenses, $41.84 for medical aid, and $3,361.09 for death benefits.

The average cost of all cases in which compensation was paid was $203.46, of which $166.50 was for compensation and $36.96 for medical aid, as compared with $183.14 for 1927, and $180.18 for 1926.

The average cost of medical aid in medical aid only cases was $5.54, as compared with $5.49 in 1927, and $5.42 in 1926.

In 47 per cent of the cases the disability terminated in from one to two weeks. In 25 cases the disability lasted more than a year.

During 1928 there were 11,221 cuts, lacerations, and punctures; 7,626 bruises, contusions, and abrasions; 3,382 fractures; 2,818 sprains, strains, twistings, and wrenchings; 2,500 crushes; 1,308 scalds and burns; 925 injuries to eyes; 184 dislocations and 140 herniae, among the temporary disabilities.

Among the 2,926 permanent disabilities were 14 permanent total disability cases, and 310 cases exceeded 10 per cent of working capacity.

There were 108 industrial disease cases, of which 37 involved medical aid only, 56 were temporary disability cases, 6 were permanent disability cases, and 9 were death cases. Included in these totals are 30 cases of lead poisoning, 18 cases of silicosis, 56 cases of caisson disease, 3 cases of benzol poisoning, and 1 case of anthrax.

Machinery was responsible for 13,548 out of a total of 65,468, or 20.70 per cent of all cases as compared with 19.40 per cent in 1927, and 19.60 per cent in 1926.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA IN 1929

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba for the year 1929 indicates a marked increase from the preceding year in the number of fatal accidents, which totalled 85 as compared with 67 in the previous year, or approximately 27 per cent.

The greatest increase in fatal accidents occurred in Class G (the general body of employers), who reported 61 fatal accidents for 1929 as compared with 35 during 1928, an increase of 74 per cent. In 1927, the number of fatalities in this group was 26; in 1926 and 1925 it was 21; and in 1924, it was 7.

Commenting on this increase over a period of six years, the report says:—"The Board can only reiterate what was stressed in its last report to the Legislature that the number of fatal accidents occurring in Class G is apparently not due to increased employment, but rather seems to indicate the lack of proper care, foresight and planning in carrying out duties which are attended with danger. The Board is not laying the blame for these accidents either at the door of the employers or the employees, but it would seem that with co-operative effort the number of these un-

fortunate fatalities might be materially reduced.

"The steady increase of serious industrial accidents in this province is altogether out of proportion to the increase in payroll exposure. In Class G during the past five years payroll has nearly doubled, it is true, but fatal accidents in this group increased from 7 in 1924 to 61 in 1929. Moreover, the increase has been steady and regular. A vigorous and well-directed safety campaign would do much. The Winnipeg Board of Trade has initiated such a movement, and it is well worthy of support from all concerned. The Bureau of Labour is doing what work their appropriation will permit. Needless to say, to be effective, a safety campaign must reach and appeal to the foreman and the man on the job."

During 1929 the volume of work handled by the Board was reported as being about the same as in the previous year. The total number of accidents in 1929 was 13,340, as compared with 13,282 reported during 1928, an increase of 58. There was a 23·4 per cent decrease in the number of accidents reported by the steam railways group, and a 10 per cent increase in the general employers' system. The comparative figures for the various classes are as follows:—

Class	Group	1929	1928
"A" "B" and "C"	Steam Railways	2,890	3,772
"D"	Province of Manitoba	156	131
"E"	City of Winnipeg	318	284
"G"	General Body of Employe·s.	8,893	8,085
"H"	Winnipeg Electric Company.	142	127
"D.A."	Dominion Government	941	883
		13,340	13,282

The final statistics for 1928 indicate that in that year 13,416 accidents actually occurred. Of these accidents 71·5 per cent entailed the payment of compensation either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 28·5 per cent of cases no expense was entailed. On December 31, 1929, the Board had on its books 549 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1929, a net addition of 59 dependents during the year.

The actual ascertained payroll of the employers in Class G for the year 1928 was $45,350,859. The assessment paid by this class of employers on the 1928 payroll totalled $836,008.59.

During 1929 the Board assessed 5,002 employers in Class G, as compared with 4,788 assessed during 1928.

The payroll for the year 1929 as reported by employers in Class G amounted to approximately $48,000,000 but could not be determined until audit has been completed.

The total payrolls for all classes for 1928 (actual) and 1929 (estimated) are as follows:—

Class	Actual payroll (1928)	Estimated payroll (1929)
A—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	$11,438,670 22	$10,000,000 00
B—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
C—Canadian National Railways	9,320,321 03	9,000,000 00
D—Province of Manitoba	3,428,455 09	3,400,000 00
E—City of Winnipeg	2,855,681 73	3,000,000 00
G—General Body of Employers	45,350,859 00	48,000,000 00
H—Winnipeg Electric Company	2,696,770 80	2,600,000 00
	$76,090,757 87	$77,000,000 00

During 1929 employers to the number of 51 had their operations brought under Part One of the Act by application approved by the Board. As of December 31, 1929, there were 285 employers whose operations had been brought under the Act in this manner.

Thirteen employers made application to the Board during 1929 and were permitted self-coverage for themselves and their dependents. At December 31, 1929, there were 93 employers carrying this protection.

Audit of employers' payrolls during 1929 produced additional assessment in the amount of $10,041.85, while new employers to the number of 49 paid assessment amounting to $745.18. Refunds amounting to $219.06 were made to employers as a result of audit.

During 1929 the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to $1,068,378.86, as compared with $941,029.78 disbursed during 1928, an increase of $127,349.08.

The number of cheques issued by the Board during the year totalled 37,379, as compared with 35,794 issued during 1928, an increase of 1,585.

The value of Board Orders during 1929 for the payment of compensation, which includes orders respecting Dominion Government employees, and covers amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was $1,208,451.28, as compared to $968,209.89, an increase of $240,241.39.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

THE report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the year ended March 31, 1929, in addition to detailing the Departments activities in administering the various Government railway and canal systems, contains a review of operations under the Government Employees' Compensation Act. This Act is administered by the department for the entire Government service, the Canadian Government Railways having the largest number of the employees coming under its scope. Payments of compensation to injured workmen, however, are made by the Workmen's Compensation authority in the respective provinces where the accidents have occurred. The provisions of the Government Employees Compensation Act, which was enacted in 1918, are as follows:—

1. (1) An employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured and the dependants of any such employee who is killed, shall be entitled to the same compensation as the employee, or as the dependant of a deceased employee, of a person other than His Majesty would, under similar circumstances, be entitled to receive under the law of the province in which the accident occurred, and the liability for and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the same manner and by the same boards, officers or authority as that established by the law of the province for determining compensation in similar cases, or by such other board, officers or authority or by such court as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

(2) Any compensation awarded to any employee or the dependants of any deceased employee of His Majesty by any board, officer or authority, or by any court, under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to such employee or dependant or to such person as the board, officer, or authority or the court may direct, and the said board, officer, authority and court shall have the same jurisdiction to award costs as in cases between private parties is conferred by the law of the province where the accident occurred.

The Act was amended in 1925 so as to provide that compensation should include medical and hospital expenses, the new section being retroactive in its operation to May 24, 1918.

A total of $2,767,049.05 has been expended in compensation, pensions, and administration since the adoption of the Act to March 31, 1929. During the fiscal year ended March, 1929, the total amount of disbursements for all departments was $381,081.55, while $21,147.71 was expended on administration. The number of claims dealt with in the same period was 3,439, of which total, 2,282 involved both compensation and medical aid; 833 were for medical aid only; and 324 were for pensions.

Of the total of 3,439 claims, 2,447 were from the employees of the Canadian Government Railways and entailed disbursements amounting to $240,947.37. The Hudson Bay Railway had 245 claims with disbursements totalling $17,680.27. There were 206 claims resulting from canal operations, involving payments $29,172.66.

Claims from the Department of Public Works totalled 152, the disbursements amounting to $28,658.69.

The total number of claims from several other departments, together with the corresponding expenditure, was as follows:—

Interior—91 claims involving $11,334.33;

Marine and Fisheries—83 claims involving $24,351.24;

Mines—57 claims involving $6,810.03;

Post Office—45 claims involving $1,385.75;

Pensions and National Health—23 claims involving $4,942.01.

The accompanying table indicates the payments under the Act from 1918 to March 31, 1929, by provinces:—

Provincial Board	Dominion Expenditure including amounts advanced	Disbursements	
		Compensation, pensions, etc.	Proportion administrative expenses
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	326,678	275,304	40,197
New Brunswick	681,409	600,563	66,369
Ontario	659,461	632,199	19,900
Manitoba	457,438	394,095	53,842
Alberta	72,375	62,523	7,693
British Columbia	121,817	115,620	5,372
Province of Prince Edward Island	6,747	6,747	
Province of Quebec and miscellaneous	424,976	424,684	292
Province of Ontario (medical aid)	1,240	1,240	
Province of Saskatchewan	1,115	1,115	
Interest deposited to credit of Casual Revenue	13,787		
Totals to March 31, 1929	2,767,049	2,514,093	193,669

Pensions.—The report reviews the pension scheme in operation on the Canadian National Railways system. The various enactments in connection with this plan have been outlined from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the most recent references being in the issues of

March, 1929, page 264; April, 1929, page 396; and June, 1929, page 602. The formation of the Canadian National system led to the necessity to give consideration to a general pension scheme, and a couple of years ago the Minister of Railways authorized, on behalf of the Government, the working out of the plan which was presented to Parliament in 1929 in an Act to amend the Grand Trunk Act 1906-7, with respect to pensions, and an Act to further amend the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees Provident Fund Act. These two bills, on adoption by Parliament, became respectively chapters 4 and 5 of the 1929 session.

Pensions provided under the general scheme will be practically the same as those in force on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the large railways in the United States, viz., one per cent of the average pay over a ten-year period multiplied by the years of service. At its maximum application this scheme of superannuation will require the provision by the railway of about $1,000,000 annually.

At the date of this pension legislation there were in the service of the railway, permanent and otherwise, 109,423 employees, of which number 85,977 were employed on Canadian lines, 11,514 on United States lines, and 11,932 in the hotels, express, telegraphs, and steamship services. Of the foregoing, 10,861 are members of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund, and about 15,000 may be regarded as non-permanent and, therefore, non-pensionable, so that in the neighbourhood of 83,000 employees may be said to be affected by the new and general scheme of superannuation.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA IN 1929

THE annual report of the Department of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia, recently published, gives details of mining activities in the province during the year ended September 30, 1929. In an introductory preface, the Minister of Public Works and Mines states that "the coal mining industry has had a year in which the output has scarcely been maintained and the largest producer reports an unprofitable year's business. It is clear that remedial measures towards this industry are necessary and that when taken they will require a lapse of some time before showing beneficial results."

The principal facts in connection with the mining industry during the past year are summarized in the following paragraphs from the report:—

The average number of men employed at the coal mines show the total to be 13,060 as compared with 13,431 of the previous year.

The total number of man days worked was 3,261,764 as compared with 3,093,584 in the fiscal year of 1928, which is an increase of 168,180 days.

The coal output for the year was 6,339,492 tons of 2,240 lbs., as compared with the previous year's output of 6,020,203 tons, an increase of 319,289 tons.

The coal sales for the year were 5,766,212 tons of 2,240 lbs., as compared with the previous year's sales of 5,518,535 tons, an increase of 247,677 tons.

The quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year was 1,925,519 tons of 2,240 lbs., as compared with 1,794,137 tons in the previous year, an increase of 131,382 tons.

Shipments to the United States were 30,184 tons during the fiscal year, as compared with 39,474 tons for the previous year.

The shipments to the St. Lawrence markets in the fiscal year were 2,527,683 tons of 2,240 lbs., as compared with 2,444,709 tons for the previous year, an increase of 82,974 tons.

The quantity of coal supplied the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was 927,752 tons as against 874,490 tons in 1928, an increase of 53,262 tons.

The total output of coal used by the coke ovens in the province last year was 591,045 tons—580,733 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and 10,312 tons by the N. S. Light and Power Company while this year a total of 751,657 tons were used—742,213 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and 9,444 tons by the N. S. Light and Power Company.

The total quantity of coke manufactured in the province this year was 459,305 tons—452,406 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and 6,899 tons by the N. S. Light and Power Company. Last year there was a total of 395,843 tons produced—388,426 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and 7,417 tons by the N. S. Light and Power Company.

The quantity of tar manufactured from coal during the fiscal year was 7,012,027 imperial gallons, as against 6,419,681 gallons manufactured during the previous year.

The benzol gas, from coal manufactured for motor fuel, etc., during the year was 1,283,978

imperial gallons, as against 1,074,928 in the previous year, showing an increase of 209,050 gallons.

Gold production during the year amounted to 1,568 oz., an increase of 128 oz., as compared with last year. While the gold recovery in the past year did not assume big proportions, there were signs of renewed interest in the gold fields, and progress was made in testing new developments.

There were 2,107,134 silicate bricks manufactured during the past year. This is an increase of 35,833 as compared with the previous year.

The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 1,021,081 tons for the fiscal year. This is an increase of 48,870 tons over the previous year.

The production of salt for the fiscal year was 30,625 tons, as against 19,674 tons for the previous year.

The annual review also contains the reports of the various officials, and in this respect, Mr. Norman Mackenzie, Inspector of Mines, expresses the Department's appreciation of the important assistance rendered to the province by the Federal Department of Mines through the Canadian Geological Survey.

The operations at each mine during the year are detailed, and a directory of mines in the province is included in the report, which is a well illustrated volume, and constitutes a complete guide to the mining industry of Nova Scotia.

ONTARIO APPRENTICESHIP ACT

Changes in Regulations after Two Years' Experience

CERTAIN important changes in the general regulations governing apprenticeship in the building trades have been announced by the Ontario Apprenticeship Council and are embodied in an open letter recently sent out to employers in those trades by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Inspector of Apprenticeship. The provisions of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 269, and the tentative regulations (since confirmed) were printed in the issue of March, 1929, page 287. Mr. Crawford's letter reads as follows:—

Results After Two Years

"The Ontario Apprenticeship Act has been in force two years, and its operation in the larger centres throughout the province is beginning to show results. Approximately 1,300 apprentices in the nine designated building trades have been registered to date. Over 70 young men have successfully completed their apprenticeship periods since being registered, and about 35 contracts have been cancelled for various reasons. It is expected that at least 2,500 apprentices will be registered under the Act within the next three or four years. No drastic changes have yet been made in connection with the training of apprentices, but the facts that boys are now indentured and the training programs are subject to government supervision have resulted in more continuous employment for apprentices and closer co-operation between schools and industry in connection with the practical and theoretical training.

"The regulations adopted by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee have been taken from existing trade agreements and are designed to meet conditions throughout the whole province. It is realized that local conditions may require certain changes and adjustments, which will be worked out through local trade apprenticeship committees. Before such changes can be made, however, it is necessary to get the scheme in operation throughout the province and to meet difficulties as they arise. The following important changes in general regulations are designed to facilitate the operation of the Act in the smaller municipalities.

Minimum Wage Scale

"At the request of employers in the plumbing, steamfitting, sheet metal, and electrical trades in various parts of the province, the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee has decided to reduce the minimum wage scale from 20, 25, 35, and 50 per cent of the journeyman rate for each of the four years respectively, to a rate under which an apprentice will earn not less than the following amounts for a 44 hour week:—

First year	$ 6.00
Second year	8.00
Third year	12.00
Fourth year	16.00

"Wages in the Contract of Apprenticeship should be set forth in cents per hour, and it is suggested that the following percentage schedule be adopted as a minimum in determining the rates in any designated trade:—

First year.. .. ..15 per cent of the prevalent journeyman rate.
Second year.. .. ..20 per cent of the prevalent journeyman rate.
Third year.. .. ..35 per cent of the prevalent journeyman rate.
Fourth year.. .. ..55 per cent of the prevalent journeyman rate.

"In no case, however, must the rates set forth in any contract be such that the apprentice will earn less than $6, $8, $12, and $16 per week of 44 hours. Local rates in each trade are set by trade apprenticeship committees.

Continuous Employment

"In some trades, it has been found impossible for employers to give 52 weeks employment to apprentices, and it is deemed unfair to employers to insist upon payment of wages to apprentices during enforced periods of idleness when work is not available. The Committee feels, however, that employers who cannot provide fairly continuous employment for boys should not attempt to train apprentices, and that in every case the employer should be obliged to keep the apprentice on the payroll so long as there is work of any kind to be done. The apprentice should be obliged to do any work available during slack periods, but these periods should be limited. In order to meet this situation, the following change in regulations has been approved:—

"Continuous employment shall be defined as employment for the apprentice by the employer so long as the latter has work to do—but in no case less than 44 weeks per year. In the case of first and second year apprentices, the period of compulsory school training shall count as employment."

School Attendance

"One of the most important features of apprenticeship, and the most difficult to organize, is that in connection with the schooling of apprentices. The Provincial Apprenticeship Committee is convinced that every apprentice in a designated trade should receive at least 320 class hours of instruction, during each of the first and second years, and it is felt that the most effective way of providing such instruction is to organize special day apprenticeship classes during the winter months. The classes in bricklaying and carpentry, which have been conducted during the past three winters, have been approved by employers and employees and, almost without exception, the apprentices attending such classes have assured us that they have learned more while attending these classes than they could possibly have learned on the job during at least twice the time spent in school. The day classes in plastering, sheet metal work, electric installation, and plumbing, organized in Hamilton during the past winter, were also highly appreciated by the apprentices, although the beneficial results have not yet become fully apparent.

Apprenticeship Districts

"In order to make it possible for all apprentices to attend such classes, arrangements are being made for dividing the province into five or more districts, and establishing central apprenticeship classes in each district. It is expected that classes will be organized in Windsor, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, and probably one centre in Northern Ontario. All first and second year apprentices in each district will be sent to the central school established for that district, and shall attend day classes during a period of eight weeks in the winter months. The time and place of such classes will be arranged by the Department of Education, in co-operation with local trade committees.

Financial Arrangements

"The financial arrangements for such a scheme are as follows:—

"Apprentices shall receive pay from employers during the time spent in classes, or, apprentices shall receive from the assessment fund a living allowance of, approximately, $8 per week during the time spent in classes. If wages are paid by the employer, he shall be reimbursed, from the assessment fund, $80 for each apprentice sent to school. If a living allowance is paid to the apprentices, the boys shall be struck off the payroll during the time spent in classes. This matter has not yet been decided.

"The railway fares and tuition fees of apprentices attending classes from outside centres, in which vocational schools have been established, shall be paid by the school board in the municipality from which the boy is sent. Apprentices sent to classes from centres in which no vocational schools have been established, shall have their railway fares and tuition fees paid from the assessment fund, but the Provincial Government shall reimburse the fund to the extent of half the cost of such railway fares and tuition fees.

"All employers in designated trades shall be assessed on their payrolls for the purpose of maintaining apprentices in such day classes. For the first year, a common assessment rate will be levied on all trades, but an accurate account will be kept of the

monies collected from each trade and paid for apprentices in each trade, and it is hoped that, within a year or two, we will be in a position to assess each trade separately for its own apprentices, or group certain trades, such as—carpentry and bricklaying, also plumbing, steamfitting, and sheet metal work.

"The money required for next winter is estimated at, approximately $40,000, but it is expected that this amount will be doubled during the next three or four years. A definite rate of assessment has not been fixed, but, when the scheme is in full operation, will not be more than one half of one per cent of the amount of the payrolls.

"It is planned to collect payrolls from employers early this season and to issue assessment notices during the summer months, so that money may be collected for the operation of classes next winter.

"The Provincial Committee fully realizes that there are many difficulties to be overcome before any scheme of apprenticeship can be established which will meet the needs of all apprentices in all parts of the province, but it is expected that employers and employees will co-operate with the Committee in its efforts to provide adequate training for apprentices in designated trades, and I wish to assure you that we welcome constructive criticism at all times and shall do our best to develop apprenticeship in each trade according to the desires of employers and employees, as expressed through local and provincial organizations."

ANNUAL REPORT OF CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS FOR 1929

THE annual report for the Canadian National Railways system for the calendar year 1929 states that there was a decrease in gross revenue of $16,752,948 (6 per cent), almost entirely due to the reduced crop in the Prairie Provinces and to marketing conditions, as a result of which a large proportion of the grain is still held in this country unsold. The decrease in revenue from grain shipments alone amounted to $15,509,311; and the non-operation of harvester excursions decreased passenger revenue by $1,250,000. Anther disturbing feature was the depreciation of values on the stock market and the resulting lethargy in business during the latter part of the year. These conditions, coupled with the large amount of grain carried over from 1928, produced an unusual situation, the natural effect being substantial reductions in gross and net earnings. The consensus of opinion is that such effect should be temporary and that the future march of development in Canada should continue.

Notwithstanding heavy expenditure in maintenance of way, structures and equipment during the first half of the year, and wage increases which became effective in May and June, operating expenses were reduced by $3,431,451 (1.6 per cent).

The reduction of $15,786,052 (7.5 per cent) in freight revenue is principally due to the decrease in grain shipments. The total estimated Canadian grain crop for 1929 was 501,206,000 bushels—56 per cent less than in 1928.

The total decrease in all commodities handled was 4,257,000 tons; the decrease in System grain shipments being 4,429,476 tons, of which 3,457,794 tons represented a decrease in Western Region grain shipments. In 1929, 84,255 (46 per cent) less cars of grain were shipped over our lines by various routes than in 1928.

The continuance of test coal shipments from Maritime Provinces resulted in all rail movement of 92,823 tons to Quebec points, as compared with 5,575 tons in 1928; also movement from Montreal of vessel-shipped coal from mines in the Maritime Provinces of 193,989 tons as compared with 86,025 in 1928. Special rate Alberta coal shipments to Ontario points aggregated 37,645 tons as compared with 26,536 in 1928.

Passenger revenues decreased $2,174,000 (6.4 per cent) and the number of passengers carried decreased 3.8 per cent. The reduction in number of immigrants admitted from non-preferred countries caused a loss of revenue of approximately $285,000.

Harmonious relations between the management and employees were maintained during the year. The principal wage adjustments made were as follows:—

Effective May 1, shop craft employees on both Canadian and U.S. lines.

Effective June 1, maintenance-of-way employees on Canadian lines and the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway.

Effective August 1, clerks, freight handlers, station and baggage room employees, stores and shop labourers, on Canadian lines.

Various working rules affecting conductors and trainmen were consolidated.

Revised rules affecting locomotive engineers were adopted with respect to mileage regulations, promotion and representation.

A general pension scheme approved by Act of Parliament, came into effect on August 1 (Labour Gazette, June, 1929, page 602; January, 1930, page 26). It applies to all officers and employees who are not already covered by and do not remain under previously established superannuation of provident funds on a contribution basis. Fourteen employees with fifty or more years' service were pensioned during the year.

The following employees receive honourable mention for life-saving acts and efforts during the year: Mesrs. E. J. Bambridge, G. K. Best, Sydney Blatchford, Wm. Fraser Cooke, Alex. Gordon Forbes, W. S. Laycock, John Marshall, William Arthur Meens, William Mosher, Alvin Sharlow, and Miss Beatrice Foote.

Towards the end of 1927 there was appointed a chief medical officer with jurisdiction over the various regional medical officers, the purpose being to standardize, so far as might be considered wise, the work of the medical departments in the different regions; also to organize and develop various arrangements considered essential for the joint protection and benefit of the employees and the Company. The results achieved are stated to have been particularly satisfactory. The report points out, however, that much further study and investigation will be necessary, to determine how far the functions of a railway medical department may be carried with advantage. Consequently what has already been accomplished must be regarded as merely the commencement of a development which it is believed will become much more beneficial.

SAFETY WORK ON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Address by Mr. W. D. Robb, Vice-President, C.N.R., at Safety Convention of Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Inc., at Toronto, April 25, 1930

As President of the Canadian National Railways Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, I desire to express my appreciation of the privilege and honour of addressing this important gathering of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations at their Safety Convention.

It must be very gratifying and encouraging to your Associations, and I am sure it is a great pleasure to me, to find so many people taking an interest in Safety work. The large gathering here to-day is the strongest possible evidence of the interest taken, not only by those directly concerned, but by the public as a whole.

The Safety movement is not unfamiliar to me, for shortly after the introduction of First Aid on our railroad, I realized that, while it was necessary to give First Aid instruction for the relief of the employees when injured, to obtain the fullest measure of success one of the great features of the work should be to take means and measures to lessen the number of accidents. Therefore, shortly after the First Aid classes were formed on the old Grand Trunk System, we introduced the Safety First branch and coupled and associated it with the First Aid. The work of the head of the Department and his Assistants was to introduce Safety First throughout the System to safeguard in every way possible the lives and limbs of our employees. These two Departments of the Canadian National, First Aid and Safety First, have worked hand in hand, with the result that through their efforts the number of accidents has been considerably reduced. Our slogan therefore has been that "Safety First is First Aid to the uninjured and First Aid is Safety First to the injured."

When the amalgamation of the railroads making up the Canadian National System took place, as I had had considerable experience with Safety First and First Aid, both these Departments were placed under my jurisdiction; but since a Medical Clinic has been established on the Canadian National, with a Chief Medical Officer and Assistants, they have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Medical Department, of which Dr. John McCombe is the head. These two Departments rightly belong to the Medical Department.

In view of the fact that First Aid is one of our most ancient welfare features for the benefit and relief of suffering of the human race, it has always been a mystery to me why greater progress had not been made in this work throughout the civilized world up to some few years ago, for systematic hospital attention to the suffering and injured was established many years ago.

(Mr. Robb next outlined the beginning of the Order of the Hospital of Saint John of

Jerusalem in the eleventh century, and proceeded as follows).

When I contemplate and realize the progress that has been made in First Aid work on the railroads, and in fact throughout the whole world, I naturally make comparison with the lack of First Aid assistance and knowledge when I commenced my career as a railroad apprentice. I very much doubt if you can picture the state of affairs which attended an accident to a fellow workman in those days. The whole shop was disorganized; every man abandoned his job to gather around the unfortunate sufferer, looking on in mute sympathy, anxious to do everything possible to assist his stricken colleague but, through ignorance of First Aid, as helpless as a baby.

Today, when an accident occurs, the work of the shop is unruffled. A recruit of the Cross of St. John springs up as if from nowhere, and without any fuss whatever, and by the scientific application of a few principles and bandages, makes the patient comfortable until skilled medical aid becomes available.

At our main shops we are able to go a pronounced step further. Should the accident be serious, the patient receives attention at our own clinic in charge of a qualified nurse with a doctor in attendance. If the patient's removal to a hospital is necessary, he is borne away in an excellently equipped ambulance maintained by the Railway.

What I wish to emphasize, however, is that it is the unostentatious character of the work, the celerity with which it is accomplished, its thoroughness and striking contribution to the preservation of life and limb which are so impressive; additionally so because it is all done by our own employees, one of the most striking illustrations of good fellowship of which I have any knowledge.

It must not be imagined, however, that this contemporary and excellent state of affairs has been achieved without prodigious spade work and up-hill labour. The great difficulty was to persuade the employees that mastery of the principles of First Aid would be to their own good, but persistence brought its reward at last. Suddenly the humanitarian message of the St. John Ambulance Association became appreciated throughout Canada, and advantage was taken of this revival, but it was not until 1913 that Dr. Hutchison, Dr. Carmichael and myself were able to launch a St. John Ambulance Association centre upon the Grand Trunk Railway, and when we had it going we had to keep our shoulders to the wheel to overcome the forces of prejudice, apathy, even hostility, which I may tell you were somewhat formidable. However, by persuasive tactics and gentle diplomacy, we broke down all opposition, and, in its place, created an atmosphere of perfect harmony and genuine whole-hearted co-operation.

In 1923 there came the great amalgamation of the Railways to form the Canadian National Railway as we know it to-day, and at our First Aid annual general meeting, the new Canadian National Railways Council of the St. John Ambulance Association was formed by the co-ordination of the First Aid branches of the various roads.

At the time of the amalgamation, the First Aid movement upon the Grand Trunk Railway was in a highly prosperous and flourishing condition; and Dr. Hutchison, Dr. Carmichael and myself saw our up-hill work rewarded when our President, Sir Henry Thornton, impressed and satisfied by what we had achieved, instructed us to continue our humanitarian work. Our President, I may say, is an ardent admirer of the great Association formed by Sir John Furley, and when he appreciated what we had accomplished in what we might call the home territory, he decided that the movement, instead of being confined to the older portion of the road, should spread over the whole 23,000 miles of our system from coast to coast; so that to-day the First Aid work on the Canadian National has grown to such an extent that, out of 100,000 or more employees on the system, at the present time we have several thousand who have had instruction in First Aid work, and we have practically reached the objective set by the President when he instructed that First Aid should be spread throughout the whole system so that it would hardly be possible for an accident to happen to an employee, passenger or other person on the whole 23,000 miles of our system from Atlantic to Pacific without there being some employee available with knowledge of First Aid to render the necessary help and assistance.

Our women employees throughout the system receive First Aid instruction as well as the men, and in addition they are taught Home Nursing.

Inasmuch as the taking of First Aid instruction is entirely voluntary on the part of the employees, in order to foster an interest in this important work, various officers of the Company have from time to time donated prizes for annual competition amongst the employees. The number of these prizes has been steadily growing, until now there are no less than twenty-three such trophies. One of these, the Thornton Cup, represents the system championship for men's teams, and my own Cup represents the system championship for womens' teams. The other trophies

are for departmental, regional, district and local championships.

In additional to the competitions amongst our own employees, our First Aid teams take part in St. John Ambulance competitions which are open to others, such as those for the Montizambert Cup, representing the First Aid championship of Canada for men, the Wallace Nesbitt Rosewater Dish, representing the railway championship of Canada for men, the Lady Drummond Cup for the women's home nursing championship of Canada, the Sir George Burn Cup for the women's First Aid championship of Canada, the Sherwood Police Shield and the various Provincial Trophies.

I may say that the Montizambert Trophy, representing the men's championship of Canada, has been won by Canadian National Employees five times in the ten years that has been competed for, and the Lady Drummon Trophy, which until recently represented the women's championship of Canada for both first aid and home nursing, has been won by our employees four times in the eight years since it was donated.

The competition amongst our own employees, as well, as the open competitions, are conducted by Colonel Hodgetts, the Director General of the St. John Ambulance Association, who goes from one end of our system to the other visiting the various terminals to conduct the competitions. As an indication of the extent of our First Aid activities, I may say that it takes Colonel Hodgetts about four and a half months to make the rounds.

Each year we hold an enthusiastic meeting at which the prizes won during the year are presented to the winning teams and individuals.

While the winning of the prizes is in itself a creditable thing, what is of far greater importance to the Company is the fact that the high marks received by the teams competing for the prizes are an indication of the high standard of efficiency attained by our First Aiders throughout the system.

While all this has been accomplished in a few years, yet we must not relinquish this good work. On the Canadian National, in addition to the First Aid instruction classes which are proceeding throughout the entire System, we now have three First Aid Instruction and Emergency Hospital Cars to enable the instructors to reach employees situated at outlying points, thus giving them the same opportunities in respect to First Aid teaching as enjoyed by their fellow employees at the larger terminal points. These cars are also equipped in every detail to give emergency hospital service wherever they may be called.

Arrangements have been made whereby these cars, in addition to being used for the purposes of the Canadian National Railways, will be available for use by the Canadian Red Cross Society as emergency dressing stations in isolated districts.

The thought I would leave with you is that, owing to the importance of First Aid, it ought to be taken up in the schools. The First Aid course given to the scholars need not be as extensive as we have on the railroad. It could be shortened and made interesting so that it would be attractive. If the principles of First Aid were taught, it would result in the boys and girls receiving a knowledge that would stand them in good stead and be of benefit throughout their whole lives. We all know that the minds of children are more retentive, and therefore what people learn in their youth is, as a rule, retained throughout their entire lives, although they may forget the things they learn later in life. Some after leaving school would not pursue and follow up First Aid, but they would keep with them what had been taught them in school. Undoubtedly, a great many of the scholars would become interested to such an extent that they would follow it up after leaving school until they became high class First Aid workers.

If First Aid were taught in the schools, instead of our saying that an accident could hardly happen anywhere on our railroad without there being someone nearby with First Aid knowledge to render the necessary assistance, in years to come it would be possible to say that an accident could hardly happen anywhere in the Dominion, even in a place remote from the railroad, without there being someone on hand to give the necessary First Aid.

Bearing this in mind and with a view to setting an example, several of our instructors have during the past two years devoted their spare time at night to the instruction of pupils from any of the schools in the towns where they were located in Junior First Aid. One case in particular comes to my mind. At Edson, Alberta, in February last, we had the pleasure of being able to present to seven girls and five boys their First Aid Junior Certificates which had been awarded by the St. John Ambulance Association as a result of their passing their examinations in First Aid as taught to them by our instructor.

Before closing, I would like to say that the Canadian National stands ready to assist and co-operate with railroads, industrial establishments and others in First Aid work and to place at their disposal the benefit of its knowledge and experience in this humanitarian and deserving work.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS OF ONTARIO

Annual Safety Conference at Toronto

THE annual safety convention under the auspices of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations was held at Toronto on April 24-25. Mr. A. E. Adams, of Canadian Cottons, Limited, Hamilton, acted as chairman at the annual general meeting.

The report of the auditor was presented by Mr. W. S. Campbell of the Canadian General Electric Company Limited, a former chairman of the Associations. The statement showed a total expenditure of $97,941.81, which had been distributed over, roughly, 8,400 plants throughout Ontario.

Officers and Committee Appointed

The by-laws of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations were amended, and the directing officers are now a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, an honorary treasurer, and a general manager and secretary. The report of the nominating committee, which was unanimously adopted, named Mr. F. M. Kimbark, Business Systems Limited, Toronto, as president; Mr. F. M. Morton, International Harvester Company of Canada Limited, Hamilton, as first vice-president; Mr. M. S. Moss, Anaconda American Brass, Limited, New Toronto, as second vice-president; Mr. W. S. Campbell, Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, Toronto, as honorary treasurer. Mr. R. B. Morley was again named as General Manager and Secretary.

An admisistrative committee, consisting of the president, the vice-presidents, the honorary treasurer, and the two immediate past chairmen, was set up, and an advisory committee, consisting of fifteen presidents, was named. This advisory committee consists of the following members: Mr. J. E. Atkinson, the Star Printing and Publishing Company Limited; Mr. Thos. Bradshaw, the Massey-Harris Company Limited; Mr. W. R. Campbell, the Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited; Mr. C. H. Carlisle, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Limited; Mr. A. O. Dawson, Canadian Cottons, Limited; Mr. G. H. Duggan, Dominion Bridge Company Limited; Mr. D. C. Durland, Canadian General Electric Company Limited; Mr. W. C. Franz, the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited; Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, General Motors of Canada Limited; Mr. J. S. McLean, Canada Packers, Limited; Mr. R. H. McMaster, The Steel Company of Canada, Limited; Mr. P. J. Myler, Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited; Mr. A. C. Tagge, Canada Cement Company Limited; Mr. John M. Taylor, Taylor-Forbes Co., Limited; and Mr. D. M. Wright, McLagan Furniture Co. Limited.

Report of General Manager

The report of Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, was as follows:—

The growing interest in our Safety Conventions is an indication of increasing participation by industry in accident prevention. The work is good, it is necessary and, truly it is, as the objects of the Associations state, "for the benefit of employer and employee." From the outset, Ontario's Workmen's Compensation Act contained a clause authorizing accident prevention. That is Section 114 of the Act and permits the Compensation Board to make grants for the maintenance of accident prevention associations that have been recognized by the Board. Schedule 1 of the Act consists of twenty-four classes of industry, and of these, nineteen have taken advantage of Section 114. Of necessity, these accident prevention associations work in close touch with the Compensation Board and it is my privilege and pleasure to pay public tribute to Mr. Sinclair and his associates for the whole-hearted manner in which they have assisted the work of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. Your directors have always found ready support in matters put before the Board and the spirit of understanding that has grown up is of practical service to industry throughout the classes included in our membership.

Accidents in 1929.—Last year there were 87,103 accidents reported to the Compensation Board, including 510 fatal cases. The total cases constituted a record in reporting, although fatalities were lower than in 1928. The total benefits awarded by the Board in 1929 amounted to $8,012,157.78, of which $6,626,633.16 was for compensation and $1,385,524.62 for medical aid. These are staggering figures, and if it were not for the practical demonstrations in accident reduction given year by year by a substantial number of plants one would almost lose heart. But we have results in accident control by a sufficient number of industries for me to say "Forget the alibi—Accidents are preventable." Industry is coming to realize that it is a matter of example and control—and both this example and control must be of the executive type.

Class Associations.—The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations is a federation of a number of Class Associations, representing sixteen classes of industry embracing about eight thousand industries in all and covering more than two thirds of the total payroll in Schedule 1 of the Act.

These class associations are:—

Woodworkers Accident Prevention Association—Classes 3 and 4.

Ceramics and Stone Safety Association—Class 6.

Metal Trades Safety Association—Classes 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Chemical Industries Safety Association—Class 12.

Food Products Safety Association—Classes 14 and 15.

Leather, Rubber & Tanners Safety Association—Class 16.

Textile and Allied Industries Safety Association—Classes 17 and 18.

Printing Trades Accident Prevention Association—Class 19.

Construction Safety Association—Class 24.

The general campaign is carried on under the name of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. The literature is issued under that name and the field force is directed by that organization.

Field Force.—The field force, or inspection staff, consists of Mr. V. L. Mummery, chief inspector, and twelve inspectors whose duties lie mainly in the industries in our membership. These men have authority under the Compensation Act to enter "at all reasonable hours" and their function is accident prevention pure and simple. They inspect for hazards and investigate accidents to ascertain if these can be prevented in the future. Another important phase of their work is holding meetings of employees and such meetings are an excellent means of stimulating the interest in accident prevention.

Literature.—Safety bulletins are not a cure-all for bad accident experience—in the past some employers have felt that the posting of bulletins was all that was necessary to cut down accidents. I have dealt extensively with safety bulletins for sixteen years and know bulletins are only one phase of the situation. I know too that good bulletins properly posted will assist materially in any safety campaign.

In 1929 we distributed more than three-quarters of a million pieces of literature, including the following:—

Monthly Memorandum for Industry	75,000
Safety Bulletins	385,000
Special Leaflets	70,000
Pay Envelope Inserts	15,000
Safety Picture Books	50,000
Foreman's Record of Accident	20,000
Safety Blotters	10,000
Special Reports (There's A Lesson in Every One)	6,500
Self Inspection Form	7,500
Accident Record Forms	1,600
Departmental Safety Records	500
Special Cards and Tags	11,000
General Shop Safety Rule Books	67,500
Safety Calendars	45,000
Proceedings, 1929, Safety Convention	3,000
Statistical Reports to Larger Firms	1,500

We are exchanging literature month by month with other organizations in the safety movement in England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Russia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Japan, the United States and Australia. We appreciate deeply the co-operation of these good friends of ours throughout the world and tender them our heartfelt thanks.

Divisions.—Some years ago, your directors approved of the principle of sectional work and the first area to be established included Essex and Kent counties and is known as the Essex-Kent Division. This division has a small office in Windsor with Mr. W. H. Cox of our field force as secretary. The Wentworth Division has been in operation for about eighteen months, with a small office in Hamilton, and Mr. J. W. MacFarlane of our field staff acts as Secretary there. The idea is basically sound and a great deal of local interest has been stirred up by these two divisions, the executive committees of which deserve your thanks.

Executive Committee.—I repeat what I said before—the members of the executive committee of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations take their work seriously and do direct the campaign in a manner that is unusual. It is a remarkable thing to secure a body of men who willingly devote so much time and thought to what is "everybody's business." I look on the directors as my good friends and thank them sincerely for the help freely given.

Advisory Committee.—I believe the advisory committee was one of the real accomplishments of 1929. Fifteen men, presidents of their respective companies, leaders in their own lines of business, have agreed to act as an advisory committee to the Associations and

so have added to the prestige of the safety movement in Canada.

The Staff.—To the office staff under Mr. J. L. Dodington, our Office Manager, and the field force under Chief Inspector Mummery your thanks and mine are due. I believe each member of the staff is vitally interested in the Associations and the campaign being conducted on behalf of employer and employee in industry

One of the great insurance companies of the United States makes the statement that for every lost-time injury (i.e. an injury involving lost time in excess of the shift in which the injury occurred) there are twenty-nine minor injuries and three hundred non-injury accidents. This proves that high accident frequency impairs efficient plant operation. Accidents are mistakes—mistakes on the part of someone, and the fewer the mistakes the more contented will be your staff from the president down and the more effective your organization.

Class Meetings

All the Class Safety Associations comprising the membership of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations held their annual meetings on April 24. These Associations are:—the Woodworkers Accident Prevention Association, Ceramics and Stone Safety Association, Metal Trades Safety Association, Chemical Industries Safety Association, Food Products Safety Association, Leather, Rubber and Tanners' Safety Association, Textile and Allied Industries Safety Association, Printing Trades Accident Prevention Association, and Construction Safety Association. At each of these meetings the Chairman presented a report, the report of the secretary-treasurer was submitted, and new officers for the ensuing year were elected, following which there was a general discussion on problems relating to the particular industry.

Premier of Ontario

At a banquet held at the Royal York Hotel the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson paid a tribute to the essential work that is carried on by the Associations, and also to the chairman and members of the Ontario Workmen's Board, who, he said, were performing an important service not only to industry but to the community at large.

C.P.R. President's Address

Mr. E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, said that no industry, no public utility, and certainly no railway company was immune from accidents, and perhaps one of the most eloquent evidences of progressive efficiency lay in the way to which, by human foresight and by education, accidents are being prevented. He said the Workmen's Compensation Act seemed the logical outgrowth of industry. In Ontario his company had paid over three million dollars in assessments from the first of January, 1915, up to December 31, 1929. He spoke of the Angus shops of the company and the accident experience there, which was controlled through supervision of shop practices, education of the men, and the placing of the responsibility on the immediate officer in charge.

In closing, Mr. Beatty referred to "the accident of unemployment". He said this was a problem that must be dealt with in a big way. One of the real problems of Canada was this matter of seasonal employment, and he hoped that a solution would be found possible without the introduction of practices that take the instinct for work away from those who themselves have no wish to lose it.

The address of Mr. W. D. Robb, Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways, is reproduced in part on page 535 of this issue.

Suggestions for Coming Year

Mr. F. M. Kimbark, the newly elected president, suggested that it might be necessary for the Executive Committee to consider more drastic application of section 83 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, through the Workmen's Compensation Board, in the case of those firms who had a bad experience. He said that the duties of the organization were not only to make recommendations for the improvement of plant conditions, but also to interest employer and employee in accident prevention and secure the co-operation of these two in the work of the organization. Mr. Kimbark believed that the employer could do more to interest his employees in accident prevention by devoting five minutes a week to it, than the organization alone could do in years. He recommended that the organization immediately give some consideration to the formation of a safety exhibit of a permanent character.

Mr. V. A. Sinclair's Address

Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, reminded the meeting that the Act did not provide for sickness benefit nor for old age pensions, but simply took care of industrial injuries. He said it seemed necessary, periodically, to remind people that this was so. He

referred to the large accident cost in 1929, when the total figure was over eight million dollars—the largest award in any one year since the inception of the Board in 1915. The Board collected the money from industries under compensation, and collected only enough money to pay the cost of accidents that happened in the various classes. The Board fixed each year a provisional rate of assessment for the industries in schedule 1, and these assessments were graded from 10 cents per $100 payroll, to $10 per $100 payroll, according to the hazard. Each year, at the beginning of the year, when the experience for the past twelve months was known, the Board adjusted the provisional rate fixed in the former year. In this way industries got the benefit of any accident prevention work that might have been done. Mr. Sinclair quoted figures showing certain classes had had a bad money experience, and in consequence their rate had been raised. In other cases rates had been lowered because of good experience. He suggestd to those present that there was only one way of dealing with the problem of increasing costs, and that was through effective accident prevention work. The Board was co-operating with the organizations set up under Section 114 of the Compensation Act, and would continue to do so.

Addresses were delivered also by Mr. Denton Massey, of the Massey-Harris Company, Mr. W. E. Darling, of Cincinnati, Mr. Parker Bailey, Mr. J. D. Mooney and Mr. A. H. Young, of New York.

The Safety Play, "Built on Bluff", was presented by members of the Wentworth Division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. This play deals with the manner in which a general manager of a plant had been fooled on his accident experience, having been given the impression that everything was going remarkably well, while, as a matter of fact, the story was not being told to him. The players were all representatives of plants in Hamilton, and the play and players received an ovation at the end.

A safety exhibit was shown, including safety devices of various kinds, charts showing the method of operating certain forms of accident prevention activity, displays of safety literature, "First Aid" and Safety trophies, and materials from the Workmen's Compensation Board. The safety devices shown included safety goggles, respirators, safe foundry boots and leggings, safety bulletins and boards, guards for wood working machinery, first aid equipment, non slip soles, drive-belt guards, etc., etc.

NOVA SCOTIA ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATION

THE eleventh annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association was held on April 24 at Halifax, representatives of all branches of industry through the province attending. The retiring President, R. J. R. Nelson, in presenting his report, outlined the two chief objects of the Association as set forth in the constitution, which are, namely, the promotion of the work of the prevention of accidents and industrial diseases in all industries, and to represent the employers in connection with the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The report pointed out that accidents were a burden on the employee, employer and the society, and made particular reference to the difficulty in coping with the problem in Nova Scotia, owing to the fact that industries are so varied and scattered over the Province, and with few exceptions are on a limited scale. The President expressed his appreciation of the wholehearted support given him throughout his term of office by the executive committee, and of the sympathetic co-operation of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The report of the Secretary, submitted by Mr. H. R. Thompson, indicated that a study of the records of payroll figures from the Workmen's Compensation Board showed the industrial activities of the Province had been carried on at a greater scale than for some years past. The total wages paid showing in the aggregate an increase of about six and one-half million dollars over the previous year. Under the heading, accidents, the secretary pointed to the increase shown by the reports submitted to the Compensation Board of accidents in industry, and also to a slight increase in the number of fatalities, stating that the number of reported accidents has been increasing comparatively each year since the Act became operative. This trend, he said, is in keeping with the experience in other jurisdictions. The chief reasons for this are that the employees are becoming familiar with the provisions of the Act and the ways and means of taking advantage of it, and the employers are encouraging the reporting of all minor accidents, so that first aid treatment may be given and the injury followed up.

Mr. M. L. Fraser, field worker of the Association, presented a report covering the work of his department for the past year, and paid tribute to the splendid safety work which is

being done by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at its Sydney plant.

The election of officers for the year resulted as follows:—President, M. R. Chappel, Sydney; 1st Vice President, C. J. Hoyes; 2nd Vice President, G. S. Harvey, Murray, N.S.; Secretary Treasurer, H. R. Thompson, Amherst; Asst. Secretary, R. J. Walsh; Field Officer, M. S. Fraser, New Glasgow. General Executive Committee—mining, A. K. McLeod, Springhill; lumbering and wood-working, B. J. Waters, Liverpool; metal trades, A. W. McDonald, Glace Bay; miscellaneous manufacturing, J. S. Misener, Dartmouth; building and construction, A. A. McDonald; public utilities, G. G. Spencer, Sydney; transportation, J. J. Mathers.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Industrial Hygiene in Ontario

The fourth annual report of the Department of Health of Ontario, being for the calendar year 1928, recently received, contains a chapter by Dr. J. G. Cunningham, director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene. He states that medical services rendered to the industrial population from the standpoint of the peculiar needs of industry are increasing. Such services are not developing without conscious effort on the part of the employers, wage-earners and physicians to come together frequently and before medical emergencies arise.

"While the problems of accidents and general sickness are first in importance the attention of industry is frequently focussed on the need for organized medical service for prevention by some experience with the effects on workmen of one or other of the specific poisons incident to a process. These facts emerge in the course of the attempt of the Division to further the application of knowledge now available for the prevention of disease and disability among this section of the population. The number of enquiries from employers, employees, physicians and nurses regarding industrial hazards to health is constantly increasing. The number of plants, both small and large, instituting some measure of medical supervision, varying in scope from the provision of adequate first aid to the supervision of health generally, including attention to minor complaints of ill-health and initial and periodical physical examination, is also increasing."

It is recommended that some provision should be made for the physical examination of children leaving school to enter industry, conducted in the light of suitability for the work for which the child has been chosen, by physicians familiar with industrial processes. "These examinations should be paid for by the employer of this type of labour and the details should be worked out in close association with the final school examination."

A number of problems were submitted by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Labour Department and the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, mainly involving the chemical analysis, by Mr. H. E. Rothwell, chemist of the division, of substances considered to be hazardous to health, and the inspection of factory premises with the district factory inspector.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Alex. R. White, reported that the mining industry increased almost by two-thirds during 1928. At the date of the report the numbers employed in the unorganized territories were as follows:—

	Employed Men
152 mining camps	8,430
117 construction and road camps	8,110
56 saw mills and paper mills	5,340
9 fishing stations	775
2 stone quarries	250

and also of course, the very numerous railway extra gang camps which are scattered all over the north. The Division, therefore, has a responsibility for approximately 40,000 men employed in the 761 camps in the industrial north of the province.

"All of this work is, of course, covered by contract between the employer and a physician, and in connection therewith the physicians have forwarded to the department 753 monthly reports and submitted 209 sketches of new camps. Added to this are the inspections made by your staff of sanitary inspectors which inspections number 740, which make a grand total for the year of 1,493 inspections made. In addition to the above we have also rendered such service as was necessary to the host of small towns throughout the north, very often at the request of the local board of health or its officials."

First Aid Provisions in Saskatchewan

The Regulations of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, printed in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pages 392-396) were amended by a new Regulation (No. 33) published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, April 12. Regulation 15, paragraph (*h*) was amended by substituting the number "18" for the number "19" in the last line of the paragraph; and

the same Regulation paragraph (a12) was amended by substituting the number "17" for the number "18" in the last line of the paragraph.

Regulation No. 34, published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, April 26, provides as follows:—

Notwithstanding the general provisions of regulation No. 26, the minimum first aid kit to be provided and maintained in all country elevators wherever situate in the province and in all retail lumber yards outside of a city shall be as follows: Minimum First Aid Kit for all Country Elevators and for Retail Lumber Yards outside Cities:—

1 pair tweezers, 1 eye dropper, 1 camel's hair brush, 1 dozen safety-pins, 1 small bowl, 1 eye shield, 1 package boracic acid for eye wash, 2 ounces tincture of iodine or a sufficient quantity of a recognized antiseptic for washing wounds, 1 roll sterile gauze, 1 tube of carbolated vaseline.

The whole of the above kit must be kept in a clean and suitable receptacle in a place free from dust or dirt and readily accessible to the workmen in each of such country elevators or lumber yards.

Any of the contents of the kit which would be dangerous if taken internally must be contained in a package plainly marked in red letters "poison."

The above equipment shall to examined and checked over at least once per month by the person in charge thereof and renewed as often as necessary.

Building Safety Committee at Montreal

Twenty-one representatives of contracting firms of Greater Montreal met on April 2, under the auspices of the Province of Quebec Safety League for the purpose of forming a Construction Safety Committee. It was explained that the object of the League was to organize a branch of its industrial section, so that contractors might benefit from the experience of the League in the matter of preventing construction casualties. The chairman, J. N. Doyle of the Dominion Bridge Co., Arthur Gaboury, secretary, and others expressed their views on the subject.

The committee is composed of the following members: Messrs. C. G. Morrison, of Church, Ross Company, Limited, secretary; W. H. Sutherland, of E. G. M. Cape and Company; E. G. Bertrand, of Dufresne Construction Company, Limited; and Jas. Wightam. Other committees formed are the statistics committee, the educational committee, the safety posters committee; and the speakers' committee.

Accident Prevention Groups at Winnipeg

Twenty-five groups of industry were reported upon at a recent meeting of the Accident Prevention Bureau of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. The twenty-five groups will, when fully organized, constitute approximately 500 firms with safety committees of from three to ten each which will form an active working force of about 2,500 men.

Groups reporting at the meeting were as follows:—Lumber, logging and pulp group; Building products group; Iron, steel and foundry group; Civic hydro, which includes provincial government utilities; Winnipeg Electric group; Wholesale and warehousing group; Laundry and dye works group; Storage and transfer group; Canadian Pacific Railway group; Canadian National Railway group; Sheet metal and allied lines; Paint and allied lines.

The groups now under organization are the: —Printing and publishing group; Abattoir and meat packing group; Brewery and soft drinks group; Dairy and creamery group; Bakery and confectionery group; Textile and manufacturing group; Oil station and garage group; Electrical contractors group.

The industrial division reported that there was no intention to disturb any safety plans which are now in force with any firm of employers but the object was to register the personnel of all safety organized plants in order that they be placed on the mailing list of the educational campaign committee now being undertaken.

Employee's Medical Clinics on Canadian National Railways

At a recent conference of general chairmen of the various railway brotherhoods, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, intimated that medical clinics, where employees may secure free medical service, have been established at several of the large points on the system.

The object of this service is to keep the employees in good health by frequent voluntary medical examinations. It is not the company's intention to use the results of these medical examinations to interfere with the employees' positions in any way.

"We feel fully justified," says Joseph Corbett, general chairman for the carmen, "in recommending this medical service to our members and hope they will take full advantage of it."

Safety Committees in Cement Plants

The March-April issue of the *Accident Prevention Magazine*, published by the Portland

Cement Association contains references to safety features of two Canadian affiliates of the organization. The first outlines the activities of the safety committee at the Fort Whyte, Manitoba, plant of the Canada Cement Company. It is reported that this committee meets regularly once a month and oftener when there is some special item that needs immediate attention. Every accident, no matter how small, is investigated by this committee and a remedy designed to prevent a recurrence. Some new construction work is in process at the plant and this is being carried out with safety as the primary consideration regardless of time or cost.

The second plant referred to is the Bamberton Works of the British Columbia Cement Company Limited. This plant has a safety committee of 15 members selected from the various departments, which functions as a central committee, meeting once a month, and in addition special meetings are held to deal with any emergency. Monthly inspections of the plant are carried out by a member of the committee in conjunction with a senior employee who is not a member; different employees are detailed for these inspections each time. For the purpose of competitive and easily administered safety organization, the plant has been divided into five safety units, representing various phases of operation. In addition, there is a base unit for new employees who are placed in this group until considered sufficiently conversant with safety measures to be placed in the unit with which they are employed. Special emphasis is placed in this plant on training of new employees in safety work. Safety units which complete a period of six months free from accident are given a special button for each member. These may be worn until the unit meets with a lost-time accident when the buttons are called in and not re-issued until a further six months free-from-accident period has passed. Members of units which have a three year safety record are presented with gold buttons engraved with the words "Three Years Safety." These become the employees personal property.

Safety Work of Dominion Iron and Steel Company

The April issue of *Industrial Safety News*, published by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, contains a review of safety activities at the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, Nova Scotia. It is stated that the employees at this plant established an accident prevention record during 1929, while during the past ten years the Sydney plant has made steady improvement in safety of operations amounting in the aggregate to a reduction of 80 per cent in the lost time accidents. A comparison by years of the progress made in the reduction of accidents over the last ten years shows that a decided improvement has been made every year. In 1923 due partly to a considerable increase in operations over the years 1921 and 1922, the number of accidents shows an increase over these two years. From 1923 to 1929, however, there was a steady reduction in accidents, while in the past three years, 1927, 1928, 1929, the percentage of improvement was greater than in the previous years under review.

The ten years decrease in the number of accidents is shown in the accompanying table. The index figures deal with the frequency rate of accidents only, but the report states that there has also been a very marked decrease in the severity rate as well, and the compensation cost has been materially lessened from year to year. The table also indicates the number of accidents per unit of 10,000 man-days worked, years 1920-1929 inclusive.

ACCIDENT RECORD AT SYDNEY STEEL PLANT, 1920-1929

Year	Number of accidents	Number accidents per 10,000 M.D's worked
1920	592	4·7
1921	376	4·2
1922	369	4·7
1923	498	4·4
1924	351	4·8
1925	222	3·1
1926	244	3·2
1927	141	1·7
1928	125	1·3
1929	102	1·0

Accident Prevention in British Factories

The last report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops of Great Britain expresses the opinion that the adoption by the International Labour Conference, at its Session of 1928, of a resolution relating to the safety first movement (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 757) is probably one of the most important steps that have yet been taken in connection with safety organizations in industry.

Great Britain has already begun to take action in this sphere. This year the report announces that the first stage has been passed in a dozen heavy industries, and furnishes details of the procedure adopted for the formation of safety committees, around which the movement centres. The active part played by the inspectors in urging heads of undertakings to set up their own safety organizations in their premises has been supplemented

by the lectures on accident prevention which members of the inspectorate staff have given to technical classes and meetings of foremen and workers.

A special conference reviewed and brought up to date agreements relating to safety in cotton spinning and weaving mills. It adopted the very important principle of the joint standing committee. This committee is to meet twice a year to review the cotton spinning agreement in the light of experience, paying due regard to the technical progress achieved in an industry that is as complex as it is important. The committee was formed soon after ratification of the agreement, and has already begun its work.

Another conference was held to consider measures for reducing the risk of collapse of derrick cranes employed on buildings under construction. Its work is already well advanced.

Thanks to the efforts of the inspectors, perceptible progress has been made in guarding transmission machinery. Too many persons, however, it is stated are not yet convinced of the dangers of revolving shafting. Suitable education and instruction are particularly necessary here.

The protection of hoists is steadily improving; they caused 10 per cent less accidents in 1928 than in 1927, and the number of fatal cases dropped by more than 40 per cent. Crane failures, however, were 8 per cent more numerous, and the number of fatalities rose by 19 per cent. Periodical examination by a competent person is too often wanting.

Constant supervision must be exercised over means of escape from factories in case of fire, especially in the more crowded industrial areas. The report quotes a number of instances of failure to observe the relevant regulations, and draws attention to the Home Office pamphlet on fire protection in factories.

A number of explosions of acetylene apparatus, described in detail in the report, show that the most elementary precautions in the use of acetylene are frequently neglected. Too many users are ignorant of the wide explosive range of air-acetylene mixtures.

Sickness Among Industrial Employees in United States

The United States Public Health Service states that reports from a group of about 35 industrial sick-benefit associations and company relief departments showed that cases of sickness and non-industrial injuries causing disability for 8 consecutive calendar days or longer occurred at the rate of 103.5 cases annually per 1,000 men during the period 1921 to 1928, inclusive. This figure may understate to some extent the real incidence of disability lasting longer than one week, because sick benefits are usually denied for certain diseases and for illness of any kind under certain circumstances as explained above.

Respiratory diseases were reported as the cause of 42.4 per cent of the cases; digestive diseases, 13.5 per cent; and external causes (non-industrial accidents), 9.8 per cent. These three groups, accordingly, accounted for nearly 66 per cent of the cases for which sick benefits were paid by associations reporting to the United States Public Health Service. In the respiratory group influenza or grippe continues to be of outstanding importance, accounting for 57.5 per cent of the respiratory cases in 1928, compared with 50 per cent during the period 1921 to 1928. The frequency of disability on account of respiratory tuberculosis was lower in 1928 than in any of the preceding years of record. Five of the nine years covered by the record were marked by influenza epidemics. In the other four years the winter incidence of influenza or grippe was of no inconsiderable magnitude.

Relatively low sickness rates were found among men employed in the iron and steel industry. An exception was the rate for pneumonia, which appears to be about 50 per cent higher than among other industrial employees as a whole. Data for a study of the incidence of pneumonia by occupation in the steel industry have been collected and are being analysed.

Standards for Lead Using Industries

The American Public Health Association has published in book form the report of a committee on lead poisoning which was presented to the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Association at its recent 58th annual meeting. The report establishes standards for the control of the use of lead in manufacture and for protecting the health of the workers. The standards are considered practical enough to warrant their application (directly or indirectly) by the general practitioner, the industrial physician, the safety engineer, and workmen's compensation tribunals according to their respective fields.

The report is divided into three parts: diagnosis, individual treatment, and industrial control. Because of the medico-legal importance of the subject, attention has been given in the medical sections to procedures and instructions that may with profit be followed by the physician who is preparing lead cases for compensation purposes. It is hoped that

this report may form the basis of some action by the Industrial Hygiene Section looking toward the establishment of appropriate standards for guidance in the matter of lead poisoning, subject to annual reconsideration until such a time as there is general agreement in the Section upon the subject and its component parts.

CONFERENCE ON RATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THE record of an important recent conference of representatives of management, labour and social science, held last year by the International Industrial Relations Association at The Hague, Holland, has been published by the Association in a volume entitled "Rational Organization and Industrial Relations." The book deals with the entirely new industrial situation that has arisen in the world since the Great War. "New adjustments," it is stated, "are needed over greater areas; the centre of gravity seems to be changing from production to consumption. Both manager and worker are becoming increasingly aware of the controlling power of these outside forces. A hitherto unknown set of economic laws has come into play. Production and consumption interlock in a new and mighty way; and unless we are prepared to face the problem in its entirety and fundamentally to adjust ourselves, the current of events will find the world unable to establish and maintain such order as alone will be conducive to the benefit of mankind."

Stress is placed upon the modern tendency to organize employers and workers into groups for the purpose of joint or co-operative management of industry. This is declared to contain a "core of hope for the future of humanity," owing to the "amazing susceptibility of the human mind to group loyalties and ideas—an almost untilled field in psychology." In view of the value assigned to the principle of joint management, Canadian readers will be interested to find in the volume a memorandum contributed by Mr. R. A. C. Henry, director of the Canadian National Railways, describing the company's relations to organized labour and its union management cooperative plan.

Major L. Urwick, director of the International Management Institute at Geneva, who is one of the contributors to the "Symposium," makes a plea for a directive control of all industry, either on a national or international basis. Such control could be exercised only after industry has been subjected to the process of "rationalization." He quotes the definition of this term as supplied by the World Economic Conference in 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 770), as meaning "the methods of technique and organization designed to secure the minimum waste of effort and material," and including "the scientific organization of labour, standardization both of material and products, simplification of processes, and improvements in the system of transport and marketing." On the further declaration by the Economic Conference that "rationalization is calculated to secure to a community greater stability and a higher standard of life," Major Urwick comments as follows:—"These phrases are a clear admission that, whatever form of organization we may accept as the most practicable for the time being, there is a purpose in industry and commerce above and beyond the profit of particular business enterprises. Our economic machinery exists not to enrich individuals—that is incidental—but to serve the community. It is for this reason that I would suggest to you that the first item in any definition of what is a scientifically organized industry should be a clear statement of this aim or end on some such lines as the following: 'A scientifically organized industry is a group of enterprises engaged in supplying similar or allied requirements to the community by methods involving the minimum waste of either effort or material.'"

Other contributors to the conference whose addresses are given in the volume include Miss M. L. Fleddérus, of The Hague; Dr. Vernon, of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, London; Erich Lübbe, president of the Works Council, Siemens Schuckert Company of Berlin; Dr. Northcote, labour manager of Rowntree and Company, York, England; Messrs. H. Dubreuil, secretary of the General Confederation of Labour, Paris; H. Pauwels, secretary of the Belgian Christian Confederation of Trade Unions, Brussels.

A general summary of the proceedings at the conference is contributed by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, vice-president of the International Industrial Relations Association, and director of the Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Fourteenth Session

THE Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, opening on June 10, 1930, the agenda being as follows:—

1. Forced labour.
2. Hours of work of salaried employees.
3. Hours of work in coal mines.

The Canadian delegates are as follows:—

Government Delegates.—Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, Geneva.

Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates.—Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mr. Byron Baker, Ottawa, Ontario; Mr. Daniel W. Morrison, Glace Bay, N.S.; Mr. Alfred Martin Boucher, Quebec, P.Q.

Employers' Delegate.—Major J. R. Roaf, Chairman, B.C. Division of Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver, B.C.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary, Industrial Relations Department, C.M.A., Toronto, Ont.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. J. T. Foster, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Outremont, Que.

Tenth Anniversary of the International Labour Organization

Ten years ago the International Labour Organization began to carry out the mission entrusted to it by the Peace Treaty. On October 29, 1919, the first International Labour Conference opened at Washington and elected the original Governing Body. In January, 1920, this Governing Body held a session in Paris, at which it constituted the International Labour Office and appointed Mr. Albert Thomas as Director. After being established for some time in London, and transferred temporarily to Genoa for the second session of the Conference in May, 1920, the Office was fixed at Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations, during the course of the same year.

The International Labour Office has recently celebrated its tenth birthday by publishing in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish an illustrated Album giving in clear and concise form an outline of the work undertaken and the results obtained by the Office during its first ten years of existence.

Publications of the Office

The International Labour Directory (Co-operative Organizations).—The International Labour Office recently re-issued that part of the International Labour Directory dealing with co-operative organizations. It contains important information concerning the development of the co-operative movement throughout the world. Mention is made of 728 international or national organizations working in 48 countries. For 272 central organizations, other than those dealing with banking or insurance, it is found that the total sales for the year 1928 (sales to members and sales of members' produce) by the affiliated societies amounts to no less than 10,000 million dollars. For the same year the general movement of the funds of 44 co-operative banks exceeded 50,000 million dollars, and that of 90,000 credit co-operative societies grouped into 74 organizations exceeded 18,500 million dollars. These figures include those for the Russian co-operative societies.

With regard to membership, the fact that certain organizations sometimes consist, at least partially, of the same societies has led to a limitation of the list to 237 central organizations which are mentioned in the Directory. The tables concerning these 237 organizations working in 39 countries (not including the U. S. S. R.) show that their total membership at the end of 1928 exceeded 39,500,000 as compared with 35,500,000 in 1925—an increase of 11 per cent. At the same time the official Russian figures put the number of members of the co-operative organizations in the U. S. S. R. at the same date at 35 millions. On account of the limitation mentioned above, the total figure of 74,500,000 cannot be a true representation of the total number of co-operative members in the world, but it at least gives some idea of the growing importance of the co-operative movement.

Vocational Education in Agriculture.—The International Labour Office has just published a report on Vocational Education in Agriculture. The report in question has been based on replies received by the International Labour Office to a questionaire forwarded to all the States Members of the Organization and to the Governments of Russia and the United States and on information obtained from various other sources. The first part of this report contains a description of vocational agricultural education, its organization and character, its large divisions, and the methods and technique employed, followed by certain remarks on the results obtained and possible future development. The second part consists of a series of monographs on the systems of vocational agricultural education existing in thirty-five different countries.

Occupation and Health.—A further series of brochures of the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene,

Pathology and Social Welfare, published by the International Labour Office under the title "Occupation and Health," has just appeared, covering articles on the following subjects: Dinitrophrenol; Dinitrobenzene; Ether; Fatigue Tests; and Fertilizers, Manures.

Reports on Hours of Work of Salaried Employees and Forced Labour

In preparation for the Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which is to open in Geneva on June 10, the International Labour Office has published reports dealing with two of the items on the agenda which received preliminary consideration last year, and come up again this year with a view to second and final discussion, and to the adoption, if thought fit, of a Draft Convention or Recommendation. The subject matters in question are: Hours of Work of Salaried Employees; and Forced Labour, respectively. These reports contain the replies of different Member States of the International Labour Organization to questionnaires which were adopted at the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference.

Hours of Work of Salaried Employees.—Out of 29 government replies received, 18, including those of France, Germany and Italy, favour the adoption of a Draft Convention to regulate internationally the hours of work of salaried employees. Of the 11 governments remaining, 6 express a preference for dealing with the subject by a Recommendation, while 5 (including Great Britain and Japan) are not in favour of any immediate international action by way of positive regulation at this Session of the Conference. The general contention of the latter group is that this subject is not yet ripe for practical and effective international action. In the light of these replies, the International Labour Office has appended to the report the texts of a proposed Draft Convention and two proposed Recommendations. The proposed Draft Convention provides for the limitation of hours of work in commercial or trading establishments and offices to forty-eight in the week. Provision is suggested whereby this maximum, though based on an eight-hour day, may be so arranged that employees may work up to ten hours on certain days of the week. Provision is also made for considerable elasticity in the application of the Draft Convention—provision, for example, for exemptions in certain cases, for the making up of lost time, for occupations which are inherently intermittent, etc.

The proposed Recommendations provide for investigations by the several governments into the conditions with regard to hours of work prevailing in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments, and in theatres and other places of public amusement. It is suggested that the results of these investigations should be reported to the International Labour Office within four years, with a view to the possible consideration at a later Session of the Conference of the adoption of Draft Conventions applying to the establishments in question.

Forced Labour.—This report contains the replies of 23 governments to the comprehensive questionnaire adopted by the last Session of the Conference. A number of these replies, sent by governments having no direct experience of the problems of forced or compulsory labour, are confined to a general expression of sympathy with the object in view or to comments on special points. If account is taken only of the replies of the governments most directly and practically concerned with native labour problems, it is found that they are for the most part in favour of the ultimate suppression of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms.

Equally general, however, is the opinion of the governments concerned that, whilst the complete suppression of forced or compulsory labour is the final objective, immediate suppression is not practicable, and, as an interim measure, its use should be limited and regulated. The Office has accordingly worked out and appended to the Report the texts of a proposed Draft Convention and of two proposed Recommendations. The proposed Draft Convention provides for a general undertaking to suppress forced or compulsory labour in all its forms, and goes on to specify those forms of such labour which can be suppressed immediately or in the near future. As regards other forms of forced or compulsory labour, it lays down the principles which should limit or regulate their use during the period of transition to the employment of voluntary labour only.

The Draft Recommendations are designed to supplement the proposed Convention, and deal respectively with the principles which it would be desirable to apply in order to prevent indirect compulsion to labour, and with certain principles and rules relating to the regulation of forced or compulsory labour which it may not be expedient to include in the Convention itself.

Observance of International Labour Conference Conventions

A meeting was held in the International Labour Office in April of a Committee of Experts appointed to examine the annual reports which are made by various countries on conventions of the International Labour Conference to which they are parties. These reports are made under the authority of Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles for the purpose of ascertaining the measures which

have been taken to give effect to the provisions of the different conventions which have been accepted and ratified by individual countries. This Committee forms a valuable part of the machinery of the International Labour Office. Under Article 408 of the Peace Treaty each country which has ratified a convention adopted by the International Labour Conference is under an obligation to present to the office an annual report on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of the convention. A summary of these reports, which are in a form prescribed by the Governing Body of the office, is laid before the conference by the director.

It has frequently been pointed out that the mere act of ratifying a convention does not in itself constitute any guarantee for the immediate observance of the convention either in the letter or in the spirit. For the establishment and maintenance of complete confidence as between the several countries which have ratified any convention, it is necessary that each should have some assurance that the others have passed and are actually enforcing legislation which is in concordance with the provisions of the convention.

Until four years ago, the summary of the annual reports under Article 408 presented to the conference did not form the subject of special consideration by the conference. In 1926, however, as a result of the initiative of the British Government, the conference set up experimentally a definite procedure for dealing with the reports. It decided in favour of the appointment by the Governing Body of a small Committee of Experts having knowledge of international legislation and labour conditions, to make a preliminary scrutiny of the reports, to point out deficiencies or obscurities in the information they contained, to call attention to differences in the interpretation of the conventions by different countries, and generally to assist the Governing Body and the conference in making the fullest use of the reports. At the same time, the conference decided that at future sessions it should itself appoint a committee of delegates to study the reports in the light of the findings of the Committee of Experts. The Committee was accordingly appointed in 1927 and met in that year as well as in 1928 and 1929.

The meeting of the Committee held last month was the fourth. With the increase in the number of conventions adopted and in the number of ratifications registered, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of reports submitted to the Committee. In 1928 it examined 175 reports; last year, 223; this year, 287. The Committee noted that the majority of the reports gave rise to no new observation, and that in general the application of conventions is being brought more and more into exact conformity with the texts. At the same time, the Committee called attention to several points in some of the reports in regard to which supplementary information might be requested. It also made a number of suggestions for facilitating its future work. Finally the Committee emphasized the importance of the procedure for dealing with the reports, which may now be considered firmly established as a means of ensuring a mutual exchange of information and a friendly supervision as between the countries which have ratified conventions, and thus obviating recourse to the sanctions provided in Article 409 and the ensuing Articles of the Peace Treaty.

Four years' experience has proved that the detailed scrutiny of these annual reports enables a very complete judgment to be formed of the extent to which conventions are respected by the States which ratify them. Incidentally, the reports throw some light on the methods by which States that have ratified conventions have surmounted obstacles which deter other States from ratifying, and to that extent their study may contribute to the general furtherance of ratification.

Age as a Factor in Employment

The Industrial Relations Conference of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts reports finding no data to show general discrimination against older workers, either as to hiring or discharging, and that most employers in that State are trying earnestly to find ways to lessen the difficulty of older workers in finding and retaining employment. It is pointed out that the problem grows as the concern grows old. The following measures of relief in use and proposed are listed by the Conference:—1. Wider use of retirement wages; 2. Annual complete physical examination of older workers at the employer's expense; 3. Regular interviews with older workers; 4. Reassigning older workers in the same plant; 5. Promotion of the saving health; 6. Permanent employment statistics.

The Labourers' Protective Association of Charlottetown recently asked the government of Prince Edward Island to enact a Workmen's Compensation Act for the province. It was ascertained that no action should be taken by the Legislature in that direction this year, and the Associations will continue to press for the passing of a Compensation Act next year. The Railway Employees' Compensation Act, enacted by the provincial legislature in 1926, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 546.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MARCH, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1, was 7,153, their employees numbering 961,182 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,765, having an aggregate membership of 211,864 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, as reported by the Employers

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal decline which was somewhat larger than that noted on April 1, 1929; this was partly due to unusually large seasonal contractions in logging camps, in which there has been exceptionally great activity during the past winter. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,153 firms whose staffs aggregated 941,427 persons, compared with 961,182 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 107·8, as compared with 110·2 on March 1, and with 110·4, 102·3, 97·4, 92·5, 88·3, 90·4, 88·7, 81·8 and 85·1 on April 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index number at the latest date, while lower than one year ago, is considerably higher than it was two years ago.

The most outstanding changes in employment were the heavy seasonal losses in logging, where staffs were reduced by over 24,000 workers, and those also of a seasonal nature, in mining; on the other hand, advances were reported in manufacturers, construction and transportation.

Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces except British Columbia registered reduced employment, the losses in Quebec and Ontario being greatest.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a further decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on April 1, when the 525 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 1,624 persons to 72,253. Manufacturing, mining and construction were slacker, and logging showed important seasonal losses, while shipping was decidedly brisker. The index, at 107·8, was slightly higher than at the beginning of April in 1929, and much higher than at the same date in any of the preceding eight years.

Quebec.—Manufacturers showed heightened activity, there being increases in the textile, iron and steel, building material and electrical apparatus divisions; on the other hand, losses were noted in pulp and paper and some other factories. Mining, transportation and construction afforded more employment, while logging reported very large seasonal contractions. Statements were received from 1,657 firms, with 262,565 employees, as against 269,708 on March 1. The index was higher than on the same date last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a greater scale.

Ontario.—The trend of employment was downward in Ontario, where 3,225 employers released 10,312 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 401,737 on April 1. A smaller reduction had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1929, and the index then was nearly five points higher than at the beginning of April this year. Very pronounced seasonal losses were shown in logging on the date under review, while manufactures, construction, transportation and services recorded increases in employment.

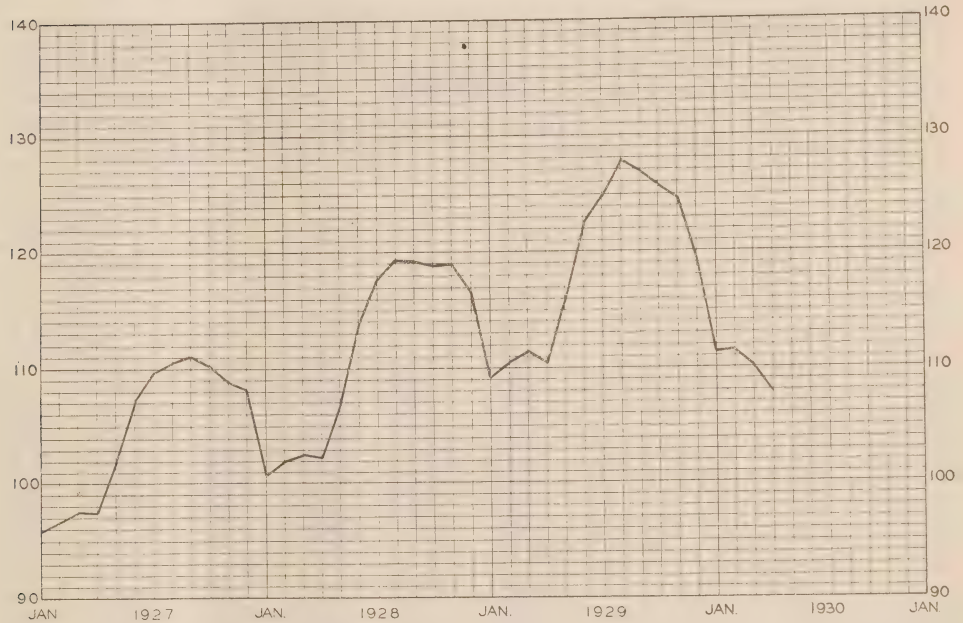
Prairie Provinces.—Further losses were noted in the Prairie Provinces, in which improvement had been recorded on April 1, 1929 and 1928, while in previous years of the record the movement in the early spring had been

unfavourable. Most of the decline this year took place in manufacturing, logging and mining, the slackness in the last two being seasonal in character. The working forces of the 1,019 co-operating employers aggregated 121,804 persons, compared with 124,274 on March 1. The index, at 103·2, was over ten points lower than on April 1, 1929, but it was higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

Montreal.—Moderate expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 907 firms who reported the addition of 954 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 135,212 on April 1. The situation was better than on the same date last year, when similar increases had been indicated. Iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textile facories and transportation recorded heightened activity, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—Continued improvement was noted in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 727 firms with 83,068 employees, or 1,794 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on April 1 a year ago, when employment was in the same volume. The greatest gains at the beginning of April, 1930, were in manufacturing, transportation and construction, while mining and logging released some help.

Tables I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while losses were noted in Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most outstanding gains in Quebec City, while there were only small changes in other industries. Statements were received from 114 employers with 11,219 workers, as compared with 11,049 in the preceding month. Improvement was also indicated on April 1, 1929, but employment was in larger volume than on the date under review.

Toronto.—Advances were reported in Toronto, where conditions were not quite so active as at the beginning of April, 1929. The working forces of the 989 co-operating firms totalled 123,480 persons, or 535 more than on March 1. Considerable improvement was registered in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products. Other groups showed little general change.

Ottawa.—There was a minor increase in employment in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing; an aggregate payroll of 12,572 workers was reported by the 150 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 12,539 in their last report. The index was several points higher than in the spring of 1929, when the trend was also upward.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing afforded heightened employment in Hamilton, while construction released employees. Returns were compiled from 217 firms employing 36,096 persons, or 25 less than on March 1. The level of employment was lower than on the same date last year, when large gains were indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—There was a further pronounced expansion in employment in the Border Cities on April 1. Data were received from 134 firms employing 17,570 workers, as against 16,951 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, while other groups showed only slight changes. The situation was not so good as in the spring of 1929, although it was better than on April 1 of 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Winnipeg.—Employment decreased in Winnipeg, where 401 persons were released from the payrolls of the 342 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 30,952 workers. Iron

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number o all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

——	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
April 1	85·1	98·0	76·6	88·9	88·1	78·2
1922						
April 1	81·8	90·5	73·9	86·4	81·5	76·2
1923						
April 1	88·7	101·5	81·5	94·1	82·9	82·3
1924						
April 1	90·4	94·9	87·2	93·3	86·3	88·3
1925						
April 1	88·3	93·6	85·6	90·4	83·5	88·8
1926						
April 1	92·5	95·0	91·2	93·7	87·6	96·1
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Feb. 1	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Mar. 1	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
April 1	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at April 1, 1930	100·0	7·7	27·9	42·7	12·9	8·8

and steel plants were more active, but construction and trade were slacker. On April 1, 1929, a gain had been indicated, and the index was higher.

Vancouver.—Continued improvement was noted in Vancouver, according to 288 firms with 29,790 employees, as compared with 29,179 in the preceding month. The most marked increases were in construction. Rather larger gains had been made at the beginning of April of last year, when the index was slightly lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Lumber, building material, textile and electrical apparatus plants also afforded increased employment, while rubber, non-ferrous metal, mineral products, leather, pulp and paper and tobacco works showed curtailment. Statements were received from 4,313 manufacturers, employing 536,120 operatives, as compared with 533,790 in the preceding month. The situation was better than on the same date of any other year of the record except 1929.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
April 1	77·0	.....	91·4	.....	.....	.....	85·6	80·6
1923								
April 1	84·4	.....	95·8	96·5	93·0	.....	87·7	75·2
1924								
April 1	91·3	.....	93·7	96·8	89·7	.....	84·2	86·4
1925								
April 1	89·7	99·5	94·0	93·2	84·5	.....	85·7	88·7
1926								
April 1	94·3	96·0	96·9	92·1	95·1	102·4	92·8	97·5
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	123·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Feb. 1	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Mar. 1	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
April 1	109·2	111·7	116·5	116·2	120·4	140·9	103·4	110·4
Relative weight of employment by cities as at April 1, 1930	14·4	1·2	13·1	1·3	3·8	1·9	3·3	3·2

Animal Products, Edible.—Improvement was noted in fish-preserving and dairying establishments, while meat-packing plants were slacker. There were gains in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, but losses elsewhere. Statements were tabulated from 178 firms employing 16,984 workers, as against 16,891 at the beginning of March. This increase was rather smaller than that recorded on April 1, 1929, when the index number was several points higher.

Leather and Products.—Tanning factories reported reductions in personnel, and minor losses were also noted in the shoe and glove branches of this group. The 187 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 16,621 persons in the preceding month, to 16,327 at the beginning of April. A falling-off had also been indicated on April 1 a year ago, when employment was at the same level.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal expansion was indicated in miscellaneous wood-using industries, and vehicle works were also busier. The general improvement was slightly more than that noted on the same date a year ago, when the index was, however, a few points

NOTE:—The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
April 1	85·1	87·3	80·3	92·1	87·5	88·2	53·2	81·7	91·8
1922									
April 1	81·8	84·4	49·1	93·0	84·4	89·4	49·9	79·1	87·9
1923									
April 1	88·7	92·6	104·3	101·5	84·2	92·5	52·3	79·3	89·5
1924									
April 1	90·4	93·6	97·8	104·1	91·0	95·7	56·1	90·2	90·3
1925									
April 1	88·3	91·2	85·7	98·5	92·4	91·0	59·4	90·0	92·9
1926									
April 1	92·5	96·6	79·2	92·5	95·0	93·4	69·8	94·2	95·4
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·8	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Feb. 1	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Mar. 1	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
April 1	107·8	111·3	87·6	114·5	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at April 1, 1930	100·0	56·9	2·5	5·4	3·0	12·1	8·8	2·3	9·0

higher. Statistics were compiled from 715 manufacturers, with 46,351 employees, as compared with 46,004 at the beginning of March. The largest gains were in Ontario and British Columbia.

Musical Instruments.—There was a decline in musical instrument factories, 37 of which employed 1,882 persons, or 118 less than on March 1. The reduction took place in Quebec. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of April, 1929, although the losses then indicated were on a larger scale.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was a decrease in employment in the period under review, chiefly in sugar and syrup. Returns were tabulated from 374 firms whose payrolls

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	April 1, 1930	Mar. 1, 1930	April 1, 1929	April 1, 1928	April 1, 1927	April 1, 1926	April 1, 1925
Manufacturing	56·9	111·3	110·9	116·5	106·6	101·5	96·6	91·2
Animal products—edible	1·8	100·1	100·6	106·7	97·5	94·5	88·0	84·3
Fur and products	·2	85·4	80·2	94·8	92·0	95·9	95·8	88·5
Leather and products	1·7	91·5	93·0	91·9	108·6	103·2	100·6	96·8
Lumber and products	4·9	91·1	90·4	95·3	91·7	88·3	87·3	82·9
Rough and dressed lumber	2·6	76·7	76·3	81·9	81·0	76·7	80·0	75·1
Furniture	1·0	114·7	115·7	120·2	116·1	108·5	99·3	92·9
Other lumber products	1·3	115·9	112·5	117·3	106·8	110·1	99·2	97·8
Musical instruments	·2	64·2	68·7	93·2	90·5	100·6	92·8	81·4
Plant products—edible	3·0	100·0	100·9	101·6	95·0	93·6	91·8	91·5
Pulp and paper products	6·9	108·3	108·8	108·3	106·6	102·9	95·3	90·4
Pulp and paper	3·3	102·8	103·9	104·4	107·0	102·8	90·3	85·3
Paper products	·8	106·4	106·9	110·3	107·6	105·3	98·9	96·2
Printing and publishing	2·8	116·3	116·1	113·3	106·6	102·5	97·6	95·8
Rubber products	1·7	126·1	127·5	133·3	120·3	108·8	99·3	93·6
Textile products	9·1	107·4	106·3	110·5	106·5	104·8	101·2	97·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·1	102·8	99·8	108·4	107·9	106·1	100·3	97·0
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	110·5	110·9	112·6	102·9	104·8	99·4	89·9
Garments and personal furnishings	3·1	112·6	111·5	111·0	104·9	104·6	102·4	101·4
Other textile products	1·1	102·4	104·1	112·1	113·0	103·4	101·7	99·7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·6	118·3	121·5	121·2	116·3	102·3	98·5	90·7
Tobacco	·9	104·1	111·3	108·9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	140·5	137·9	140·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	170·8	171·9	170·2	141·2	111·1	105·8	105·6
Chemicals and allied products	·8	120·7	118·8	118·9	111·3	102·3	100·7	97·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	109·7	104·8	114·4	104·0	95·0	90·4	76·6
Electric current	1·6	125·3	124·8	117·0	110·4	99·6	93·7	98·0
Electrical apparatus	1·8	158·6	157·8	134·0	110·1	106·5	93·5	90·9
Iron and steel products	16·3	119·3	117·2	134·2	112·0	104·8	100·5	92·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	127·0	130·5	139·6	119·2	113·2	99·2	101·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·4	128·8	129·4	128·0	118·3	112·1	98·8	89·8
Agricultural implements	·8	85·6	84·3	124·0	103·0	114·4	96·2	70·2
Land vehicles	7·5	118·0	113·3	138·7	110·9	100·1	102·4	95·7
Automobiles and parts	2·3	151·0	137·7	209·0	140·2	96·6	108·7	91·1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·5	133·3	140·8	122·2	117·0	109·0	100·3	105·8
Heating appliances	·5	109·6	108·8	132·1	106·3	98·4	98·2	93·5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	172·7	173·3	169·7	133·3	108·1	98·4	75·1
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	115·6	112·7	137·0	105·3	111·7	106·2	95·0
Other iron and steel products	2·2	111·9	112·5	114·1	106·5	104·8	97·0	88·6
Non-ferrous metal products	2·1	128·8	134·4	131·7	117·9	111·1	96·4	82·1
Mineral products	1·4	139·3	142·4	128·0	110·0	100·2	96·1	94·5
Miscellaneous	·5	111·9	110·7	112·0	97·8	105·0	96·9	95·7
Logging	2·5	87·6	178·3	83·1	88·3	85·7	79·2	85·7
Mining	5·4	114·5	119·8	112·9	109·0	103·0	92·5	98·5
Coal	2·8	98·9	106·7	103·3	104·9	104·7	92·8	98·6
Metallic ores	1·8	145·6	151·7	129·3	123·8	103·9	92·8	103·1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	122·7	116·2	121·9	101·1	95·0	89·6	77·9
Communications	3·0	117·1	118·7	113·5	102·3	101·9	95·0	92·4
Telegraphs	·6	109·1	110·5	114·2	100·9	102·4	88·6	84·6
Telephones	2·4	119·2	120·8	113·3	102·8	101·9	96·8	94·6
Transportation	12·1	99·5	97·7	101·8	98·2	96·2	93·4	91·0
Street railways and cartage	2·5	118·8	115·6	113·3	103·3	98·4	96·6	95·1
Steam railways	8·1	96·8	97·2	102·7	99·4	98·6	94·6	92·5
Shipping and stevedoring	1·5	88·3	76·8	81·0	84·7	80·2	82·5	77·2
Construction and Maintenance	8·8	86·4	83·7	85·4	78·6	72·5	69·8	59·4
Building	4·6	110·5	109·2	102·5	87·1	88·7	81·7	62·4
Highway	1·1	57·8	52·0	38·2	43·2	35·7	26·7	48·7
Railway	3·1	75·1	72·7	87·3	82·9	73·0	75·8	63·1
Services	2·3	126·1	125·0	121·1	108·4	99·0	94·2	90·0
Hotels and restaurants	1·3	124·3	125·1	115·6	100·3	92·7	90·6	89·4
Professional	·2	127·0	119·0	124·5	119·2	103·1	101·2	96·6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·8	128·9	126·8	128·9	117·2	106·5	97·3	88·6
Trade	9·0	123·1	123·0	122·5	111·1	102·3	95·4	92·9
Retail	6·5	127·4	127·8	127·9	113·6	103·7	95·7	91·3
Wholesale	2·5	113·3	112·3	110·8	105·9	99·6	94·9	95·9
All industries	100·0	107·8	110·2	110·4	102·3	97·4	92·5	88·3

[1] The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

declined from 28,552 persons in the preceding month to 28,331 at the beginning of April. General, but rather small losses were reported in all except the Prairie Provinces. The index was slightly lower than in the spring of last year, when an advance had been noted.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The movement in pulp and paper factories was downward, while only small changes were recorded in other branches of this group. According to data received from 539 firms, they employed 64,865 workers, as compared with 65,177 in their last report. Increases were noted in the Maritime and Western Provinces, while there were losses in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was in the same volume as on April 1, 1929, and was more active than in other years of the record.

Rubber Products.—Activity in 38 rubber works declined, 204 persons being released from their staffs, which totalled 16,143. A greater reduction had been shown on the same date last year, but the index then was some seven points higher.

Textile Products.—There was an increase in employment in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in thread, cotton, silk and garment factories, while headwear plants were slacker. Improvement had also been noted on April 1, 1929, when the situation was slightly more favourable. Statements were compiled from 667 manufacturers with 85,369 employees, or 722 more than on March 1, 1930. Most of the advance was in Quebec.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Decreases in employment on a larger scale than on April 1, 1929, were recorded in this group, 367 persons being released from the working forces of the 145 co-operating establishments, which employed 15,110 workers on the date under review. The contraction took place chiefly in tobacco works in Quebec and Ontario. The index was a few points lower than in spring last year.

Chemical and Allied Products.—One hundred and twenty-one plants turning out chemical and allied products reported 7,781 employees, as compared with 7,720 in their last return. Ontario and the Maritime Provinces registered practically all this slight gain. Conditions were better than on April 1 in other years for which data are available.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further increases in personnel were noted in building material works, 146 of which employed 11,294 persons, as against 10,776 in their last report. This advance involved about the same number of persons as that indicated on the corresponding date in 1929, when the situation was rather more favourable. Ontario and Quebec shared in the upward movement.

Electric Current.—Further moderate improvement was shown in this group, in which 94 plants reported 15,111 workers, or 49 more than at the beginning of March. Declines in Quebec were offset by gains in Ontario. The level of employment was higher than in the spring of other years of the record.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in electrical appliance factories again advanced, 231 employees being added to the forces of the 57 co-operating firms, who reported 16,708 on their payrolls. The bulk of the increase was in Quebec and Ontario. A larger increase had been noted on April 1, 1929, when the index was considerably lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Statistics were received from 695 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 2,750 employees to 153,808 at the beginning of April. There were considerable gains in automobile and other vehicle factories, as well as additions to payroll on a smaller scale in the wire, foundry and machine shop, sheet metal, agricultural implement, and other branches of the industry. Improvement was shown in all except the Maritime Provinces, that in Ontario being most noteworthy. Similar expansion had been recorded in the same period last year, but the index number then was some 15 points higher than on April 1, 1930.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Returns tabulated from 110 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 19,777 persons, as against 20,597 on March 1. Most of the decrease took place in smelting and refining in Ontario. The level of employment was considerably higher than in the spring of any year since 1920 except 1929, when curtailment had also been indicated.

Mineral Products.—Reduced activity was reported in these industries at the beginning of April, 313 workers having been let out from the forces of the 86 co-operating establishments, in which 13,443 persons were employed at the beginning of April. Gas, oil and other mineral product works shared in the decline, which was largely made in the Prairie Provinces. The volume of employment in this group was greater than in the same period of other years since the record was commenced.

Logging

Continued and larger seasonal losses were shown in logging camps, 251 of which reduced their payrolls from 47,912 men on March 1 to

23,558 on the date under review. The most extensive decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, although all provinces indicated reductions. Rather smaller contractions had been reported on April 1, 1929, but employment then was in somewhat smaller volume.

Mining

Coal.—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was a falling-off in employment in the western provinces. Data were received from 79 operators, whose staffs included 26,127 employees, as against 28,197 in their last report. The index was lower than in spring last year.

Metallic Ores.—Reports were received from 71 firms in this group, employing 16,813 workers, or 597 more than at the beginning of March. Most of the decline was in Ontario and British Columbia. Improvement had been indicated on the same date in 1929, but the index number then, as in other years of the record, was much lower.

Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Continued advances were registered in quarries and other divisions of this group, 70 firms employed 8,040 persons, as compared with 7,538 in the preceding month. Rather smaller advances were indicated by the 63 employers furnishing statistics on April 1 last year, when the situation was not quite so favourable.

Communications

According to information received from 166 communication companies and branches, they reduced their staffs by 382 employees to 28,466 on April 1. The greatest decline took place in Ontario. Despite this falling-off in employment, conditions continued better than in the spring of other years of the record, in most of which the trend was upward.

Transportation

Local and water transportation registered considerable advances, while further losses were indicated in steam railway operation. Statistics were compiled from 323 employers of 114,157 workers, as compared with 112,113 on March 1. Of the former number, 23,984 persons belonged in the local transportation, 76,075 in the steam railway and 14,098 in the water transportation division. In the railway transportation branch, employment was in smaller volume than on the same date last year, but the indexes in local and water transportation were decidedly higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building—Employment in building construction continued at a high level, the index being considerably above that of April 1, 1929, when the additions to staffs were greater. Statements were compiled from 671 contractors, with 42,854 persons in their employ, or 568 more than in their last report. The most noteworthy improvement took place in Quebec.

Highway—Further additions to staffs were noted on highway construction and maintenance, 188 contractors employed 10,005 men, as compared with 8,986 in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia reported practically all the advance. Losses had been shown on April 1, 1929, and the number then reported in this work was less than in the period under review.

Railway—There was a substantial increase in employment in the construction departments of the railways in the Western Provinces and Ontario. The working forces of the 39 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 29,533 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 28,589 employees. The index number was lower than in the spring of 1929, when more pronounced improvement had been recorded.

Services

This group showed further moderate gains, according to 230 firms with 21,437 employees, compared with 21,225 in the preceding month. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and professional services registered the improvement. The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1929, but employment then was in less volume than on the date under review.

Trade

There was a gain of 29 persons in the forces of the 752 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 84,317 workers on April 1. A considerable increase had been indicated on the same date a year ago, employment then, however, was slightly lower than on the date under review. A small falling-off was registered in retail stores, while the trend was upward in wholesale houses.

TABLES

Index numbers by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

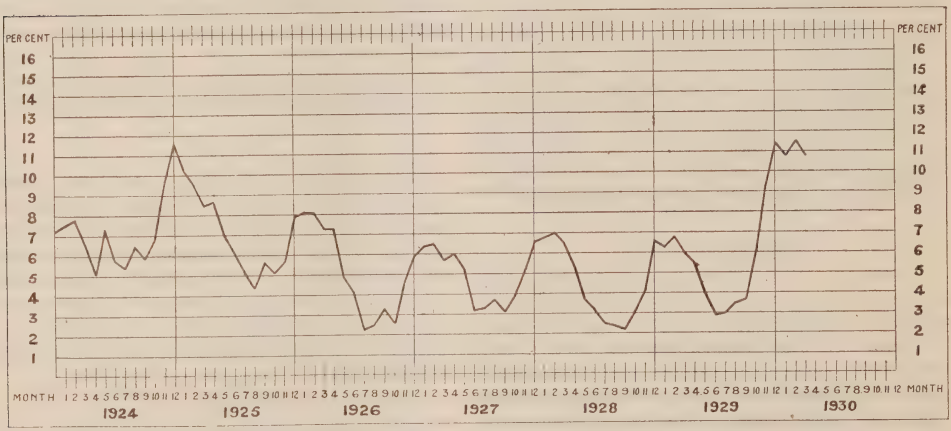
(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1930

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making reports varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Some reaction from winter slackness among trade union members was apparent at the close of March, the slight improvement shown being manifest in comparison with March a year ago, conditions in Alberta especially being slack.

A separate tabulation is compiled monthly showing the unemployment situation among trade union members in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. The most noteworthy employment advance from February was registered by unions in Halifax where the unemployment percentage was reduced by slightly over 4 per cent during March. In Vancouver, Edmonton, Montreal and Regina also gains of somewhat lesser volume were recorded, while in Toronto the situation showed an improvement of but 1 per cent. On the other hand, Saint John and Winnipeg reported increases in idleness which

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



largely of a seasonal character and of rather general distribution throughout the various industries. For the month under review reports were furnished from a total of 1,765 labour organizations with 211,864 members, 22,912 of whom, or a percentage of 10·8, were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with 11·5 per cent in February. Less active conditions, however, were indicated than in March last year when 6·0 per cent of the members reported were without employment. The provincial changes in comparison with February were not outstanding, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions recording somewhat heightened activity during March, and the remaining provinces slight employment declines. With the exception of Nova Scotia all provinces contributed to the downward employment movement were fractional only. The same unemployment level was maintained by both Saint John and Winnipeg unions as in March last year, while in all other cities curtailment of activity was noted, Edmonton unions particularly recording large employment recessions though in Regina and Vancouver also substantial reductions occurred.

It will be noticed from the chart which accompanies this article that the curve of unemployment during March pursued a course contrary to that of the preceding month, projecting slightly in a downward direction, indicative of some improvement in employment conditions during the month reviewed. In this movement it parallelled its course of the corresponding month last year though the level of the curve remained considerably above that shown in March a year ago.

Employment increases on a moderate scale were recorded in the manufacturing industries during March, the 497 unions from which reports were received, with an aggregate membership of 59,470 persons, showing 7·4 per cent of inactivity compared with 8·5 per cent in February. Though fluctuations occurred in the various trades, still the changes did not involve a particularly large number of members, garment workers and general labourers indicating the greatest improvement during March, followed by lesser gains among fur, leather and jewellery workers, printing tradesmen and bakers. On the other hand, conditions for pulp and paper makers were quieter than in February, and employment for iron and steel, and wood workers eased off slightly. That the percentage of idleness in the manufacturing industries showed a noteworthy increase over March last year, when 3·9 per cent of unemployment was recorded, may be attributed to a large extent to slackness in the iron and steel trades, especially in machine shops; while pulp and paper makers and general labourers also suffered substantial curtailment of activity, and the situation for textile and wood workers, printing tradesmen and cigar makers declined.

Due to a large extent, to mine shut downs in the province of Alberta, the coal mining situation at the close of March was less favourable than in the preceding month. Returns for March were tabulated from a total of 42 unions of coal miners, with 17,099 members, 1,641 of whom or a percentage of 9·6 were idle, compared with 5.7 per cent in the previous month. Contributing declines of much smaller degree than in Alberta, were reported from the British Columbia mines; while in Nova Scotia the same percentage of idleness was registered in both months under comparison. Unemployment in the Alberta mines was also a large factor in the increase in idleness shown over March last year, when 5·2 per cent of the members reported were without work, though in British Columbia also there was noteworthy employment curtailment. In Nova Scotia, however, the level of activity was slightly higher than in March last year. Part time work among coal miners was registered to a considerable extent during March.

Though depression in the building trades continued to be in evidence to a marked degree during March, still the level of activity showed a moderate advance over February conditions. This was indicated by the returns tabulated from a total of 223 unions of building tradesmen, covering 31,176 members, 9,496 of whom were idle at the end of March, a percentage of 30·5 compared with 34·0 per cent in February. The employment volume was, however, considerably reduced from March last year, when 17·9 per cent of idleness was registered in the building group as a whole. Carpenters and joiners and painters, decorators and paperhangers reported gains in employment over February, involving the greatest number of workers; though viewed from a percentage basis, the most pronounced expansion was reported by bridge and structural iron workers who, however, formed but a small proportion of the total membership reported in the building trades. Hod carriers and building labourers, electrical workers and granite and stone cutters were also somewhat better engaged. On the other hand, declines in available work were reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Employment for tile layers, lathers and roofers was more prevalent than in March a year ago, all other trades showing contractions in the volume of activity, those recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, hod carriers and building labourers and bridge and structural iron workers being quite substantial. Important declines occurred also among electrical workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers while among granite and stone cutters the contractions indicated were small.

Slight improvement in employment conditions among transportation workers was shown at the end of March from the previous month, the 753 unions from which reports were received, representing a total of 72,902 members, indicating 7·5 per cent of inactivity compared with 8·1 per cent in February. Steam railway employees whose reports constituted over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, were afforded a slightly greater volume of work than in February, and employment for navigation workers was also at a higher level. Nominal declines in employment, however, were registered by street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs. Steam railway employees were almost entirely responsible for the rise in the percentage of unemployment in the transportation industries as a whole from 4·3 in March a year ago to its present level. Street and electric railway employees reported a fractional adverse change only, while a better situation prevailed for navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs.

From longshore workers whose returns are tabulated separately each month, 13 reports were received in March covering a membership of 7,099 persons, 996 of whom, or a percentage of 14·0, were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with 10.8 per cent of unemploy-

ment in February, and with 6.7 per cent in March last year.

Retail clerks reported a fully engaged situation during March as in February, while in March last year 5·5 per cent of unemployment was reported. Returns for the month reviewed were tabulated from 6 unions of these workers with 1,264 members.

From unions of civic employees 67 reports were received during March, embracing a membership of 8,182 persons, 158 (or a percentage of 1·9) of whom were without work at the end of the month, compared with 1·6 per cent in February and with 1·0 per cent in March last year.

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Mar., 1919	2·2	3·0	3·9	6·7	1·2	5·3	3·6	8·2	5·0
Mar., 1920	1·9	3·1	3·3	2·3	3·2	4·0	2·1	7·6	3·1
Mar., 1921	17·9	11·7	16·9	13·0	10·5	12·1	9·8	34·6	16·5
Mar., 1922	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	9·6
Mar., 1923	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
Mar., 1924	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	6·7
Mar., 1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
Mar., 1926	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
Mar., 1927	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
Jan., 1928	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Feb., 1928	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	7·0
Mar., 1928	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
April 1928	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
May, 1928	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
June, 1928	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
July, 1928	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·6	4·5	2·8	2·5
Aug., 1928	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Sept., 1928	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Oct., 1928	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Nov., 1928	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Dec., 1928	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Jan., 1929	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Feb., 1929	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Mar., 1929	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
April, 1929	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
May, 1929	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
June, 1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
July, 1929	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
Aug., 1929	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Sept., 1929	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Oct., 1929	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Nov., 1929	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3
Dec., 1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
Jan., 1930	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	10·8
Feb., 1930	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	11·5
Mar., 1930	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	10·8

Slight variation only from February conditions was reported by unions in the miscellaneous group of trades during March as indicated by the reports received from 121 unions, with an aggregate of 6,962 members. Of these 696 were idle at the close of the month, a percentage of 10·0, contrasted with 9·6 per cent of inactivity during February. Theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen reported some reduction in the unemployment volume from February, while among hotel and restaurant employees the change was very slight, the tendency, however, being favourable. A considerable drop in the amount of work afforded members in the unclassified division was reported in comparison with February, and among barbers, nominal declines only occurred. In making a comparison with the returns for March last year in the miscellaneous group of trades, when 5·1 per cent of the members reported were idle, hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firmen and unclassified workers all registered contractions in activity during the month surveyed, while employment conditions for barbers remained practically unchanged.

Fishermen reported 1·8 per cent of unemployment among their members at the close of March, in contrast with 2·4 per cent in the previous month and 1·2 per cent in March, 1929. The percentage for March this year was based on the reports received from 4 unions of fishermen with 835 members.

The 5 unions of lumber workers and loggers from which reports were tabulated at the end of March, with a membership total of 1,185 persons, indicated 17·9 per cent of idleness, compared with 13·0 per cent at the end of February. Unemployment for these workers was, however, at a considerably higher level than in March last year when 2·8 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for March each year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table II summarizes the turns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Governmental.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
March, 1919	0	....	1·9	3·9	4·2	1·4	3·3	·6	2·2	3·1	4·0	2·3	....	6·2	4·7	6·5	10·0	2·7	....	16·5	3·1	12·1	2·9	1·3	0	0	....	2·5	3·0	·1	6·0	5·0
March, 1920	3·5	....	·6	1·9	5·7	·8	·0	1·3	·4	·1	0	·2	....	2·0	1·8	1·0	14·4	....	4·6	9·9	2·0	4·1	3·3	1·0	·1	·1	....	·3	2·9	1·7	3·7	3·1
March, 1921	32·1	60·8	11·6	18·0	7·4	4·5	6·9	3·9	14·1	3·8	3·1	4·1	....	12·0	29·4	35·3	31·0	12·1	28·4	25·7	8·3	8·0	9·8	1·2	2·9	2·9	....	0	8·5	5·1	10·4	16·5
March, 1922	58·2	7·0	5·8	8·1	14·4	4·6	5·1	4·3	30·9	1·9	5·1	·8	....	28·8	9·1	14·5	6·7	0	13·5	23·4	7·2	9·2	7·9	3·6	·5	·5	....	·2	6·8	5·6	9·7	9·6
March, 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	....	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
March, 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
March, 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
March, 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
March, 1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	8·0	5·3	3·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·6	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
October, 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·7	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·0	33·0	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	30·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·0	5·6	11·4
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	·0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8

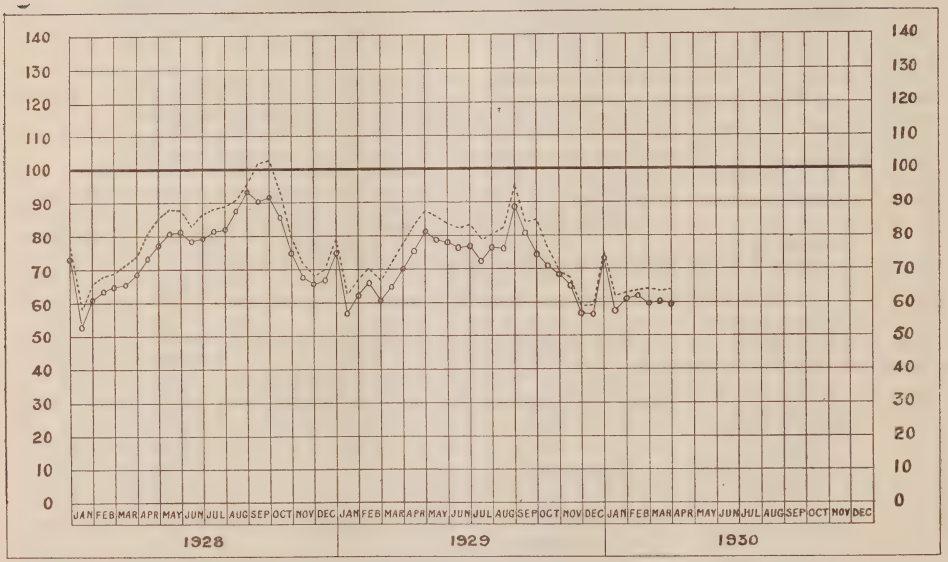
(3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1930

The volume of business transacted by the officers of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1930, showed a decrease of 3 per cent in the average daily placements from the preceding period, and also a decline of 11 per cent when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding period of 1929. The total placements for the entire month under review were slightly higher, however, than in the previous month due to more than offset by heavy declines in farming, manufacturing and services and by lesser declines in all remaining groups.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1928, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



the fact that there were two more working days in March than in February. Gains over last month were recorded in all groups, except logging, where there was a decline of nearly 60 per cent, while farming, on the other hand, showed an increase of 75 per cent, followed by lesser, though fairly substantial gains, in services, construction and maintenance and manufacturing, minor increases only being shown in the remaining groups. In camparison with March last year, the only group to show a gain was construction and maintenance, where placements nearly doubled, due to continued activity in the highway division, as relief work was still being provided by the different municipalities or provinces, but this gain was to applications showed fluctuations of less than one per cent during the month, but at the end of the period were considerably below those recorded at the close of March, 1929, the curve of vacancies being nearly 14 points and that of placements almost 11 points below the levels attained in the latter part of March a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 63.5 during the first half and 64.0 during the second half of March, 1930, in contrast with the ratios of 71.5 and 77.8 during the corresponding periods of 1929. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 60.3 and 59.4 as compared with 64.8 and 70.2 during the corresponding month of 1929.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1930, was 948 as compared with a daily average of 1,108 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 966 recorded daily in February, 1930.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,488 in comparison with 1,485 in March, 1929. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1930 averaged 1,510 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1930, was 892, of which 419 were in regular employment and 473 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 920 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 1,002 daily, being 631 in regular and 371 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 24,492 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 23,168 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 10 881, of which 7,287 were for men and 3,594 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,287. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,193 for men and 8,454 for women, a total of 24,647, while applications for work numbered 38,686, of which 27,394 were from men and 11,292 from women.

The following table gives the placements recorded by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1920, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 (3 months)	37,196	33,974	71,170

NOVA SCOTIA

During March orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia called for over 18 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but over 9 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 18 per cent in placements when compared with February but a gain of over 13 per cent in comparison with March 1929. The gain in placements over March last year was due to increases in the services group although trade, mining, manufacturing and farming showed slight improvement. Of the declines, transportation, logging and construction and maintenance were the most noteworthy. Industrial groups in which most of the placements effected during the month were: manufacturing, 51; construction and maintenance, 27; trade, 56; and services, 417, of which 343 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 66 of men and 79 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at employment offices in New Brunswick during March called for nearly 6 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and nearly 2 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 3 per cent when compared with February, but a decline of less than 1 per cent in comparison with March, 1929. More placements were made in manufacturing and services than in March last year, but those gains were slightly more than offset by declines in construction and maintenance and transportation. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 46; construction and maintenance, 28; trade, 28; and services, 501, of which 407 were of household workers. There were 49 men and 62 women placed in regular employment during the month.

QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the province of Quebec during March were over 35 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 28 per cent less plentiful than in the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a decline of over 39 per cent in comparison with March, 1929. All groups except mining, where a small gain was recorded, participated in the declines in placements from March last year, those in the building division of construction and maintenance representing nearly 60 per cent of the decrease. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 120; logging, 113; construction and maintenance, 207; trade, 34; and services, 502, of which 416 were of household workers. During the month 465 men and 428 women were placed in regular employment.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1929
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**637**	**59**	**699**	**649**	**145**	**447**	**476**	**171**
Halifax	391	44	428	358	70	288	238	98
New Glasgow	99	14	104	146	48	42	120	61
Sydney	147	1	167	145	27	117	118	12
New Brunswick	**650**	**10**	**662**	**626**	**111**	**515**	**465**	**131**
Chatham	53	2	58	52	19	33	91	13
Moncton	180	8	167	157	47	110	109	57
St. John	417	0	437	417	45	372	265	61
Quebec	**1,300**	**214**	**3,310**	**1,310**	**893**	**105**	**1,302**	**1,570**
Amos	5	4	20	4	4	0	22	.....
Hull	214	13	331	202	197	5	81	572
Montreal	634	131	2,019	533	376	61	912	667
Quebec	163	37	429	198	111	15	139	162
Rouyn	78	1	57	48	48	0	5	.....
Sherbrooke	92	13	242	113	72	16	80	92
Three Rivers	114	15	212	212	85	8	63	77
Ontario	**11,990**	**874**	**18,181**	**11,745**	**4,682**	**6,454**	**12,233**	**6,414**
Belleville	86	0	98	81	35	46	97	75
Brantford	198	12	381	205	94	92	777	181
Chatham	164	15	222	156	70	86	145	204
Cobalt	104	2	139	114	112	2	43	32
Fort William	200	1	250	195	133	62	102	228
Guelph	115	12	260	120	57	47	205	63
Hamilton	649	0	1,700	656	254	402	2,130	688
Kingston	633	46	629	598	67	531	390	115
Kitchener	146	40	347	150	88	57	536	142
London	701	41	811	718	306	351	695	305
Niagara Falls	165	23	192	138	89	49	388	114
North Bay	169	0	179	179	136	43	0	99
Oshawa	730	1	783	714	89	625	228	237
Ottawa	521	107	681	487	261	112	849	387
Pembroke	200	29	270	203	87	116	41	129
Peterborough	148	7	177	181	120	30	107	125
Port Arthur	445	0	389	366	343	23	28	606
St. Catharines	240	19	381	213	89	124	746	183
St. Thomas	192	15	210	183	112	71	155	151
Sarnia	147	3	174	140	71	69	169	76
Sault Ste. Marie	84	1	324	104	68	27	153	53
Sudbury	202	12	512	208	143	58	206	203
Timmins	170	12	244	169	160	8	72	137
Toronto	5,013	451	8,109	4,912	1,444	3,122	3,023	1,494
Windsor	568	25	719	555	254	301	948	387
Manitoba	**2,265**	**52**	**3,509**	**2,425**	**1,234**	**1,090**	**1,933**	**1,553**
Brandon	245	13	321	221	129	92	122	191
Dauphin	48	5	153	31	21	10	113	42
Winnipeg	1,972	34	3,035	2,173	1,084	988	1,698	1,320
Saskatchewan	**1,962**	**119**	**2,763**	**1,801**	**963**	**802**	**3,948**	**2,133**
Estevan	107	6	205	69	18	51	164	49
Moose Jaw	599	66	657	571	196	339	997	775
North Battleford	65	8	66	53	42	11	39	64
Prince Albert	104	18	267	80	42	38	229	81
Regina	451	3	864	455	319	136	1,365	579
Saskatoon	320	1	363	311	224	87	1,015	384
Swift Current	92	13	75	73	54	19	12	69
Weyburn	73	1	104	64	42	22	106	74
Yorkton	151	3	162	125	26	99	21	58
Alberta	**3,335**	**87**	**4,388**	**3,288**	**1,568**	**1,714**	**2,072**	**2,297**
Calgary	1,467	41	2,276	1,597	543	1,053	862	833
Drumheller	132	1	264	121	35	86	157	143
Edmonton	1,158	32	1,184	1,017	753	259	740	777
Lethbridge	258	9	309	241	127	114	202	155
Medicine Hat	320	4	355	312	110	202	111	299
British Columbia	**2,508**	**88**	**5,174**	**2,648**	**1,285**	**1,160**	**3,387**	**1,592**
Cranbrook	80	0	181	80	78	2	91	79
Kamloops	67	13	266	62	49	3	100	69
Nanaimo	246	0	196	181	8	173	108	31
Nelson	150	0	125	117	102	15	2	68
New Westminster	116	0	174	114	54	60	233	91
Penticton	78	7	99	75	28	36	50	22
Prince George	9	1	59	8	8	0	43	23
Prince Rupert	70	0	124	66	61	5	92	43
Revelstoke	23	0	130	19	19	0	53	30
Vancouver	1,122	65	3,176	1,368	698	510	1,972	964
Victoria	553	2	644	558	180	356	643	172
All Offices	**24,647**	**1,503**	**38,686**	**24,492**	**10,881**	**12,287**	**25,816**	**15,771**
Men	16,193	387	27,394	16,139	7,287	8,645	20,893	11,885
Women	8,454	1,116	11,292	8,353	3,594	3,642	4,923	3,886

Ontario

There was an increase of 12 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices during March when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 1 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 16 per cent higher than in February, and nearly 6 per cent in excess of March, 1929. Road and sewer construction undertaken by certain municipalities as relief work was responsible for the gain in placements over March last year, as, with the exception of a nominal increase in the placement of mine workers, construction and maintenance was the only group to show any gain. The largest decrease in placements was recorded under manufacturing, although there were considerable reductions also under logging, transportation, services and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included; manufacturing, 1,104; logging, 698; farming, 570; mining, 84; transportation, 145; construction and maintenance, 4,634; trade, 470; and services, 3,372, of which 1,976 were of household workers. There were 3,376 men and 1,306 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Manitoba

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in Manitoba during March were over 10 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, and over 26 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 18 per cent when compared with February, and of over 24 per cent in comparison with March, 1929. Logging was the only group in which more placements were made during the month under review than in March of last year. The largest declines were in farming and services. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 70; logging, 109; farming, 526; construction and maintenance, 103; trade, 123; and services, 1,380, of which 1,139 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 680 of men and 554 of women.

Saskatchewan

During the month of March there were over 15 per cent more positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan than in the preceding month, but over 43 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements increased nearly 9 per cent over February, but were nearly 40 per cent less than in March, 1929. All industrial groups participated in the reductions in placements from March last year, but decreased farm placements accounted for over 60 per cent of the total loss. Services also show a substantial decrease. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 48; farming, 466; transportation, 32; construction and maintenance, 351; trade, 86; and services, 775, of which 531 were of household workers. There were 505 men and 458 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Alberta

There was a decrease of over 13 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during March when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 9 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 14 per cent lower than in February, but were over 14 per cent higher than in March, 1929. The gain in placements over March last year was attributable to highway construction undertaken in relief of unemployment, although there were increased placements also in the services group. Of the declines in all other divisions those in farming were the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 139; logging, 99; farming, 607; construction and maintenance, 1,378; trade, 92; and services, 914, of which 642 were of household workers. During the month 1,178 men and 390 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during March was nearly 24 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 17 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 25 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a decline of 16 per cent in comparison with March, 1929. Construction and maintenance was the only group in which more placements were made during the month under review than in March last year. Of the declines under this comparison manufacturing was the largest, although substantial reductions were also recorded in farming, mining, transportation, services and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 250; logging, 216; farming, 210; transportation, 87; construction and maintenance, 615; trade, 91; and services,

939, of which 543 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 968 men and 317 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1930, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 10,881 placements in regular employment of which 5,382 were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate territory of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 740 were granted the Employment Service Reduced Transportation Rate, 577 going to points within the same province as the dispatching office and 163 to other provinces. The Reduced Transportation Rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec one person only took advantage of the special reduced rate during March, a machinist, who travelled from Hull to a point within the Sudbury zone.

Transfers at the Special Reduced Rate from Ontario centres during March totalled 137 of which 126 were to provincial points and the remainder to centres outside. Included in the provincial movement were 90 bush workers, the majority of whom went to camps in the Fort William, Port Arthur and Sudbury zones and who received their certificates for the most part at these zone offices. From Toronto, 18 Hydro construction labourers travelled to Ottawa and one blacksmith to Kingston, while from Timmins three mine workers were sent to employment within its own zone. In addition the Timmins zone received three mine workers from Cobalt and Port Arthur one electric hoistman from the same centre. To the Sudbury zone Hamilton and Ottawa each dispatched one lead burner. Of the remaining provincial certificates 7 were issued to carpenters going from Port Arthur to Kingston and one to a millwright proceeding from Pembroke to Cobalt. The interprovincal movement comprised the transfer of 11 workers, 6 of whom were carpenters dispatched from North Bay to Rouyn and 5 shaft miners shipped from Sudbury to employment within the Winnipeg zone.

The movement of labour both within and from the province of Manitoba during March originated at Winnipeg and included the transfer of 292 workers, 166 of whom went to centres within the province and 126 to points in other provinces. Provincially the Brandon zone received 13 farm domestics and 2 hotel employees from Winnipeg, and Dauphin 9 hotel employees, one baker, one farm general, one laundress and one domestic, while to various points within the Winnipeg zone were dispatched 124 farm hands, 6 farm domestics, 5 bushmen, one electrician, one steamfitter and one mucker. Of the workers going outside the province the Port Arthur zone was the destination of 33 bush workers, 3 hotel employees and 2 domestics. To the Estevan zone 2 hotel employees were shipped from Winnipeg and the balance of the interprovincial movement was of farm labour, 74 farm hands and 12 farm household workers going to various agricultural centres throughout the province of Saskatchewan.

At Saskatchewan offices 62 persons were granted certificates for reduced transportation during March, 61 of whom went to employment within the province. Of these 56 were destined to agricultural districts throughout the province, 46 of whom were farm hands and 10 farm household workers. The transfer of these workers was effected largely by the Regina and Saskatoon offices. From Regina, also, one blacksmith proceeded to Weyburn and one butcher to Swift Current and from Saskatoon one bush worker and one blacksmith went to Prince Albert. Securing a certificate at the Moose Jaw office one hotel employee travelled to Regina. The one person going outside the province was a structural iron worker who was conveyed from Regina to employment in the Dauphin zone.

Alberta offices issued 174 certificates for reduced transportation during March, 155 provincial and 19 interprovincial. Of the latter 18 were granted to farm hands travelling from Edmonton to employment at various points in Saskatchewan, the one remaining being a farm housekeeper who was transported from Calgary to the Saskatoon zone. Within the province, the Edmonton office was instrumental in the transfer of 5 farm hands to Drumheller, one labourer and one maid to Calgary 2 farm hands to Medicine Hat, one farm hand to Lethbridge and of 56 bush workers, 27 farm hands, 5 farm housekeepers, 10 sawmill workers, 9 labourers, 5 hotel employees and 3 mine engineers to centres within its own zone. The balance of the provincial movement was from Calgary which office dispatched 5 farm hands and 2 farm housekeepers to Drumheller, 5 farm hands, 2 farm domestics and one welder to Lethbridge, 4 labourers to Edmonton and 10 farm hands and one farm housekeeper within the Calgary zone.

Workers who benefited by the Employment Service Reduced Transportation Rate in British Columbia during March were 74 in number, 69 of whom went to employment within the province and 5 to points outside. The latter were transferred from New Westminster and included 3 farm hands going to Calgary and one farm hand each to the Moose Jaw and Dauphin zones. A large share of the provincial transfers were from Vancouver which office dispatched 21 station men and one domestic to Nelson, 2 miners, 2 farm hands, 2 sawmill workers and one domestic to Penticton, 2 farm hands, one farm cook, 2 hotel employees and one miner to Kamloops, 2 flunkeys, one cook and one farm hand to Revelstoke, 2 farm hands to Prince George and 9 bush workers, 3 carpenters, one construction superintendent, one flunkey, one cook, one truck driver and one electric hoist operator to employment within the Vancouver zone. In addition, Nelson transferred 7 bushmen, Prince George 2 cooks and one engineer, and Prince Albert one machine miner to centres within their respective zones.

Of the 740 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service Reduced Transportation Rate during March 319 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 392 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 17 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during March, 1930

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during March was $13,352,640; this was an increase of $4,524,770 or 51.3 per cent over the February total of $8,827,870 but a decrease of $10,715,378 or 44.5 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of $24,068,018 reported for the same month in 1929. Last year's total was the highest for March since this record was commenced in 1920. Building costs, as shown by the Bureau's index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, showed a slight increase over the same period for 1929.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted nearly 1,000 permits for dwellings valued at about $4,000,000 and some 1,900 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $9,000,000. In February, authority was given for the erection of some 600 dwellings and nearly 1,100 other

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES.

Cities	March, 1930	February, 1930	March, 1929
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Isld.			
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	15,000
Nova Scotia	349,527	324,825	568,365
*Halifax	347,102	321,405	551,070
New Glasgow	1,035	700	Nil
*Sydney	1,390	2,720	17,295
New Brunswick	227,365	458,495	305,290
Fredericton	6,000	416,000	13,000
*Moncton	77,215	14,050	2,595
*Saint John	144,150	28,445	289,695
Quebec	2,632,961	1,715,307	11,373,955
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,666,770	1,458,790	10,954,170
*Quebec	332,441	111,717	233,145
Shawinigan Falls	234,900	42,250	30,315
*Sherbrooke	16,800	19,900	35,060
*Three Rivers	112,050	45,450	74,275
*Westmount	270,000	37,200	46,990
Ontario	5,237,858	4,234,880	6,650,107
Belleville	27,400	8,750	7,800
*Brantford	20,869	7,770	17,740
Chatham	32,850	406,750	20,200
*Fort William	32,000	30,000	53,025
Galt	11,613	4,950	28,800
*Guelph	22,962	7,740	28,125
*Hamilton	1,025,600	516,200	786,350
*Kingston	26,300	32,050	32,785
*Kitchener	75,419	12,675	302,842
*London	79,075	31,815	101,450
Niagara Falls	46,745	20,850	29,150
Oshawa	7,950	5,875	61,050
*Ottawa	163,260	97,430	160,430
Owen Sound	1,700	Nil	28,000
*Peterborough	29,865	1,000	24,515
*Port Arthur	7,785	10,055	23,875
*Stratford	9,710	36,200	26,680
*St. Catharines	77,935	14,865	34,135
*St. Thomas	6,380	835	12,225
Ontario—Con.			
Sarnia	56,000	16,490	37,576
Sault Ste. Marie	15,695	1,675	17,050
*Toronto	2,451,868	2,632,228	2,830,217
York and East York townships	649,930	166,509	1,029,530
Welland	2,875	20,685	1,490
*Windsor	198,170	66,690	426,965
East Windsor	97,925	14,750	91,186
Riverside	20,100	35,000	28,625
Sandwich	10,950	12,900	27,950
Walkerville	16,000	18,000	355,000
Woodstock	13,927	4,143	25,341
Manitoba	295,645	403,270	1,019,277
*Brandon	139,150	Nil	10,927
St. Boniface	15,945	6,570	16,100
*Winnipeg	140,550	396,700	992,250
Saskatchewan	638,465	57,056	1,157,820
*Moose Jaw	111,490	625	5,215
*Regina	446,530	8,506	779,745
*Saskatoon	80,445	47,925	372,860
Alberta	1,427,629	256,987	1,532,083
*Calgary	321,539	205,148	688,448
*Edmonton	1,060,575	39,490	798,825
Lethbridge	40,050	7,084	27,705
Medicine Hat	5,465	5,265	17,105
British Columbia	2,543,190	1,377,050	1,446,121
Kamloops	13,595	15,690	15,675
Nanaimo	175	3,420	4,100
*New Westminster	39,225	44,755	81,940
Prince Rupert	9,100	26,736	800
*Vancouver	1,785,435	1,081,544	1,226,250
North Vancouver	11,790	16,835	21,475
*Victoria	683,870	188,070	95,881
Total—61 cities	13,352,640	8,827,870	24,068,018
*Total—35 cities	11,964,700	7,549,993	22,117,995

buildings, estimated at approximately $2,000,000 and $6 000,000 respectively.

All provinces except New Brunswick and Manitoba roported increases in the building authorized during March as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gain was that of $1,170,642 in Alberta.

As compared with March, 1929, British Columbia was the only province to record an advance, where there was a gain of $1,097,069 or 75.9 per cent. There were decreases in every other province, the greatest decline of $8,740,994 or 76.8 per cent being in Quebec.

Of the larger cities, Montreal registered a gain as compared with the preceding month, but a loss as compared with March last year, while Toronto showed a decrease in both cases. In Winnipeg, there was a loss in the former, as well as in the latter comparison, while Vancouver showed gains in both comparisons.

Of the smaller centres, New Glasgow, Moncton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Brantford, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sarnia, East Windsor, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Victoria reported higher totals than in either February, 1930 or March, 1929.

Cumulative Record for First Quarter, 1930. The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during March, and in the first quarter of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year.	Value of permits issued in March	Value of permits issued in first quarter	Indexes of value of permits issued in first quarter (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter (1926=100)
	$	$		
1930.....	13,352,640	29,370,251	152·8	100·6
1929.....	24,068,018	42,950,228	226·8	100·1
1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	175·4	96·6
1927.....	11,713,640	25,028,353	132·4	97·0
1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	119·0	102·0
1925.....	8,631,627	19,981,015	105·7	102·9
1924.....	9,493,620	18,047,999	95·4	112·2
1923.....	9,658,950	19,478,119	103·0	110·6
1922.....	10,615,531	18,680,173	98·8	108·0
1921.....	7,290,589	13,569,512	71·8	135·7
1920.....	8,736,675	18,909,986	100·0	139·4

The aggregate value of the building permits issued in the first quarter of 1930 was thus considerably less than in the corresponding periods of 1929 or 1928. It was, however, substantially larger than in the first quarters of any of the years from 1920-1927.

The table on page..gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in February and March, 1930, and March, 1929. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

Wage Standards in Europe

Some time ago the Governing Body of the International Labour Office accepted an offer of financial assistance from the Twentieth Century Fund of the United States for the carrying out of an enquiry into wages in Europe. The object of the enquiry was to obtain for the Ford Motor Company information which would enable it to fix the wages of the workers in its European factories at such a level that they would represent a standard of living equal to that of its workers in Detroit. It was therefore necessary, as a preliminary step, to ascertain as precisely as possible what was the standard of living obtainable by a Detroit worker at his present minimum wage. This initial stage of the enquiry is now approaching completion. On receipt of the data, the International Labour Office will compile the required information relating to some seventeen towns in different countries of Europe.

Sir Percival Perry, chairman of the Ford Motor Company in Europe in a recent speech made in London on the relation of wages to output and labour costs in the company's European factories, referred to the company's policy of establishing equivalence of real wages and conditions of employment throughout the Ford undertakings in Europe, and to the system of so-called "minute costs" on which comparison of results is based; made the following observations.—"This company and its associated companies," he said, "are employing Englishmen, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Belgians, Danes, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Swedes, Finns and Turks, all working in their respective countries, and doing the same job with similar tools under equal factory conditions. . . . Comparative statistics have enabled us to establish the fact that the American workman is no miracle monger; neither is the British, Irish or continental artisan any inferior creature. Given like conditions and treatment, our workers here in Europe actually beat their American cousins, as proved by the standard of our minute costs."

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1930

BUSINESS transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1930, showed a slight improvement over that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1929, as there was an increase of one percent in the vacancies offered, and of nearly 5 per cent in the placements effected in regular and casual employment. All groups, except logging, and construction and maintenance, registered declines in both instances, the heaviest losses occurring in manufacturing, farming and services, but in the highway division alone of construction and maintenance, where municipal or provincial relief work had been provided, the gain more than offset all other declines. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta showed gains in vacancies and placements, those in Alberta being the most noteworthy, due, as mentioned above, to continued relief work offered in highway construction and maintenance. Ontario recorded a decline in vacancies, but a gain in placements. All remaining provinces showed fewer transactions under both comparisons. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements in the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period January to March 1930.

From the chart on page 562, which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed slight variation throughout the quarter, with the exception of the early part of January, when a sharp decline in both instances was registered. From that time until the close of February, the curve of vacancies showed a slight upward tendency, dropping slightly during the first half of March and again rising during the latter part of the month. The curve of placements also showed little change from the middle of January to the end of the quarter, having for the most part an upward trend, though a decline of two points and one point, respectively, was registered during the latter half of February and of March. During the period January to March, 1930, there was a ratio of 63.3 vacancies and 60.0 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 69.4 vacancies and 63.4 placements during the corresponding period a year ago. The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 990, of applications registered, 1,562, and of placements effected, 937, in contrast with the daily average of 993 vacancies, 1,432 applications and 908 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1929.

During the three months January to March, 1930, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 74,942 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 71,170 placements, of which 37,196 were in regular employment and 33,974 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 27,030 were of men, and 10,166 of women, while casual work was found for 23,610 men and 10,364 women. A comparison with the same period of 1929 shows that 68,028 placements were then made, of which 41,253 were in regular employment and 26,775 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 84,701 men and 33,998 women, a total of 118,699, in contrast with the registration of 107,364 during the same period in 1929. Employers notified the service during the first quarter of 1930 of 75,187 positions, of which 51,688 were for men and 23,499 for women, as compared with 74,459 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period in 1929.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of employment offices for the month of March 1930.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
		Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**176**	**77**	**88**	**130**	**49**	**79**	**450**	**305**	**12**	**3,270**	**2,117**	**1,034**
Animal products edible	28	.....	28	1	.....	1	11	10	1	55	19	35
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	62	38	23
Lumber and its products	64	53	8	19	15	3	4	3	1	280	169	104
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Pulp and paper products	8	3	3	1	1	.....	83	74	.....	250	162	82
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	28	21	.....	142	125	29
Textile products	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	167	66	3	270	172	51
Plant products edible	11	1	10	18	1	16	17	17	.....	290	97	186
Plant products (n.e.s.)	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	23	22	.....	72	45	28
Wood distillates, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	57	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2	2	.....	143	105	37
Clay, glass and stone	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	28	.....	124	96	19
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	59	49	7
Electric apparatus	10	.....	10	2	.....	2	8	6	.....	227	167	55
Iron and steel products	37	12	22	24	12	12	43	29	2	840	596	210
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	75	63	11
Mineral products	12	8	2	21	19	2	13	6	5	257	116	135
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	53	41	8
Logging	**115**	**107**	.....	**32**	**13**	.....	**776**	**800**	.....	**5,677**	**4,128**	**24**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farming	**12**	**12**	.....	**13**	**12**	.....	**22**	**19**	.....	**1,267**	**1,181**	**29**
Mining	**10**	**9**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**55**	**26**	.....	**165**	**179**	**2**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....
Metallic ores	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....	40	11	.....	144	159	.....
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	8	7	2
Communication	**9**	**1**	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**57**	**47**	**10**
Transportation	**56**	**34**	**22**	**47**	**22**	**25**	**5**	**5**	.....	**425**	**83**	**327**
Forwarding and storage	21	1	20	34	21	13	2	2	.....	356	48	293
Railway	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	2	2	.....	42	28	14
Shipping and stevedoring	35	33	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	7	20
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**151**	**62**	**89**	**95**	**57**	**39**	**579**	**535**	**28**	**11,092**	**3,987**	**7,049**
Railway	66	41	25	53	29	24	.....	.....	.....	291	233	57
Highway	8	3	5	1	1	.....	11	1	10	9,259	2,562	6,671
Building and other	77	18	59	41	27	15	568	534	18	1,542	1,192	321
Services	**1,347**	**205**	**1,020**	**1,549**	**175**	**1,333**	**1,801**	**1,225**	**241**	**11,546**	**3,969**	**5,675**
Governmental	30	.....	30	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	536	163	373
Hotel and restaurant	60	19	35	16	13	3	144	107	12	605	365	103
Professional	120	20	91	17	10	7	95	11	61	673	300	268
Recreational	16	1	15	.....	.....	.....	10	6	1	448	60	354
Personal	109	2	106	328	8	322	77	28	31	1,886	171	1,696
Household	1,012	163	743	1,184	141	1,000	1,474	1,073	136	7,344	2,899	2,881
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	54	11	.....
Trade	**192**	**15**	**177**	**52**	**15**	**37**	**112**	**84**	**8**	**1,357**	**352**	**989**
Retail	149	13	136	47	13	34	60	47	6	1,232	295	920
Wholesale	43	2	41	5	2	3	52	37	2	125	57	69
Finance	**30**	**1**	**29**	**4**	.....	**4**	**7**	**4**	.....	**136**	**47**	**86**
All Industries	**2,098**	**523**	**1,433**	**1,924**	**343**	**1,519**	**3,807**	**3,003**	**289**	**34,992**	**16,090**	**15,225**
Men	951	318	615	734	182	532	2,038	1,723	146	25,756	12,196	11,853
Women	1,147	205	818	1,190	161	987	1,769	1,280	143	9,236	3,894	3,372

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY TO MARCH, 1930

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
178	**58**	**107**	**236**	**45**	**189**	**324**	**158**	**165**	**724**	**343**	**345**	**5,488**	**3,152**	**2,019**
5	2	3	58	1	57	5	1	4	46	9	37	209	42	166
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
6	2	4	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	2	1	.....	96	42	52
11	11	.....	24	15	8	92	77	15	173	117	53	667	460	192
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
39	7	23	3	.....	3	4	4	.....	88	59	21	476	310	132
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	174	146	33
14	4	9	4	1	3	9	9	.....	5	3	2	473	256	71
31	10	21	25	5	20	26	7	19	24	10	8	442	148	280
4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	10	.....	10	125	67	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	57	.....
9	4	5	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	20	5	14	211	116	93
.....	.....	.....	8	1	5	3	1	2	28	9	8	194	135	34
3	1	2	5	.....	5	41	30	11	60	54	6	180	146	31
12	.....	11	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	17	5	11	281	178	94
33	15	17	80	15	66	47	15	31	196	58	133	1,300	752	493
4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	28	2	26	9	3	6	117	71	45
.....	.....	.....	22	7	15	21	12	9	40	7	33	386	175	201
5	.....	5	2	.....	2	9	.....	9	3	3	.....	81	51	26
822	**2,011**	.....	**263**	**238**	.....	**842**	**839**	.....	**684**	**672**	**3**	**9,211**	**8,808**	**27**
1	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**2**	**5**
1,158	**1,283**	**3**	**1,182**	**948**	**2**	**1,166**	**1,182**	**6**	**381**	**363**	**3**	**5,201**	**5,000**	**43**
75	**38**	.....	**3**	**13**	.....	**139**	**123**	**8**	**83**	**81**	**2**	**536**	**469**	**13**
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	94	93	.....	2	2	.....	111	110	.....
75	38	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	72	.....	340	300	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	30	8	11	7	2	79	59	12
1	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**67**	**48**	**18**
29	**10**	**18**	**116**	**14**	**101**	**93**	**13**	**80**	**222**	**43**	**179**	**993**	**224**	**752**
28	9	18	107	7	99	89	13	76	151	16	135	788	117	654
1	1	.....	9	7	2	1	.....	1	10	7	3	77	45	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	20	41	124	61	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3
805	**78**	**752**	**1,012**	**58**	**955**	**6,313**	**2,752**	**3,561**	**1,477**	**575**	**835**	**21,524**	**8,104**	**13,308**
3	40	.....	80	44	36	67	63	4	308	251	.....	868	701	146
717	4	710	861	7	855	6,024	2,545	3,479	709	37	673	17,590	5,160	12,403
85	34	42	71	7	64	222	144	78	460	287	162	3,066	2,243	759
4,155	**1,459**	**2,560**	**2,578**	**1,246**	**1,182**	**3,066**	**1,364**	**1,571**	**2,859**	**1,036**	**1,715**	**28,901**	**10,679**	**15,297**
8	2	6	47	7	40	861	381	480	31	11	20	1,517	567	950
340	270	75	106	78	17	151	111	8	178	115	59	1,600	1,078	312
89	31	62	306	249	44	77	23	49	101	46	50	1,478	690	632
60	5	55	31	5	26	50	8	42	28	13	15	643	98	508
247	7	237	485	10	476	150	16	133	-743	54	689	4,025	296	3,690
3,283	1,023	2,125	1,259	629	579	1,508	598	859	1,768	788	882	18,832	7,314	9,205
128	121	.....	344	268	.....	269	227	.....	10	9	.....	806	636	.....
425	**80**	**331**	**260**	**18**	**241**	**279**	**15**	**264**	**361**	**67**	**288**	**3,038**	**646**	**2,335**
234	60	173	205	14	191	181	10	171	279	58	215	2,387	510	1,849
191	20	158	55	4	50	98	5	93	82	9	73	651	136	489
18	**4**	**14**	**8**	**4**	**4**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**15**	**3**	**12**	**227**	**64**	**157**
7,667	**5,022**	**3,786**	**5,658**	**2,584**	**2,674**	**12,231**	**6,447**	**5,663**	**6,180**	**3,814**	**3,385**	**75,187**	**37,196**	**32,974**
3,476	3,524	1,230	3,638	1,371	2,004	10,253	5,478	4,759	4,842	2,238	2,471	51,688	27,030	23,610
4,191	1,498	2,556	2,020	1,213	670	1,978	969	904	1,968	946	914	23,499	10,156	10,364

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Detailed reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during March is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information published by the United States Department of Labour, giving statistics showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for April, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

There was a further decline in employment during March in a number of industries, including coal mining, pottery and glass manufacture, iron and steel and other metal industries, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the textile trades (particularly cotton, silk and artificial silk, and jute) and dock and harbour services. There was a seasonal improvement, however, in the building industry, and in the tailoring and dressmaking trades.

Among the workpeople numbering approximately 12,100,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at March 24, 1930 (including these temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 14·0 as compared with 13·1 at February 24, 1930, and with 10·0 at March 25, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at March 24, 1930, was 10·6, as compared with 10·0 at February 24, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·4 as compared with 3·1. For males alone the percentage at March 24, 1930, was 14·5, and for females, 12·8; at February 24, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 13·8 and 11·2. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at March 31, 1930, was approximately 1,731,000. of whom 1,238,000 were men, and 410,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At February 24, 1930, it was 1,582,000, of whom 1,160,000 were men and 338,000 were women; and at March 25, 1929, it was 1,168,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 190,000 were women.

It is pointed out that of the total increase during March in the number of workers registered as unemployed, a substantial part was due to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, and not to a real increase in unemployment.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 1 per cent in March, 1930, as compared with February, 1930, and pay-roll totals decreased 1·2 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executive and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of December, 1929, and January, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of March. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at January 15 totalled 1,544,060, representing a decrease of 2·8 per cent since December 15, 1929. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of January was $225,203,298, representing a decrease over the previous month of 0·4 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 0·6 per cent in March as compared with February, and pay-roll totals increased 0·1 per cent.

The per cents of change in manufacturing industries in March in employment and in pay-roll totals are based upon returns made by 12,748 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in March, 1930, had 3,243,184 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $87,483,765.

The bureau's weighted index of employment in March, 1930, is 89·8, as compared with 90·3 for February, 1930; 90·2 for January, 1930, and 98·6 for March, 1929; the index of pay-roll totals for March, 1930, is 90·8, as compared with 90·7 for February, 1930; 87·6 for January, 1930, and 103·9 for March, 1929. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

Four of the 12 groups of industries had more employees in March than in February—lumber, chemicals, stone-clay-glass, and tobacco—and the paper and vehicle groups, as well as these four, all reported increased pay-roll totals. The greatest gains in employment were in the stone-clay-glass and the chemicals groups, and the greatest loss in employment was in the food group.

Eighteen of the 54 separate industries reported employment gains in March—among them being such seasonal changes as 39·9 per cent in fertilizers, 8·2 per cent in cement, 6·6 per cent in brick, 6·3 per cent in women's clothing, 4·6 per cent in millinery, 4·4 per cent in cane-sugar refining, 4·2 per cent in ice cream, 3·9 per cent in cast-iron pipe, 1·6 per cent in sawmills, and 1·4 per cent in automobiles. Small increases were reported also in silk goods, newspaper printing, glass, stamped ware, cigars, carriages and wagons, agricultural implements, and tires.

The outstanding decreases in employment in March were 7 per cent in woollen goods, 2·6 per cent in hosiery and knit goods, 3·2 per cent in men's clothing, 4·8 per cent in slaughtering, 2·5 per cent in steam-railroad car shops, 1·9 per cent in petroleum refining, 1·1 per cent each in cotton goods and structural ironwork, 1 per cent in boots and shoes, 0·9 per cent in foundry and machine-shop products, and one-half of 1 per cent in the iron and steel industry.

Twenty-six industries reported increases in pay-roll totals in March, 9 of them—flour, finishing textiles, paper boxes, book and job printing, chemicals, stoves, electric car shops, shipbuilding, and electrical machinery—being industries which showed small decreases in employment.

Three industries—aircraft, jewelry, and paint and varnish—this month have been added to the bureau's employment survey, but like rayon and radio they are not yet included in the bureau's indexes. The rayon and aircraft industries both reported increased employment in March as compared with February, while radio, jewelry, and paint reported decreased employment, the only employment change of magnitude, however, having been the decrease of 20·8 per cent in radio concerns.

Increased employment in March was shown in the Pacific (1·4 per cent) and South Atlantic (0·6 per cent) geographic divisions, while each of the seven remaining divisions reported fewer employees in March than in February, the percentage decreases ranging from 2·7 in the East South Central division to less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in the Middle Atlantic division. Pay-roll totals, however, were higher in March than in February in six divisions; the three divisions which showed decreased pay-roll totals were the New England, East North Central, and East South Central divisions.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 20 per cent.

Development of Aviation in Canada

The monthly review entitled *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada,* published by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company gives in its issue for May an account of the development of aviation in Canada from its commencement in 1905 down to the present day. Describing the rapid progress that has been made in the last three years, the writer states that to-day Canada is leading the world in forestry protection, aerial survey and exploration work. The statistics of 1927-1928 and 1929 show that a rapid expansion is under way. The approximately 6,000,000 miles flown by aircraft during the year 1929 compares with 2,728,414 in 1928. Freight carried totalled 3,700,000 pounds as compared with 2,404,682 pounds in 1928, and 1,098,346 pounds in 1927. Flying hours totalled 78,000 as compared with 43,071 in 1928.

During the year 1929, 797,564 pounds of mail were carried, of which 430,636 was contract mail. In 1928 mail carried totalled 316,631 pounds, and in 1927 it was 146,843 pounds. Commercial companies operating in Canada in 1929 numbered 95, compared with 53 in 1928 and 20 in 1927.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, drydocks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rate so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work

is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

Department of Marine and Fisheries

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a steel hopper barge. Name of contractors, The Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Lauzon, Levis P. Q. Date of contract, Sept. 21, 1929. Amount of contract, $224,900.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of 8 reinforced concrete piers (No. 5 Light), St. Clair River, Ont. Name of contractors, Reedy & Cain, Lambton, Ont. Date of contract, March 26, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,520.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Concrete workers	$0 40	10
Carpenters	0 75	10
Pile drivers	0 75	10
Blacksmiths	0 65	10
Plumbers	0 75	10
Painters	0 65	10
Labourers	0 40	10

P.S. The rate for carpenters to apply to all crib work, form work, and other wood work.

Overtime to be paid for all hours worked beyond the above specified, according to the custom prevailing for the various classes involved.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Installation of a heating system at the Naval Service Dockyard, Halifax, N. S. Name of contractors, Powers Bros., Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, February 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $13,450.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per week
Plumbers and steamfitters	$0 85	44
Electricians	0 80	44
Labourers—skilled	0 45	54
Labourers—unskilled	0 40	54

Construction of a new roof for Armoury of the Grenadier Guards, Montreal, P. Q. Name of contractors, Turcot Ltd., Montreal, P. Q. Date of contract, October 31, 1929. Amount of contract, $2,500.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of improvements to protection walls at Montmagny, P. Q. Name of contractor, Philippe Tetu, Montreal, P. Q. Date of contract, December 14, 1929. Amount of contract, $15,760.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Foreman	$0 50	10
Carpenters	0 30	10
Blacksmiths	0 35	10
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 25	10
Labourers	0 20	10
Carters (single)	0 35	10
Teamsters	0 45	10

Construction of wharf repairs at Montmagny, P. Q. Name of contractors, J. Beaumont & P. Tetu, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, December 15, 1929. Amount of contract, $5,095.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	per day	per hour
Foreman	$0 50	10
Carpenters	0 30	10
Blacksmiths	0 35	10
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 25	10
Labourers	0 20	10
Carters (single)	0 35	10
Teamsters	0 45	10

Repairs to harbour works at Saugeen River (Southampton), Ont. Name of contractor, G. L. Campbell, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, Nov. 4, 1929. Amount of contract, $34,390.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Carpenters	$0 70	10
Blacksmiths	0 50	10
Steam hoist engineers	0 75	10
Labourers	0 35	10

Time and one-half to be paid for all work performed beyond the hours specified above.

Demolition of buildings on Government property at Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, Curran & Briggs, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 24, 1929. Amount of contract, $382.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Labourers	$0 40	9 to 10
Wreckers	0 40	9 to 10
	Per day	
Carters, horse and cart	5 00	10
Teamsters, team and wagon	7 00	10

Grading of railway yards and furnishing and placing track ties at Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, T. C. Gorman Construction Co., Montreal, P. Q. Date of contract, March 27, 1930. Amount of contract, $85,345.67. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Labourers	$0 40	9 to 10
	Per day	
Teamsters with team and wagon	7 00	9 to 10
Carters with horse and cart	5 00	9 to 10
	Per hour	
Rock drillers	0 50	10
Powdermen	0 60	10
Steam shovel operators	1 20	10
Steam shovel firemen	0 72	10
Cranemen	0 96	10
Motor truck and driver	2 50	9 to 10
Motor truck driver	0 50	9 to 10
Track labourers	0 40	9 to 10

Construction of a boiler house for the Mines Department, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, G. A. Crane, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 3, 1929. Amount of contract, $3,975.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Labourers	$0 45	8–10
Concrete workers	0 45	8–10
Bricklayers	1 25	8
Carpenters	0 90	8
Painters	0 70	8
Electricians	0 80	8

Construction of Immigration Hall at Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractor, John Dunlop, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, March 21, 1931. Amount of contract, $77,480.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Bricklayers	$1 45	8
Terra cotta layers	1 45	8
Stonemasons	1 45	8
Plasterers	1 45	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 60	8
Marble and tile setters	1 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 15	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers	1 10	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Concrete finishers	1 00	8
Stone cutters	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 60	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers	0 60	8
Steam hoist engineers	0 92½	8
Painters and glaziers	0 95	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 80	8
Gasoline hoist engineers	0 75	8
Concrete mixers	0 50	8–10
Concrete layers	0 50	8–10
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8–10
Common labourers	0 45	8–10
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 95	8–10

Construction of an X-Ray vault at Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, F. C. Bell & Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 2, 1929. Amount of contract, $3,244.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Driver—Team and wagon	$1 10	10
Truck driver	0 50	10
Labourers (common)	0 50	10
Labourers (building)	0 60	10
Concrete workers	0 50	10
Concrete finishers	0 75	8
Bricklayers and masons	1 30	8
		per week
Plasterers	1 32½	40
		per day
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers	1 07½	8
Roofers (felt and gravel)	0 65	9

NOTE.—All the above trades to be paid overtime when working beyond the hours above noted, according to the working conditions in the district.

Grading of Grain Terminal Yards and furnishing and placing track ties at Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, T. C. Gorman Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q. Date of contract, March 27, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $85,345.67. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Labourers	$0 40	9 to 10
	Per day	
Teamsters with team and wagon	7 00	9 to 10
Carters with horse and cart	5 00	9 to 10
	Per hour	
Rock drillers	0 50	10
Powdermen	0 60	10
Steam shovel operators	1 20	10
Steam shovel firemen	72	10
Cranemen	0 96	10
Motor truck and driver	2 50	9 to 10
Motor truck driver	0 50	9 to 10
Track labourers	0 40	9 to 10

Alterations and additions to electric wiring and fittings of Public Building, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Schumacher, MacKenzie, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, March 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,100.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than	
	Per hour	Per day	Per week
Electricians	$1 10	8	44

Construction of a public building at Sherbrooke, N. S. Name of contractor, Wm. E. Landry, Antigonish, N. S. Date of contract, March 31, 1930. Amount of contract, $24,780.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours of labour. Not more than	
	Per hour	P day	Per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00	8	44
Stonemasons	1 00	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Plasterers' helpers	0 40	9	54
Marble setters	1 00	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 85	8	44
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 73	8	44
Concrete mixers	0 35	9	54
Concrete floaters	0 45	9	54
Concrete finishers	0 60	9	54
Electricians	0 80	8	44
Electricians' helpers	0 45	8	44
Metal lathers	0 73	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8	44
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 40	9	54
Painters and glaziers	0 73	8	44
Felt and gravel roofers	0 60	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Common labourers	0 30	9	54
	Per day		
Drivers, one horse and cart	4 50	9	54
Drivers, two horses and wagon	7 00	9	54

Reconstruction of west pier breakwater, Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractors, Cameron & Phin, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 18, 1929. Amount of contract, $99,211.12. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of revetment wall, Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractor, G. L. Campbell, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, March 22, 1930. Amount of contract, $46,665.52. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of embankment approach to International Bridge between Clair, N. B., and Fort Kent, Maine. Name of contractor, Ashley A. Colter, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, March 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $7,202.00 The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of Esplanade wharf at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 9, 1930. Amount of contract, $109,431.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a covered driveway, Customs and Immigration Building, Stanhope, P.Q. Name of contractor, Alberic Belisle, Coaticook, P.Q. Date of contract, July 25, 1929. Amount of contract, $1,056.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an enclosed porch to Public Building, Actonvale, Que. Name of contractor, Omer Dumont, Actonvale, P.Q. Date of contract, August 17, 1929. Amount of contract, $1,375.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of new mezzanine floor, Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Name of contractor, H. J. Phillips, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Date of contract, November 30, 1929. Amount of contract, $2,085.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior alterations and additions to Public Building, Sudbury, Ont. Name of contractor, L. Lacasse of Sudbury, Ont. Date of contract, February 28, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,750.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of the National Research Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Robertson & Janin of Ontario, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 15, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,777.400. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Beauharnois, Que. Name of contractors, Ed. Brunet & Son, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 31, 1930. Amount of contract, $40,500.00 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of wharf repairs at Bagotville, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. Harry Tremblay, Port Alfred, Que. Date of contract, April 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $13,000.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an embankment approach to the International Bridge between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, Me. Name of contractor, Ashley A. Colter, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, March 24, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $7,202.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of the Esplanade Wharf, Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 28, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $109,431.40. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of National Research Laboratories, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Robertson & Janin of Ontario, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 7, 1930. Amount

of contract, $2,777,400.00 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging of Digby, N.S. Name of contractors, Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, April 23, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $34,501.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contract in Class "B" (Interior fittings, etc.)

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Hantsport, N.S. Name of contractor, Wood Specialties, Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, April 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,000.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Fabrication, delivery and erection of steel superstructure at Mile 373.6 and 412 Hudson Bay Railway. Name of contractors, Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, June 1, 1929. Amount of contract, $66,617.70. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Fabrication, delivery and erection of 90 ft. twin span turntable at Churchill, Man., terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 7, 1929. Amount of contract, $26,850.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a first-class steel, screw, oil burning, ice-breaking, Railway Car Ferry Vessel for service between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Name of contractors, Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, April 1, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,112,600.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Manufacture and delivery of 36 electric capstans required for the locks and other structures of the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 17, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $201,996.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in April, 1930, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	$478.53
Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	167.93
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont.	6.50
Making up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—	
The Barrymore Cloth Co., Toronto, Ont.	7,468.97
Mail Bag Fittings—	
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.	900.00
Scales—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	289.75
Letter Boxes, etc.—	
Eastern Steel Products, Montreal, P.Q.	145.00
Stamping Ink, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	2.70
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	569.05
Satchels—	
Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	1,932.98

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Montreal, Quebec.—The Association of Manufacturers of Cloaks, Suits and Ladies' Garments and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Montreal Joint Council of the Cloak, Suit and Dressmakers' Union, composed of Cutters Local No. 19, Operators and Finishers Local No. 43 and Pressers Local No. 61.

Agreement to be in effect from March 14, 1930, to January 1, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice of change within the four weeks previous to January 1, of any year.

This agreement was signed at the conclusion of the strike which was reported in the Labour Gazette for April, page 379. The agreement is similar to that signed by the same union and the independent women's clothing manufacturers which was printed in full in the Labour Gazette for April, page 447, there being in some cases differences in the classes of labour and wage rates. There is also a provision for a Joint Conference Board to deal expeditiously and settle all complaints, disputes and grievances, consisting of three representatives from the union and three from the employers' association, to meet within twenty-four hours of a complaint being made by either party, with provision for an independent arbitrator if no decision is reached by the Board.

Toronto, Ontario.—Amalgamated Garment Manufacturers' Council and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Toronto Joint Board of Cloak, Suit and Dressmakers' Union, composed of the Cloak Operators' Union Local No. 14, Cutters' Local No. 83, Local No. 68, and Pressers' Local No. 92.

Agreement to be in effect from February 7, 1930, to February 6, 1931, and from year to year until either party gives notice within four weeks of February 1, of any year.

This agreement was signed at the conclusion of the strike which was reported in the Labour Gazette, February, page 118.

The agreement is similar to the one signed by the union and the Association of Manufacturers of Cloaks, Suits and Ladies' Garments, Montreal, mentioned above, including the same provision for a Joint Conference Board, but with certain minor differences in the classes of labour and wage rates.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous

Vancouver, B.C.—Vancouver Sign Contractors' Association and the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local No. 726 (Sign and Pictorial Painters).

Agreement to be in effect from March 31, 1930, to March 31, 1931.

Union members will be employed when available, and union members will work for recognized master sign painters paying business tax and carrying Workmen's Compensation Insurance, who are parties to this agreement. Any employer may employ a sign painter who has applied for membership in the union. The employer is to notify the union representative when requiring sign painters and union members will not work by the day for any firm or corporation outside of union shops without the permission of the union and the Vancouver Sign Contractors' Association.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: for first hour, regular rate; next three hours, time and one half. Overtime over four hours and work on Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen sign painters: $1.10 per hour.

Time allowed for going to and returning from all points outside a two-mile radius from shop. No overtime paid on travelling time. When members are unable to return home each night, a minimum of $2.50 per night will be allowed for hotel expenses.

Apprentices will serve five years and will be legally bound after the first six months. After the five year period, the joint examining committee may extend the apprenticeship term for periods not exceeding six months during which time no further examination will be granted. If an apprenticeship system is introduced by government legislation, the parties to this agreement will abide by it.

The status of any employee other than a journeyman sign painter or bound apprentice is subject to a joint committee, applications for consideration to be at six months periods.

In case of a dispute, union members will not order any strike against employers nor quit work before the matter is referred to a joint arbitration committee. If any dispute arises, a joint committee consisting of three members of each party will be appointed and their decision will be binding on both parties.

No sign painter is to sub-contract from the employer, and no sign painter who is steadily employed in a union shop will be allowed to take contracts on his own account. Any sign

painter who is not employed and takes any sign work will abide by the price book adopted by the Sign Contractors' Association.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Lethbridge, Alberta.—Certain Contractors and the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, Local No. 627.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1929, to September 1, 1930, and until two months' notice is given by either party.

Two strikes to enforce the terms of this agreement are reported on pages 498 and 499 of this issue.

Hours: the hours provided in the agreement are 8 per day with 4 on Saturdays, but it was later agreed that hours would be 9 per day and 5 on Saturdays.

Overtime: all work over 9 hours per day, Saturday afternoons and legal holidays, time and one half.

Wages per hour: mortar mixers and plasterers' mixers, 70 cents; concrete, bricklayers' and stonemasons' labourers, 60 cents; all other labourers 50 cents.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Edmonton General Contractors' Association and the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, Local No. 92.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, and for another year unless either party gives notice of change by April 1, 1931.

Union members or those who can qualify for membership will be given preference in employment.

Hours: 8 per day, but when necessary this clause will not apply.

Wages for general labourers: 50 cents per hour.

No work on Sundays nor on four specified holidays, except in case of emergency.

Construction: Shipbuilding

Saint John, N.B.—Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company Limited and the Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, etc., Employed by Them.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1930, to March 1, 1931, and from year to year thereafter unless 30 days' notice is given by either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the Labour Gazette for January, 1930, with the following exceptions:—

Employees who are to work on regular night shift will be given 24 hours' notice or be paid overtime rates for the first night. If on night shift for less than five nights, time and one half to be paid for all time worked. Regular night shift to be paid time and one quarter for first nine hours, time and one half after nine hours until starting time of day shift. If asked to work after completion of regular night shift, double time to be paid. When employees on regular night shift for nine hours only, the company will provide transportation to their homes.

On the days before Christmas and New Year's Day, work to stop at noon, after which double time will be paid.

Hot ashes to be removed from fire boxes, etc., or if not and men are required to clean boilers, time and one quarter to be paid. For work in oil tanks, engine room tanks and all other work with oil, five cents per hour extra to be paid.

Saint John, N.B.—Saint John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company Limited and the Blacksmiths and Helpers Employed by Them.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1930, to March 1, 1931, and from year to year until either party gives 30 days' notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1929, page 927, with the following exceptions:—

The same provisions as to work on night shift and half holidays before Christmas and New Year's Day as are summarized above in the agreement between the company and the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, etc., are included in this agreement.

Wages per hour: general blacksmiths 65 cents, helpers on general fires 40 cents, skilled helpers 45 cents.

Saint John, N.B.—Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company Limited and the Machinists and Apprentices Employed by Them.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1930, to March 1, 1931, and from year to year until either party gives 30 days' notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1929, page 1415, with the following exceptions:—

The same provisions as to work on night shift and half holiday before Christmas and New Year's Day, as were summarized above in the agreement between the company and the boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, etc., are included in this agreement.

Wages per hour: machinists and fitters 65 cents; helpers 40 cents.

Wages per hour for apprentices: first year 15 cents, second year 20 cents, third year 25 cents, fourth year 30 cents. In addition, a bonus of 5 cents per hour on June 1, of each year will be given apprentices who fulfill the requirements of the company's rules for apprentices.

Apprentices to serve four years and they will then be retained on probation for one year and will be paid 10 cents per hour over the fourth year apprentice rate (in addition to bonuses). Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age but not over 18. The clause limiting the number of new apprentices to be employed is omitted from this agreement.

For work in oil tanks, engine room tanks and all other work with oil, five cents per hour extra to be paid.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued downward, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being substantially lower, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices showed a slight decrease.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $11.24 at the beginning of April, as compared with $11.67 for March; $11.01 for April, 1929; $10.87 for April, 1928; $10.80 for April, 1927; $11.36 for April, 1926; $10.56 for April, 1925; $10.16 for April, 1924; $10.64 for April, 1923; $10.26 for April, 1922; $12.68 for April, 1921; $15.99 for April, 1920; $16.92 for May 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April, 1918; and $7.51 for April, 1914. The price of eggs showed a substantial season fall, while less important decreases occurred in the prices of butter, veal, pork, bread, flour and potatoes. The prices of beef, mutton and bacon were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.53 at the beginning of April, as compared with $21.96 for March; $21.30 for April, 1929; $21.11 for April, 1928; $21.02 for April, 1927; $21.64 for April, 1926; $20.82 for April, 1925; $20.58 for April, 1924; $21.21 for April, 1923; $20.66 for April, 1922; $23.31 for April, 1921; $25.34 for April, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.01 for April, 1918; and $14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to lower prices for coal and wood. Rent was somewhat higher.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 91.7 in April, as compared with 91.9 for May; 94.1 for April, 1929; 98.3 for April, 1928; 97.3 for April, 1927; and 101.2 for April, 1926. Sixty-seven prices quotations were higher, one hundred and twenty were lower and three hundred and fifteen were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower and one was higher. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due chiefly to lower prices for butter and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for cotton fabrics, raw silk, silk fabrics and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for cedar shingles and groundwood pulp, which more than offset advances in certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of declines in the prices of pig iron and steel billets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for antimony, copper, copper products, lead and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower prices for lime and cement, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of decreases in the prices of copper sulphate, ether and logwood extract. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group advanced, increases in the prices of wheat, barley, corn and fresh vegetables more than offsetting declines in the prices of rubber, sugar, coffee and chinawood oil.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods declined, due mainly to lower prices for sugar, coffe, cotton goods, silk fabrics, woollen cloth and yarn. In producers' goods, materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, were lower. Materials for the fur and leather goods industries and for the milling and other industries were slightly higher.

In the grouping according to origin, raw and partly manufactured goods advanced, lower prices for wool, silk, rubber, raw sugar, coffee, copper, lead and zinc being more than offset by increases in the prices of furs, cotton, grains, fresh vegetables, tin and silver. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods declined, due chiefly to lower prices for butter, sugar, copper products and cotton fabrics. Domestic farm products were unchanged, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were slightly higher, while articles of forest origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number

(*Continued on page 590*)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Apr. 1914	Apr. 1918	Apr. 1920	Apr. 1921	Apr. 1922	Apr. 1923	Apr. 1924	Apr. 1925	Apr. 1926	Apr. 1927	Apr. 1928	Apr. 1929	Mar. 1930	Apr. 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·0	67·8	76·4	70·4	57·6	54·6	55·4	57·0	57·6	59·6	67·4	70·8	72·4	73·2
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·0	48·2	49·8	44·4	32·4	30·2	29·6	30·6	31·4	33·0	40·0	43·8	46·4	46·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	26·3	26·5	25·2	19·0	17·9	18·0	18·3	18·9	20·2	21·8	24·3	25·7	24·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	33·2	35·8	32·0	27·4	28·1	27·8	29·0	29·4	29·7	29·2	30·1	31·5	31·8
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·3	35·7	38·8	34·8	30·0	26·0	23·1	27·4	29·6	28·5	24·9	29·0	30·6	30·3
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	67·2	72·2	66·8	53·2	50·6	45·6	49·8	54·4	54·0	50·0	53·2	55·4	54·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·1	48·1	53·7	53·0	41·3	40·0	33·6	37·5	41·8	39·6	35·3	37·6	40·1	40·4
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	38·2	69·4	78·2	56·0	45·0	45·0	42·8	48·4	49·4	44·2	43·2	44·2	43·0	42·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	24·0	46·0	55·8	40·3	33·5	36·3	32·4	37·5	39·8	38·0	40·2	40·3	52·0	36·9
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	23·2	43·9	48·6	38·3	30·6	31·7	28·0	33·9	34·8	34·5	35·0	34·9	45·8	32·5
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·6	89·4	74·4	70·8	73·2	73·2	72·6	72·6	73·8	75·0	76·8	76·8
Butter, dairy	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	98·4	131·2	109·4	76·4	96·6	82·4	72·8	92·6	88·2	84·8	88·6	83·2	78·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	54·8	72·3	63·9	44·9	55·3	46·1	40·7	51·5	49·6	47·4	49·0	45·4	43·2
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·2	40·2	39·8	30·5	§35·8	§31·4	§31·1	§32·6	§30·8	§32·6	§33·8	§32·8	§32·9
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·3	31·1	37·7	38·4	28·5	§35·8	§31·4	§31·1	§32·6	§30·8	§32·6	§33·8	§32·8	§32·9
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	136·5	127·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	115·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	67·0	77·0	66·0	48·0	45·0	41·0	60·0	53·0	52·0	51·0	49·0	51·0	50·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	22·0	40·0	42·0	32·0	28·0	28·0	27·0	31·0	29·0	30·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	31·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	21·4	33·4	22·4	18·6	$20·6	$20·8	$21·6	$22·0	$21·8	$21·2	$21·0	$20·4	$20·6
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·8	23·8	18·0	17·8	17·4	16·8	16·6	15·8	16·4	16·6	23·6	19·8	19·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·0	22·1	27·9	22·4	23·0	20·6	18·9	20·8	19·9	19·7	20·8	21·4	20·9	20·8
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·5	17·6	27·5	20·4	18·9	18·8	15·9	15·6	15·7	14·9	13·4	13·5	16·3	16·5
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·4	78·0	51·2	33·6	48·0	47·6	35·6	31·6	33·6	32·4	29·6	28·8	28·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·4	20·0	36·8	24·2	16·0	22·8	22·8	17·0	15·0	15·8	15·2	14·0	13·8	13·6
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	12·8	16·4	14·1	13·6	$16·1	$17·4	$17·9	$18·0	$18·0	$17·9	$17·7	$17·1	$17·0
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	12·1	17·0	15·4	15·0	$16·1	$17·4	$17·9	$18·0	$18·0	$17·9	$17·7	$17·1	$17·0
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·2	14·8	14·2	13·4	13·4	13·8	15·1	15·4	15·3	15·3	15·2	14·7	14·7
Potatoes	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·3	64·3	159·5	48·5	49·2	40·5	54·0	49·1	98·3	56·6	59·4	42·2	83·2	79·3
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·51	$ 12·57	$ 15·99	$ 12·68	$ 10·26	$ 10·64	$ 10·16	$ 10·56	$ 11·33	$ 10·89	$ 10·87	$ 11·01	$ 11·67	$ 11·24
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·8	c. 5·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	52·1	71·8	94·4	115·4	108·7	115·7	108·8	104·3	111·0	104·2	102·5	102·3	101·5	101·4
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	57·8	67·7	83·4	68·3	74·2	68·0	64·2	64·5	64·3	63·8	63·2	63·4	63·3
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	43·8	67·1	79·7	88·6	78·1	79·9	78·0	76·7	76·7	75·8	75·6	76·9	76·1	75·8
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	34·2	49·9	61·4	68·8	58·1	59·5	57·5	59·9	56·0	55·6	56·1	55·6	54·0	53·8
Coal oil	1 gal	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·4	26·8	34·1	38·6	31·6	31·5	30·9	30·6	30·3	31·7	31·1	31·1	31·2	31·0
Fuel and light*		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·93	$ 2·73	$ 3·37	$ 3·95	$ 3·45	$ 3·61	$ 3·43	$ 3·33	$ 3·39	$ 3·32	$ 3·29	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 3·25
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·85	$ 4·66	$ 5·93	$ 6·63	$ 6·91	$ 6·92	$ 6·95	$ 6·90	$ 6·86	$ 6·85	$ 6·90	$ 6·96	$ 6·99	$ 7·00
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·32	$ 20·01	$ 25·34	$ 23·31	$ 20·66	$ 21·21	$ 20·58	$ 20·82	$ 21·64	$ 21·02	$ 21·11	$ 21·30	$ 21·96	$ 21·5

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·37	12·80	16·16	13·23	10·47	11·15	10·63	10·59	11·62	10·80	10·79	11·02	11·68	11·23
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·55	11·01	14·47	11·91	9·68	9·63	9·33	9·56	10·73	10·01	9·59	9·93	10·77	10·31
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·21	12·50	15·97	13·03	10·54	10·90	10·54	10·49	11·84	10·83	10·83	10·92	11·49	10·90
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·04	12·24	15·22	12·33	9·82	10·41	9·70	10·05	10·98	10·16	10·16	10·38	10·86	10·43
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	12·57	16·07	12·65	10·20	10·59	10·05	10·36	11·48	10·87	10·93	10·96	11·62	11·20
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·99	11·97	16·14	12·43	9·92	10·06	9·59	10·46	10·48	10·10	10·53	10·61	11·60	11·15
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·02	12·58	15·77	12·58	9·82	10·32	9·84	10·79	10·74	10·86	10·92	11·19	11·84	11·25
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·99	12·72	15·99	12·48	9·83	10·06	9·90	10·79	10·56	10·62	10·78	11·23	11·93	11·49
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·12	13·08	17·07	13·67	11·43	11·27	11·11	11·85	11·90	11·72	11·84	12·04	12·71	12·46

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·6**	**31·8**	**29·4**	**23·4**	**18·9**	**24·9**	**31·8**	**30·3**	**27·4**	**40·4**	**44·9**	**61·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**37·4**	**33·5**	**36·2**	**24·6**	**19·0**	**20·2**	**27·4**	**31·4**	**27·2**	**39·2**	**43·5**	**59·6**
1—Sydney	41·3	33·3	34·3	28·1	23	17·5	30	33·3	28·4	39·5	45·1	57·6
2—New Glasgow	35·8	33·3	30	23	18·5	15·5	25	31·7	25·8	38·7	40·5	57·5
3—Amherst	35	30	26	21	17	20	30	31	26	41·6	46·7	60
4—Halifax	42·1	33·1	32·6	25·3	20·4	21	29·4	32·2	25·5	38·9	42·1	60
5—Windsor	30	30	28	22	15	25	25	30	30	—	—	60
6—Truro	40	35	30	28	20	22	25	30	27·2	37·3	43	62 3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30·8	28·8	27·5	21·5	19·3	15	25	29·3	25·5	38·6	43·9	56·7
New Brunswick (average)	**36·2**	**30·4**	**27·6**	**22·6**	**18·1**	**18·7**	**26·3**	**30·1**	**25·7**	**39·4**	**43·8**	**60 5**
8—Moncton	35·8	30·8	22·5	20	16	22	—	32·7	25·7	40·4	45	61·7
9—St. John	36·7	28·9	28·8	22·3	19·3	16·5	29·3	29·3	25·3	37·2	40·8	59·3
10—Fredericton	38·8	31·7	31·7	25	19·2	17·5	23·3	30	26·6	39·7	45	62
11—Bathurst	33·3	30	27·3	23	18	—	—	28·3	25	40·3	44·5	58·8
Quebec (average)	**31·9**	**29·4**	**29·2**	**21·3**	**16·0**	**20·1**	**30·0**	**27·2**	**25·6**	**38·1**	**41·9**	**61·8**
12—Quebec	33·2	30·6	27·4	22·1	16·3	22·7	33·4	27·6	26·8	41·8	42·5	61
13—Three Rivers	32·5	29·3	33·3	20·3	16·3	21·1	26·5	26·4	25·9	39·6	45	63·9
14—Sherbrooke	38·3	33	35·5	25·4	17·4	21·7	31·7	30	25·3	35·3	41·2	65
15—Sorel	25·5	23·3	23	17	14	23·5	—	26	24·7	43·3	45	63
16—St. Hyacinthe	26·5	26·2	25·3	19·3	14·7	17·5	28·8	25	23·8	34	37·8	55·8
17—St. John's	35	35	30	25	18	20	25	—	24	—	40	62·5
18—Thetford Mines	24·3	24·7	24	19	14·3	20	29·5	23·3	24·6	37·5	45	60
19—Montreal	37·2	32·7	34	21·2	16·7	15·5	32·2	29·5	26·5	37·2	39·8	62·9
20—Hull	34·6	29·8	30·4	22·3	15·9	18·9	33·1	29·6	28·4	36·3	40·4	62·3
Ontario (average)	**37·6**	**32·8**	**29·8**	**24·5**	**19·9**	**27·6**	**31·9**	**30·8**	**28·0**	**38·5**	**42·6**	**61·6**
21—Ottawa	35·1	30	27·7	22·2	16·9	21·6	29·6	29·2	26·3	40	42·1	64·8
22—Brockville	39	34	29·3	21	16·4	24·2	30·3	32	27	43	45	60
23—Kingston	35·8	30·5	28·8	23·5	17	20·5	30·6	29·4	27·7	33·9	41·1	62·4
24—Belleville	34	29·8	31·2	24·5	18·6	27·4	31·7	29·6	26·4	44	44·9	64·9
25—Peterborough	36·2	32·4	30·6	24·7	21·1	24·9	30·3	28·7	28·8	39·3	45	62·8
26—Oshawa	39·5	35	29·7	24	21·7	31·2	33·5	31·7	28·7	41	45	61·7
27—Orillia	34·9	29·8	28·6	23·7	21·2	27·7	30·7	29·8	28	37·2	41·2	60
28—Toronto	40·1	34·3	32·2	25	22·4	28	35·8	30·7	27·1	40·9	46·4	69·8
29—Niagara Falls	40	35	31·1	27	18	30	32·5	32·5	31·5	39	41·8	60·5
30 St. Catharines	38	33·2	31	24·8	19·3	30	34	30·2	27·7	37·1	39·6	57·3
31—Hamilton	39·6	34·2	31·8	24·5	21·2	28·2	28·3	29·4	—	37·5	42	60·6
32—Brantford	38·9	33·9	32·1	26·4	21·3	29	32	32	30·3	38·5	42	61·6
33—Galt	37·8	34	28·4	25·3	21·4	26·6	32·5	32·5	—	38·2	42·1	60·4
34—Guelph	35·5	31·5	29·2	24·4	20·5	29	33·3	27·9	25	37·2	41·7	59·2
35—Kitchener	37·5	33·8	27·2	25·2	21·6	30	35	30·1	—	34·7	38·8	60·3
36—Woodstock	37·8	33·5	29·8	25	19·7	27·1	31·3	31	25	36·7	39·7	58·7
37—Stratford	37·5	33	28·5	23·3	22·3	28·6	30	29	27	33·7	40·3	61
38—London	38·7	33	31·2	25	19·7	27·3	30	30·7	27·6	38·2	42·9	59·7
39—St. Thomas	38·5	34·7	29	24·8	21·1	29	30	30·2	29	39	41·9	62·9
40—Chatham	35·7	31·7	30·6	25·7	19	28·4	28·6	30	26·9	38·3	42·9	61·5
41—Windsor	35·8	30·2	28·7	24·2	17·5	27·6	32	29·7	26	36·3	41·4	60·3
42—Sarnia	37·7	33·2	32·5	26·2	23	30	33·7	31·7	27·1	38	42·2	61·6
43—Owen Sound	35	30	26·7	23	19·2	27·7	28·3	28·2	25	39·4	44·5	59·9
44—North Bay	43·2	38·4	36·2	26·6	19·4	28	35	30·4	28·7	37·4	41·8	62·9
45—Sudbury	40·7	35·4	32·5	26·1	20·8	30	36·5	34·6	29·4	38·4	42·8	61·5
46—Cobalt	38·3	33·7	28·2	25	21	26·5	—	35·7	30	39·7	43·1	64·5
47—Timmins	39	33·3	28·1	25	19·7	28·7	34	33·7	27·6	38·7	39	57·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	38·2	33·9	28·9	24	17	27·9	29·5	31	32·7	39·6	43·1	61·2
49—Port Arthur	35·1	30	27·8	23·5	18·8	27·3	35	30·8	30·6	40·3	48·3	64·6
50—Fort William	35·4	29·2	27·4	22·8	19·2	25	31	31·5	29·4	38·8	44·5	63·6
Manitoba (average)	**34·9**	**28·8**	**27·2**	**21·1**	**15·7**	**22·2**	**29·4**	**28·5**	**25·0**	**40·7**	**44·9**	**60·5**
51—Winnipeg	36·6	29·6	28·9	20·9	16·4	22	28·8	30	28	41	44·5	61·5
52—Brandon	33·1	28	25·5	21·3	14·9	22·4	30	27	22	40·3	45·3	59·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**35·5**	**29·3**	**26·8**	**21·0**	**16·4**	**23·8**	**32·2**	**26·5**	**25·0**	**42·8**	**49·3**	**63·0**
53—Regina	35	27·7	25·2	19·3	16·7	23·4	31·8	25·7	22·5	41·6	46·9	64·9
54—Prince Albert	35	30	25	20	15	25	30	25	24	40	48·7	60
55—Saskatoon	33·9	28·7	27·5	21·5	17·1	22·3	36·4	28·1	24·6	43·3	48·1	60·5
56—Moose Jaw	38·1	30·9	29·3	23	16·6	24·3	30·5	27·2	28·8	46·4	53·5	66·4
Alberta (average)	**34·9**	**29·5**	**27·7**	**21·4**	**17·7**	**24·1**	**32·9**	**28·8**	**26·9**	**43·1**	**48·6**	**59·0**
57—Medicine Hat	32·5	27·5	28·2	20·2	17·6	25	33·5	28·5	27	44·6	50·4	57·2
58—Drumheller	35	30	—	25	20	25	35	33	30	47·5	52·5	60
59—Edmonton	35·7	29·8	30·8	20·7	16	23·3	34·3	27·3	26·6	44	50	57·7
60—Calgary	36·5	30·6	27·4	21 0	19·2	24·8	31·5	29·5	25·8	43·6	49·7	62·5
61 Lethbridge	35	29·6	24·4	20·3	15·8	22·4	30	25·8	25	35·7	40·3	57·4
British Columbia (average)	**40·4**	**34·3**	**31·1**	**24·7**	**22·5**	**29·4**	**38·7**	**34·9**	**31·1**	**48·1**	**53·7**	**65·0**
62—Fernie	36·7	31·7	32	25	20	30	40	35·3	30	48	53	62
63—Nelson	40	32·5	30	25	—	30	40	—	30	47·8	53·6	62·1
64—Trail	40	34·8	32·3	25·9	23·8	30·6	40	37	31·3	50·8	56·7	66·3
65—New Westminster	39·7	33·5	27·4	22·6	21·1	27·5	34	32·6	32·4	45·7	51·9	66·5
66—Vancouver	41·4	34·5	30·6	23	23·4	27·2	38·1	32·5	30·7	46·4	51·6	66·3
67—Victoria	42	36·2	32·4	25·7	21·9	29	36·4	32·3	29·1	48	52·1	62·9
68—Nanaimo	43	36·4	31·4	26·6	26·2	31	38·7	34·4	—	49·1	54·5	67·8
69—Prince Rupert	40	35	32·5	23·5	21	30	42·5	40	34·3	49·2	56·4	65·8

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·3	**31·1**	22·2	**13·0**	**57·8**	**21·1**	**20·6**	**36·3**	**21·4**	**36·9**	**32·5**	**12·8**	**39·4**	**43·2**	
15·0	**35·6**	—	—	**54·2**	**18·7**	**18·1**	**29·8**	**21·9**	**42·5**	**36·3**	**12·2**	**41·5**	**45·7**	
12	—	—	—	60	18·8	16·4	28·3	21·5	51	41·1	13–15	39·5	43·2	1
—	35–40	—	—	50–60	18·8	19·8	31·7	20·3	39·3	36·3	12–13	43·6	45·9	2
15	30	—	—	50	19·4	16	33·6	20·5	36·8	35	10	40·7	46	3
12	40	—	—	60	18·2	17	25·9	22·8	41·9	34	a12·5	35·2	42·6	4
—	—	—	—	50	18·7	18	33·8	24	—	32·5	12	45	50	5
20–22	35	—	—	50	18·4	21·5	25·3	22·2	43·5	38·9	12	42	46·2	6
15	40	—	—	60	19·3	20	34	21·5	35·3	28·3	b11–13	38·4	41·9	7
16·0	**36·7**	—	**10·0**	**57·5**	**19·4**	**18·2**	**32·9**	**21·2**	**36·9**	**33·4**	**12·1**	**40·4**	44·8	
12	35	—	10	60	19	17·8	31·1	22	40·6	33·4	10–12	41·3	45·4	8
18	35	—	10	60	19·3	17	36·4	21·3	39·9	32·3	a13·5	38·8	44·4	9
20	40	—	—	60	20	19·8	39	21·3	38·1	34·4	12	41·5	44·3	10
14	—	—	—	50	19·2	18	25·1	20	28·8	—	12	40	45	11
16·0	**31·1**	**23·1**	**9·3**	**57·9**	**21·2**	**21·7**	**30·5**	**21·8**	**39·3**	**34·8**	**12·6**	**37·2**	**40·6**	
10	25	25	—	50	21·3	22	26·3	21·3	40·3	35	14	35·7	40·1	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	24	23·3	29·4	23·7	41	36·4	14	—	40·6	13
18–20	30–35	30	10	—	22·7	22·5	32·7	21·9	39·7	33·9	a12·5	35·7	40·5	14
20	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	21·3	36·2	35	12	—	40·7	15
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	26·8	20·3	32·9	30	10	38	40·6	16
—	—	30	10	60	22·5	20	37·8	20·4	37·4	35	10	40	39·4	17
—	—	—	8	50	—	—	22·7	23·4	39	35	12·5	37·7	43·3	18
12–20	29–42	25	8	60–75	19·4	22·1	33	20·3	44·6	37·5	15	38·9	41·6	19
—	30	15	10	60	17·5	20	34·9	23·5	42·3	35·6	13	34·3	38·8	20
18·3	**31·2**	**23·8**	**11·3**	**60·0**	**20·4**	**20·0**	**38·7**	**20·7**	**36·2**	**32·7**	**13·0**	**39·7**	**42·5**	
18	30	30	10	—	22·7	20·8	38	20	41·7	34·4	13	38	40·1	21
17	35	35	10	—	20·7	18	36·5	21·2	33·7	32	12	41	42·5	22
15	35	25–35	10–20	—	19	18·8	33·9	18·6	35·3	31·1	12	37	40·3	23
—	30	25	—	—	20	21·7	36·6	21·2	28·2	25·5	10	42·7	42·4	24
20	28	20	—	60	—	22·8	39·1	23·7	33·4	27·7	12	37·7	41·9	25
—	—	—	—	—	20	20·5	41·3	22·8	36·8	35	13·8	—	42·2	26
20	30	20–25	10	—	20	18·7	41·5	20·8	30	29·2	a11·4	40·8	43·8	27
—	30–40	35	—	60	24·5	16·6	42·6	20·4	39·1	33·8	14	40·5	43·4	28
20	35	25	—	—	25	20·8	35·8	20·1	37·4	34·6	b13	40·2	43·9	29
—	35	25	—	—	18·3	20·7	48·3	19·2	37	34·4	14	40·5	41·7	30
18	35	—	—	60	18·5	19	46·1	19·9	37·5	34	13	39·2	43·2	31
20	32	20–35	15	—	19·5	19	31·1	19·4	36·3	31·7	12	40·6	40·8	32
15	35	20	12	—	20·5	22·6	38·1	19·9	33·9	30·2	a11·8	35·2	41·6	33
20	—	25	—	—	—	20·5	42·2	19·6	35·4	31·6	a12·5	39·4	41·7	34
—	—	23	—	50	19	22	29·6	18·3	31·6	27·2	13	38·7	41·4	35
20	28	25	12·5	—	19	—	35·8	19·7	32·5	—	12	40	40·3	36
20	34	22	8	50	20·3	21·9	39·1	19·5	31·8	28·2	a12·5	39·2	40·6	37
15	25	15	—	—	19·2	18·7	41·2	20·2	34·1	—	11	38	42	38
16	32	15	—	50–60	21·1	22	46·6	20·7	32·2	31·3	14	41·7	43·3	39
18	35–37	18–25	12	—	20·4	23·2	37·8	19·5	31·1	28·1	b12	39·7	42·6	40
20	30	25	—	—	19·8	19	45	18·9	35·4	34·3	14	—	42·8	41
—	—	—	—	—	20	20	40·5	20·8	34·2	31·5	12	38·5	42·5	42
—	—	20	—	—	17·6	18	34	18·5	29·1	25·4	13	39·2	41	43
—	—	—	10	—	20·5	22	40·2	23	38·1	34	15	—	40·7	44
—	25–30	25	10	75	21·7	18·6	33	23	43·8	39·9	15	37·9	43·5	45
—	25–30	15	—	70	21	20	32·2	25·4	47	41·1	b17	—	45·7	46
—	—	20	—	—	22	—	26·4	23·7	44·7	40	a16·7	—	43·1	47
—	30	25	—	—	19·7	18·5	44·8	21·4	45·2	41·2	14	42	43·1	48
—	25–30	20–25	—	—	22·5	15·8	39·5	21·5	43·7	32·7	a12·5	45	46	49
—	25	—	—	60	20	18 8	43·5	20·3	37·1	34·7	a12·5	40	45·7	50
—	—	**19·0**	—	—	**22·2**	**19·3**	**35·1**	**20·7**	**36·0**	**30·0**	**12·5**	**37·2**	**41·0**	
20–28	28–37	16–24	12	—	21·6	18·8	40·2	19·1	38·3	31·8	b13	37·6	42·1	51
—	—	18	—	—	22·7	19·8	30	22·3	33·6	28·1	12	36·8	39·8	52
27·5	**30·0**	**16·5**	**16·3**	—	**24·8**	**22·5**	**36·1**	**22·0**	**34·2**	**29·0**	**13·3**	**36·3**	**43·0**	
25–30	30	15	—	—	25	21·6	38·9	19·7	35·4	28·7	14	38·7	43·6	53
30	30	—	12·5	—	25	20	33·3	25	35	30·8	12·	34·5	44·1	54
25–30	30	—	20	—	24·5	23·4	31	21·3	33·4	28·5	13	35·5	41·1	55
25	30	18	—	—	—	25	41	21·9	33	28·1	14	36·3	43·1	56
22·3	**28·1**	**17·3**	**17·5**	—	**23·7**	**23·4**	**35·6**	**21·3**	**33·4**	**26·5**	**12·3**	**38·2**	**44·2**	
—	35	20	—	—	21·2	26·2	32·8	23·7	28·6	20·8	12	38·5	45·4	57
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	30	22	37·5	30	a13	—	43·8	58
25	23–25	—	15	—	23·5	22·7	32·2	22	32·7	26·1	a12·5	35·9	42·9	59
20–22	24–29	14	—	—	24·8	21·2	41·3	19·8	35·6	29·4	12	41·5	44·1	60
18	25	—	20	—	24	21·8	41·8	19·2	32·8	26·4	12	37	44·8	61
22·5	**27·6**	**18·8**	**17·4**	—	**23·0**	**23·1**	**41·0**	**23·0**	**37·5**	**33·0**	**13·1**	**42·5**	**46·3**	
25	30	20	18	—	25	25	42·5	26·7	37·7	32·2	a12·5	—	47	62
30	35	20	25	—	26	25	38·8	23·8	36·4	**31·7**	a14·3	42·5	45·3	63
30	35	20	20	—	25	25·8	34·4	23·6	41·8	38·3	a14·3	45	48·3	64
—	25	—	15	—	21·6	20·7	41·6	20·6	34·7	30·8	11·1	42·6	44·8	65
—	21	15	14	—	21·2	19·4	42·5	19·8	35·1	31·4	11·1	42·7	45·5	66
15	25	—	15	—	21	21·1	42·5	19·9	34·5	30·9	a14·3	41·9	45·8	67
20	25	—	—	—	22·5	25	44·3	24·4	33·7	29·5	a12·5	**40**	**46·5**	68
15	25	—	15	—	21·7	22·5	41·4	25	46	38·8	a14·3	—	47·5	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·9**	**7·7**	**18·3**	**5·0**	**6·3**	**10·3**	**12·3**	**16·3**	**16·5**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·5**	**8·2**	**17·8**	**5·6**	**6·5**	**9·9**	**14·6**	**17·6**	**16·4**	**16·7**
1—Sydney	32·9	8	17·6	5·6	6·6	10·1	14·2	17	16·4	16·7
2—New Glasgow	31·8	8–8·7	17·2	5·5	6·1	10	13·4	16·6	15·4	15·4
3—Amherst	31	8·7	17·1	5·4	6·4	9	13·3	17·3	16·6	15·3
4—Halifax	33	8	18·4	5·4	6·8	9·7	15·7	17·6	15·5	16·5
5—Windsor	34	8·3	19·3	6·3	6·7	10	16·5	19·3	18·3	18·7
6—Truro	32	8	16·9	5·5	6·3	10·3	14·2	17·6	16·4	17·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	18	5·4	5·8	10	15	16·1	14·9	15·6
New Brunswick (average)	**31·9**	**8·7**	**18·3**	**5·5**	**6·2**	**10·3**	**14·0**	**16·1**	**16·3**	**15·7**
8—Moncton	34·1	8·7	17·9	5·8	6·4	12	14·4	16·3	15·9	15·4
9—St. John	32·1	8·7	19·3	5·1	6·2	9	12·5	16·3	15·4	15·3
10—Fredericton	31·4	8·7	17·8	5·3	6·3	10·1	15·2	16·1	16·1	15·3
11—Bathurst	30	8·7	18·3	5·8	5·7	10	14	15·7	17·8	16·8
Quebec (average)	**29·6**	**6·4**	**17·5**	**5·1**	**6·4**	**9·2**	**12·3**	**14·9**	**15·8**	**15·3**
12—Quebec	30·6	5·5–8	16·9	5·4	6·4	9·6	12·8	15·3	15·8	15·3
13—Three Rivers	31·9	6	18·9	5·3	6·7	9·1	13·4	14·8	18·4	15·6
14—Sherbrooke	30·9	6–6·7	16·8	5	6·3	9·5	12·2	15·5	16·4	16·1
15—Sorel	28	6	18·4	4·5	6	8·8	11·6	15·1	15·3	15·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·8	5	16·9	4·4	6	9·1	12·4	14·5	14·7	14·9
17—St. John's	30·7	6–7·3	17·2	5	6·8	9·1	12·7	14·4	15	15·5
18—Thetford Mines	28·8	6·7	17·6	5·5	6·7	8·4	13	15·2	17·6	15·3
19—Montreal	31·1	6–8·7	18·2	5·3	6·1	9·8	11·9	15	14·8	15
20—Hull	28·4	5·3–8	16·7	5·2	6·3	9·1	10·6	14·2	14·2	14·1
Ontario (average)	**33·4**	**7·4**	**17·7**	**4·7**	**6·1**	**10·9**	**12·6**	**15·7**	**15·5**	**15·5**
21—Ottawa	35	6·7–8·7	17·9	5·6	6·4	10·9	11·7	15·5	15·6	15·3
22—Brockville	29·5	6·7	15	5·2	6·7	10·2	12·7	15	15·7	15·7
23—Kingston	33·7	7·3	14·7	5·1	5·4	9·6	12·1	14·8	14·4	14·9
24—Belleville	31·6	6·7	16·5	4·3	5·5	11·4	11·4	14·6	14·6	14·6
25—Peterborough	32·8	7·3	17·3	4·8	5·7	12·7	12·6	15	14·9	15·1
26—Oshawa	36·2	7·3	.....	4·1	6·5	11·2	12·7	15·3	14·8	14·8
27—Orillia	34·4	6·7	18·5	4·9	5·6	11·5	12·9	16·3	16·2	15·7
28—Toronto	35·3	7·3–8	18·3	4·8	5·9	9·9	11·6	16	15·7	15·4
29—Niagara Falls	36·4	8	18·5	5	5·7	10·7	13·2	15·6	16·3	16·2
30—St. Catharines	30·7	7·3	17·5	4·6	6·1	11·4	11·5	14·5	15·1	15·1
31—Hamilton	36·1	7·3	18·2	4·5	6·2	11·5	11·9	15·7	15·2	15
32—Brantford	34·1	6·7–8	17·7	4·1	5·4	12	12·6	15·2	14·9	14·9
33—Galt	35·2	6·7	17·9	4·4	6·5	11·9	14	15·5	15·4	14·9
34—Guelph	32·9	7·3	18·7	4·6	6·1	11·9	12·7	16·2	16·3	16·1
35—Kitchener	33·2	6·7	18·3	4	5·5	11·3	11·3	14·6	14·8	14·6
36—Woodstock	34·2	6·7–7·3	17·5	4·3	5·4	10·3	12·5	15	14·7	14·7
37—Stratford	31·8	7·3	17·8	4·2	6·7	11·4	12·6	15·9	15·6	15·2
38—London	33·3	6·7–7·3	17·9	4·5	5·7	10·2	12·4	16·1	15·7	15·4
39—St. Thomas	32·9	7·3–8·7	18·2	4·7	6·1	11·8	13·4	17·2	16·1	16·1
40—Chatham	32·	6·7	17·3	4·5	5·6	10·1	13·1	15·6	15·3	14·8
41—Windsor	32·1	8–9·3	18·1	4·6	6	11	13·1	15·3	16·4	15·9
42—Sarnia	33·5	7·3	17·7	4	5·6	9·6	11·1	15·3	14·8	14·8
43—Owen Sound	33·1	7·3–8	18·6	4·2	5·3	9·9	13·1	16·2	15·1	15·9
44—North Bay	31·7	8	16	5·5	6·7	10·6	13	15·5	14·9	15·4
45—Sudbury	31·6	8–8·7	16·7	5·4	7·3	9·8	15·4	16·4	16·3	17·3
46—Cobalt	36·4	8·3	19·5	5·7	7·5	10·6	14·7	19	18·1	18·8
47—Timmins	31·8	8·3	17	5·1	6·7	10·6	12·3	15·4	15·6	15
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33·2	8	18·3	5·3	7	11·5	13·8	15·8	15·6	15·4
49—Port Arthur	34·6	6·7	20	4·9	6	10·1	11	16·3	16·3	15·9
50—Fort William	32·3	6·7	17·4	5·1	6	10·2	11·4	16·3	14·9	15
Manitoba (average)	**34·5**	**7·0**	**18·9**	**4·9**	**6·4**	**11·1**	**12·4**	**18·1**	**18·2**	**17·9**
51—Winnipeg	34·5	6·4–7	19·8	4·7	6·7	10·8	12	17·8	17·6	17·2
52—Brandon	34·4	6·9–7·7	18	5	6	11·3	12·7	18·4	18·7	18·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·2**	**7·4**	**19·1**	**4·9**	**6·3**	**10·3**	**12·1**	**18·4**	**18·4**	**18·6**
53—Regina	33·8	6·4–8	.....	4·9	6	11·8	11·5	18·9	19·3	18·8
54—Prince Albert	30·4	7·2	20	4·9	5·6	8·9	12·4	18·3	18	18
55—Saskatoon	34	8·8	17·3	5	6·7	9·8	11·7	18·1	19·2	19·2
56—Moose Jaw	34·6	6·4	20	4·9	6·7	10·6	12·9	18·4	17·1	18·4
Alberta (average)	**34·3**	**8·5**	**19·2**	**5·0**	**6·4**	**10·6**	**10·5**	**17·2**	**18·7**	**18·7**
57—Medicine Hat	35·4	8	20	4·9	6·6	11·7	10·4	17·8	19·3	18·3
58—Drumheller	37·5	8·9	20	5·3	6·9	11·2	11·2	17·7	18·8	20
59—Edmonton	31·3	8	19·2	4·9	5·8	10	10·2	15·9	19·2	18·6
60—Calgary	36·3	8·8	18·7	4·9	6·5	10·8	10·7	17·1	18·8	18·4
61—Lethbridge	31	8–10	18	5·2	6	9·1	9·8	17·3	17·3	18
British Columbia (average)	**34·5**	**9·6**	**20·6**	**5·3**	**6·7**	**9·1**	**9·2**	**16·8**	**18·4**	**18·0**
62—Fernie	35·4	10	16	5·3	6·1	10·8	10·3	17·9	19·2	19
63—Nelson	35	10	18·1	5·5	6·4	9·3	9·8	18·1	20·3	20·4
64—Trail	31·7	9·1	18	5·4	6·4	9·3	9·3	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	35	8·3–9·5	21·6	5·2	6·5	7·9	7·8	15·7	16·9	16
66—Vancouver	33·9	8·3–9·5	22·8	5·2	6·3	9·5	8·6	14·9	18·7	16
67—Victoria	34·9	10	23·4	5·1	7	8·6	8·5	16·1	16·3	16·7
68—Nanaimo	35	10	22·5	5·2	7·8	9·4	9·7	18·1	19·2	19·7
69—Prince Rupert	35	10	22·5	5·6	7·3	8·3	9·7	18·8	17·9	17·5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
9·5	**5·3**	**2·378**	**45·0**	**26·1**	**20·8**	**16·5**	**16·4**	**18·7**	**66·9**	**26·8**	**56·5**	**42·0**	
9·6	**5·4**	**1·772**	**33·6**	**32·3**	**20·0**	**16·3**	**15·3**	**18·6**	**63·8**	**27·7**	**55·4**	**41·2**	
9·6	5·9	2·03	39·8	.....	20	16·4	15·4	20·5	52·3	26·8	50	.....	1
9·4	5	1·82	32·8	.....	.....	16·8	15·4	17	64·5	27·9	55	35	2
10·2	4·8	1·56	29·3	.....	21	16	15	18·7	55	27·8	50	47·5	3
9·1	5·3	1·85	38·1	38·8	.....	17·3	14·8	19	72	27·1	57·5	39·3	4
9·7	6	1·77	30	.....	20	15·5	16	18·7	.....	30	.....	45	5
9·6	5·1	1·60	31·8	25·8	19	15·9	15·4	17·7	75	26·7	64·3	39·2	6
9·5	5·8	1·575	29·2	.....	.....	16·7	14·3	16·2	72	27·6	54	42·5	7
9·1	**5·7**	**1·568**	**32·4**	**27·1**	**18·5**	**16·7**	**14·9**	**18·5**	**68·8**	**28·0**	**55·8**	**46·7**	
9·7	5·2	1·63	30·6	36·7	19·3	15·8	15	18	70	29·2	57·3	50	8
9·9	5·7	1·78	37·2	23·3	18·3	17·3	14·3	17·8	63·8	26·1	50	41·5	9
8·6	5·9	1·61	34·3	21·4	18·3	16·7	14·9	18	72·5	27·6	60	45·8	10
8	6	1·25	27·5	.....	17·9	17	15·3	20	.....	29·2	.....	49·3	11
9·3	**5·8**	**1·879**	**36·2**	**28·6**	**19·5**	**15·7**	**16·2**	**17·4**	**79·1**	**26·0**	**61·8**	**38·1**	
10	5·7	1·83	35·8	24	19·6	17·3	16·1	17·5	86·9	25·8	66	38·7	12
9·7	8	1·78	35·6	26·3	20·6	15·3	16·3	17·9	.....	26·7	65	40	13
9·4	5·6	1·73	32·8	31·1	20·7	13·4	17·2	17·9	68	27·1	63	41·1	14
9·8	6·1	2·04	40·6	.....	17·8	15	16·6	17·9	71·3	24·4	.....	39·4	15
8·3	5	1·88	35·8	.....	18	15·3	16·5	15·3	.....	25·6	52·5	39	16
10	5·8	1·80	35	.....	18·8	16·5	15	16·7	.....	26·3	.....	38	17
7·5	6·2	1·88	36	30	20	18·3	17	17·2	87·5	27·7	.....	41·6	18
9·4	5	1·98	37·3	32·8	20·6	16·1	16·4	16·9	81·6	25·7	61·4	38·1	19
9·4	4·9	1·99	36·9	27·3	19·8	14·4	14·5	19·5	.....	24·5	62·7	37	20
9·5	**5·3**	**2·226**	**42·7**	**25·0**	**20·4**	**17·1**	**16·2**	**19·2**	**64·7**	**26·5**	**54·0**	**38·7**	
9·6	5·2	2·09	41·2	29·5	20	16·8	15·4	19·9	61·2	27·5	52·5	40·6	21
9·6	6	2·03	40	23·3	.....	18	16	16·7	65	25·7	57	39·3	22
9·3	6	2·02	40·9	30	.....	16·7	15·9	18·1	72·5	27·8	56	38·8	23
9·8	5·2	2·33	46·9	19·7	18	16·2	14·9	18·2	75	28·4	50·7	36·7	24
9·1	6·3	2·17	39·3	26·4	.....	17·5	15	19	75	27·6	57·5	38·3	25
10·6	5·1	2·10	42	22·5	.....	18	15	20	.....	28·5	67	40	26
10·3	5·2	1·99	38·6	21·6	.....	17·2	17·3	19·8	73·3	26·7	57	36·4	27
9·5	5·6	2·20	42·2	22·2	21	16·3	15·4	18·4	70·1	26·1	56·4	37·1	28
10·9	5·3	2·47	43·6	21·2	.....	18	17·9	18·7	.....	26·4	52·5	40·4	29
10·9	5·5	2·36	43·4	24	.....	18·4	15·7	20	64·7	25·6	48·5	40	30
9·8	5·4	2·09	41·4	18	.....	16·1	15·6	18·6	52·5	24·6	47	35·7	31
9·2	5	2·08	39·3	21·5	.....	15·6	16·1	18·1	56	24·7	54	36·8	32
9·6	5·3	2·12	41·8	21·4	.....	15·2	16·4	19·3	55	24·5	50	36·9	33
10·1	4·9	1·89	40·3	25	.....	17·2	16	19·2	.....	25·6	54·5	37·2	34
9·5	4·6	1·98	37·4	33·2	25	18	14·7	18·7	60	23·8	54·5	35·5	35
7·2	5	2·25	39·5	16·5	.....	18	15	16·7	.....	25	55	37	36
8·1	4·7	2·26	41·6	16·1	.....	17·2	16·6	18·6	65	26	58·7	39·2	37
8·4	4·4	2·08	38·6	23·6	16·5	14·7	18	.....	.....	25·7	.....	36	38
8·9	4·8	2·27	42·3	19·7	.....	16·7	15·6	18·9	71·7	26·9	50	37·3	39
8·8	4·1	2·21	39·7	22·5	.....	17·4	15·2	19	63·3	25·9	49	35·6	40
9·7	4·8	2·25	40·4	33·5	.....	17·7	16·7	18·6	70	25·6	.....	40·3	41
9·2	3·7	2·25	41	33·3	.....	16·2	16·2	19·2	.....	25	.....	34·4	42
9·4	5·4	2·05	38·3	16·2	.....	17·5	15·8	19·1	50	29·4	51·7	36·6	43
10	5·8	2·17	46·7	.....	20	16·2	15·7	20·2	58	27·8	53·2	41·7	44
10·4	6·2	2·44	48·6	.....	23·3	17	18·2	21·6	66·7	27·5	60	43·2	45
9·9	7·7	2·30	48·6	32·5	21·5	17·6	19·7	21·3	75·8	28·6	62	46·4	46
10·4	6·6	2·40	53	25	20·2	17	16·4	19·6	64·5	26	54·5	43·6	47
9·1	5·8	2·38	44·8	30·8	20	17·1	16·8	20·7	65·7	28·3	48	39·5	48
8·4	4·8	2·74	50	35	20·1	18·3	16·2	20·4	60·9	25·7	48·6	38·7	49
10·3	4·9	2·81	50·7	35	19·7	19·2	16·6	21·6	60·5	26·8	52·4	41·8	50
9·9	**5·4**	**3·260**	**60·5**	.....	**20·8**	**16·4**	**17·2**	**20·0**	**61·2**	**27·8**	**56·3**	**43·8**	
10	5·5	3·15	59·6	.....	19·9	16·2	16·2	19·5	58·4	26·2	51·8	41·9	51
9·8	5·3	3·37	61·4	.....	21·7	16·6	18·1	20·4	63·9	29·3	60·8	45·7	52
10·3	**5·7**	**3·008**	**57·0**	.....	**21·1**	**17·1**	**18·3**	**20·6**	**65·2**	**26·1**	**61·4**	**48·2**	
10·2	5·9	3·16	59	.....	19·5	18·6	18·3	20·8	65·3	26·5	62·2	47·4	53
11	6·2	2·76	55	.....	23·3	15·8	20	21·9	69·2	26·7	58·7	49·2	54
9·3	5·6	3·17	58·8	.....	21·7	16·7	16·4	19·8	61·3	24·9	58·1	48·4	55
10·5	5	2·94	55	.....	20	17·3	18·4	19·9	64·9	26·1	66·6	47·8	56
9·5	**4·5**	**3·206**	**59·4**	.....	**22·8**	**15·8**	**17·4**	**19·5**	**69·0**	**27·4**	**59·6**	**50·1**	
10·2	4·4	3·44	65	.....	22·1	14·6	18	21·6	68·6	28·7	65·8	52·8	57
10	5	3·75	.....	.....	27·5	17·5	18·8	18·8	70	28·8	65	55	58
9	4·6	2·45	49	.....	20·7	15·6	16·4	18·8	64	25·9	55·1	48·2	59
9·4	4·4	3·50	71	.....	18·7	16·1	16·7	19·6	67·9	26·5	54·6	47·3	60
8·8	4·3	2·89	52·5	.....	25	15	17·3	18·5	74·5	27·3	57·3	47	61
9·1	**4·6**	**3·414**	**63·2**	.....	**22·9**	**15·3**	**16·3**	**17·0**	**67·4**	**27·1**	**58·2**	**48·7**	
10·8	4·3	3·67	67·5	.....	23·5	16·2	15·8	17·5	76·7	30	60	50	62
9·8	4·6	3·62	68·8	.....	25	17·2	16·3	19·1	72·5	31·3	61·3	52·5	63
8·8	5	3·53	72·5	.....	25	14·2	17·7	16·7	65	26·7	53·3	47·5	64
7·9	4·3	3·00	57·5	.....	17·5	14·9	14·5	14·4	61·3	25·1	56·3	44·4	65
8·7	3·8	3·33	61	.....	20·4	13·7	15	15·3	61·7	24·9	54	45·8	66
8·1	4·5	3·51	64·5	.....	24	14	15·9	14·6	64·8	26·1	57·8	47·2	67
10·2	5·4	3·28	59	.....	.....	16·2	17·8	18·9	67·5	27	60·8	48·3	68
8·8	5	3·37	55	.....	25	16·3	17·1	19·6	70	25·8	62	53·8	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	7·1	6·8	58·7	67·8	27·3	15·6	3·3	66·5	57·6	12·2	6·2	16·216
Nova Scotia (average)	7·4	7·0	64·0	60·3	28·5	13·0	3·5	65·6	46·8	13·3	6·7	15·833
1—Sydney	7·2	7	67	57·4	27·4	15·9	3·5	73·3	63·3	12·5	6·3	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·3	6·9	62	61·5	28·4	12·8	3·3	63·3	39	13·3	7·5	.....
3—Amherst	7·4	7·1	64	62	26·7	11	3·8	70	37·5	13·3	6	.....
4—Halifax	7·1	6·8	66·5	59·5	30	13·3	3·1	60	60	13·7	6·7	15·00
5—Windsor	7·7	7·2	63·3	61·7	30	12·5	3·8	.....	47·5	13·5	7	16·50
6—Truro	7·7	7·1	61	59·5	28·3	12·3	3·4	61·4	33·7	13·3	6·6	16·00
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	7	6·4	59	62·1	28·3	15	3·6	67·3	47	14	6·6	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	7·2	6·7	61·7	61·0	27·3	13·1	3·2	69·5	39·6	12·5	6·3	16·625
8—Moncton	7·7	7·1	62·9	61·4	29·7	13·2	3·2	68·7	42	14·2	5·9	g16·50
9—St. John	7·1	6·5	61	62·1	26·3	12·4	3	71·8	42·2	12	7·1	16·00
10—Fredericton	7·2	6·9	61·3	60·4	28·1	13·3	2·8	65	36·8	11·6	6·2	16·00
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·1	61·7	60	25	13·3	3·6	72·5	37·5	12·3	6	18·00
Quebec (average)	6·7	6·4	58·5	67·5	27·0	14·5	3·3	63·2	61·8	11·1	5·7	15·347
12—Quebec	6·5	6·2	57·4	72	26·6	16·4	3·1	71	63·2	10·5	6·2	14·00–15·00
13—Three Rivers	7·2	6·7	60·7	73·3	28	14	4·1	58·3	70	11·8	6·4	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·4	6·2	60·6	68	26·9	15·3	2·9	60	58·6	11	5·5	15·75–16·25
15—Sorel	7·1	6·6	56·3	59·8	28·2	11·4	3·5	61·7	65	10·5	5·6	14·50–14·75
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·4	6·1	58·6	65·7	26·3	13·1	4	61·7	60	10	5·5	14·50–15·50
17—St. John's	6·6	6·3	60	66	27·7	15·3	3·4	62·5	70	11·5	6	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	7·1	6·5	61·4	70·9	28	14·7	3·1	61·7	51·3	12·2	5·3	16·50
19—Montreal	6·5	6·3	57·9	67·2	26	15·3	2·9	59·6	60·9	10·5	5·5	15·75–16·25
20—Hull	6·8	6·7	54	64·5	25·5	15	3·1	72·5	57·5	11·7	5·5	15·50
Ontario (average)	6·9	6·7	60·0	72·0	26·2	13·9	3·3	67·9	59·7	11·4	6·0	15·708
21—Ottawa	6·7	6·3	61·3	72·2	27·3	14·1	2·8	76·1	61	11·4	6·2	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	6·7	6	60	71·7	28	13	4	66·7	53·3	11·3	7	15·00
23—Kingston	6·5	6·1	55·7	67·7	26·2	12·4	3·5	68·1	56·7	11·1	6·1	14·50
24—Belleville	6·7	6·5	62·5	68·8	25	14·2	3·2	61·7	63·3	11·5	5·5	15·00–15·50
25—Peterborough	7·1	6·7	63·4	72·9	25·7	14·4	3·5	70	54·3	10·6	6·3	15·25
26—Oshawa	6·7	6·7	65	75	26·5	12·2	2·9	67·5	60	12·5	7	15·50–16·00
27—Orillia	6·8	6·5	62·4	69·1	25	14·4	3·6	66·7	52·8	11·3	5·6	16·00–16·50
28—Toronto	6·6	6·4	61·3	70·6	24·8	12·7	3	64·2	56·9	10	5·9	15·00–15·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·6	6·6	59·9	75·7	25	15·1	3·5	70·6	62	10·6	5·9	g13·75–14·25
30—St. Catharines	6·9	6·7	55·6	74·6	24·7	12·7	3·6	65	57·5	11·6	6·7	g13·50–14·00
31—Hamilton	6·5	6·4	58·6	73·7	26·6	12	3·1	67·1	55	9·8	6	15·00
32—Brantford	6·6	6·3	60·7	70·7	26·8	13·5	3·8	70·4	65·7	10·3	6·4	14·75–15·25
33—Galt	7	6·8	56·1	70·6	25	13·9	2·8	65	66·7	10·4	6	15·50–16·00
34—Guelph	7·1	7·1	62·2	70·2	26·2	12·7	4	70	56·7	11·5	6·2	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	6·9	7	45·8	68·8	24·8	12·7	3	65	57	10·9	5·1	15·00–15·50
36—Woodstock	6·3	6	64·7	71·1	25	13·3	3	70	50	11	6·3	15·50
37—Stratford	6·7	6·7	57·9	71·5	24·9	13	2·9	67·1	52·8	10·9	5·8	15.50–16·00
38—London	6·9	6·7	63·6	75	25·4	14	2·9	64·1	54·8	10·4	5·4	16·00
39—St. Thomas	7·2	7	63·5	74·3	26	13·7	3·7	70·5	68·7	12·4	6·7	16.00–16·50
40—Chatham	6·6	6·5	55·6	66·9	25·4	13·3	3·2	64·4	70	10·9	5·7	15·00
41—Windsor	6·6	6·6	56·8	73·2	25·6	14·1	3·1	63·7	60	10·1	6·3	g15·50–16·00
42—Sarnia	6·8	6·8	57·4	73	25	13·7	2·8	65	71·7	10·7	6	15·50
43—Owen Sound	6·7	6·5	64·6	73·8	25	13·1	3·7	70·7	59·7	11·1	5·7	15·00–15·50
44—North Bay	7·5	7·2	70	75	28·4	15·4	3	75	60	13·3	6·2	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·5	7·1	64	75	28·2	17·5	3·5	73	70	15	5·4	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	8·1	7·3	67·5	75	31·1	15·4	4	72·5	50	14·5	6·4	18·00
47—Timmins	7·6	7·3	52·4	71	28	14·4	4·8	70	.....	10	5·3	17·50–18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·2	7·2	59·2	69·3	25·8	13·8	3·2	58·8	68·3	14·3	5·6	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·1	7·2	51·6	69·4	25·7	16·2	2·5	67	58	10·7	5·4	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	7·2	7	60·5	73	27·8	15·7	2·6	70	59·2	11·3	6·3	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	7·4	7·4	51·7	66·0	28·2	13·8	3·2	62·5	55·5	12·3	6·7	20·750
51—Winnipeg	7·6	7·7	49·8	65·5	27	13	3·3	58·6	50	11·6	6·2	19·50
52—Brandon	7·2	7·1	53·6	66·4	29·3	14·6	3	66·4	61	13	7·2	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	7·7	7·4	57·0	69·7	28·6	20·6	3·2	65·5	58·1	13·9	7·1	23·375
53—Regina	7·3	7·5	57·9	69	28	a20·5	2·9	66·7	52·5	13·7	6	22·50
54—Prince Albert	8·3	7·6	56·7	71·5	29	a20	3·4	59	60	.....	8·8	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	6·9	53·4	67·7	29·3	a21·7	2·9	61·4	50	13	6·3	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	7·5	7·6	60	70·5	28·1	a20	3·4	75	70	15	7·1	.....
Alberta (average)	7·9	7·5	53·4	64·5	28·6	18·8	3·3	66·8	62·2	14·7	6·4	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·3	7·8	55·6	66·7	30	a20·9	3·4	67·5	70	15·6	6·1	g
58—Drumheller	9	9	50	62·5	29	a22·5	3·6	65	64	15	7·5	.....
59—Edmonton	7·5	7	52·5	63·8	28·4	a16·4	3·3	63·8	56	13·9	7	.....
60—Calgary	7	7	57·5	63·3	28	a17·6	3·5	62·7	61·2	13·9	5·3	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·5	6·8	51·3	66	27·5	a16·7	2·9	75	60	15	6	.....
British Columbia (average)	7·0	6·8	54·5	63·7	29·2	22·5	3·6	65·5	60·5	12·9	6·3	.....
62—Fernie	8·2	7·5	62·5	67·5	27·5	a13·7	3·6	.....	60	13·7	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·9	7·6	54·7	67·5	30·6	a27·5	4	62·5	63	14·2	5·2	.....
64—Trail	7·2	7·1	54·2	68·7	26·7	a26·7	3·3	65	60	13·8	7·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·2	5·8	51·8	58·6	28·1	a19·8	3·5	60·6	60	12	5·9	.....
66—Vancouver	6·4	6·4	52·2	57·2	27·6	a22	3·2	64	60	11·6	5·2	.....
67—Victoria	6·7	6·3	52·5	58·2	29·4	a22·4	3·2	65	58·3	12·5	5·6	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·4	7	56·7	64·2	32	a23	4·2	64	57·5	15	7·2	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·3	6·6	51	67·9	31·7	a25	3·6	77·5	65	10	8·4	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Since 1925 a better class of houses renting between
d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In
n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20,

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton.	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·123	**12·870**	**12·132**	**14·543**	**8·614**	**10·913**	**9·846**	**31·0**	**11·3**	**28·000**	**19·970**	
9·271	**12·430**	**9·400**	**10·350**	**6·400**	**7·150**	**6·625**	**33·0**	**12·7**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·65	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	12	16·00–20·00	10.00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 8·00	c 6·00	32	12	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	.....	7·00	30	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25–11·75	d12·00–14·50	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
10·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	6·00	7·00	.....	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00–9·75	d12·50–13·50	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	5·00	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·50	10·50	6·75	7·50	c 7·50	30	14	21·00–26·00	11·00–14·00	7
11·000	**12·958**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·9**	**11·8**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·50–12·50	g 13·00	g 9·00	g 10·00	g 7·00	g 8·00	g	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	.....	c 4·80–6·40	30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·879	**13·589**	**14·215**	**16·415**	**9·167**	**11·037**	**10·610**	**28·8**	**10·9**	**23·722**	**15·188**	
10·00	12·50	c 14·67	c 14·67	c 12·00	c 12·00	c 12·00	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c 8·13	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	11·00	13·00	8·50	10·00	c 16·00	27–28	10	b18·00–27·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50–10·00	 c	16.00–18.67	c17·33–20·00	c 10·67	c 13·33	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c 16·67	.....	c 12·00	.....	26	10	18·00–22·00	11·00–13·00	16
9·00	12·50	15·00	c 16·00	8·00	9·00	c 9·00	27–28	15	23·00–33·00	15.00–23·00	17
.....	15·00	.....	c 16·50	.....	c 10·50	c 6·75	30	15	15·00	10·00	18
12·40	13·25–15·00	15.00–16.00	16·00–18·00	10·00	11·00–12·00	12·00–16·00	30	10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·00–14·00	c 16·00	c 17·23	7·00	9·00	c 9·00	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·657	**12·051**	**13·139**	**15·795**	**9·706**	**12·310**	**11·689**	**29·2**	**10·1**	**29·446**	**21·300**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·25	.....	.....	17·60	.....	14·80	.....	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
9·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c 15·00	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	12·00	12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	10·00	25–30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·5	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	26
9·50–11·50	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c 7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–18·00	27
11·00	11·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g 11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	g9·00–11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	8·5	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
11·75	12·25	.....	17·00	.....	13·00	c 8·348	28	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c 12·00	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·50	11·00–12·00	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	.....	28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
11·50–12·50	12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·50	11·50–12·50	12·00	c 15·00	6·00	c 10·50	.....	27	10	28·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	36
10·00–12·00	11·50–13·00	16·00	18·00	.....	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	12·00–13·00	.....	c 18·00	.....	c 11·25	c 11·25	27–28	11	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
9·50	10·25–12·50	14.00–15.00	c 20·00	.....	.....	c 21·33	25	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	.....	c 20·00	.....	c 18·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g 8·00	g 12·00	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	g30	10	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	.....	16·00	.....	10·00	10·00	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	11·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	10·3	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c 12·75	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c 15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
14·00–14·50	14·00	.....	15·00	6·00–7·00	12·00	.....	35	8	p	20·00–30·00	47
11·00	10·00	.....	12·75	.....	9·75	c 6·50	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·50	13·00	11·00	c 12·50	10·00	c 11·50	.....	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	12·50	10·00	11·00	8·50	9·50	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
10·750	**16·125**	**12·000**	**12·750**	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	.....	.....	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
7·00–12·00	16·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·375**	**8·000**	**11·750**	**6·500**	**10·125**	**12·000**	**34·4**	**11·7**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75	.....	13·00	.....	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	10	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	i 6·50	i 8·00	5·00	6·50	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	i 9·50	i 11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
10·00	f 16·95	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c 14·00	c 14·00	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·000**	.....	.....	.....	**11·000**	.....	**31·8**	**11·7**	**30·000**	**21·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	25·00	18·00–20·00	57
h 6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
h 5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	c 8·00	.....	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
h 8·50–11·50	f 10·00	.....	.....	.....	c 13·00	.....	27	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	60
h 4·00–6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·275	**11·640**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·458**	**5·398**	**36·3**	**13·2**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·50	12·70	.....	.....	9·50	12·75	c 7·50	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	13·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	10	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	9·00	.....	.....	7·50	c 10·00	c 4·49	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
s 7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

$20 and $25 per month was omitted; in May, 1929, these advanced $2 per month. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, others $30–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	April 1926.	April 1927.	April 1928.	April 1929.	Mar. 1930.	April 1930.
*All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·3	99·4	102·6	101·2	97·3	98·3	94·5	91·9	91·7
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	103·8	96·8	101·4	86·5	84·9	86·4
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	100·4	101·4	104·4	108·9	106·4	105·3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·5	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	100·7	92·4	93·5	92·4	86·4	84·1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·3	98·1	98·9	94·6	91·8	91·4
V. Iron and its Products	39	68·9	156·7	139·1	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	100·7	97·3	94·0	93·8	92·6	92·5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·1	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	98·7	92·7	90·5	103·5	93·1	86·8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·1	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	98·7	98·1	92·5	91·9	93·2	92·9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	99·4	98·1	95·4	95·4	94·0	93·9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	204	61·9	107·0	140·0	108·0	95·1	93·7	93·2	97·2	101·3	95·9	95·9	93·6	93·5	92·7
Foods, beaverages and tobacco	116	61·8	119·4	151·0	105·4	90·2	91·2	90·4	97·7	102·0	99·6	100·3	97·5	100·3	100·1
Other Consumers Goods	88	62·2	91·4	126·3	111·4	101·4	97·0	96·8	96·5	100·8	93·5	92·9	91·0	89·0	87·8
II. Producers' Goods	351	67·4	131·5	163·1	112·8	99·1	97·8	99·5	104·9	100·8	97·8	100·7	95·0	89·7	89·0
Producers' Equipment	22	55·1	80·4	108·6	113·8	104·1	102·5	102·7	99·2	96·9	100·9	95·7	94·0	96·2	96·2
Producers' Materials	329	69·1	138·3	170·4	112·6	98·2	97·1	99·0	105·5	101·2	97·5	101·3	95·1	89·0	88·2
Building and construction materials	97	67·0	100·9	144·0	122·8	108·7	111·9	106·6	102·9	100·6	95·7	96·2	100·2	96·0	94·8
Manufacturers' materials	232	69·5	147·2	176·6	110·2	95·8	93·7	97·5	106·2	101·3	97·9	102·4	94·0	87·4	86·7
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	167	58·2	131·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9	102·3	102·8	96·6	99·2	86·0	83·2	83·7
B. Animal	90	70·4	129·9	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0	100·6	100·8	101·1	103·1	106·0	103·0	102·0
Farm (Canadian)	59	62·6	132·7	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9	100·3	104·3	100·7	110·2	95·7	91·1	93·0
II. Marine	16	64·4	111·1	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5	98·3	97·8	98·6	95·1	103·0	101·6	99·0
III. Forest	52	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·3	98·1	98·8	94·4	91·5	91·1
IV. Mineral	183	67·0	111·3	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6	101·6	99·2	95·9	91·4	92·6	91·2	90·3
All raw (or partly) (manufactured)	232	63·8	120·7	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8	100·8	102·2	99·0	102·4	94·6	89·7	90·7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	276	64·8	127·6	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9	103·8	100·5	96·9	95·7	92·3	91·5	90·4

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(*Continued from page 582*)

of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expendi-

ture on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1928, and monthly since January, 1929. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141·4; 1905, 135·6; 1910, 118·1; 1911, 113·4; 1912, 109·1; 1913, 100·0; 1914, 96·5; 1915, 90·3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84·6; 1918, 82·9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81·1; 1921, 81·4; 1922, 80·1; 1923, 77·7; 1924, 76·5; 1925, 73·8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70·9; 1928, 69·3; 1929, 67·3; 1930, 65·5.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73·8; 1924, 72·2; 1925, 69·9; 1926, 68·7; 1927, 68·2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98·1; 1916, 96·3; 1917, 100·7; 1918, 107·4; 1919, 111·1; 1920, 125·4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140·6; 1923, 135·7; 1924, 134·6; 1925, 131·6; 1926, 131·1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127·8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107·0; 1915, 112·5; 1916, 112·5; 1917, 113·9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116·1; 1920, 125·1; 1921, 137·6; 1922, 163·2; 1923, 163·0; 1924, 162·2; 1925, 179·3; 1926, 172·4; 1927, 165·9; 1928, 158·6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125·8; 1901, 125·8; 1902, 125·8; 1903, 125·2; 1904, 123·9; 1905, 120·1; 1906, 107·5; 1907, 108·8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105·7; 1910, 103·8; 1911, 99·4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100·0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were somewhat higher than in March, sirloin steak being up from an average of 36.2 cents per pound to 36.6 cents; round

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1930*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	158	156	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	156	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	161
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
Apr. 1930....	153	1 57	158	155	166	156

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

steak from 31·4 cents per pound to 31.8 cents; rib roast from 29 cents per pound to 29·4 cents; and shoulder roast from 23·2 cents per pound to 23.4 cents. Veal was down in the average from 25·6 cents per pound in March to 24·9 cents in April. Mutton was slightly higher at an average price of 31.8 cents per pound, as compared with 31·5 cents in March. Both fresh and salt pork were lower, the former averaging 30·3 cents per pound in April as compared with 30·6 cents in March, and the latter 27·4 cents per pound in April, as compared with 27·7 cents in March.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal fall in practically all localities, fresh averaging 36·9 cents per dozen in April, as compared with 52·1 cents in March and 59·7 cents in February, and cooking averaging 32·5 cents per dozen in April, 45·8 cents in March and 51.8 cents in February. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 12·8 cents per quart. Dairy butter was down from an average of 41·6 cents per pound in March to 39·4 cents in April, and creamery from 45·4 cents per pound in March to 43·2 cents in April.

Bread was slightly lower at an average price of 7·7 cents per pound. Decreases were reported from Three Rivers, Orillia, Galt. Kitchener and Sault Ste. Marie. Flour was slightly lower at an average price of 5 cents per pound. Beans fell from an average price of 9·9 cents per pound in March to 9·5 cents in April. Decreases were reported from most localities. Potatoes averaged $2.38 per ninety pounds, as compared with $2.50 in March. Prices averaged lower in all the provinces, except British Columbia where a considerable number of increases were reported. Granulated sugar was slightly lower at an average price of 7·1 cents per pound. Anthracite coal averaged $16.22 per ton. Decreases were reported from Sorel, Toronto and Hamilton. An increase in rent was reported from Sherbrooke.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices for April averaged slightly higher than the low quotations recorded for March. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis being $1.098 per bushel in April, as compared with $1·062 in March. The continued low prices were said to be due to the favourable weather in Canada and to the large world supplies. In coarse grains, western barley advanced from 46·6 cents per bushel to 48·8 cents; American corn from 94·8 cents per bushel to 98·3 cents; and rye from 60·5 cents per bushel to 66·3 cents; while oats declined from 55·6 cents per

bushel to 53·8 cents. Flour was slightly lower at $7.90 per barrel. Rolled oats was down from $3.55 per ninety pound bag to $3.40. Bran and shorts advanced, the former being up from $31.94 per ton in March to $32.85 in April and the latter from $33.94 per ton in March to $34.05 in April. Raw sugar at New York declined from $1·906 per hundred pounds to $1·625 and granulated at Montreal from $5.08 per hundred pounds to $4.84. The prices of raw rubber again declined, reaching the levels of 1922, Ceylon at New York being 14·9 cents per pound as compared with 15·3 cents in March. Coffee at Toronto fell from 23 cents per pound to 21 cents. In livestock, good steers at Toronto advanced from $10.20 per hundred pounds to $10.32 but the price at Winnipeg was 21 cents per hundred pounds lower at $9.21. Veal calves at Toronto declined from $13.65 per hundred pounds to $12.01 and hogs from $13.50 per hundred pounds to $13. Creamery butter at Montreal declined from 37.3 cents per pound to 35 cents and at Toronto from 38·5 cents per pound to 35·8 cents. At Montreal fresh eggs declined from 36 cents per dozen to 34 cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 15·23 cents per pound to 16·2 cents. Cotton fabrics, however, were lower, cottonades being down from 49½ cents per pound to 44 cents, apron gingham from 75·6 cents per pound to 73·5 cents and cotton blankets from 54·75 cents per pound to 51·87 cents. Raw wool was down from 18 cents per pound to 17 cents. British Columbia shingles declined from $3.25 per thousand to $2.80. Malleable pig iron was $1 per ton lower at $21. Steel billets also decined, the price being down from $36 per ton in March to $35 in April. In non-ferrous metals, copper was down from $19.75 per hundred pounds to $17.65; lead from $5.95 per hundred pounds to $5.65; and zinc from $5.55 per hundred pounds to $5.34. Portland cement at Vancouver was down 20 cents per barrel to $2.55.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table giving wholesale and retail prices index number for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 74·9 for March, a decline of 2·6 per cent from the February index number, and continued the rapid decline which began last November. Compared with February price levels, nine of the ten groups were lower in March, the exception being a slight increase in iron and steel. Cereals, meat and fish and wool showed the greatest decreases. Foods fell 4·1 per cent and non-foods 1·7 per cent in the month.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 83·1 at the end of March, which is 1·3 per cent lower than at the end of February. All groups declined, the principal changes being in foods other than cereals and meats and in miscellaneous industrial commodities.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-1877=100, was 103·0 at the end of March, a fall of 1·7 per cent from February. This is the lowest index number recorded in fifteen years or since February, 1915. The following quotation is taken from the *Statist*, April 19: "The rise in wholesale prices since the outbreak of the war has now been narrowed to 26·8 per cent. On the evidence of the index number the fall in prices appears to be losing some of its momentum, but as yet there is no apparent sign that the movement has spent itself. The fact that last month the lowering of prices was once again fairly well distributed over all groups of commodities comes as further evidence that genuine deflationary tendencies are at work." With the exception of sundries, all groups were lower in March than in February, the greatest reductions being in animal foods, chiefly pork and butter.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 157 at April 1, a fall of 2·5 per cent from March 1. This was due principally to a substantial decline in food prices, due partly to seasonal reductions in the prices of eggs, milk and butter. Clothing also was lower, while rent, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office on the base July, 1914=100, was 565 for March, a decline of 1·9 per cent for the month. All groups were included in the general downward movement, minerals and metals and textiles showing the greatest change.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 565 for the first quarter of 1930, which is the same figure as for the previous quarter. Food was considerably lower, while heat and light, clothing and sundries were higher; rent was unchanged.

Germany

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living on the base 1913-1914=100, was 148·7 for March, a decline of 1·1 per cent for the month. The principal change was a fall of 1·9 per cent in food. Other groups varied only slightly from the February level.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce on the base 1913=100, was 436·49 for March, a decline of 1·8 per cent for the month. All groups were included in the movement, the principal declines being in vegetable foods, textiles and miscellaneous vegetable products.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base July, 1914=100, was 543·47 for February as compared with 549·0 for January, a fall of one per cent for the month. Foods declined 1·7 per cent from the January level.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1545 for February, as compared with 1551 for January. The decline was due to lower prices for foodstuffs of vegetable origin and also for textiles; on the other hand, animal products were higher. Wood and wood products, metals and their products, non-metallic minerals and their products and chemicals and manures were practically unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of retail prices of food, fuel, light, rent and sundries, on the base July, 1914=1000, was 1592 for February, as compared with 1605 in November. Dairy produce and fuel and light were higher, but all other groups declined.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 90·8 for March, a decline of 1·4 per cent from February. All groups were included in the general downward movement, the group showing the greatest decline being farm products which amounted to 3·3 per cent.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 133·6 for April as compared with 134·0 for March, a decline of 0·3 per cent. Declines were noted in farm products, textile products, metals, building materials and chemicals; on the other hand, small advances were shown in food products, fuels and miscellaneous products.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 157·0 for March, as compared with 158·9 for February, a decline of 1·2 per cent for the month, due principally to lower food prices, although there were also slight reductions in clothing, fuel and light and sundries. The group "shelter" was unchanged.

COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF HOURLY WAGES IN TERMS OF FOOD, ETC., IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

THE International Labour Office has maintained since 1924 a record of comparative real wages in various countries, originally compiled and published by the British Ministry of Labour in 1923. Summaries of these figures have been given from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, page 1421, and in various preceding issues. In 1929, the scope of the statistics was considerably increased by including figures for a larger number of cities in each country, and by increasing the number of commodities for which prices are secured as well as the number of occupations and industries for which wages are secured. From these data an index number of real wages, showing the comparative purchasing power of hourly wages in terms of food, fuel and light and soap have been calculated for each country, taking Great Britain as the standard and therefore represented by 100. The resulting figures for July, 1929, were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1929.

An international budget of foods, fuel and light and soap was constructed, showing the average quantities of each article ordinarily consumed by the workers and their families in the various countries so far as information was available. The cost of this budget in each country was then calculated, using the average prices in the cities covered. The average hourly wage in each country was calculated from the figures for cities and occupations included, and the purchasing power of wages in each country was determined by dividing the cost of the budget into the average hourly wage. The index number of real wages for each country was determined by taking the

figure representing the purchasing power of hourly wages in it and dividing it by the similar figure for Great Britain.

The international budget now used includes twenty-seven foods and fuel (coal or its equivalent), electricity, gas, paraffin oil and soap, there being a calculation for all these items and one for the food separately. The wage data secured include building trades, metal trades, furniture making, printing trades, electrical work, transportation, bakers and civic labourers. The International Labour Office secured the data for prices and wages for January, 1930, also, and published the results of the collection and compilation in the *International Labour Review* for April, 1930, including for each country a table of hourly wages in each city, for each occupation, and a table of the average retail prices of the various commodities, tables of the items in the international budget of foods, etc., its cost in each country, and a table of the index numbers of real wages calculated from such figures. The accompanying table gives index numbers of real wages for each country as published.

It is pointed out by the International Labour Office that the figures issued are subject to important reservations in that they are based on only certain items in the cost of living and on the wages for relatively few classes of labour in the large cities in each country. It is the intention, however, to increase the scope of the figures in both respects with the object of determining as accurately as possible the comparative levels of cost of living and wages, and consequently the relative purchasing power of wages, that is real wages, in each country.

In publishing these figures for January, 1930, the International Labour Office states that some changes have been made in the budget used for July, 1929, so that the resulting index numbers for January, 1930, are not comparable with those for July, 1929.

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE RELATIVE LEVELS OF REAL WAGES IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IN JANUARY, 1930.

(Base. Great Britain=100)

Country.	Number of towns.	Index numbers based on food.	Index numbers based on food, fuel, light and soap.
Great Britain	**7**	**100**	**100**
Canada	6	168	165
Germany	6	77	77
Australia	2	152	148
Austria	3	53	52
Spain	4	49	45
United States	10	197	197
France	4	59	58
Irish Free State	3	100	97
Italy	7	51	43
Netherlands	4	89	87
[1]Denmark	1	112	112
[1]Estonia	2	45	45
[1]Poland	4	68	65
[1]Sweden	3	115	113
[1]Czecho-Slovakia	3	77	74

(1) Index numbers for these countries are calculated from actual earnings in each. It is stated the figures would be somewhat lower if based on actual earnings in Great Britain instead of on wage rates in Great Britain.

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Manufacturing Statistics for 1927 and 1928

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry, and general manufactures in Canada. Summary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1928 have recently been issued, the accompanying tables give these figures in some detail.

Table I is a comparative study of the principal statistics of the manufacturing industries for the past five years. The years for which these statistics are presented are the annual censuses of 1924-1928, and the increase by percentages of the year 1928 over 1927 is included. It will be observed that there is a decided increase in the various items since 1924, the figures for the year 1928 also showing increases over those for 1927. The most noteworthy increase for 1928 is that in capital invested, followed by gross value of production each showing an increase of over 10 per cent; the number of employees was increased by over 9 per cent and the wages paid increased over 6 per cent.

Table II is a summary of the principal statistics of the manufacturing industries of Canada for the years 1927-1928, by provinces and groups of industries. Table III is a statement of the statistics by groups and the principal sub-groups for the same period, with the exception of the manufacturing of minerals and chemicals for which the figures were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, pages 1434-1439. In the sub-groups table some of the smaller industries are omitted, although the statistics of these have been included in the totals of the summary tables I and II.

TABLE I.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA FOR 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 AND 1928

Items		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Increase per cent in 1928 over 1927
Wage earners	No.	432,273	466,602	499,733	533,450	566,780	6·25
Wages	$	420,269,406	452,958,655	501,144,989	531,583,250	580,428,493	9·16
Salaried employees	No.	76,230	77,623	81,794	85,483	91,243	6·74
Salaries	$	139,614,639	143,056,516	152,705,944	162,348,978	174,770,879	7·65
Establishments	No.	22,178	22,331	22,708	22,936	23,379	1·93
Capital invested	$	3,538,813,460	3,808,309,981	3,981,569,590	4,337,631,558	4,780,296,049	10·20
Cost of materials*	$	1,438,409,681	1,587,665,408	1,755,158,399*	1,789,574,604	1,950,804,339	9·00
Gross value of products	$	2,695,053,582	2,948,545,315	3,247,803,438	3,425,498,540	3,769,847,364	10·05
Value added by manufacture	$	1,256,643,901	1,360,879,907	1,519,279,246	1,635,922,936	1,819,043,025	11·19

*Central Electric stations not included in this item prior to 1926.

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA 1927 AND 1928, BY PROVINCES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

—	Year	Establishments	Capital	Salaried employees			Wage earners			Cost of Materials	Gross value of production
				Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages		
Provinces		No.	$	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
Canada	1927	22,936	4,337,631,558	65,886	19,597	162,348,978	413,634	119,816	531,583,250	1,789,574,604	3,425,498,540
	1928	23,379	4,780,296,049	69,858	21,385	174,770,879	441,189	125,591	580,428,493	1,950,804,339	3,769,847,364
Prince Edward Island	1927	291	3,081,504	156	29	168,632	1,232	815	519,217	2,855,438	4,493,628
	1928	277	3,121,568	151	31	183,976	1,121	732	528,969	2,747,292	4,445,160
Nova Scotia	1927	1,190	128,155,040	1,237	379	2,642,451	12,835	3,413	10,968,493	42,059,320	74,458,297
	1928	1,167	138,809,331	1,383	395	2,850,760	14,008	3,436	12,987,634	44,168,441	84,948,608
New Brunswick	1927	872	99,087,327	1,302	329	2,963,336	13,501	3,838	12,035,765	42,780,582	72,666,665
	1928	794	114,660,886	1,313	375	3,130,601	12,656	3,619	11,551,909	39,750,561	67,410,742
Quebec	1927	7,206	1,376,654,019	18,969	4,782	45,886,411	125,519	46,824	157,838,586	474,361,396	990,582,995
	1928	7,231	1,583,350,884	20,109	5,137	49,485,152	131,279	48,434	168,402,329	510,580,872	1,073,162,291
Ontario	1927	9,512	2,134,181,377	33,964	11,831	87,274,358	198,155	54,084	267,900,415	939,872,565	1,758,004,575
	1928	9,900	2,275,921,056	36,204	12,958	94,376,781	213,754	57,813	296,999,166	1,034,501,240	1,949,724,119
Manitoba	1927	859	151,373,047	3,041	785	7,128,588	15,822	3,383	21,806,338	79,510,766	142,089,678
	1928	871	159,721,124	3,169	829	7,545,721	17,540	3,628	25,023,502	88,284,693	159,435,094

Saskatchewan	1927	721	38,387,248	1,246	215	2,460,504	3,824	398	4,820,441	32,165,027	52,180,681
	1928	737	44,622,135	1,269	236	2,589,414	4,201	467	5,414,163	34,186,731	59,125,280
Alberta	1927	776	81,664,730	1,765	402	3,805,066	7,846	1,272	9,706,293	50,611,021	84,987,317
	1928	778	92,190,476	1,810	458	4,020,520	8,915	1,644	11,382,772	59,398,697	100,744,401
British Columbia and Yukon	1927	1,509	325,047,266	4,206	845	10,019,632	36,900	5,789	45,987,702	125,358,489	246,034,704
	1928	1,624	367,898,589	4,450	966	10,587,954	37,715	5,818	48,138,049	137,185,812	270,851,669
Industries											
Vegetable Products	1927	4,793	494,176,054	8,456	2,446	21,201,169	46,169	21,229	60,629,565	429,325,105	712,700,080
	1928	4,845	531,918,725	9,035	2,755	22,902,282	48,675	23,299	65,217,060	439,922,128	756,995,585
Animal Products	1927	4,692	233,113,872	9,090	1,930	16,913,119	41,543	15,818	44,493,899	325,455,482	457,716,038
	1928	4,542	243,550,121	8,764	2,008	16,892,279	41,627	15,378	45,058,352	351,324,498	485,021,994
Textiles and Textile Products	1927	1,802	346,512,165	5,954	2,857	17,268,057	38,869	59,839	78,623,186	198,870,157	382,007,457
	1928	1,885	365,721,591	6,517	3,234	19,085,001	41,156	62,817	84,366,324	223,730,616	415,402,464
Wood and Paper Products	1927	6,811	1,023,301,749	14,252	4,193	37,260,725	121,657	10,448	130,735,009	271,780,232	629,567,156
	1928	7,290	1,158,651,534	15,351	4,601	40,361,890	126,820	11,233	138,882,808	293,159,913	682,546,865
Iron and Steel Products	1927	1,148	638,914,893	10,608	3,008	27,822,059	89,629	3,048	115,529,115	261,102,679	525,921,839
	1928	1,159	702,931,186	11,488	3,314	30,307,217	101,159	3,238	138,012,821	309,618,074	609,632,999
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	1927	401	208,957,166	4,676	1,570	11,584,812	23,262	3,935	32,569,883	87,612,666	200,369,961
	1928	406	253,367,370	5,003	1,749	12,748,626	24,692	4,124	34,749,216	98,746,019	237,966,927
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1927	1,184	280,033,057	2,971	716	6,815,208	21,977	998	27,143,333	86,312,529	175,746,065
	1928	1,178	298,693,122	2,996	654	6,983,637	24,251	749	30,152,814	93,683,873	206,082,141
Chemicals and Chemical Products	1927	561	134,618,839	2,788	1,054	7,791,994	8,096	2,621	10,864,857	63,630,588	127,484,672
	1928	572	148,939,920	3,294	1,217	8,579,680	8,826	2,793	11,710,737	74,163,334	146,975,837
Miscellaneous Industries	1927	447	111,178,478	2,298	607	5,923,025	13,733	1,880	17,816,898	34,699,896	79,166,705
	1928	453	119,602,877	2,407	642	6,451,109	14,342	1,960	18,650,099	35,090,248	85,530,097
Central Electric Stations	1927	1,097	866,825,285	4,793	1,216	9,768,810	8,699	.....	13,177,505	30,785,270	134,818,567
	1928	1,049	956,919,603	5,003	1,211	10,459,158	9,641	.....	13,628,262	31,365,636	143,692,455
Total	1927	22,936	4,337,631,558	65,886	19,597	162,348,978	413,634	119,816	531,583,250	1,789,574,604	3,425,498,540
	1928	23,379	4,780,296,049	69,858	21,385	174,770,879	441,189	125,591	580,594,893	1,950,804,339	3,769,847,364

TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, BY PRINCIPAL SUB-GROUPS, FOR 1927 AND 1928*

Kinds of Industry	Year	Number of Establishments	Capital employed	Salaried Employees			Wage Earners			Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Production
				Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages		
		No.	$	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
Vegetable Products—											
Bread and other Bakery Products	1927	2,443	40,559,259	598	248	1,342,088	11,786	1,782	14,726,059	35,779,690	68,726,262
	1928	2,482	44,377,449	659	322	1,518,595	12,496	1,946	15,382,643	36,151,747	71,227,097
Biscuits, Confectionery, Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	1927	298	51,767,963	1,682	596	4,237,839	4,682	6,201	7,522,347	28,081,341	57,886,857
	1928	283	52,353,082	1,810	697	4,571,812	4,554	6,213	7,962,817	28,480,230	60,404,223
Rubber Goods	1927	34	51,205,543	892	239	2,129,263	6,146	1,048	8,485,736	35,520,816	65,016,087
	1928	34	54,222,878	986	278	2,334,891	6,523	1,289	9,263,808	35,182,923	66,461,501
Rubber Footwear	1927	10	15,060,521	565	204	1,114,725	3,705	2,266	4,891,819	9,203,686	26,397,643
	1928	11	16,236,188	663	218	1,267,862	4,246	2,892	6,077,169	9,935,647	30,747,212
Flour and Grist Mills	1927	1,315	62,062,013	881	212	2,111,720	5,147	144	5,260,950	163,712,597	191,741,470
	1928	1,319	63,514,575	889	200	2,111,620	5,313	154	5,495,054	165,032,821	195,698,124
Breweries	1927	73	62,358,117	755	100	1,996,084	3,763	44	4,440,636	17,471,299	51,528,024
	1928	78	67,148,686	835	118	2,295,187	4,014	36	4,785,574	20,737,486	60,910,398
Sugar Refineries	1927	8	50,039,122	290	56	993,896	2,253	112	2,845,592	47,138,854	60,502,664
	1928	6	48,625,818	239	60	922,969	1,979	103	2,748,117	40,551,874	52,085,155
Fruit and Vegetable packing industry	1927	272	33,912,232	510	186	1,079,431	2,759	4,334	2,968,957	17,212,599	30,334,022
	1928	278	35,967,855	517	175	1,144,348	3,045	5,088	3,542,354	20,198,580	35,313,722
Cigars and Cigarettes	1927	79	34,371,252	994	253	2,486,827	1,773	3,227	3,390,041	17,350,343	55,801,338
	1928	79	37,343,547	1,051	296	2,530,477	1,966	3,331	3,667,441	18,469,843	61,077,732
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff.	1927	36	9,772,145	184	29	684,802	730	975	1,042,526	6,689,777	15,323,167
	1928	36	9,992,397	192	31	814,481	762	1,035	1,073,802	6,284,824	15,749,625
Distilleries	1927	17	37,528,954	209	49	513,873	916	227	1,381,211	6,351,689	25,660,985
	1928	18	51,287,103	249	64	771,765	1,259	312	1,788,694	10,137,114	38,423,743
Starch and Glucose	1927	4	5,121,901	40	19	155,769	418	16	456,124	3,379,075	4,936,025
	1928	6	5,446,548	39	19	156,509	420	17	457,291	3,778,927	5,455,035
Coffee and Spice	1927	61	13,593,564	407	129	1,201,015	648	420	991,683	20,392,675	26,288,506
	1928	61	14,599,825	435	137	1,247,041	671	425	1,044,002	21,257,199	27,201,292
Macaroni and Vermicelli	1927	11	1,239,819	42	12	81,748	130	121	161,501	970,402	1,547,359
	1928	11	1,250,832	49	14	89,120	130	106	157,301	902,958	1,476,171
Linseed Oil	1927	8	2,341,783	38	5	87,659	205	1	220,943	4,840,168	5,839,314
	1928	8	2,394,331	32	5	90,267	197	1	232,504	5,514,568	6,281,055
Wine	1927	30	4,405,027	57	10	160,064	162	17	163,057	1,526,018	2,531,227
	1928	38	5,705,568	53	13	143,681	204	20	213,622	2,206,666	3,674,545

Animal Products—											
Fish-curing and Packing	1927	773	24,454,482	582	57	871,211	9,748	6,310	4,502,740	18,364,846	31,034,609
	1928	713	26,941,283	577	53	853,800	9,053	5,751	4,407,296	20,578,767	36,267,732
Boots and Shoes, leather	1927	191	31,921,002	1,003	338	2,647,626	8,562	5,530	12,280,218	24,566,423	47,372,549
	1928	199	31,433,028	1,002	368	2,713,166	8,563	5,572	12,269,442	26,383,043	50,018,802
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	1927	76	60,612,029	2,437	408	5,113,402	7,492	711	9,437,848	133,076,361	167,220,892
	1928	75	66,198,507	2,200	477	4,898,201	7,787	780	9,344,161	142,396,342	174,096,419
Butter and Cheese	1927	2,872	43,375,302	3,670	636	4,645,904	6,571	249	6,516,741	93,101,006	122,523,882
	1928	2,804	45,129,830	3,519	594	4,514,041	7,077	221	7,241,506	99,202,776	130,212,308
Leather, tanned	1927	98	32,320,323	254	53	751,454	3,679	102	3,746,752	22,347,228	32,489,889
	1928	91	31,259,692	240	52	796,768	3,561	99	3,690,060	26,253,779	35,202,080
Fur Goods	1927	233	12,664,996	345	197	980,690	1,228	1,311	2,733,683	13,177,957	19,747,364
	1928	225	13,189,290	383	185	1,081,976	1,206	1,230	2,807,769	13,866,832	20,756,071
Fur Dressing	1927	11	1,824,531	57	8	180,183	616	118	694,133	284,795	3,128,916
	1928	12	1,744,997	65	10	176,103	634	97	626,657	260,185	2,521,294
Harness and Saddlery	1927	233	5,950,857	174	52	325,594	891	77	975,283	2,936,725	5,117,452
	1928	214	5,304,020	178	45	338,695	815	83	888,426	2,842,219	4,894,298
Textiles—											
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	1927	39	84,927,745	518	111	1,487,427	11,493	9,261	15,659,500	39,297,188	75,818,876
	1928	38	90,960,011	593	127	1,749,021	12,139	8,756	15,939,770	44,704,779	79,219,582
Clothing, Men's factory	1927	204	24,919,334	991	367	2,693,703	4,769	5,352	9,981,345	21,335,688	43,286,614
	1928	218	27,263,996	1,039	405	2,743,206	4,729	5,706	10,342,342	24,567,328	48,477,178
Clothing, Women's factory	1927	428	24,259,925	1,009	694	3,280,433	3,757	10,137	12,270,063	31,899,654	56,316,064
	1928	444	25,557,610	1,083	748	3,626,651	3,961	10,559	13,059,243	36,233,645	63,326,501
Hosiery, Knit Goods and Fabric Gloves.	1927	168	56,852,073	698	362	2,337,795	4,875	11,285	11,839,370	28,269,830	55,222,395
	1928	165	60,399,926	756	455	2,577,904	5,165	11,598	12,478,792	31,251,936	58,551,758
Woollen Cloth	1927	55	20,170,185	234	50	612,880	2,086	1,879	3,092,630	7,991,590	14,318,369
	1928	51	18,274,895	224	42	600,201	1,935	1,795	3,163,737	9,270,861	15,062,081
Dyeing, Cleaning and Power Laundry Work.	1927	355	20,029,231	450	299	1,387,254	3,752	5,458	7,744,864	2,584,884	20,101,889
	1928	375	23,592,606	596	420	1,656,129	4,311	6,342	8,970,202	3,007,047	23,618,823
Hats and Caps	1927	150	7,853,564	402	198	1,003,727	1,616	2,627	3,486,477	7,593,496	15,896,059
	1928	159	8,164,615	416	203	1,155,333	1,653	2,645	3,724,072	8,290,055	16,973,193
Furnishing Goods, Men's	1927	146	19,493,876	548	256	1,348,380	1,104	7,072	5,230,843	15,673,819	28,095,715
	1928	159	21,064,504	559	275	1,398,478	1,217	7,858	5,872,397	17,321,124	30,314,552
Woollen Yarns	1927	17	9,761,057	44	20	173,311	714	870	1,117,048	4,455,941	6,944,765
	1928	20	8,810,695	50	27	181,236	767	1,045	1,235,064	4,789,168	7,706,740
Miscellaneous Woollen Goods	1927	24	7,758,050	84	22	310,330	615	392	801,627	2,939,986	5,934,369
	1928	27	8,375,122	85	26	329,768	715	399	877,269	3,494,918	6,909,229
Silk and Silk Goods	1927	14	22,237,818	149	57	389,197	946	1,738	1,950,774	4,016,631	9,570,917
	1928	16	26,159,703	243	96	620,715	1,513	2,081	2,820,834	4,638,717	10,897,273
Cordage, Rope and Twine	1927	14	14,890,220	82	24	287,321	958	376	1,271,666	7,499,649	10,827,418
	1928	14	12,173,549	87	20	276,109	826	397	1,256,908	7,624,155	10,839,961

*Except Mineral and Chemical products and Central Electric Stations.

TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, BY PRINCIPAL SUB-GROUPS, FOR 1927 AND 1928—*Conc.*

Kinds of Industry	Year	Number of Establishments	Capital employed	Salaried Employees			Wage Earners			Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Production
				Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages		
		No.	$	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
Textiles—Conc.											
Corsets	1927	16	4,480,157	183	209	395,593	63	896	613,897	1,925,932	3,791,748
	1928	16	4,917,408	170	176	431,004	72	1,000	693,280	2,055,416	4,246,948
Cotton and Jute Bags	1927	17	6,746,733	83	29	281,467	300	625	670,613	10,906,830	12,932,779
	1928	19	6,684,706	86	32	291,619	299	648	708,014	12,494,239	14,283,396
Cotton Threads	1927	5	4,279,408	69	24	181,660	182	503	536,212	2,094,749	4,640,536
	1928	5	4,357,721	66	27	186,740	184	475	501,615	1,969,340	4,464,981
Carpets	1927	18	4,343,572	117	26	339,427	531	274	681,021	1,692,111	4,015,339
	1928	22	6,072,610	174	42	442,277	559	362	854,527	2,370,903	5,009,240
Wood and Paper Products—											
Pulp and Paper	1927	114	579,853,552	2,679	495	8,093,830	28,889	813	37,580,463	84,813,080	219,329,753
	1928	110	685,687,459	2,962	545	8,713,671	29,253	854	38,608,977	88,490,421	233,077,236
Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories	1927	771	50,861,269	1,004	210	2,131,485	10,127	95	10,080,224	26,343,318	47,955,548
	1928	788	53,431,576	1,099	248	2,472,706	10,674	110	10,858,123	30,021,888	52,700,315
Printing and Bookbinding	1927	862	35,263,910	1,412	483	3,780,494	6,772	2,376	10,201,545	11,589,271	35,826,439
	1928	912	38,755,308	1,488	545	4,137,651	7,232	2,529	11,554,482	13,331,821	41,018,466
Printing and Publishing	1927	720	55,831,150	4,235	1,512	9,671,199	7,892	1,389	12,368,971	14,502,065	62,030,896
	1928	753	60,822,600	4,561	1,647	10,408,930	8,421	1,484	13,834,976	15,696,759	67,879,806
Lithography and Engraving	1927	117	17,007,373	597	319	2,186,291	2,863	1,192	5,301,737	5,244,565	16,840,376
	1928	119	19,975,562	725	349	2,453,060	3,029	1,267	5,865,132	5,858,493	19,207,658
Furniture and Upholstery	1927	334	36,682,976	808	269	2,185,513	9,526	435	9,855,908	14,154,730	35,733,818
	1928	366	39,829,474	862	346	2,607,611	10,810	521	11,081,733	16,312,469	41,825,534
Boxes, Baskets and Crates	1927	123	10,016,524	196	39	479,725	2,812	262	2,445,302	4,359,447	9,073,306
	1928	125	11,541,673	221	48	555,799	3,100	274	2,701,778	5,333,513	10,573,011
Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs	1927	419	8,016,547	140	31	283,420	1,773	7	1,913,068	2,970,372	6,698,041
	1928	399	8,356,233	173	29	338,934	2,192	7	2,273,121	3,688,371	8,194,936
Boxes and Bags, Paper	1927	117	16,681,256	400	171	1,288,242	1,768	2,367	3,106,072	9,256,235	18,303,127
	1928	132	18,732,564	468	184	1,372,089	1,925	2,536	3,470,396	10,825,855	21,112,251
Miscellaneous Industries—											
Shipbuilding and Repairs	1927	37	39,324,683	480	51	1,040,720	4,291	9	5,165,109	5,463,000	16,407,127
	1928	42	37,072,996	533	57	1,239,541	4,325	12	5,135,511	4,001,724	16,344,616
Musical Instruments	1927	47	15,415,158	242	97	662,655	2,655	207	3,127,185	5,710,793	11,756,474
	1928	42	14,050,702	242	100	653,075	2,438	203	2,863,777	5,083,766	12,282,589
Bridge Building	1927	9	16,159,490	665	81	1,709,307	2,593	0	3,899,373	9,693,411	18,681,392
	1928	10	24,485,779	724	96	2,028,291	3,153	2	4,807,919	11,208,257	22,584,190
Springs and Mattresses	1927	59	7,131,382	163	51	578,293	1,106	213	1,526,292	4,677,255	9,290,998
	1928	63	8,155,255	200	65	632,298	1,293	257	1,680,861	5,462,009	10,411,330
Brooms, Brushes and Mops	1927	80	3,976,645	181	68	468,561	888	233	820,932	1,789,972	4,227,677
	1928	76	4,363,107	186	71	472,737	916	231	852,152	1,952,794	4,401,045

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1930

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., and also fatalities to persons incidentally to the pursuit of their occupations), which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1930, was 322, there being 97 in January, 114 in February and 111 in March.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1929 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February page 234. In the first quarter of 1929, 311 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, page 554). The supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents on pages 608-610 contain 58 for 1929. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and from certain other official sources; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1930 were as follows: agriculture, 16; logging, 44; fishing and trapping, 5; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 57; manufacturing, 59; construction, 46; electric light and power, 3; transportation and public utilities, 65; trade, 11; service, 16.

Of the mining accidents, 33 were in "metalliferous mining", 14 were in "coal mining", 4 in "non-metallic mineral mining", and "quarrying, n.e.s.", and 6 in "structural materials".

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 5 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco", 3 in "animal foods", 1 in "rubber products", 18 in "saw and planing mill products", 2 in "wood products", 8 in "pulp, paper and paper products", 11 in "iron, steel and products", 2 in "non-ferrous metal products", 6 in "non-metallic mineral products", and 2 in "chemical and allied products".

In construction were 22 fatalities in "buildings and structures", 1 in "railway construction", 4 in "highway and bridge", and 19 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 35 fatalities in "steam railways", 17 in "water transportation", 2 in "air transportation", 9 in "local transportation", and 2 in "telegraphs and telephones".

In trades there were 4 fatalities in "wholesale", and 7 in "retail".

Of the fatalities in service, 9 were in "public administration", 1 in "recreational", 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning", 4 in "personal and domestic", and 1 in "professional establishments".

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

On February 4—two miners were crushed by fall of rock at Frood Mine, Ontario.

Two coal miners were caught under a fall of stone at Springhill, N.S. on March 11.

On February 14—two labourers engaged in building construction at Copper Cliff, Ont., were killed when a putty tank exploded, and on March 17 two laborers engaged in the same industry at Montreal, P.Q., lost their lives by falling down an elevator shaft when some thin planking gave way.

On February 22, an explosion of dynamite resulted in three fatalities to labourers employed on power dam construction near Vancouver B.C. and on March 22, four workmen employed in similar work near Prince Rupert, B.C., were drowned when their boat capsized in a swollen stream.

In water transportation, four members of a steamer crew were drowned on January 25, when their boat was wrecked on a reef during a storm near Tiverton, N.S., and on March 10 two boom-men were struck by a train in Restigouche County, N.B.

In air transportation, a pilot and radio operator lost their lives when their plane crashed in a dense fog near Long Lake, Ontario, on March 18.

It may be mentionned that during this quarter, a fatality occured in Canadian waters which is not included in this list, owing to the fact that the man killed was employed by another country, being a seaman on the British steamer Bonnington Court of London, who fell into a hold of the ship while at Port Alberni on January 5.

Supplementary List of Accidents

The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1929, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 58 fatalities, of which 3 were in agriculture, 9 in logging, 3 in fishing and trapping, 4 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 13 in manufacturing, 1 in electric light and power, 6 in construction, 7 in transportation and public utilities, 7 in trade and 5 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in February, 1 in April, 1 in May, 3 in June, 1 in August, 3 in September, 5 in October, 15 in November and 27 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1930

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—				
Farmer	Near Brampton, Ont.	Jan. 8	.....	Fell down hay chute, fracturing skull.
Farm hand	Ottawa, Ont.	" 9	57	Injured when his horses ran away.
Farmer	Near Kirkwall, Ont.	" 20	50	Fell 50 ft. while repairing windmill.
Farmer	Near Jarvie, Alta.	" 25	.....	Accidental discharge of rifle.
Farmer	Near Kerrobert, Sask.	" 28	.....	Burned in attempt to save children from fire.
Farmer	Near Hubalta, Alta.	" 29	30	Train collided with his rack.
Farmer	Amaranth District, Man.	Feb. 1	65	Burned in fire that destroyed home.
Farmer	Near Aylmer, Ont.	" 5	49	Burned by explosion from lighting fire with kerosene.
Farm worker	Near Richmond, Ont.	" 11	26	Fell into tank and drowned when his head struck side of it.
Farmer's son	Near Swift Current, Sask.	" 22	16	Thrown under wagon when team bolted.
Farmer	Near Sarnia, Ont.	" 23	43	Gored by bull.
Farm hand	Near Chatham, Ont.	" 27	26	Drowned when horses bolted and wagon upset into ditch.
Farmer	Near White Rock, B.C.	About Mar. 1	46	Injured during blasting operations while clearing land.
Farmer	Near Kindersley, Sask.	Mar. 1	40	Burned by gasolene explosion from using blow torch on pumping engine.
Farmer	Near Laflèche, Sask.	" 2	.....	Trapped in fire which destroyed his home following explosion from starting fire with kerosene.
Farmer	Near Melfort, Sask.	" 16	61	Burned in fire that destroyed his shack from starting fire with kerosene.
LOGGING—				
Logger	Kapuskasing, Ont.	Jan. 2	21	Axe slipped and struck him on foot.
Teamster	Muskoka Falls, Ont.	" 3	54	Fell from load of logs and dragged under sleigh. Died Jan. 9.
Logger	Near Campbellville, Ont.	" 4	.....	Crushed by falling tree.
Foreman	Kelowna, B.C.	" 6	54	Crushed under sleigh load of logs on which he was riding when it upset.
Logger	Near Fort Frances, Ont.	" 13	60	Crushed between two logs. Died Jan. 14.
Teamster	Gregg Township, Ont.	" 13	33	Injured when thrown from water tank and was run over. Died Jan. 17.
Skidder	Antross, Alta.	" 15	27	Struck on head by tree.
Logger	Birch Lake, Sask.	" 15	.....	Struck by falling tree fracturing skull.
Logger	Destor, Que.	" 16	19	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Near Nanaimo, B.C.	" 16	24	Struck by rolling log.
Labourer	Destor, Que.	" 21	19	Slipped and fell on sleigh. Died Feb. 7.
Logger	Near Nanaimo, B.C.	" 24	21	Struck by falling tree.
Log loader	Pilon's Camp, Que.	" 29	20	Head crushed against skidway by rollkng log Died Feb. 14.
Engineer	Jervis Inlet, B.C.	Feb. 3	52	Crushed by donkey engine. Died Feb. 8.
Tractor driver	Blakeburn, B.C.	" 5	29	Tractor rolled over him.
Logger	Near Bloomfield, N.B.	" 6	.....	Struck by falling limb. Died Feb. 8.
Logger	Near Granby, Que.	" 7	48	Struck by falling tree. Died Feb. 8.
Labourer	River St. Pierre, Que.	" 8	50	Crushed by falling log from rollway.
Logger	Near St. Joachim, Que.	" 10	20	Struck by falling log while piling logs.
Loader	Calumet, Que.	" 13	48	Crushed by rolling logs while unloading logs.
Logger	Near Prince George, B.C.	" 14	40	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Near Doaktown, N.B.	About Feb. 16	57	Log fell on him.
Logger	Phoenix, Alta.	Feb. 17	40	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Near West Shefford, Que.	" 18	32	Struck by falling tree. Died Feb. 19.
Logger	Mile 112, Ruel Sub., Ont.	" 18	30	Struck by falling snag. Died Feb. 20.
Chopper	Shubenacadie, N.S.	" 19	80	Struck by falling tree. Fractured skull.
Chokerman	Bloedel, B.C.	" 19	22	Struck by falling tree.
Chokerman	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 19	23	Caught in line.
Logger	Nootka, B.C.	" 20	52	Injured in logging accident.
Sawyer	Flanders, Ont.	" 21	27	Struck on head by falling tree.
Teamster	Near Waneta, B.C.	" 21	.....	Log rolled on him breaking his neck.
Teamster	Near Blind River, Ont.	About Feb. 25	45	Fell under sleigh load of logs.
Teamster	Creston, B.C.	Feb. 27	.....	Fractured leg. Septicemia. Died March 18.
Teamster	Hazelton, B.C.	" 27	.....	Kicked in head by horse.
Labourer	Boucher's Camp, Ont.	Mar. 4	65	Tree fell on him.
Logger	Mine Centre, Ont.	" 5	31	Struck by rolling log.
Logger	Near Elk Lake, Ont.	About Mar. 5	.....	Struck by falling tree.
High Rigger	Menzies Bay, B.C.	Mar. 10	44	Fell 40 feet from loading boom. Fractured skull.
Tie loader	Near Lake Windermere, B.C.	About Mar. 10	.....	Neck broken when truck load of ties upset.
Logger	Near Fort Frances, Ont.	Mar. 12	About 30	Struck on head by log.
Chokerman	Elk Bay, B.C.	" 18	28	Crushed by log when it slipped from tongs. Died March 19.
Logger	Bonghey Bay, B.C.	" 21	45	Struck by branch of tree. Fractured skull.
Bucker	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 22	28	Struck by falling sapling.
Loader	Great Central Lake, B.C.	" 28	30	Struck by log.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Near Moose Lake, Man.	Jan. 28	21	Burned in fire that destroyed caboose and fish swing.
Fisherman	Victoria, B.C.	Feb. 1	.....	Drowned when his boat capsized and sank.
Fisherman	New Westminster, B.C.	" 7	44	Burned in fire in fishing launch.
Fisherman	Near Alert Bay, B.C.	Mar. 13	.....	Drowned from fishing canoe.
Trapper	Near Rosenburg, Man.	" 19	37	Perished in blizzard.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining—				
Ore sorter	Cobalt, Ont.	Jan. 1	.....	Silicosis. Laid off on Dec. 10, 1928.
Miner	Copper Mountain, B.C.	" 3	25	Crushed by fall of rock in chute.
Skiptender	Frood, Ont.	" 4	40	Fell down shaft in mine.
Tractor driver	Cold Lake, Man.	" 6	28	Crushed under tractor when it overturned.
Miner	Flin Flon, Man.	" 8	28	Fell down shaft-in mine. Fractured skull.
Shift boss	Frood, Ont.	Jan. 11	38	Crushed by falling earth in mine.
Electrician	Flin Flon, Man.	" 17	44	Fell from beam. Fractured skull.
Miner	Rouyn, Que.	About Jan. 20	43	Injured in mine.
Miner	Near Rouyn, Que.	About Jan. 20	.....	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner	Sherridon, Man.	Jan. 29	30	Crushed under pipe which fell from clamp. Died Jan. 31.
Miner	Frood, Ont.	Feb. 4	24	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner	Frood, Ont.	" 4	.....	
Miner	Frood, Ont.	" 10	24	Crushed by fall of rock. Died Feb. 12.
Miner	Near Stewart, B.C.	" 15	22	Perished on mine trail during cold weather.
Mucker	Sherridon, Man.	" 23	23	Crushed under car of steel when it dumped. Fractured skull.
Crusher feeder	Worthington, Ont.	" 24	33	Silicosis. Laid off Sept. 19, 1923.
Machine runner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 25	35	Injured by explosion from drilling into cut off hole.
Worker in nickel refinery.	Port Colborne, Ont.	Mar. 1	21	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high power wire.
Miner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 1	26	Skull fractured from premature explosion during blasting operations.
Miner	Britannia Tunnel Camp, B.C.	" 7	49	Struck by falling rock.
Prospector	Near Cobalt, Ont.	" 7	.....	Burned in fire which destroyed his cabin.
Driller	South Porcupine, Ont.	" 10	32	Fell to bottom of winze while riding in bucket.
Shaft miner	Anyox, B.C.	" 13	38	Slipped from bucket and fell down shaft.
Mine worker	Rouyn, Que.	" 16	35	Crushed between locomotive and freight car.
Mine worker	Sherridon, Man.	Mar. 17	41	Burned in fire which destroyed boarding house.
Miner	Near Princeton, B.C.	" 17	31	Injured by fall in mine.
Driller	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 19	31	Explosion from drilling into missed hole.
Deckman	Near The Pas, Man.	About Mar. 20	.....	Fell down mine shaft.
Worker in smelting plant.	Trail, B.C.	Mar. 25	44	Crushed when pile of concentrates fell on him.
Labourer	Copper Cliff, Ont.	" 25	30	Struck and run over by train.
Miner	Near Kimberley, B.C.	" 27	42	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner	Copper Mountain Mine, B.C.	About Mar. 28	32	Fell in mine.
Labourer	Timmins, Ont.	Mar. 31	47	Silicosis. Laid off May 22, 1926.
Coal-Mining—				
Miner	Greenwood, N.S.	Jan. 16	52	Burned by explosion at mine. Died Jan. 22.
Miner	Near Minto, N.B.	" 17	46	Buried in mine cave-in.
Miner	Thorburn, N.S.	.....	About 53	Burned by explosion of gas in mine. Died Jan. 23.
Chain runner	New Waterford, N.S.	Jan. 20	20	Struck by run away trip.
Miner	Hillcrest, Alta.	Jan. 24	46	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.	" 31	31	Jammed between coal boxes.
Miner	Blairmore, Alta.	Feb. 7	33	Crushed by fall of coal.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 17	41	Crushed by fall of coal.
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	" 19	28	Crushed by fall of stone.
Brusher	Thorburn, N.S.	" 27	42	Struck by fall of rock.
Miner Miner	Springhill, N.S.	Mar. 8 " 11	65 27	Caught under fall of stone.
Miner	Michel, B.C.	" 17	45	Crushed when mine timbers caved in.
Miner	Fernie, B.C.	" 17	.....	Crushed by fall of coal.
Slopeman	New Waterford, N.S.	" 28	19	Struck by run away coal box.
Non-metallic mineral, mining and quarrying, n.e.s.—				
Driller	Turner Valley, Alta.	Jan. 6	.....	Explosion of water tank when he attempted to thaw ice in it.
Worker at oil well	Near Calgary, Alta.	Mar. 19	35	Killed when separator exploded.
Foreman	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 24	41	Killed by dynamite explosion.
Labourer	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 28	24	Run over by small car.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—*Con.*				
Structural materials—				
Worker in gravel pit.	Near Calgary, Alta.	Jan. 22	49	Buried by cave-in of gravel.
Gravel pit worker...	Poplar Point, Man.	About Jan. 25	About 25	Buried in cave-in in gravel pit.
Quarry worker.	Near Jordan, Ont.	Feb. 3	28	Injured during blasting operations. Died Feb. 7.
Labourer in sand pit.	Shenkston, Ont.	" 25	70	Struck by lump of rolling sand. Died Mar. 4.
Worker in gravel pit.	Near Riceville, Ont.	Mar. 6	.....	Crushed under slide of frozen gravel.
Gravel pit worker...	Burford, Ont.	" 21	32	Crushed by gas shovel when housing of engine swung.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—				
Janitor at bakery.	Victoria, B.C.	Jan. 13	70	Fell down stairs, fracturing skull.
Worker with Malt Co.	Montreal, Que.	" 19	40	Injured when his clothing became entangled in belt of machine.
Baker.	Nanaimo, B.C.	Feb. 4	55	Caught in dough mixer. Died Feb. 5.
Mill worker.	Galt, Ont.	" 20	42	Fell down elevator shaft. Died Mar. 7.
Mill worker.	Whitevale, Ont.	Mar. 8	73	Fell into river and drowned.
Animal foods—				
Worker with packers	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 1	54	Poisoned by ammonia fumes when valve on compressor blew out. Died Jan. 13.
Worker in cheese and butter plant.	Sussex, N.B.	" 20	46	Fell and struck head on revolving fly wheel of a gasoline engine. Fractured skull.
Watchman at cannery.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Mar. 24	64	Burned by explosion from lighting fire with gasoline.
Rubber products—				
Service man.	Hamilton, Ont.	Mar. 11	21	Injured when he fell into feed roll. Died Mar. 13
Saw and planing mill products—				
Labourer.	Quebec, Que.	Jan. 16	44	Scalded when he fell into boiler of hot water. Died Jan. 30.
Operator of wood cutting machine.	Dalesville, Que.	Feb. 6	19	Injured when circular saw burst. Died Feb. 7.
Farmer employed on wood cutting machine.	Near Three Rivers, Que.	About Feb. 7	44	Caught in belt and thrown on circular saw.
Accountant at lumber mill.	Newton, B.C.	About Feb. 10	57	Asphyxiated when trapped in fire that destroyed office building.
Farmer operating circular saw.	Near Humboldt, Sask.	Feb. 14	21	Cut by circular saw.
Mill worker.	New Westminster, B.C.	" 16	51	Fell in saw dust bin—fractured skull.
Fireman.	Near Sunny Brae, N.S.	" 21	41	Injured when boiler exploded.
Shingle mill worker	Near Coquitlam, B.C.	" 25	56	Burned in fire at mill.
Worker in lumber mill.	Ladner, B.C.	" 26	58	Burned by explosion from pouring kerosene on fire.
Operator of wood cutting machine.	Montreal, Que.	" 26	22	Struck by piece of metal from fly-wheel of sawing machine.
Labourer.	Welland, Ont.	" 26	40	Injured when his coat became caught in machinery.
Teamster.	Lindsay, Ont.	Mar. 4	45	Thrown from sleigh load of lumber. Fractured skull.
Stationary engineer.	Pakenham, Ont.	" 10	65	Scalded when boiler exploded.
Night watchman.	Vancouver, B.C.	About Mar. 10	45	Slipped from gangway and drowned.
Labourer transporting bark.	Val David, Que.	Mar. 14	12	Crushed underneath sleigh.
Mill worker.	Fort St. James, B.C.	About Mar. 15	.....	Struck by flying piece of saw when it burst.
Mill worker.	Trenton, Ont.	Mar. 21	51	Caught in shaft when he fell from ladder.
Mill worker.	Sudbury, Ont.	" 29	16	Overcome by smoke from fire of shavings in bin.
Wood products—				
Asst. fireman with furniture mfrs.	Woodstock, Ont.	Jan. 6	68	Heart failure while shovelling ashes.
Worker in wood preserving plant.	Calgary, Alta.	Feb. 20	26	Telephone pole fell on him while being loaded on wagon.
Pulp, paper and paper products—				
Labourer.	Kapuskasing, Ont.	Jan. 28	57	Pile of coal slid on him while loading sleigh with coal.
Labourer.	La Tuque, Que.	Feb. 1	20	Head crushed against wall while installing heater.
Beaterman.	Hull, Que.	" 3	55	Leg injured by beater lever—infection. Died Mar. 25.
Machine tender foreman.	Cornwall, Ont.	" 6	44	Caught in pulley while throwing belt off. Fractured skull. Died Feb. 13.
Mill worker.	Donnacona, Que.	" 24	35	Struck by belt when it broke.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Conc.*				
Pulp, paper and paper products—Conc.				
Labourer	Dryden, Ont.	" 27	33	Struck on head by falling stick of pulp wood. Fractured skull.
Mill worker	Dalhousie, N.B.	Mar. 6	19	Caught in back reel of paper machine.
Crane operator	Brooklyn, N S.	" 15	29	Burned by explosion of anti-freeze in radiator of tractor.
Iron, steel and products—				
Door luter	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Jan. 19	38	Fell from platform and run over by locomotive.
Worker in steel car factory.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 30	32	Struck by train.
Worker in motor factory. factory.	Oshawa, Ont.	Feb. 5	28	Crushed by chain when it fell on him.
Labourer with Structural Steel Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 10	64	Fell from ladder when it gave way. Died Mar. 16.
Packer with iron and wire factory.	London, Ont.	" 11	63	Ran sliver of lumber in finger. Blood poison. Died Feb. 17.
Electrician	Hamilton, Ont.	" 14	40	Fell from crane.
Labourer	Sydney, N.S.	Mar. 16	46	Crushed between car and beam.
Polisher	London, Ont.	" 17	57	Poisoned by acid fumes while dipping bronze castings. Died Mar. 18.
Electrician	Hamilton, Ont.	" 22	45	Electrocuted by short circuit while cleaning plates of oil switch.
Worker in stove and enamelware factory.	London, Ont.	" 27	31	Pneumoconiosis. Laid off Feb. 19, 1930.
Worker in motor plant	Montreal, Que.	" 27	42	Injured when drying furnace exploded.
Non-ferrous metal products—				
Labourer with aluminum mfrs.	Arvida, Que.	" 8	37	Head caught in belt shaft.
Engineer at silverware mfg. plant.	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 8	71	Scalded when he opened exhaust valve on boiler. Died Mar. 9.
Non-metallic mineral products—				
Machinist in explosives plant.	McMasterville, Que.	Jan. 9	46	Operation for hernia following strain. Died Feb. 8.
Worker at glass plant	Winnipeg, Man.	About Jan. 25	30	Crushed under cave-in of sand pile.
Boilermaker's helper with oil refinery.	Sarnia, Ont.	Jan. 29	29	Struck on head by planking falling from scaffold.
Painter at oil refinery	Sarnia, Ont.	Mar. 2	62	Pneumoconiosis. Laid off June 29, 1929.
Watchman at leak in gas main.	Montreal, Que.	" 9	43	Injured by gas explosion.
Worker at gas plant..	Toronto, Ont.	" 21	73	Crushed by freight elevator.
Chemical and allied products—				
Operator with acid mfrs.	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	Jan. 16	27	Asphyxiated by acid fumes from still he was cleaning.
Chemist	Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 18	.....	Drank glass of poison in mistake for water.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures—				
Carpenter	Saskatoon, Sask.	Jan. 2	48	Jammed between elevator and wall.
Messenger for contractors.	Montreal, Que.	" 7	15	Knocked off bicycle by auto.
Ironworker	Sudbury, Ont.	" 10	29	Slipped and fell off roof—fractured skull.
Handyman	Montreal, Que.	" 18	55	Fell from scaffold when it broke, striking head on steel beam.
Assistant foreman	Montreal, Que.	" 20	35	Fell down elevator shaft.
Mucker	Toronto, Ont.	" 21	.....	Injured while working under compressed air.
Painter	Belleville, Ont.	" 30	21	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high voltage wire.
Worker on elevator construction.	Sorel, Que.	" 31	19	Fell from beam fractured skull.
Labourer	Selkirk, Man.	Feb. 8	39	Fell in stair hole. Fractured skull. Died Mar. 5.
Labourer Labourer	Copper Cliff, Ont.	" 14	32 39	Injured from explosion of putty tank.
Foreman on roof repairing.	Ville St. Pierre, Ont.	" 17	56	Fell from roof.
Carpenter	Quebec, Que.	" 21	.....	Struck by descending elevator.
Farmer repairing barn.	Near L'Avenir, Que.	" 22	31	Pinned beneath barn when it collapsed. Died Mar. 7.
Carpenter	Ottawa, Ont.	" 28	49	Fell from scaffold when it collapsed—fractured skull. Died Mar. 1.
Labourer	Riverside, Ont.	Mar. 7	21	Fell from scaffold. Died Mar. 15.
Labourer Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 17	41 28	Fell down elevator shaft when thin planking broke

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Buildings and structures—Con.				
Carpenter	Vancouver, B.C.	" 18	54	Heavy plank fell on his head.
Worker with wrecking Co.	Stratford, Ont.	About Mar. 24	29	Crushed under collapse of wall.
Labourer	Verdun, Que.	Mar. 25	65	Crushed under wall when it collapsed.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 29	35	Fell down elevator shaft-fractured skull.
Railway—				
Rock worker	Near Nelson, B.C.	Feb. 13	34	Crushed by large rock while adjusting chain.
Highway and bridge—				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 4	About 60	Struck by log which fell when crane prongs slipped as it was being unloaded from flat car.
Labourer	Sudbury, Ont.	" 6	46	Struck by falling rock, fracturing skull.
Labourer	Provincial Highway, B.C.	" 17	53	Struck by rock slide on April 20, 1925.
Bridge repairman	St. George de Beauce, Que.	" 18	55	Injured when he fell from bridge on ice. Died Mar. 23.
Miscellaneous—				
Foreman on power development.	Great Falls, Man.	Jan. 11	33	Crushed under compressor while it was being loaded.
Labourer on power dam construction.	Cedar Rapids, Que.	About Jan. 17	26	Struck by descending car.
Labourer on air port construction.	Near Trenton, Ont.	Jan. 18	23	Injured during blasting operations.
Diver on coffer dam construction.	Rivière aux Outardes, Que.	" 27	30	Drowned when he fell from ladder and was trapped under water by coffer dam.
Worker on canal construction.	Near Welland, Ont.	" 27	50	Clothing became caught in belt of pump.
Labourer with power construction co.	Calgary, Alta.	" 29	60	Injured when truck in which he was riding to to work overturned.
Labourer on dam construction.	Chicoutimi, Que.	Feb. 14	23	Slipped and fell while operating derrick-fractured skull.
Labourer on dam construction.	Near Vancouver, B.C.	" 22	43	Explosion of dynamite.
Labourer on dam construction.			39	
Labourer on dam construction.			24	
Worker on canal construction.	Burlington, Ont.	" 24	26	Fell into cog wheels of steam shovel.
Worker at filtration plant construction.	Ottawa, Ont.	Mar. 6	44	Injured during blasting operations.
Mechanic on sewer construction.	Montreal, Que.	" 12	29	Injured hand. Infection. Died Mar. 18.
Worker on drydock construction.	Kingston, Ont.	" 14	28	Boom of derrick fell on him.
Worker on transmission line construction.	Near Edmonds, B.C.	" 18	42	Premature explosion while removing stumps.
Worker on power dam construction.	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 26	72	Drowned when their boat capsized in swollen stream.
Worker on power dam construction.			30	
Worker on power dam construction			42	
Worker on power dam construction.			37	
Electric light and power—				
Lineman	Near Nairn, Ont.	About Jan. 13	19	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire. Died Jan. 18.
Lineman	Oxbow, Sask.	About Jan. 30	48	Fell and crushed beneath pole on which he was working when it broke off.
Power house worker	Winnipeg, Man.	Mar. 23	20	Caught in governing belt.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways—				
Section foreman	Millidge, Ont.	Jan. 4	46	Collision of engine with hand car.
Brakeman	Romeo, B.C.	" 9	28	Struck by engine.
Engineer	Winnifred, Alta.	" 12	41	Fell from engine fracturing skull.
Section foreman	Brazeau, Alta.	" 18	49	Struck by engine.
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	" 18	.....	Struck by train.
Foreman at car repair shop.	Sydney, N.S.	" 21	35	Run over by train of freight cars.
Sectionman	Near Red Deer, Alta.	" 21	.....	Struck by train.
Carman	Chipman Siding, N.B.	Feb. 1	34	Struck by train.
Engineer	Revelstoke, B.C.	" 1	44	Slipped and fell under train.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Conc.*				
Steam Railways—Conc.				
Car repairer	Toronto, Ont.	" 1	56	Struck by engine.
Brakeman	Moncton, N.B.	" 2	46	Run over by engine.
Pumping station repair man.	Huberdeau, Que.	" 4	55	Burned when pumping station was destroyed by fire.
Engine foreman	Regina, Sask.	" 5	39	Struck by engine during switching operations.
Express porter	The Pas, Man.	" 5	20	Injured wrist while unloading box, blood poisoning. Died Mar. 16.
Brakeman	Cochrane, Ont.	" 5	30	Fell from engine and was run over.
Machinist's helper	Hanna, Alta.	" 6	38	Fell from engine, died Feb. 21.
Brakeman	Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 6	26	Run over by train.
Conductor	Hornepayne, Ont.	Feb. 6	48	Injured in collision of two freight trains.
Carman	Quebec, Que.	" 7	26	Run over by engine.
Brakeman	Spence's Bridge, B.C.	" 10	48	Fell and struck head against door of caboose when brakes were suddenly applied. Died Feb. 11.
Brakeman	Springfield, Que.	" 10	24	Struck by train during blizzard.
Section-hand	Montreal, Que.	" 14	37	Struck by train.
Porter	Toronto, Ont.	" 18	.....	Run over by train. Died Feb. 19.
Brakeman	Chauvigny, Que.	" 19	33	Fell from train.
Conductor Master mechanic	Downie, B.C.	" 19	51 54	Caught in snow-slide.
Section labourer	Near Falkland, B.C.	" 20	27	Collision of train with hand truck.
Labourer	Cox, B.C.	" 27	58	Crushed in dump-car when it closed while unloading it.
Car inspector	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 1	46	Slipped from engine and was run over by train.
Trackman	Toronto, Ont.	" 3	55	Run over by engine.
Car shop workman	Montreal, Que.	" 9	45	Struck by piece of metal when it became caught in machinery. Died Mar. 12.
Labourer	Joffre Yard, Que.	" 12	38	Run over by engine.
Yard foreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 14	59	Fell from engine and was run over.
Boilermaker	Windsor, Ont.	Mar. 27	44	Hernia from strain while placing grates in fire box of engine. Died April 9 during operation.
Fireman	Brookmore, B.C.	" 28	27	Train derailed by rock slide.
Water transportation—				
Dredge worker	Vancouver, B.C.	Jan. 4	48	Fell from bulkhead of dredge, fracturing skull.
Scow man	Wigwam Inn, B.C.	" 17	.....	Drowned while loading gravel on scow.
Captain Pilot Seaman Seaman	Near Tiverton, N.S.	" 25	....	Drowned when their steamer was wrecked on reef during storm.
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 26	.....	Struck by train.
Longshoreman	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 29	40	Struck on head by timber which was being loaded.
Light keeper	Alert Bay, B.C.	Feb. 22	38	Drowned when his row-boat capsized.
Longshoreman	New Westminster, B.C.	" 24	31	Struck by piece of timber while being loaded on ship.
Engineer on Gov't patrol boat.	Off La Have, N.S.	Mar. 4	.....	Fell overboard and drowned.
Boom man Boom man	Restigouche Co., N.B.	" 10	55 36	Struck by train.
Dredgeworker	Near St. John, N.B.	" 12	35	Fell from dredge and drowned.
Towing man	Union Bay, B.C.	" 15	40	Fell from deck of tug, fractured skull.
Engineer on tug	Vancouver, B.C.	" 27	42	Scalded by gush of steam when cock was left open. Died April 16.
Cook on dredge	Fraser River, B.C.	" 31	.....	Drowned.
Air transportation—				
Pilot Radio operator	Long Lake, Ont.	Mar. 18	.....	Killed when plane crashed in dense fog.
Local transportation—				
Truck driver Cattle buyer	Near Calgary, Alta.	Jan. 29	21 41	Collision of train with truck.
Truck driver	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 1	52	Collision of train with his truck.
Truck driver	Riviere des Prairies, Que.	" 5	21	Drowned when truck plunged through ice.
Stage driver	Galert, Ont.	" 20	.....	Dragged when horses ran away.
Truckman	Magrath, Alta.	" 22	.....	Gassed.
Teamster	Wyoming, Ont.	Mar. 11	63	Slipped and fell from wagon and was run over. Died March 12.
Teamster	Near Hazelton, B.C.	About Mar. 15	.....	Kicked in head by one of his team.
Truck driver	Montreal, Que.	" 25	32	Crushed under steel plates while unloading them from truck.
Telegraphs and telephones—				
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	Jan. 8	42	Collapsed while working in manhole.
Lineman	Bridgeburg, Ont.	" 14	.....	Electrocuted when telephone wire broke and came in contact with power line.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1930—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRADE—				
Wholesale—				
Yard superintendent with lumber co.	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 7	55	Fell from shed platform.
Worker with hardware co.	Montreal, Que.	" 8	20	Fell down elevator shaft.
Sea salesman for hardware co.	Alert Bay, B.C.	Jan. 29	57	Drowned when launch was wrecked in storm.
Worker with fruit co.	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 13	19	Knocked off truck by dislodged crate and crushed by street car.
Retail—				
Stableman for bakers and confectioners.	Halifax, N.S.	Feb. 2	59	Kicked by horse. Died Feb. 6.
Stableman for bread co.	Toronto, Ont.	" 7	53	Struck on heel by manure truck, blood poisoning. Died March 3.
Labourer in coal yard	Springfield, Ont.	" 13	75	Struck by lump of coal. Died March 15.
Teamster with wood co.	Amherst, N.S.	" 21	About 65	Fell off load of wood.
Stableman for dairy.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 25	45	Struck by falling bale of hay, broken neck. Died Feb. 27.
Mechanic with auto dealer.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Mar. 19	64	Crushed under auto when chain broke while unloading autos from train. Died March 21.
Radio employer	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	22	Fell from aerial pole when it gave way. Died March 24.
SERVICE—				
Public administration—				
Tractor driver opening road.	Cold Stream, N.B.	Jan. 2	.....	Pinned under tractor—drowned when it broke through ice.
Fire fighter	Manitoba, Man.	" 13	54	Crushed by falling roof while fighting fire.
Labourer	St. Sabine, Que.	" 21	.....	Asphyxiated in gravel pit into which he fell.
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	Jan. 24	52	Auto collision.
Fireman	Quebec, Que.	" 24	29	Fell from roof of burning building when it collapsed.
Street labourer	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 12	58	Struck by taxi while placing signal light. Died March 5.
Fireman	Kingston, Ont.	Mar. 1	.....	Burned in fire. Died March 15.
Labourer with gov't dept.	Toronto, Ont.	" 1	82	Fell downstairs, complications—pneumonia. Died March 9.
Electrician with gov't dept.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 29	50	Struck against work bench while tightening pipe vise-infection. Died April 6.
Recreational—				
Hockey player	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Jan. 9	26	Skull fractured in collision with another player. Died Jan. 10.
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning—				
Worker in laundry	Montreal, Que.	" 24	16	Fell down elevator shaft.
Personal and domestic—				
Hotel employee	Montreal, Que.	" 20	58	Burned in fire that destroyed hotel.
Window cleaner	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 4	26	Fell from third floor window. Died March 23.
Caretaker for realty co's lands.	Pelee Point, Ont.	About Feb. 23	62	Drowned when ice broke.
Lodge keeper	Stuart Lake, B.C.	Mar 2	.....	Killed while blasting ice.
Professional establishments—				
Janitor at school	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Feb. 22	.....	Fell from roof of school, fracturing skull.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1929

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farm hand	Soda Creek, B.C.	Sept. 6	35	Fell from hay stack injuring spine. Died April 7, 1930.
Farm hand	Near Courtenay, B.C.	Dec. 10	.....	Injured by blast while clearing land.
Labourer with irrigation company.	Kaleden, B.C.	" 14	58	Slipped and fell on axe. Infection. Died Dec. 18.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Wood cutter	Trinity Bay, Que.	Feb. 18	18	Injured knee, requiring amputation. Died Jan. 9, 1930.
Labourer	Sault au Mouton, Que.	Nov. 2	59	Injured kidney. Died Jan. 19, 1930.
Logger	Carleton Co., N.B.	Nov. 22	45	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Near Whitefish Bay, Ont.	Dec. 12	.....	Drowned when car went through ice.
Labourer	Northumberland Co., N.B.	Dec. 17	53	Struck by falling tree.
Sawyer	Snowshoe, B.C.	" 24	26	Struck by falling tree, fractured skull. Died Dec. 28.
Wood cutter	Matane River, Que.	" 26	38	Leg crushed by falling tree.
Labourer	Britton, Ont.	" 27	17	Struck by falling tree.
Second loader	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 30	26	Struck on head by log when haulback broke while loading logs.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Trappers. Trapper	Willow Narrows Lake, Ont.	Nov. 1	.....	Drowned from canoe.
Trapper	Near Prince Albert, Sask.	Dec. 5	24	Perished in blizzard when lost in bush.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining—				
Treaterman	Trail, B.C.	April 8	26	Electrocuted while investigating ground in treater
Skiptender	Creighton Mine, Ont.	June 15	41	Struck by bar following fall of muck in chute. Died Feb. 3, 1930.
Labourer	Timmins, Ont.	Dec. 21	43	Silicosis. Incapacitated since June 5, 1926.
Driller	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Dec. 29	35	Struck by falling bucket.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—				
Labourer with sugar refiners.	Wallaceburg, Ont.	May 6	.....	Sugar bags fell on him from pile, when he was loading them on truck. Died Jan. 14, 1930.
Labourer with beverage mfg. co.	Halifax, N.S.	Oct. 11	19	Fell down elevator shaft. Died Dec. 28.
Saw and planing mill products—				
Filer	Northumberland Co., N.B.	Nov. 13	68	Infected thumb. Died Nov. 25.
Labourer	Fournier Township, Ont.	Nov. 29	57	Hand injured when caught in log carriage. Blood poisoning. Died Dec. 9.
Saw operator	Huntsville, Ont.	Dec. 18	.....	Skull fractured when power saw broke.
Pulp, and paper products—				
Labourer	Westfort, Ont.	June 15	35	Struck by steel rail when it was being loaded on flat car.
Towerman	Tapanie Farm, Que.	Sept. 7	29	Gunshot wound in hand. Died Feb. 13, 1930.
Labourer	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec. 21	63	Piece of pulp wood fell on him while loading wagon. Died Feb. 9, 1930.
Printing and publishing—				
Asst. garageman with printers and publishers.	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 30	58	Overcome by carbon monoxide gas.
Iron, steel and products—				
Typesetter with auto manufacturers.	Oshawa, Ont.	Dec. 19	23	Infection from scratched nose. Died Dec. 26.
Non-ferrous metal products—				
Press operator at supplies plant.	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 12	.....	Finger crushed by die while operating press. Died Jan. 10, 1930.
Non-metallic mineral products—				
Marble setter	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 3	50	Stoneworker's phthisis. Laid off April 1, 1929.
Labourer with plaster manufacturers.	Windsor, Ont.	Dec. 24	63	Bag of plaster fell on him. Fractured spine. Died Feb. 14, 1930.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER				
Lineman	Venice, Que.	Dec. 12	28	Fell 15 feet from pole on to a rod. Died Dec. 14.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures—				
Labourer with plumbers.	Joliette, Que.	Sept. 13	62	Struck by auto while descending from his cart.
Plasterer	Montreal, Que.	Oct. 23	58	Fell from scaffold when plank broke. Died Feb. 14, 1930.
Electrician	Restigouche Co., N.B.	Nov. 29	36	Electrocuted when he fell over live wire.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 11	28	Struck by falling brick—fractured skull. Died Dec. 23.
Labourer	St. John Co., N.B.	" 13	60	Fell from staging—fractured skull.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1929—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Miscellaneous—				
Teamster with contractor engineers.	Beaurivage River, Que.....	Nov. 9	28	Pneumonia from exposure. Dies Nov. 27.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways—				
Signal maintainer....	Smithville, Ont.....	Oct. 19	49	Injured when his car jumped track. Died Mar. 18, 1930.
Street and electric railways—				
Track foreman.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Dec. 26	44	Scratched hand-blood poisoning. Died Jan. 3, 1930.
Water transportation—				
Seaman.....	Off Nova Scotia.....	Oct. 13	62	Fell between wharf and ship and drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 5	40	Injured when he fell into hold of ship. Died Jan. 30, 1930.
Seaman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 7	59	Struck by hawser hook.
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	Nov. 16	44	Fell down hold of ship. Fractured skull. Died Nov. 17.
Local Transportation—				
Truck driver.....	Kennebecasis River, N.B...	Dec. 16	.....	Drowned when his truck broke through ice.
TRADE—				
Wholesale—				
Mechanic with grocers.	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 15	.....	Drove off wharf in auto. Drowned.
Salesman with threshing machine mfg. Co.	Near Milverton, Ont.....	Dec. 12	24	Aeroplane crash.
Agent for Oil Co.....	Cannington, Ont.....	" 25	44	Trampled by horse—fractured skull.
Retail—				
Clerk with trading co.	King William Island, N.W.T	Feb. 20	About 23	Perished in blizzard.
Clerk with trading co.	Near Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T.	June 20	About 23	Perished from exposure in blizzard after going through ice.
Clerk with trading co.	Coronation Gulf, N.W.T....	Nov. 0	About 23	Crashed through ice and drowned.
Grocer.....	Near Windsor, Ont.....	Dec. 7	23	Struck by auto while repairing tire of his truck.
SERVICE—				
Public administration—				
Water works labourer	St. John Co., N.B.....	Oct. 15	80	Struck by auto. Died Jan. 25, 1930.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 27	54	Heavy maul fell on him while working in sewer trench. Died Dec. 20.
Labourer with gov't dept.	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 27	60	Fell from truck, and wheel passed over him. Died Dec 28.
Professional—				
Union organizer.....	Onion Lake, Ont.....	Nov. 18	.....	Broke through ice and drowned.
Union organizer.....				
Sculptor.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 17	.....	Suffocated when he fell into mortar box.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

THE accompanying tables, compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, with some comparative figures for the previous fiscal year. Out of a total of 163,288 immigrants, 64,082 or 39 per cent were British, 30,727 or 19 per cent were from the United States and 68,479 or 42 per cent were from other countries.

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

—	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April.....	2,413	133	95	2,641
May.....	2,669	217	90	2,976
June.....	3,126	215	85	3,426
July.....	2,936	320	148	3,404
August.....	2,336	254	70	2,660
September.....	2,264	205	100	2,569
October.....	2,223	134	50	2,407
November.....	2,365	103	57	2,525
December.....	1,878	114	36	2,028
January.....	1,364	101	32	1,497
February.....	1,355	105	33	1,493
March.....	2,030	129	45	2,204
Totals.....	26,959	2,030	841	29,830

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR.

—	1928-29			
	British	From U.S.A.	Others	Totals
April	9,680	2,927	14,376	26,983
May	7,195	3,096	13,350	23,641
June	6,820	3,320	10,163	20,303
July	4,287	3,044	8,452	15,783
August	12,460	3,581	9,299	25,340
September	4,434	2,739	4,490	11,663
October	2,514	2,667	2,860	8,041
November	2,059	1,955	2,830	6,844
December	1,476	1,544	2,495	5,515
January	1,133	1,573	1,458	4,164
February	1,691	1,415	1,528	4,634
March	5,131	2,699	6,981	14,811
Totals	58,880	30,560	78,282	167,722

—	1929-30			
	British	From U.S.A.	Others	Totals
April	12,047	3,576	13,490	29,113
May	13,053	3,731	9,832	26,616
June	9,867	3,983	8,171	22,021
July	6,087	3,483	6,894	16,464
August	6,181	3,414	5,427	15,022
September	4,546	2,522	4,033	11,101
October	3,386	2,329	3,102	8,817
November	2,594	1,798	2,894	7,286
December	1,085	1,329	2,529	4,943
January	746	1,210	1,410	3,366
February	1,052	1,142	1,769	3,963
March	3,438	2,210	8,928	14,576
Totals	64,082	30,727	68,479	163,288

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY RACIAL ORIGINS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

British—	
English	32,278
Irish	10,159
Scotch	18,640
Welsh	3,005
Total	64,082
Northern European races—	
Belgian	696
Danish	2,685
Dutch	1,755
Finnish	4,565
French	697
German	14,281
Icelandic	6
Norwegian	2,256
Swedish	2,918
Swiss	473
Total	30,332
United States	30,727
Other races—	
Albanian	26
Arabian	7
Armenian	14
Austrian	437
Bohemian	20
Bulgarian	296
Croatian	771
Czech	434
Dalmatian	7
East Indian	58
Esthonian	117
Greek	634
Italian	1,277
Japanese	194
Jewish	3,544
Jugo-Slav	921
Lettish	70
Lithuanian	964
Magyar	5,688
Maltese	40
Moravian	23
Negro	195
Persian	1
Polish	6,610
Portuguese	13
Roumanian	383
Russian	765
Ruthenian	11,291
Serbian	375
Slovak	2,879
Spanish	26
Syrian	61
Turkish	6
Total	38,147
Grand Total	163,288

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

—	Via Ocean ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males	59,420	14,642	74,062
Adult females	41,261	8,047	49,308
Children under eighteen	31,880	8,038	39,918
Totals	132,561	30,727	163,288
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males	41,361	4,368	45,729
Females	6,264	1,151	7,415
Children	14,257	1,650	15,907
Labouring class—			
Males	6,617	2,270	8,887
Females	1,213	357	1,570
Children	2,244	346	2,590
Mechanics—			
Males	6,259	3,979	10,238
Females	1,888	901	2,789
Children	1,542	637	2,179
Trading class—			
Males	3,085	2,373	5,458
Females	1,414	968	2,382
Children	745	520	1,265
Mining class—			
Males	513	155	668
Females	94	20	114
Children	137	11	148
Female domestic servants	18,114	634	18,748
Other classes—			
Males	1,585	1,497	3,082
Females	12,274	4,016	16,290
Children	12,955	4,874	17,829
Destination—			
Nova Scotia	2,043	303	2,346
New Brunswick	1,629	849	2,478
Prince Edward Island	64	62	126
Quebec	18,808	5,109	23,917
Ontario	46,933	13,041	59,974
Manitoba	38,045	1,087	39,132
Saskatchewan	8,347	2,656	11,003
Alberta	10,193	4,777	14,970
British Columbia	6,482	2,770	9,252
Yukon Territory	16	65	81
Northwest Territories	1	7	8
Not given	.....	1	1

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Relation of Courts to Compensation Commission in Quebec

The question of the relation of the Superior Court to the Workmen's Compensation Commission of the Court of Quebec was again before the Courts during the past month. The last previous case involving a discussion of this relationship was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929, Mr. Justice Surveyor having ruled in that case that the awards of the Commission might be challenged in the Court on the ground of jurisdiction, but not on the ground of fact.

In the case recently heard a widow petitioned the court to confirm an award by the Commission of $6,000 in compensation for the death of her husband. The Canadian National Railways, as employer, opposed the petition. It was pointed out on behalf of the railway company that on the question of homologation of awards of the Commission, the new Workmen's Compensation Act states that such awards may be homologated if the court deems proper. From the wording of the Act there is an inference that if the court thinks the award is good, then it should homologate, but, if not, homologation should be refused. In any case, before acting in either direction, it would be necessary for the court to examine the record of the case as it appeared before the Workmen's Compensation Commission, since it would be impossible to render a judgment without having knowledge of the facts.

On behalf of the petitioner it was submitted that the courts have no jurisdiction to inquire into cases passed upon by the Workmen's Compensation Commission. By a clause of the new law it is provided that there shall be no appeal from the Commission's decisions either by way of writ or prohibition, *certiorari* or *mandamus*. In such circumstances, it was claimed, the courts had not discretion but to homologate awards when petitions in that connection were laid before them. Under the law, the finding of the Commission is made final and the courts have no right to examine the record.

Mr. Justice Coderre, who heard the case, stated that any objections of the Company to the granting of the petition should be set out in detail and that the court should take for granted that the proceedings were valid before the Workmen's Compensation Commission unless such objections were specified.

Directors of Bankrupt Company Continue Liable for Wages

A company, incorporated under the Companies Act of Ontario (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, chapter 218), was adjudged bankrupt; a receiving order was made against it and a custodian of the bankrupt estate appointed. The company was then indebted to a large number of its employees for wages —in no case exceeding the wages for one year—incurred for services performed during the time the defendants were such directors. Claims for these wages were filed with the trustee in bankruptcy, and all except that of the plaintiff were assigned by the claimants to him, and notice of the assignment was given to the defendants. One of the employees sued to recover from the directors of the company the total of these claims, and his own claims, which he placed at $4,582.73. The defendants denied liability, pleading section 100 (1) of the Companies Act, which declares that:

The directors of a company shall be jointly and severally liable to the labourers, servants and apprentices thereof for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed for the company while they are such directors respectively.

Subsection 2 declares that:—

A director shall be liable under subsection 1 unless,

(*a*) the company has been sued for the debt within one year after it has become due and execution has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; or

(*b*) the company has, within that period, gone into liquidation or has been ordered to be wound up and the claim for such debt has been duly filed and proven, nor unless he is sued for such debt while a director or within one year after he has ceased to be a director.

In the Ontario Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Kelly, in giving judgment, stated the more important questions at issue to be: (1) whether the defendants continued to be directors after the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings; and (2) whether they were such while they were such directors or within one year after they ceased to be such. On these questions his Lordship stated, in part, as follows:—

"An authorized assignment under the Bankruptcy Act is not necessarily a winding-up. Nor in the case of a company debtor does it put an end to the company, which really continues in existence, though the scope of its activity is limited because of its inability to carry on its business. Its corporate existence still continues. On the making of a receiving

order the debtor's property affected by it is deemed to be in the custody of the Court, and on a trustee being appointed as provided by the Act it forthwith passes to and vests in such trustee. The purpose of this is that it may be disposed of or otherwise administered so as to go in liquidation of the debtor's debts. From several sections of the Bankruptcy Act the inference is that it was not intended that, in the case of a company debtor, a company's existence should come to an end; but indeed the contrary. . . .

"Then again, the inference to be drawn from ss. 229 and 230 of the Companies Act is that, even in winding-up proceedings, a company is regarded as still in existence down to the time that its affairs are fully wound up; for the liquidator, on that happening, is required to call a general meeting of the shareholders or members of the corporation for the purposes therein named, which meeting shall be called in the manner provided by the by-laws for calling general meetings, and the liquidator is further required to make to, and file with, the provincial secretary, a return of such meeting having been held and the date thereof; and at the expiration of three months from the date of the filing the corporation shall *ipso facto* be dissolved. Notwithstanding this provision, however, the Court may, at any time after the affairs of the corporation have been fully wound up, make an order dissolving the corporation, which shall be dissolved at and from the date of such order. These would be useless provisions if the company had already ceased to exist. . . .

"The company having, therefore, continued in existence, it remains to be determined whether the defendants ceased to be directors. There is no evidence of their resignation or of any act either of theirs or of the company putting an end to their position as directors. On their own evidence, they had no business communications with the company and there was no meeting of the directors subsequent to the assignment in bankruptcy; and there is no evidence that they took any steps to resign or otherwise discharge themselves from their obligations as directors.

"In my opinion, they have not ceased to be directors, though their powers were curtailed by the bankruptcy proceedings. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment for the amount asked in the notice of motion, namely, $4,478.86, with interest from the commencement of the action (August 4, 1928) and costs.

(The foregoing judgment was subsequently affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Ontario Supreme Court—*Ontario Weekly Notes,* April 25, 1930, page 144).

Davey versus *Gibson* (Ontario), 1930, 2. *Dominion Law Reports, page* 139.

Proceedings under Combines Investigation Act declared "absolutely privileged"

A judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Orde on May 5, 1930, in *O'Connor v. Waldron,* declares that proceedings before a commissioner appointed under the Combines Investigation Act are absolutely privileged, and that commissioner, counsel, witnesses and parties are entitled to the same protection as in a court of law.

The judgment was made on a motion of Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., to dismiss an action brought against him by Mr. W. F. O'Connor for slander during the investigation under the Combines Investigation Act into the Amalgamated Builders' Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1930, page 145.) The ground for the motion was "that the defendant was absolutely privileged on the occasion on which it is alleged he spoke the words complained of."

In his reasons for judgment, Mr. Justice Orde said:

"The rule of law as to the defence of absolute privilege is well settled. . . . . As put by Kelly, C.B., in *Dawkins v. Lord Rokeby* (1873), L.R. 8 Q.B. 255, at p. 263: 'The authorities are clear, uniform and conclusive that no action of libel or slander lies, whether against judges, counsel, witnesses or parties, for words written or spoken in the ordinary course of any proceeding before any court or tribunal recognized by law.'

"This rule of law is not designed for the personal protection of the judge or counsel or witness or party. It is founded on public policy in order that those engaged in the administration of justice may proceed unhampered by the fear that some unguarded or hasty statement might subject them to an action for defamation. And in order to afford that protection and guarantee that freedom from restraint the rule is made applicable even when the defamation is deliberate or there is actual malice. Were it not so, the privilege would be merely qualified and not absolute. As put by Fry, L. J., in *Munster v. Lamb* (1883), 11 Q.B.D. 588, at p. 607, 'It is not a desire to prevent actions from being brought in cases where they ought to be maintained that has led to the adoption of the present rule of law; but it is the fear that if the rule were otherwise, numerous actions would be brought against persons who were merely discharging their duty.'" . . . .

"It is equally well established that the rule applies not only to proceedings before an ordinary Court of Justice whether it be a superior or inferior Court of Record or an inferior Court not of Record (with some qualification where a judge of an inferior Court knowingly acts beyond his jurisdiction),

but to proceedings before a tribunal recognized by law, which though not a Court in the ordinary sense of the word, exercises judicial functions, that is, acts in a manner similar to that in which a Court of Justice acts in respect of an inquiry before it. *Gatley,* 2nd ed., p. 200. The only question here is whether or not the proceedings had before the defendant during the course of his inquiry or investigation by virtue of his commission fall within this category. If they do, he is entitled to the protection afforded by his plea of absolute privilege. If not, the action must go on to trial.

"I am clearly of the opinion, having regard to the nature of the defendant's Commission and the purposes for which it was issued and to the Statutory provisions designed to accomplish those purposes, that the proceedings before the defendant were absolutely privileged." . . . .

"The defendant, in my judgment, was clearly performing judicial functions in carrying out the objects of his commission. By sec. 16 of the Combines Investigation Act, he had authority to investigate the business of any person named in the Order in Council appointing him, and to enter and examine the premises, books, papers and records of such person. By sec. 22 he was empowered to order the attendance of witnesses for examination upon oath and the production of documents, and to 'exercise for the enforcement of such orders or punishment for disobedience thereof, all powers that are executed by any Superior Court in Canada for the enforcement of subpœnas to witnesses or punishment of disobedience thereof.' Section 33 gives power to preserve order by immediate punishment for contempt in the face of the Commissioner. In addition to the foregoing, the Commissioner was clothed with all the powers conferred upon a Commissioner under the Inquiries Act.

"Keeping in mind the underlying principle of the rule as to absolute privilege that it is designed not for the protection of the individual, but as a matter of public policy in order to allow freedom of speech not only to the members of the tribunal but to counsel, witnesses and parties, it would be inconvenient, if not practically impossible to conduct an inquiry under the Combines Investigation Act in the public interest if the proceedings are not protected by the rule. It is not merely the Commissioner who is to be considered, but counsel, witnesses and parties. Absolute privilege cannot be denied to one and granted to the others, and it would clearly not be in the public interest if witnesses or counsel appearing before a Commissioner under the Act were to be hampered in what they might say during the course of the proceedings by the fear of a possible action for slander. If counsel and witnesses are entitled to that protection, then this Commissioner must be also." . . .

"It was further argued that the Combines Investigation Act was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. If this question were really before me, I could not properly consider it until the Attorney-General of Canada had been notified. That would be a futile proceeding for the simple reason that the Act has been held by the Supreme Court of Canada to be valid, re *Combines Investigation Act,* etc. (1929) S.C.R. 409. That decision is, of course, binding upon me and I am not called upon to consider the possibility of its reversal by the Privy Council upon the appeal which I am informed is now pending.

"I must therefore hold that the proceedings before the defendant were absolutely privileged and there will be judgment dismissing the action with costs, including the costs of this motion."

Federal Trade Unions Act declared Ultra Vires

The Trade Unions Act, which was passed in 1872, was declared to be *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament in a judgment handed down by Mr. Justice Middleton on March 25, 1930 (A.B.C. v. Herman).

The question was raised through an action taken by the Amalgamated Builders' Council, an organization of plumbing and heating contractors which secured registration under the Trade Unions Act in June, 1928 (see reference to cancellation of its registration in LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1930, p. 145). The A.B.C. entered action against W. F. Herman, owner and published of *The Border Cities Star,* for libel in connection with certain published articles bearing upon the investigation under the Combines Investigation Act into the Amalgamated Builders' Council. The defendant Herman moved to stay the action on the grounds, among other things, that owing to the cancellation of the certificate, the plaintiff had no longer any status in Court, and that in any case the Trade Unions Act being constitutionally invalid, could confer no right to sue.

In his reasons for judgment, Mr. Justice Middleton contrasted the British Trade Union Act of 1872, which has been frequently amended in vital particulars, with the Canadian Act of 1872, which has never been changed. "This is of great importance," the

Court stated, "in contrasting the situation under the English Act with the situation under the Dominion Act for, as a writer upon the subject in 1913 states, the changes made in the Act after the decision of the Taff-Vale case in 1901 have been so radical and drastic that not only that decision but all the law on this topic, save the decisions of recent years, is in England obsolete.

"It is also to be borne in mind that the English Statute is enacted by an omnipotent legislature, while the Canadian Act was passed by Parliament which has no jurisdiction over property and civil rights save as incidental to fields of legislation assigned to the Dominion.

"The English Act of 1871 has as its leading provision the enactment (Sec. 2) that the purpose of any trade union shall not by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade be deemed to be unlawful so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise.

"The third section provides that the purpose of any trade union shall not by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade be unlawful so as to render void or voidable any agreement of trust." . . . .

"The Canadian Act while based on the English Act has important matters of difference. The provisions relieving trade unions from illegality by reason of the agreement being in restraint of trade find a subordinate place in this Act. They are also found in the Criminal Code. In the Code there is a provision, sec. 498, which makes it an offence to combine or agree with any other person to unduly limit facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce, or to lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof, or to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase or supply of any such article or commodity, but by Subsec. 2 it is provided that these provisions shall not apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection, and by Sec. 497 it is enacted that the purposes of a trade union are not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, unlawful within the meaning of the preceding Sec. 496, which defines as a conspiracy in restraint of trade an agreement between two or more persons to do or procure to be done any unlawful act in restraint of trade. This is of great importance from the constitutional viewpoint, because it renders unnecessary to consider whether the provisions of the Trades Union Act are capable of being supported by reference to the criminal law. The provisions deemed proper for the protection of trade unions from the harsh operation of the criminal law are found in the Criminal Code and not in the Trade Unions Act."

Mr. Justice Middleton completes his analysis of the British and Canadian statutes by quoting "Cotter v. National Union of Seamen (1929) 2 Ch. 58, where the words of Lord Justice Farwell in the Osborne case (1909) 1 Ch. 191 are quoted with approval:—

'A registered trade union is thus a statutory legal entity anomalous in that although comprised of a fluctuating body of individuals and not being incorporated it can own property and act by agent.'

He adds: "I do not at all agree with Mr. O'Connor that this 'anomalous entity' is a 'judicial person.' It is I think far less."

"This analysis of the Acts makes it plain to me that the Dominion Act is nothing but a statute dealing solely with property and civil rights and therefore *ultra vires* and for that reason quite ineffectual to confer any valid status upon the trade union. See what is said by Duff, J. in Starr v. Chase 1924 S.C.R. 495 at p. 508:—

'As to many of its provisions there is, to say the least, doubt as to the authority of the Dominion to enact them.'"

No final word is said upon the question "whether a registered trade union can sue for libel." Gatley is quoted as saying "that a union should be held entitled to maintain an action for libel in respect of any words which tend unjustly to affect its property or its financial position"; but in the present case it is held that "the words complained of here do not affect the property or the financial position of the plaintiff."

The Court made an order "forever staying the action and directing the plaintiff to pay the costs of the defendant."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a considerable improvement at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,208 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 976,224 persons, as compared with 944,754 in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100) stood at 111.4, as compared with 107.8 on April 1, and with 116.2, 106.8, 101.8, 95.4, 91.9, 92.9, 92.5, 84.3, and 85.1 on May 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation was thus more favourable than in the spring of any other recent year except 1929.

At the beginning of May, 1930, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 9.0 contrasted with 10.8 per cent of idleness at the beginning of April, and with 5.5 per cent at the beginning of May, 1929. The May percentage was based on the reports received by the Department from 1,719 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 206,326 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a considerable increase, particularly in services and farming, in the volume of business transacted by these offices during April, when compared with the business of the previous month, but a marked decline was recorded from that of April, 1929, all industrial divisions showing declines under the latter comparison.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.17 at the beginning of May, as compared with $11.24 for April; $10.94 for May, 1929; $10.80 for May, 1928; $10.76 for May, 1927; $11.29 for May, 1926; $10.48 for May, 1925; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.65 for May, 1920; $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.42 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again slightly lower at 89.9 for May, as compared with 91.7 for April; 92.4 for May, 1929; 97.9 for May, 1928; 98.3 for May, 1927; and 100.2 for May, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during May was much larger than in April, but considerably less than in May, 1929. Thirteen disputes existed at some time during the month, involving 1,824 workers, and resulting in the loss of 12,957 working days. Corresponding figures for April were: 9 disputes, 280 workers and 3,834 working days; and for May, 1929, 24 disputes, 5,106 workers, and 39,152 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During May the Department of Labour received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with disputes respectively between (1) the shipping interests at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the longshoremen; (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways and their checkers on Montreal wharf; and (3) the Hydro Electric System of Winnipeg and certain of its employees. Seven new applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month. The text of the reports, and full particulars of proceedings under the Act are given in an article commencing on page 631 of this issue.

Conciliation machinery desired by Scottish labour

The Scottish Trade Union Council, at a recent meeting at Edinburgh, adopted a report from the General Council which proposed new statutory machinery for the promotion of collective agreements. The suggestions involved the appointment in every Ministry of Labour area of a permanent conciliation officer, who, in the event of a dispute and at the request of either interested party, would form a board of conciliation, consisting of himself as chairman and

two assessors. This Board would then promote a collective agreement between the parties, and if it should fail to obtain such a result a report would be issued, the report, however, not being binding on the parties. It was suggested that this scheme would assist "in turning State intervention from a mere patching-up process into a process of improving industrial relations between employers and employed."

Work of International Labour Conferences

Reference is made on another page of this issue to the Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference now in session at Geneva. The wide range of subjects covered by the conventions adopted by previous conferences is shown in a recent report of the Committee of Experts, to which the Governing Body of the organization has entrusted the examination of the yearly reports submitted by the States members in accordance with Article 408 of the Treaty of Peace, setting out the steps taken by them to apply the Conventions they have ratified, which have been in force for more than a year.

This year the committee examined 287 reports, as against 223 in 1929 and 175 in 1928. The conventions to which these reports refer are 25 in number, being, in chronological order, on the following subjects:—

The eight hours' day in industrial undertakings;

Unemployment;

The employment of women before and after childbirth;

The employment of women during the night;

The minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment;

The night work of young persons employed in industry;

The minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea;

Unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship;

Facilities for finding employment for seamen;

The age for admission of children to employment in agriculture;

The rights of association and combination of agricultural workers;

Workmen's compensation in agriculture;

The use of white lead in painting;

The application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings;

The minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers;

The compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea;

Workmen's compensation for occupational diseases;

Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents;

Night work in bakeries;

The simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship;

Seamen's articles of agreement;

The repatriation of seamen;

Sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and for domestic servants;

Sickness insurance for agricultural workers.

New industrial standards during past ten years

The effects of the International Labour Conferences during the past ten years in raising industrial standards throughout the world, and particularly in Europe, were described in a recent address before the Manchester Statistical Society by Mr. H. M. Butler, deputy director of the Geneva Organization. "Whether," he said, "one considers hours, the conditions of employment of women and children, or the protection of workers against social risks, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that during this period an immense advance has been made in the general wellbeing of the industrial population of the Continent. This progress has not been confined to a few of the richer and larger countries, but though differing in degree has been virtually universal in its scope. As a result, even where their real wages have not been increased, and in spite of the depression which has marked many of the post-war years in nearly every European country, millions of workers throughout Europe are considerably better off than they were before the war. Their hours of leisure are longer, their conditions of employment better, and they have an increased measure of protection against the misfortunes of life."

Mr. Butler pointed out that in the matter of the suppression of child labour, one of the most essential steps in civilization, Europe has made very great strides since the war, and has practically established a universal standard. There is now a very large measure of European uniformity in the protection of women, young persons, and children—certainly a very much larger measure than existed before the war.

In regard to hours of work also, Mr. Butler declared that there is practical uniformity of practice, most European countries having adopted the 8-hour day in some form after

the war. The Washington Hours Convention, he suggested, serves the purpose of a yardstick with which to measure working time in all industries. As to wages, Mr. Butler pointed out that the International Labour Office has done valuable work in compiling data as to "real wages" in various countries, the actual wages being reduced to the measure of their comparative purchasing power. However, of all the social developments of the last ten years, Mr. Butler considered that the most noteworthy has been in connection with the expansion of social insurance, covering the risks of unemployment, sickness and old age.

Minimum wages for women in Alberta

The Alberta Legislature at its recent session amended the Minimum Wage Act of 1925 by making the Act to apply to the province generally instead of being applicable only to the cities and towns that were enumerated in Schedule 1 of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1925, page 566). Accordingly, on May 10, the Minimum Wage Board, under the power granted to it by Section 7 of the Act of 1925, issued an order that, commencing on July 1, 1930, Orders No. 1 to 7 inclusive, are to apply and have full force and effect universally throughout the province.

Orders 1-6 were reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1925, page 777. They covered respectively female employment in (1) manufacturing industry; (2) laundries, dye works, etc.; (3) hotels, restaurants, etc.; (4) personal service occupations; (5) offices; (6) shops, stores, and mail order houses. Order No. 7, relating to the fruit and vegetable industry, was reprinted in the issue of August, 1928, page 854. An account of the legislation enacted by the provincial legislature at its late session will appear in the next issue.

Inquiry into wages of Dominion Civil Servants

The Commission appointed last year, under Order in Council P.C. 664, dated April 15, 1929, to inquire into rates of salaries, pensions, etc., of technical and professional officials of the Civil Service of Canada, having submitted a report to the Secretary of State in which they suggested further investigation of the civil service generally, the commissioners received further authority, by Order in Council P.C. 1053, dated May 16, 1930, to extend their inquiries so as to include the salaries and wages of all members of the civil service, and to consider the advisability of fixing a minimum salary for employees of the Dominion Government. This extension in the scope of inquiry was made in accordance with the suggestion of the Commission itself, whose report contained the following paragraph:—

"During the course of our inquiry we were impressed with the fact that those engaged in technical, scientific and professional work for the government, though they formed a very important branch of the civil service, were still in numbers only a moderate proportion of the total engaged in government service. The cost of government, measured by salaries or wages alone, is substantial, and the number of employees very great. Having in mind the obvious desire of the government, as indicated by the reference to us, to improve the status of its technical officers with a view to increasing the efficiency of that branch of the service, it has occurred to us that an investigation of the civil service generally, i.e., as to numbers, nature of work and rates of pay, might conceivably result in some economy and greater efficiency. We are sensible of the fact that such a work is of considerable magnitude and would involve careful scrutiny of the personnel in each department, and that it would take a considerable time, but we believe the results would more than justify the expense of such an investigation."

The Commissioners are as follows: Mr. Edward W. Beatty, K.C., president, Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Sir George Garneau, Quebec, and Dr. Walter C. Murray, LL.D., of Saskatoon.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

The *British Columbia Gazette*, May 15, 1930, contained a notice of the dates of meetings of the Male Minimum Wage Board to be held for the purpose of conducting a separate inquiry in each case into the circumstances surrounding the employment of licentiates of pharmacy, certified drug clerks, and certified drug apprentices. At the same time an inquiry will be made into the circumstances surrounding the employment of janitors, cleaners, watchmen, elevator operators, and any other occupation of a similar nature.

The meetings were held at various centres throughout the province from May 19 to June 10. It will be recalled that the application of the drug store employees was at first refused by the Board, which ruled that these employees belonged to the professional class, and were therefore not subject to the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act. The British Columbia Court of Appeal subsequently set aside this ruling, finding that drug store employees belonged to an "occupation"

within the meaning of the Act. This decision is outlined on another page of this issue.

The Board is composed of Messrs. James D. McNiven (chairman), Adam Bell, and George Henry Cowan, who have the powers and authorities of commissioners appointed under the Public Inquiries Act.

Fines for faulty work declared unlawful

Among the Recent Legal Decisions affecting Labour on another page of this issue, an account is given of a judgment rendered last month by Mr. Justice Farwell in the English Chancery Division declaring unlawful the practice of cotton manufacturers in imposing fines on weavers for faulty work. The secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation commented on this judgment as follows:—

"For a number of years the council of the Union have been confronted with the fining question and problems that arise from it. It has been responsible for industrial difficulties of an acute character, strikes and lockouts having taken place arising from the objection that weavers have to the imposition of fines. Now that the action of the employer has been declared illegal in this case it will free all those who earn their livelihood as weavers from the dangers that are inherent within the system."

On the other side the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association are stated to be considering the advisability of appealing against the judgment. They claim that fining rarely caused a dispute, and that workpeople generally prefer to pay a monetary penalty than to suffer anxiety about the probability of dismissal.

Educational work of women's institutes in Ontario

The educational work carried on by the Women's Institutes of Ontario throughout the rural districts of the Province is described in the annual report of the organization for 1929, recently published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It is pointed out that "Canadian women are carrying on most successfully as compared to other countries, in their rural volunteer organizations, and through co-operation with various departments of government service. Ontario was the first to set an example in general co-operation between government service and local organizations, and this plan has been successfully adopted in whole or in part in a number of countries. The interest on the part of rural women in the work of the Women's Institutes is gradually increasing, new branches being formed from time to time in various sections of the province."

The report calls attention to the demonstration lecture courses as an important branch of the work of the Institutes. Nearly 9,500 girls and women, it is stated, took advantage of systematic instruction given in the short courses in food values and cookery, home nursing and first aid, sewing and millinery. The great majority of these courses consisted of two weeks' instruction, while there were quite a number of one month's courses and a few which lasted for three months. In addition to these regular courses instruction was given in handicrafts in a few centres to girls and young women who took keen interest in making artificial flowers, parchment shades, leather work, painting in wax. As a result of this instruction in food values and cookery, there is a marked increase in the use of vegetables and greens in the rural districts and a more general appreciation of the value of milk in the diet, especially for children. Through information received from the home nursing and first aid courses, many of the girls and women who have taken the course are giving valuable aid in case of emergency where a trained nurse cannot be obtained. In some of the outlying sections of the province where doctors and nurses are so far away, this service is much appreciated. Many of the girls and women in the rural districts are now able to make their own dresses and other clothing following the instruction received from the Departmental staff.

Unemployment conference to be held this year

The "Supplementary Estimates" adopted by Parliament towards the end of the late session contained the following item:—

"To provide for a conference of representatives of Dominion and provincial governments, municipalities, transportation companies and industrial and labour associations, to consider methods of co-operation in furthering continuous employment throughout Canada during the winter months, $10,000."

The Prime Minister, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on May 29, commented on this item as follows:—

"The idea is to have the conference as representative of interested bodies likely to be affected as possible; to invite to it representatives of industrial organizations, labour organizations, as well as the leading municipalities and the provincial governments. The government recognizes, as I think I made clear when speaking on a previous occasion, that there is a problem of seasonal unemployment which occurs regularly in the Dominion, and it is believed by the administration that a conference of this kind might lead to such co-operation, as between those who have to do with work of construction and employment

generally, as will be helpful in affording more continuous employment in the winter months than would otherwise be possible."

In reply to the further question, whether the government would consider asking the provinces to inaugurate the 8-hour day for certain industries in the Dominion, Mr. King stated that the proposed conference would be free to discuss any and all aspects of the problems of employment and unemployment.

Proposed conference on unemployment insurance

The Manitoba Legislature adopted the following resolution at its recent session:—

"Resolved that whereas after an exhaustive inquiry by a committee of the Federal Government recommendation was made for the establishment of an unemployment insurance scheme for the whole Dominion; and whereas the law officers of the Crown expressed the opinion that under the British North America Act the Federal Government cannot inaugurate such a scheme; therefore be it resolved that we urge the Dominion Government to call a Dominion Provincial Conference, at which all of the Provinces will be represented, to consider the advisability of amending the British North America Act so that the Dominion Government can establish a Dominion-wide system of unemployment insurance if it so desires."

A resolution by the Alberta Legislature on the same subject was noted in the April issue, page 362. The position of the Dominion Government on the subject of unemployment insurance legislation was stated by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on February 27 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 256). An account of the legislation enacted by the Manitoba Legislature at its late session appears on another page of this issue.

The problem of the older worker in industry

Addresses delivered at the last annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers (United States) on the problem of "the older worker in industry", have been reprinted by the Association in pamphlet form. The director of the Industrial Relations Section of the Policy Holders' Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Insurance Company suggests that the problem is one that should be solved by industry itself. "In 1930," he says, "it is estimated that there will be 28,670,000 persons 45 years of age and over, in the United States, of which 15,120,000 will look to some gainful occupation for support. It must be evident to you, as it most assuredly is to me, that we are up against a problem in human engineering which calls for prompt and true action. Shall we continue to offer palliatives here and there, or will we attempt cures based upon knowledge? Industry can, I believe, if it will, discover the answer by research and experiment. If industry itself does not devise a plan of getting at the real truth, it is safe to presume that some other agency will, but the solution which industry could arrive at, if it had the will, would be more satisfactory to industry and probably to the country at large than the solution which might be proposed by some outside agency. . . I suggest that what is needed is that a small group of persons having knowledge of human engineering, skilled in the art of fact-finding should meet before the year is out for the purpose of devising a plan to uncover the true state of the matter. If a representative committee were organized for this purpose, I am inclined to believe that the collaboration of organizations which have worked in this field could be secured. Let this committee draw up a working plan and offer it to industry and let industry trade by trade explore, with this chart as a guide, into this almost unknown area. If this is done, I feel certain that within twelve months time the genius of American industry in human engineering will find a solution."

Clothing workers' plan to prevent unemployment

President Sidney Hillman, in his address at Toronto at the recent biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (reported on another page of this issue) referred to the policy followed by the Union in protecting its members against the risk of unemployment. Every agreement concluded by the Amalgamated Union since 1911 contains a clause which provides that during periods of depression in the industry the available work is to be equally divided among all the workers. Mr. Hillman declared that it was essential to have a shorter working day in order to provide general employment. An agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Associated Clothing Manufacturers at Toronto, which contained the clause referred to, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1922 (page 889). The clause reads as follows:—

"It is agreed that equal division of work shall be observed so far as practicable in slack seasons, and that scales of production must be observed during such seasons; and it is agreed that the manufacturers will co-operate with the Union to preserve discipline among its members in regard to their obligations to the Union.

"That in accordance with the spirit of this agreement both parties pledge themselves to co-operate in making the arrangement successful, and to use their influence and effort for the promotion and development of good-will; it being understood that it is not the intention that this agreement shall operate in any way as to restrict output, impede processes of manufacture or management, but shall encourage maximum production and minimum cost and fair and equitable treatment to any individual concerned in it."

Technological unemployment in steel industry in U.S.A.

The *American Federationist*, the monthly magazine published by the American Federation of Labour, contained a note in its issue for May, on "technological unemployment in steel." "The records of the steel industry," it is stated, "show the following variation in the number of employees between 1926 and 1929:

	Per cent		
Bessemer converters	24	fewer	in 1929
Open-hearth furnaces	8	"	" "
Puddling mills	18	"	" "
Blooming mills	9	"	" "
Plate mills	11	"	" "
Bar mills	17	"	" "
Standard rail mills	14	"	" "
Tin-plate mills	6	"	" "
Sheet mills	3	more	" "

"Since the application of electric power similar changes have been made in practically every industry. When peacetime production reached a new high level in 1929 the unemployment records of trade unions showed 9 per cent unemployed. These figures confirm labour's contention that unemployment is a constant problem. Technical progress has been steadily turning workers out of jobs. They or an equal number of workers may eventually be absorbed by the industry, but in the interim science has brought unemployment to workers.

"The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at its Washington meeting in celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, predicted that the next immediate field of progress would be in human engineering. Here is a problem awaiting their solution—to install technical progress so that labour will not fear science."

United States Federal Farm Board

The Federal Farm Board, established in the United States a year ago, is already active in carrying out the policy of Congress as expressed in the Agricultural Marketing Act as follows: "To promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries."

The Federal Farm Board aims at improving the farmers' marketing system, first, by helping farmers to organize into co-operative marketing associations. Second, by aiding in federating these associations into district or regional selling units, and wherever possible into national sales agencies. Third, by assisting them through loans and in developing effective merchandising programs. The Board assists farmers through collective action in controlling the production and marketing of their crops; to encourage the growing of quality crops instead of more crops; to aid in adjusting production to demand.

Circular No. 1, recently issued by the Board states that "the Federal Farm Board is working on the theory that the production of farm products in excess of normal marketing requirements is a waste. It injures the producer without benefiting the consumer. The consumer requires and should have a normal supply of food and textile products of high uniform quality. The producer desires a supply which can be sold at prices that will assure him a reasonable profit on his farm business. The development and maintenance of a condition of stability with regard to production and price will benefit both producers and consumers. Such co-ordination of supply and demand is a problem to which the farmer co-operatives must give further attention, and in the solution of which the Federal Farm Board must render all possible assistance."

The belief is stated that farmers will be able with the help of the Board, to build up a co-operative system of marketing that will reduce fluctuations in prices of farm products, and yield the farmers larger incomes, without thereby raising the prices paid by the consumers for farm products.

Congress authorized $500,000,000 to be used as a "revolving" fund. At the outset only $150,000,000 of this amount was appropriated. The board will ask for more money as it is needed. The money is loaned to co-operatives at a limited rate of interest—in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal. Where national or central agencies exist the Federal Farm Board loans the money to them. These central or national agencies, in turn, loan the money to district or local co-operatives at a slightly higher rate of interest to cover handling charges and build up a reserve to the association against losses. Profits resulting from their operations will go to build up the reserves of the national or central, in which ownership is shared by members in proportion to their patronage

Slum clearance bill in Great Britain

The British Government recently introduced in the House of Commons a Housing Bill (No. 2) providing for financial assistance to local authorities in placing in new houses those people who have been displaced from slums. Three methods of slum clearance are provided for by the bill:—

(1) A process of entire clearance of the land in areas defined on a map, the steps to be taken being specified in the Bill. In some places this method would be very generally used.

(2) The method of "improvement areas," in which some houses would be taken and other buildings left. There is power under the Bill to prevent houses left in an improvement area from becoming more and more overcrowded.

(3) The treatment of individual houses that were little plague spots situated in areas that could not be called slums. The Bill would enable authorities to condemn such a building and prevent its being used as a dwelling.

Aeroplane medical service in Ontario

Mr. W. C. Millar, chief sanitary inspector of the Ontario Department of Health, describes in the *Canada Lumberman*, May 15, the use now made of aeroplanes in giving medical service in lumber camps in the remote parts of the province. "In the past year," he says, "several physicians who have camp contracts far inland from the railroads, have been making their trips by aeroplane. Leaving the engine running, owing to the intense cold which usually exists in the north, and to the necessity for an early hop-off, due to the high cost of aeroplane-hire, the doctor looks over the camp, attends any of its inmates who may be lying-in sick, samples the cook's coffee, then off he hops to the next camp, where the same program is followed, and he is home in time for lunch at his own table, having visited, in three hours, camps which, in past years, had taken as many days. . . . When aeroplane transportation becomes more popular, woods operators will undoubtedly insert in their contracts with their doctors a similar clause to that which Shevlin-Clarke Company, of Fort Frances, have had for many years, specifying that the contracting physician shall make his visit to each camp at a time when all employees are in either for lunch, for the close of day or on a Sunday; in this way, minor ailments (which may later become major ones) suffered by lumber-jacks, can be diagnosed and treated. . . .

"As an emergency means of transporting the doctor into far inland camps, where a contagious disease has developed, or a bad accident occurred, or for transporting a very sick or injured person out to the railhead hospital, the aeroplane is the greatest boon to all, and undoubtedly, when 'airmindedness' is more common and the cost of gratifying it less prohibitive, most of our woods contracting physicians will be taking advantage of the small aeroplane as a means of transportation on their visits to the camps, to whose employees they have contracted to supply medical and surgical care."

National Insurance in France

As already noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE (April, 1930, page 364), the Social Insurance Act enacted by the French Parliament in 1928, is to take effect on July 1, 1930. The provisions of this act were outlined in the issue of June, 1928, page 590. It provides insurance covering sickness, incapacity, old age, death, maternity, and involuntary unemployment, and establishes a system of family allowances. Insurance is obligatory for all wage earners whose incomes do not exceed a certain limit. The charges are to be covered by the imposition of an assessment totalling 10 per cent of the salary, limited to a maximum of 15,000 francs, provided the wage earner has no child. This limit is raised to 18,000 francs for the wage earner with one child, and raised by 2,000 francs for each additional child. Of this imposition, 5 per cent is to be paid by the employer and the other 5 per cent by the wage earner, the latter amount being deducted monthly by the employer from the wage and paid in by him to the State. The employer is responsible for the payment of the full assessment.

The sickness risk covers the cost of general and special medicines, hospital and special treatment expenses and surgical operations for the insured and his wife and non-salaried children of less than 16 years. During the period of pregnancy and six weeks after childbirth, the insured and his wife benefit by medical supplies and cash allowances. After sickness or illness of six months, the insured qualifies for an invalidity pension, provided his working capacity has been reduced by two-thirds. Old age pensions are guaranteed to workers who have reached 60 years, although this retirement may be put off by the insured until 65 years; the amount received annually is regulated by the assessment al-

ready paid by the individual. At death, the nearest relatives receive an annual compensation equivalent to 20 per cent of the average wage of the deceased. A schedule of allowances for family charges is also included. Unemployment allowances are granted for a maximum of three months out of each year and are equivalent to 10 per cent of the salary of the insured.

The report of the Hygiene Committee, just published, estimates the number of insured at 8,100,000 receiving an average annual salary of 8,000 francs, representing an income of 64,800,000,000 francs. The annual assessment based upon the present law would therefore amount to the formidable sum of 6,480,000,000 francs, but the new method and arrangements recommended by this commission would represent only an 8 per cent assessment of 5,184,000,000 annually. This commission recommends, however, that certain concessions be granted to a large number of agricultural labourers who would total 1,800,000 of the above. The average salary is based upon a working year of 300 days.

The President of the Republic recently signed a special decree extending the benefits of the law to domestic servants. The decree deals primarily with the valuation, as part of the money wage, of the board and lodging accommodation generally received by indoor servants as part of their pay. In towns of 200,000 inhabitants or over, this form of payment is fixed as having a wage value of 7 francs per day, or 210 francs per month; in smaller towns at 5 francs a day, and in rural houses at 3 francs a day.

The Manitoba Legislature at its recent session adopted a resolution declaring that "whereas governments and people in all parts of the world are striving to substitute methods of peace and arbitration for those of violence and war in international affairs; and whereas cadet training fosters militarism and the war spirit in the rising generation; therefore be it resolved, that this House is of the opinion that the Government should discourage the continuance and future organization of cadet training in the public schools of Manitoba; and be it further resolved, that this House petition the Dominion Government to substitute for the present grant for cadet training, a similar grant for national physical instruction under a department other than the Department of National Defence.

Mr. John T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, will represent Canadian organized labour at the annual convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions, to be held at Stockholm, Sweden, on July 7-11. Mr. Foster will also be the Canadian representative at the British Commonwealth Labour Conference at London, on July 21. The subjects of discussion at both these conferences will include that of unemployment as a world problem, and the means of attaining a universal 5-day week in industry. The labour movement of the Dominion as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the congress having been admitted into membership in June, 1920. The president of the Congress is a member of the general council of the federation, the secretary being his substitute.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council, at a meeting during May, considered a communication that had been received from the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, on the subject of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. The Minister pointed out that the House of Commons had approved the, principle of such insurance, based on obligatory contributions by the State, the employers and the workers. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1930, page 106.) The Council adopted a resolution stating that while fully appreciating the interest shown by the Dominion Government, and recognizing that by virtue of the provisions of the British North America Act, the onus of enacting such legislation rested on the several provinces, the Council was of the opinion that a determined effort should be made by the Federal Government to cause the provincial authorities to recognize their responsibility in the matter; and instruct the Secretary to communicate with the Minister of Labour and express the desire of the Council that the Dominion Government take the necessary steps for the holding of an interprovincial conference for the immediate discussion of this question.

In giving evidence recently before the special Parliamentary Committee on Railways and Shipping, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways stated that in connection with the cooperation management scheme now carried on in the carshops and also in the operating and maintenance of way departments, an opportunity was given to the employees to make suggestions for improved methods of work. He stated that the divisional officials met the men's representatives periodically and discussed such suggestions.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of May was reported by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

Farmers of the Province of Nova Scotia were handicapped in their spring work by heavy rains, and only a few requests for help were received. In the vicinity of Halifax all spring planting was finished. Fairly heavy fares of fish were recorded though New Glasgow fishermen reported decreased catches owing to stormy weather. In the logging industry pulp wood operators were busy putting in gangs for cutting, peeling and junking. Mines, for the most part, were operating on steady time. Manufacturing industries showed improvement, especially in production of confectionery, foodstuffs and soft drinks. Construction showed a favourable amount of activity, though at Halifax some of the larger contracts were nearing completion. Transportation, both passenger and freight, was fair, the traffic in the latter being due to the movement of lumber and coal to the waterfront for export. Trade was seasonally good, with collections fair. In the Women's Division, the demand for charworkers continued heavy, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining experienced general domestics.

In the Province of New Brunswick, farmers reported seeding and planting well advanced and crops progressing satisfactorily. Fishermen were busy, with exceptionally heavy catches of lobster, herring and gaspereaux recorded in some localities. Lumbering was confined chiefly to the northern portions of the province, though here disastrous fires had caused havoc and miles of valuable timber land had been destroyed. Transfer of pulpwood peelers from Northern New Brunswick to sections of Nova Scotia were also effected. Manufacturing industries were active, with woodworking factories and sawmills, in particular, reporting a busy season. Foundry work had fallen off somewhat, due to completion of spring orders. Building conditions were favourable with considerable headway reported. Road work was also progressing, with further contracts for highway construction to be started in the near future. Indications were favourable for increased tourist traffic in the transportation group, recent improvements having been made in rail and water service between different points. Trade was average. In the Women's Domestic Division there was the usual demand for casual workers and a few requests for general maids.

In Quebec, steady improvement was reported in the farming group both as to orders listed and applicants required. Vacancies in the logging industry consisted almost wholly of those for river drivers. Manufacturing in the City of Montreal appeared to be satisfactory, with conditions for the most part favourable. In Quebec City, factories were somewhat less busy than usual, while reports from Sherbrooke stated work was plentiful. Mining showed little activity. With but one exception, all offices reported greater activity in building construction, Hull reporting the placement of a large number of workers for electrical power development. A demand for painters, joiners and carpenters was recorded by Montreal, though the need for building labourers was not so great as expected. Municipal works also helped to improve the general situation. Transportation and trade, as yet, showed little gain. There was a great demand for female domestic workers, and numerous placements were effected, many of which were non-local.

A further reduction in the demand for farm workers was recorded by the employment offices of the Province of Ontario, many unemployed men canvassing the farmers in their own behalf. A good demand was recorded for river drivers for the logging industry, there being a scarcity of experts in this line at Sault Ste. Marie, but orders for pulpwood cutters were not so numerous as in former years. Mining showed little activity, with little expectation of improvement during this season. Quiet prevailed in manufacturing circles, with conditions in the auto industry none too bright. Further reductions occurred in the iron and steel group, while pulp and paper plants were making no additions to their staffs. Rubber manufacturing was slack. Building construction was somewhat quiet, with few large contracts in view, however, road work and sewer construction started in some municipalities afforded an opportunity for absorbing a portion of the unemployed. In the Women's Division of the offices the outstanding feature was the continued shortage of competent cooks general, many applicants preferring hotel work rather than domestic service in private homes.

Very little change in the demand for farm help was shown by Manitoba, a good supply of men being on hand and all jobs easily taken. Requests for experienced river drivers were recorded in the logging industry. Re-

ports would indicate that factory activities in Winnipeg were still sub-normal. The building trades were quiet, with a number of tradesmen unemployed, however, work on several large contracts was expected to begin shortly, which would help to relieve the situation. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fair. Demands for women domestic workers were fairly numerous.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1930			1929		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	.....	123,910,008	204,683,851	235,051,300	164,671,143	252,810,151
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	71,401,839	112,991,460	125,615,364	97,517,207	135,289,621
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	50,744,139	89,595,317	107,472,827	65,727,599	114,763,270
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	12,069,764	18,379,273	19,729,047	16,172,715	22,269,653
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,082,071,979	3,092,042,070	4,127,674,286	3,623,303,192	3,982,171,969
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	154,747,492	162,860,748	168,245,164	170,932,697	188,726,256
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,441,141,721	1,445,311,592	1,486,454,433	1,508,351,619	1,512,079,960
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	1,344,686,281	1,346,726,423	1,311,219,161	1,320,489,538	1,294,059,127
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common Stocks.....	152·1	166·5	157·6	187·1	191·8	192·6
Preferred stocks.....	102·6	103·4	100·9	104·3	104·3	106·8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	101·3	101·3	101·3	104·4	103·3	101·3
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	89·9	91·7	91·9	92·4	94·1	96·1
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·49	21·53	21·96	21·21	21·30	21·52
(3) Business failures, number.....	187	177	198	1 65	143	181
(3) Business failures, liabilities.. $	2,724,006	2,005,770	3,548,571	4,417,245	2,430,120	2,505,601
(2) Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	111·4	107·8	110·2	116·2	110·4	111·4
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	9·0	10·8	11·5	5·5	6·0	6·8
Immigration.....	.....	.....	14,576	26,616	29,113	14,811
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	249,104	224,004	237,774	274,212	261,370	259,457
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	19,013,606	18,310,024	18,453,105	23,311,862	23,210,729	22,888,042
(7) Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	16,165,371	19,518,048	17,852,257	16,903,677
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	13,977,550	14,205,435	17,932,382	17,529,372	17,538,585
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	12,303,693	12,106,863	15,402,893	14,338,805	13,582,309
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,353,582,585	2,872,483,251	2,833,247,704	3,167,709,698
Building permits..... $	.....	16,276,443	13,352,640	24,007,371	29,656,709	24,068,018
(8) Contracts awarded..... $	46,861,900	48,778,600	24,263,000	64,859,700	43,328,200	27,125,300
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	80,595	72,339	74,582	81,464	79,341	86,176
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	91,092	102,681	117,487	126,372	122,102	137,158
Ferro alloys..... tons	7,766	7,939	5,661	6,351	5,744	5,972
Coal..... tons	.....	907,451	1,129,571	1,388,465	1,393,247	1,370,384
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	.....	47,140,000	65,920,000	51,347,000	65,658,000	73,025,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	1,159,000	8,457,000	6,579,000	7,117,000	11,112,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	.....	5,262,000	10,327,000	11,219,000	12,201,000	16,671,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.	.....	275,335,007	202,062,191	242,755,666	230,460,000	285,493,890
Flour production..... bbls	.....	.....	1,219,202	1,748,574	1,606,000	1,631,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	.....	33,654,000	38,652,000	74,778,000	61,618,000	54,461,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.	.....	54,837,000	48,642,000	46,990,000	46,970,000	47,436,000
(9) Sales of insurance..... $	.....	52,299,000	49,924,000	50,763,000	52,901,000	49,066,000
Newsprint..... tons	.....	228,050	207,490	245,644	221,784	218,147
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	20,872	17,165	25,129	34,392	32,833
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	164·8	159·2	188·3	184·7	194·0
Industrial production.....	.....	169·8	167·0	199 9	197·5	200·1
Manufacturing.....	.....	166·0	161·1	199·1	209·7	208·0

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Bradstreet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending April 26, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines east of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

As seeding had been finished in some sections of Saskatchewan there was a consequent decrease in the number of vacancies for farm workers. Quiet for the most part prevailed in the construction group with the majority of jobs of a casual nature. One road contract had been started near Estevan, which it was hoped would relieve the unemployment situation in that district. Conditions were quiet in the Women's Division, with supply and demand for housekeepers equal. The situation as regards employment throughout the province remained unchanged, with men moving from place to place in search of positions, steady work anywhere being difficult to obtain.

Crops in Alberta were reported as doing nicely, though the demand for help remained far below normal, but it was expected that beet thinning in the Lethbridge locality, which was due to start about the middle of June, would reduce to a great extent, the present surplus of unemployed. Logging and manufacturing were quiet and there was no activity in mining, the majority of men out of work being miners. Relief work in road construction was still being carried on in some districts, but building for the most part was not very brisk. Railroad work had started, but there was no call for men. All orders in the Women's Domestic Division were easily filled, and there were sufficient applicants to meet any demand.

The logging industry in the Province of British Columbia was reported as very slack, with no signs of improvement. Farming also was quiet. Serious depression was recorded in mining, both coal and metal, with a great surplus of workers on hand. Very little work was being undertaken in either building or road construction, though it was hoped that conditions would soon improve in the former instance. Provincial highway relief work had been cut down considerably, and railroads had as yet made no requests for extra gangs. Manufacturing was quiet, though some factories were expected to open at once. Vancouver and Victoria reported little change in the demand for women domestic workers. There was still a shortage of good cooks general. The employment situation as a whole in the Province of British Columbia showed no improvement, for there was little demand for labour outside of casual help, and this tended to aggravate the problem of the unemployed.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,208 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1, when they increased their pay-rolls by 31,470 persons to 976,224. Reflecting this gain of over three per cent, the index (with the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100), rose to 111·4, as compared with 107·8 on April 1, and with 116·2, 106·8, 101·8, 95·4, 91·9, 92·9, 92·5, 84·3, and 85·1, on May 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, respectively. The situation, though not so favourable as in the spring of last year, was, nevertheless, better than on May 1 of all earlier years for which data are available.

Heightened activity was recorded in all provinces, but Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered the largest increases. In the Maritime Provinces, construction showed the greatest advances; manufacturing, especially in pulp and paper, lumber and fish-preserving plants, also showed important gains, while transportation and mining were seasonally slacker. In Quebec, important increases were shown in transportation and construction and maintenance, and there were smaller gains in trade, communications and services. On the other hand, manufacturing, logging and mining were slacker. In Ontario, construction and transportation reported the most marked increases, but the movement was also decidedly upward in manufacturing, mining, services and trade, while logging was seasonally dull. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, transportation and construction showed heightened activity, the advances in the last named being most noteworthy. In British Columbia, manufacturing and construction were decidedly busier, especially pronounced improvement taking place in the latter; transportation and logging were also more active, while other industries showed only slight changes.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerably increased activity, but there was a decline in Hamilton. In Montreal, transportation, construction and trade recorded the greatest gains. In Quebec, most of the improvement took place in transportation and construction. In Toronto, transportation, construction, services and trade reported important increases in personnel. In Ottawa, lumber mills, construction and trade registered most of the increase. In Hamilton, manufactures were slacker, while transportation showed greater activity. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, considerable advances were noted, chiefly in automobile factories and construction. In Winnipeg, construction and manufacturing reported the most noteworthy expansion. In Vancouver, manufacturing registered moderate increases.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there were important advances in

manufacturing, particularly in lumber mills, in which they were of a seasonal character. Marked improvement also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, building material, electric current, vegetable food and mineral product divisions, while boot and shoe, rubber, textile and iron and steel factories were slacker. Transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance also registered large increases in employment, those in the last-named being especially noteworthy. On the other hand, logging camps and coal mines released employees.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of May, 1930.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Employment among local trade union members at the close of April showed a gain from the previous month, according to the reports tabulated from 1,719 labour organizations with 206,326 members. Of these 18,581, or a percentage of 9·0 were idle at the end of the month compared with 10·8 per cent in March. Curtailment of activity was noted, however, from April last year, when 5·5 per cent of the members reported were without work. In comparison with March, increases in available employment occurred in every province except Nova Scotia, expansion in building and construction operations being a large factor in the improvement recorded. In Nova Scotia the situation remained approximately unchanged during the two months compared. Among Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Manitoba unions employment declined considerably from April last year and lesser contractions were recorded by British Columbia and New Brunswick unions. Nova Scotia and Quebec, however, reported some slight expansion.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a more detailed article with tabular statements of unemployment in trade unions at the close of April, 1930.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of April, 1930, the officers of the Employment Service of Canada made 29,617 references of persons to positions, and effected a total of 28,325 placements. The placements in regular employment were 15,547, of which 11,580 were of men and 3,967 of women, while those in casual work were 12,778 in number. Applications for work reported at the various offices numbered 44,145, of which 31,226 were from men and 12,919 from women workers. Employers advised the Service of 30,350 vacancies during April, 20,028 for men and 10,322 for women. An appreciable advance was indicated in the volume of business transacted when the above figures were compared with those of the previous month, but a marked decline was shown in comparison with the business effected during April a year ago, the records for March, 1930, showing 24,647 vacancies afforded, 38,686 applications made and 23,168 placements effected, while in April, 1929, the records show 41,557 opportunities for service, 48,523 applications for work and a total of 38,118 placements in regular and casual work. A report in greater detail of the work of the employment offices for the month of April, 1930, appears elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of permits issued in 61 cities during April, 1930, was $16,276,443 as compared with $13,352,640 in the preceding month and with $29,656,709 in April a year ago.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the contracts awarded for May this year, while in good volume, did not equal those awarded in Canada during the same month in either of the past two years. The total for May this year was $46,861,900, which is a decrease of 27·7 per cent from the volume reported for May, 1929. Of the May, 1930, total, $11,007,600 was for business buildings; $18,383,400 was for engineering purposes, including bridges, roads, sewers, etc.; $13,173,900 was for residential buildings, and $4,297,000 was for industrial buildings. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during May by provinces was as follows: Ontario, $18,672,400; Quebec, $11,862,900; Alberta, $5,870,800; Saskatchewan, $4,887,500; New Brunswick, $746,100; Nova Scotia, $627,200; Prince Edward Island, $579,500.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months, and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 626.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that while indexes of production indicate, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, that operations in many lines were more active in April than in the preceding month, considerable unevenness was in evidence. The mining industry was one that felt the effects of reduced demand and lower

prices. An index based on the output and shipments of seven metals and minerals showed a marked contraction compared with March. In general manufactures, gains were shown in the newsprint, motor car and petroleum refining industries over the preceding month, while activity in other important industries such as iron and steel and lumber showed considerable contraction. The imports of raw cotton and wool indicate reduction in the operations of the textile industry. After adjustment for seasonal tendencies, the movement of revenue freight was greater than in any other month of this year, the index of carloadings rising to 129·6 in April compared with 118·9 in March and 123·1 in February, the second most active month of the year after seasonal adjustment.

Construction and transportation showed marked gains in working forces during the month, while manufacturing, trade and metal mining also added to the number of workers under engagement. The indexes for the five economic areas indicate that gains were general in the main sections of the Dominion. One of the striking features of the month was the gain in the daily average output of hydro-electric energy, the production of the central electric stations being 54,131,000 k.w.h. in March. The gain after seasonal adjustment was no less than 13 per cent. The index of the physical volume of business in April was slightly higher than in February and March, but lower than in January.

The output of Canadian coal in April amounted to 907,451 tons, a decline of 16·1 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 1,081,748 tons. Decreases were general in all producing provinces. The Canadian production consisted of 782,721 tons of bituminous coal, 103,912 tons of lignite coal, and 20,818 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Mines in Nova Scotia produced 436,256 tons, in New Brunswick, 18,114 tons, in Saskatchewan, 25,013 tons, in Alberta, 268,578 tons, and in British Columbia, 159,490 tons.

During April, imports of coal into Canada were 660,462 tons as compared with 734,619 tons imported during the same month of 1929. Imports in the current month came from Great Britain, the United States and Russia, and were made up of 125,075 tons of anthracite, 535,004 tons of bituminous, and 383 tons of lignite.

External Trade

A summary of Canadian trade by the Department of National Revenue shows that in April, 1930, the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to $71,401,839, as compared with $112,991,460 in the preceding month and with $97,517,207 in April, 1929. The chief imports in April, 1930, were: Iron and its products, $21,016,689, Fibres, textiles and textile products, $10,452,570; Non-metallic minerals and products, $8,036,230.

The domestic merchandise exported during April, 1930, amounted to $50,744,139 as compared with $89,595,317 in the preceding month and with $65,727,599 in April, 1929. The chief exports in April, 1930, were: Wood, wood products and paper, $16,475,140; Non-ferrous metals and their products, $8,806,740; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $8,000,996.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in May, 1930, was much larger than that occurring in April, 1930, there being over ten times as many workers involved. As compared with May, 1929, the figures for May, 1930, show that approximately one-half as many disputes occurred, involving about one-third the number of workers, and causing about one-third the time loss recorded for May, 1929, when the month was marked by numerous strikes in the building trades involving large numbers of workers. There were in existence during the month thirteen disputes, involving 1,824 workers and resulting in a time loss of 12,957 working days, as compared with nine disputes, involving 280 workers and resulting in a time loss of 3,934 working days in April, 1930. In May, 1929, there were on record twenty-four disputes, involving 5,106 workers and resulting in a time loss of 39,152 working days. At the end of the month there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts involving approximately 225 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again lower at $11.17 at the beginning of May, as compared with $11.24 for April; $10.94 for May, 1929; $10.80 for May, 1928; $10.76 for May, 1927; $11.29 for May, 1926; $10.48 for May, 1925; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.65 for May, 1920; $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.42 for May, 1914. The most pronounced changes were seasonal declines in the prices of butter, eggs and milk, while less important decreases occurred in the prices of beans, sugar

and tea. Slight advances occurred in the prices of potatoes, beef and mutton. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.49 at the beginning of May, as compared with $21.53 for April; $21.21 for May, 1929; $21.04 for May, 1928; $20.95 for May, 1927; $21.54 for May, 1926; $20.72 for May, 1925; $20.24 for May, 1924; $20.90 for May, 1923; $20.57 for May, 1922; $22.84 for May, 1921; $26.44 for May, 1920; and $14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to declines in the prices of anthracite coal and wood in some localities. Rent averaged somewhat higher.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again somewhat lower at 89.9 for May, as compared with 91.7 for April; 92.4 for May, 1929; 97.9 for May, 1928; 98.3 for May, 1927; and 100.2 for May, 1926. In the grouping according to chief component materials all of the eight main groups declined and the general index is now at the lowest level reached since September, 1926. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was lower, mainly because of lower prices for grains, sugar, coffee and raw rubber; the Animals and their Products, because of lower quotations for milk, butter and leather, which more than offset higher prices for eggs and livestock; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, due to reductions in the prices of raw silk, silk fabrics and hessian; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to declines in the prices of hemlock, fir and cedar lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of reduced quotations for scrap iron, galvanized steel sheets and automobile body plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for copper, silver, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of reductions in coal prices; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of dyeing and tanning materials, paint materials and drugs.

Russian Coal in Canada

The May issue of *The Canadian Unionist*, the monthly magazine published by the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, contains an article entitled "Russia Sells Her Coal," showing the extent and alleged purposes of recent Russian exports of anthracite coal to Canada. The following paragraphs are from this article:—

"From the port of Mariupol on the Sea of Azof, tramp steamers are bringing Russian anthracite coal, dug by miners earning two dollars a day, and unloading it at Halifax and Montreal. At Montreal, where most of the anthracite arrives, part is re-shipped to the Canadian ports on the Great Lakes. This movement of coal began with 6,204 tons in December, 1928, and 117,404 tons were shipped to Canada in 1929.

"'Penetrating already to the western extremity of Lake Superior, the Russian coal is available at a price that ensures a ready sale. The retail price for the domestic consumer averages $16.50 a ton, though it is reputed to be laid down at Montreal for $6 a ton. From the 117,404 tons imported last year, this year the amount will increase to 250,000; next year it will double. The opening of the railway to Churchill will be followed by importation of Russian coal through that Hudson Bay port. The prairie market has been reached already; the importers plan to dominate it, at least so far as Manitoba is concerned. Within five years from December, 1928, they have contracted to deliver 2,500,000 tons.

"Russian anthracite is good coal. Less friable than Welsh or American, it can withstand the hard usage of transhipment. It is mined only sixty miles from tidewater and is transported from Mariupol to Montreal at a cost of from fourteen to eighteen shillings a ton—a mere fraction of the freight rate from Alberta to eastern Canada. But the greatest factor contributing to the Russian coal's competitive power is the low standard of wages paid the miners in the Donetz Basin.

"The Russian miners' standard of living is low, and with wages of four roubles a day (approximately two dollars) they are comparatively well off. The Soviet administration has brought about improvements in working conditions that compensate to some extent for the low wage-scale. The working day is of six hours. Underground workers are given a month's holiday with full pay each year; surface workers get two weeks. A sum equal to about fifteen per cent of the total wage-bill is spent annually on various forms of social service, such as workmen's compensation, old age pensions, unemployment insurance and sick benefits. Admirable though these measures are, the expense they involve is less than an additional half dollar a day on the wages. . . ."

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1930

DURING the month of May reports were received in the Department of Labour from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the shipping interests of the Port of Halifax and certain of their employees, being members of the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax, Local 269, International Longshoremen's Association; (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian National Railways, on the one hand, and certain of their employees, on the other hand, being checkers, etc., on the Montreal wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; and (3) the Hydro Electric System of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees, being linemen, cablemen, station operators, etc., members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg.

Applications Received

During May applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the Canadian National Steamships, being machinists, boilermakers, electricians, blacksmiths and helpers, members of Lodge 631 of the International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, and International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. The employees protested against the closing of the machine shops at Halifax and Montreal, which resulted in eighty mechanics being thrown out of work. The matter was taken up with the parties concerned by the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department and negotiations were proceeding at the close of the month.

(2) From certain employees of the Luscar Collieries, Limited, being members of Luscar Local Unit No. 24, Mine Workers' Union of Canada. The points at issue pertained to wages and working conditions, one hundred and sixty-three employees being directly affected and two hundred indirectly. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on May 12, the personnel being as follows:—Mr. Fraser MacLean, of Edmonton, Alberta, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Messrs. Mayne Reid, K.C., of Edmonton, Alberta, and John O. Jones, of Calgary, Alberta, the employer's and employees' nominees, respectively.

(3) From certain employees of the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company, Limited, being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute grew out of certain changes in working conditions and a reduction in wages proposed by the company, twenty-eight employees being directly affected. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour, composed as follows:—Hon. Mr. Justice George E. Taylor, of Moose Jaw, Sask., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, and Messrs. James Kennedy and Albert Roy Everts, both of Moose Jaw, Sask., nominees of the employer and employees, respectively.

(4) From various employers, members of the Saint John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association, and certain of their employees being members of Local 1009, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Joint application by the employers and employees was made in this case informally by wire. The employees' demand for a minimum wage of 75 cents per hour, which was the cause of the dispute, had been rejected by the employing companies and the men ceased work on May 12. The strike terminated on May 20 when the parties agreed to refer the dispute under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on May 20, and members thereof were appointed as follows:—Rev. C. Gordon Lawrence, of Saint John, N.B., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. John N. Flood and James L. Sugrue, both of Saint John, N.B., nominated by the employers and employees, respectively.

(5) From certain employees of various electrical supply firms of Saint John, N.B. The employers concerned in this dispute are stated to be members of the Saint John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association and the employees members of Local Union No. 502, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

(6) From certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union.

(7) From certain employees of the London and Port Stanley Railway, being brakemen, conductors, motormen, etc., members of Division 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The three latter applications were received at the close of the month.

Other Proceedings under the Act

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was reported in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 491) as having been received from the officers and crew of the ss. *P. E. Island,* owned by the Canadian National Railways and operating between Borden, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on May 17 and members thereof were appointed as follows: on the employer's recommendation, Mr. James Friel, K.C., of Moncton, N.B.; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. J. L. Cohen, of Toronto, Ontario. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

In the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was also made (page 491) to the receipt in the Department of Labour of an application from longshoremen at the Port of Vancouver, as represented by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association. The Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, represented the employers concerned. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on May 14, constituted as follows: Mr. J. B. Thomson, of Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. J. E. Hall and R. B. W. Pirie, both of Vancouver, B.C., nominated by the employers and employees, respectively.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Shipping Interests at Port of Halifax and Their Longshoremen

A report was received on May 12 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with a dispute between the shipping interests of the Port of Halifax and certain of their employees, being members of the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax, Local 269 of the International Longshoremen's Association. The personnel of the Board was as follows:—Rev. Dr. Clarence Mackinnon, of Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. W. C. Macdonald, K.C., and John A. Walker, both of Halifax, N.S., nominees of the employers and employees, respectively. The dispute related to the interpretation of the section of the existing agreement dealing with the minimum number of men to be employed in the holds of ships. A strike had occurred in this case on April 10, the men returning to work on April 19 upon the differences being referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The report of the Board was unanimous, and the recommendations contained therein were later accepted by both parties to the dispute. The text of the Board's report follows:

Report of Board

HALIFAX, N.S., May 8, 1930.

RE *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between the shipping interests of the Port of Halifax and the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax, Local 269, International Longshoremen's Association.*

To the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

SIR,—We, the Board of Conciliation appointed by you in respect of the above mentioned dispute, beg to submit the following report:—

The dispute for which this Board was constituted arose out of an agreement existing between the Steamship Companies and the Longshoremen's Association. The agreement was entered into in the early part of last December and remains in force until the 30th of November, 1930, and continues from year to year unless notice to the contrary is given thirty days before the end of any agreement year. Clause (19) of the agreement reads as follows:

"That not less than six men be employed in the holds of ships, either discharging, loading or shifting cargo.

"This clause not to apply to coastal or grain steamers.

"Any question of practicability to be discussed by the Business Agent of the Longshoremen's Association and a representative of the Steamship Company concerned."

It is agreed that this regulation does not apply to coastal or grain steamers. It is also agreed that the question of practicability is to be discussed by the Business Agent of the Longshoremen's Association and a representative of the Steamship Company concerned.

But differences of opinion have arisen over the significance of "practicability" in the last clause of the section.

The longshoremen restrict its scope to merely physical conditions. Fewer than six men are only to be employed when the limitations of space permit no more.

The steamship companies give a wider interpretation to practicability claiming that mere limitation of space would hardly form a matter for discussion, and contending that economic considerations are involved in the adoption of the term.

At the time of the agreement it would seem that each of the contracting parties accepted the word in its own sense, and it is a matter of regret that a more explicit understanding had not been arrived at.

The first time that a dispute arose under Clause (19) was when a cargo of lumber was being unloaded at the Port of Halifax. The representative of the Steamship Company claimed that only four men were necessary in the hold whole the Longshoremen's Association claimed that the first part of Clause (19) was applicable and that a minimum of six men should be employed in the hold. Out of this dispute a strike occurred which lasted less than a week, the Company having agreed to put six men in the hold to discharge the cargo pending investigation by this Board.

After hearing the representatives of the Longshoremen's Association and the representatives of the Steamship Companies who are signatories to the agreement your Board feels that it is not expedient, even if possible, to undertake to fix the meaning of the term "practicability." In view of the varied conditions that might from time to time exist in the industry, this might appear as an attempt to revise the agreement.

Your Board, however, would make the following recommendations, which they believe to be in accord with the spirit of the agreement:

(1) That, except in the case of coastal or grain steamers, six be the accepted minimum number of men to be employed in the hold at any one time, and except in special circumstances there should be no variation from this rule.

(2) That under these special circumstances such as limited working space, shortage of men, unusual cargo or unusual and unforeseen conditions when this regulation cannot well be carried out and fewer men have to be used, there must first be a conference with the agent of the Longshoremen's Association.

Your Board has been impressed by the evident good-will that exists between both parties to this dispute and by the fact that for a period of almost a quarter of a century all differences as to wages and working conditions at the Port of Halifax have been amicably adjusted by the men and their employers by mutual agreement without any general cessation of work. And the friendly attitude of both parties during the present investigation has convinced the Board that there is nothing in the present situation which will alter the cordial relations that have existed in the past. Your Board is also confident that when any conference is necessary between the agent of the Longshoremen's Association and a representative of a Steamship Company the matter will be approached by both parties in the same spirit of reasonableness that has characterized them in the past, and that any matters arising out of Clause (19) of the Agreement, in the future, can be amicably adjusted by them.

(Sgd.) CLARENCE MACKINNON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. C. MACDONALD,
Member of Board.

(Sgd.) J. A. WALKER,
Member of Board.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, on the One Hand, and Certain of Their Employees on the Montreal Wharf, on the Other Hand.

The Minister of Labour received on May 16 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, on the one hand, and certain of their employees, on the other hand, being checkers, etc., on the Montreal Wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Five hundred employees were stated to be directly affected by this dispute, which related to the employees' request for increased wages. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Mr. Raoul Lacroix, of Montreal, P.Q., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., and J. T. Foster, both of Montreal, nominees of the employers and employees, respectively. Upon the suggestion of the Board the parties concerned agreed to confer with a view to reaching a possible adjustment of the dispute, and the Board adjourned pending the outcome of the direct negotiations. On May 9 the Board was notified that the Employees' Committee felt that an agreement of the matters at issue could be reached with the railways concerned and the Board reported accordingly.

Report of Board

RE *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and* RE *differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees on the Montreal Wharf, being checkers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.*

MONTREAL, May 14, 1930.

To the Honourable PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—A dispute between the Canadian National Railways, on the one hand, and checkers and freight handlers, their employees, was brought to the attention of the Department of Labour on July 9, 1929. Nature and cause of the dispute included changes in rates of pay of eleven (11) cents per hour for all classes, increased rates for night work and certain other changes in rules.

Together with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the one hand, and gang foremen, checkers, coopers, sealers and porters, their employees, on July 17, 1929, has brought a request of the same nature as the preceding, omitting changes in rules.

Employees affected: 250 directly, 250 indirectly, in each case.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Honourable Minister of Labour, August 27, 1929.

The three members of the Board duly sworn April 24, 1930, are as follows:—

Mr. Raoul Lacroix, Architect, 1224 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, P.Q.
Mr. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., 120 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.
Mr. J. T. Foster, 747 Stuart Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
Mr. McDougall recommended by the employers.
Mr. J. T. Foster recommended by he employees.
Mr. Lacroix appointed as third member of the Board and Chairman, on April 10, 1930, by the Hon. Minister of Labour upon the recommendation of the two other members.

Following the appointment of its Chairman, the Board met for organization on the 24th day of April, 1930. A meeting with the parties was fixed for April 29, at which time the parties appeared and were represented by:—

Canadian Pacific Railway—by:
Mr. George Hodge—Assistant General Manager.

Canadian National Railways—by:
Mr. A. E. Crilly—Chief of Wage Bureau,
Mr. C. V. Savage—District Agent.

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees—by:
Mr. F. H. Hall—Vice-President,
Mr. W. A. Rowe—General Chairman.

A summary statement of the matters in dispute was submitted. Upon suggestion of the Board, the parties were requested to confer with a view to arriving at a possible adjustment of their differences and the meeting was adjourned to permit of such conferences.

As a result of the reference by the Board to the interested parties and following conferences between them, the Board was officially notified by letter, dated May 9, 1930, that the subject matter of the dispute had been withdrawn; such letter reads as follows:—

MONTREAL, May 9, 1930.

Mr. RAOUL LACROIX, Chairman, Board of Conciliation and Investigation,
1224 St. Catherine Street West,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister of Labour in connection with questions of rates of pay and working conditions for checkers and porters employed on the Montreal wharf by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways.

I beg to inform you that as a result of direct discussion with the representatives of the railways, the Employees' Committee now feel that an agreement of the matters at issue can be reached with the railways and respectfully request the case be withdrawn from the Board.

On behalf of the employees, I take this opportunity to thank the members of the Board for the services they have rendered in the matter.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. A. ROWE,
Chairman of the Joint Committee.

In such circumstance, the Board feels that it has accomplished the functions entrusted to it and begs to report that the dispute is now disposed of in the manner indicated.

Four meetings of the Board were held as per minutes attached.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) RAOUL LACROIX,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. T. Foster.

(Sgd.) Errol M. McDOUGALL.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Hydro-Electric System of the City of Winnipeg and Certain of Its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in March last to deal with a dispute between the Hydro Electric System of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees presented its report to the Minister of Labour at the close of the month. The report was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement which the Board had been successful in negotiating between the disputing parties. The dispute directly affected approximately 260 men, being linemen, cablemen, station operators, etc., members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg.

The chairman of the Board was Mr. W. M. Neal, general manager of Western Lines, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Winnipeg, who was appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members. The Board member nominated by the civic authorities was Mr. Wm. G. Chace, Winnipeg, and the member nominated by the employees was Mr. Harry Stephenson, Winnipeg.

The text of the report and agreement follows.

Report of Board

Winnipeg, Man., May 30, 1930.

Howard H. Ward, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Pursuant to notice and instructions embodied in your letter of March 4th, the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, composed of the undersigned, has heard and dealt with the dispute between the Hydro Electric System of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being linemen, cablemen, station operators, etc., members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg, as set forth hereunder.

Due to unavoidable absence of the Chairman from Winnipeg, the Board was unable to hold its first meeting until March 13th, when the application for the Board was reviewed, and arrangements were made for hearings.

The first meeting took place in Winnipeg on Thursday, March 13th. Nineteen meetings took place from and including that date until May 7th. Thirty-one witnesses were produced by the employees, representing all major classes of positions which are included in the two units of the Civic Federation of the employees who applied for the Board. Seven witnesses were produced by the City. Numerous exhibits, setting forth wages and working conditions in other cities and in other comparable industries in the City of Winnipeg, were produced by the respective parties.

After hearing and considering the evidence the Board concluded that the possibilities of reaching an agreement that would be suitable to the parties, by direct negotiation, had not been exhausted, and, therefore, in accordance with clause 24 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, proceeded to endeavour to bring the parties together. After several discussions with the representatives of the respective parties to the dispute, an agreement was reached, and the necessary authority was delegated to individuals representing each side to confer in an effort to reach an agreement covering not only wages, which was set forth in the application of the employees for the Board as being the primary cause of dispute, but to embrace working conditions as well. These representatives finally met, and the Board is pleased to be able to report that eventually an agreement covering both wages and working conditions was, with the assistance of the Board, entered into and signed. A copy, with covering letter of certification from the City Clerk, Mr. Magnus Peterson, is enclosed.

The agreement provides, as to wages, an increase for the employees concerned, numbering approximately two hundred and sixty, amounting in the aggregate to about $15,000 per annum. This figure is based upon an increase of two and a half cents per hour to hourly-rated employees, and $5 per month to monthly-rated employees. In applying the increase, however, the procedure of pooling the extra wages and distributing them amongst the positions concerned, for the purpose of correcting certain inequalities, was followed. This means that to some individual positions more than the basic increase was applied, and in others less, the object—upon which both parties agreed—being to correct unjustifiable differences in classification of position and rate.

The new agreement, which is the first that has been negotiated between the employees

concerned as a whole and the employers, provides for no major change in working conditions, which, generally speaking, were previously agreeable to both employer and employees. Their incorporation in this new agreement, however, tends to clarify their application and to reduce the opportunities for misunderstanding and dispute that may have existed under the previous, and more indefinite, mode of procedure.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) W. M. NEAL,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) HARRY STEPHENSON,
(Sgd.) W. G. CHACE.

City Clerk's Department. M. Peterson, City Clerk.

CITY OF WINNIPEG

L.R. 280 (a). May 27, 1930.

Mr. W. M. NEAL,
Chairman, Board of Conciliation and Investigation *re* Hydro-Electric System Workers.
251 Harvard Avenue, Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith enclose copy of agreement respecting working conditions and wages of the Electrical and Mechanical Workers of the Hydro-Electric System, which is mutually satisfactory to the Hydro Department, the members of the Special Committee appointed for the purpose of negotiating same and the representatives of the employees, which was approved by Council last evening and authorized to be executed by the proper officers of the city. The said agreement and the schedule of wages therein provided to take effect from January 1, 1930.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) M. PETERSON,
City Clerk.

DRAFT AGREEMENT

Between the City of Winnipeg, hereinafter called The City of the First Part, and The Federation of Civic Employees, of the Second Part.

Witnesseth that the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:—

All employees of the city of Winnipeg shall be governed by the employment conditions for the several classes of services in which they are respectively employed, as hereinafter specified.

Schedule of Wages and Working Conditions for the Year 1930

That at all times the City shall receive a Grievance Committee to deal with any matters that cannot amicably be adjusted by the Head of the Department concerned.

That the City will not discriminate against any employee for being a member of this Federation.

Submission of Schedule: On, or before, the First day of January in each year there shall be submitted to the City, by its employees, a draft agreement and schedule for the City's fiscal year. Immediately upon its submission the City and a Committee of the employees shall proceed to jointly consider said draft agreement and schedule, and endeavour to arrive at an agreement thereon.

SCHEDULE of Wages and Working Conditions governing Linemen and Troublemen of the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System, and the City Electrician's Department of the City of Winnipeg, for 1930.

Article 1

Section A.—Bulletin hours: That, except as otherwise provided, eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work,—from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The hours on Saturday shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. For all work up to forty-eight (48) hours per week, exclusive of Saturday afternoon, straight time will be paid. All hours worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Section B.—The Foreman shall be required to work a minimum of forty-four (44) hours per week. For all work up to forty-eight (48) hours per week, exclusive of Saturday afternoon, straight time will be paid. All hours worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Section C.—Trouble-men shall be required to work a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours per week. All hours worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Section D.—Before reducing the hours of work, men considered temporary shall be laid off. Before there is any reduction in the permanent staff the hours shall be reduced to eight (8) hours of five (5) days per week. No extra men to be hired until schedule hours are resumed, when men with previous service shall be given preference.

Article 2

Section A.—Saturday afternoon and other time worked in excess of straight time hours, as above defined, shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half and from 12 midnight to 8 a.m., also Sundays, and Legal Holidays, shall be paid at the rate of double time.

Legal Holidays shall be as follows: Sundays, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Civic Holiday, except that the overtime shall not apply when working Saturday, Sunday, or Legal Holidays which came in their regular shift.

Section B.—There shall be an equitable distribution of overtime. Men wishing to work overtime shall have their names on a roster and be called out in rotation.

Section C.—Any employee, who has worked overtime, shall not be laid off to equalize the overtime worked.

Section D.—Any employee called out in emergency after nine (9) o'clock p.m. shall receive not less than four (4) hours' pay at the regular day rate.

Article 3

Section A.—That City Linemen sent to do out-of-town work shall be provided with transportation in advance, and board, with no loss of time until they return; that is applicable

only in the case of out-of-town work not lasting more than one month.

Section B.—That all men hired to do out-of-town work shall be provided with transportation in advance, but shall not be provided with board, or in the alternative, if provided with board shall be paid 12 cents per hour less than men employed in the city.

Article 4

Section A.—That all employees shall receive an expense account on receipt of vouchers for same within seven (7) days.

Section B.—That any employee dismissed from work, while away from town, shall receive transportation to town.

Article 5

Section A.—Journeymen—A man having three, or more, years' experience in line work.

Section B.—Apprentice—A man who has not had three years' experience in line work. Apprentices shall be required to work only under the supervision of a journeyman, except during the last six (6) months of their apprenticeship. Apprentices will not be required to work overtime, except in cases of emergency.

Section C.—Prospective apprentices will be required to work one year on the ground before beginning their apprenticeship.

Section D.—There shall be no more than one apprentice to five (5) journeymen linemen.

Section E.—An apprentice lineman's seniority shall date from the time he starts his aprenticeship.

Article 6

Section A.—Order-Wagon gangs shall consist of two (2) journeymen (one of whom shall be rated as a sub-foreman) and a lineman's helper. This article not to apply to Trouble-men and helpers.

Section B.—Suitable covers shall be provided for work cars during inclement weather.

Article 7

Trouble-men doing shift work will be paid straight time for any eight (8) consecutive hours, and forty-eight (48) hours shall constitute a week's work. All hours worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Article 8

There shall be one seniority list—no effect in seniority by interchange of men between Overhead Construction and Arc Departments.

Article 9

Men moved to a higher position shall receive the minimum rate of pay for that position, unless temporarily filling the position of men on regular holidays, or who are absent on sick leave for a period not exceeding one week.

Article 10

Section A.—All wires carrying a voltage of 675 volts, or over, shall be classed as high voltage wires.

Section B.—When line work is being done on high-voltage wires, two Journeymen Linemen must be assigned to the job and not to be expected to work on two different wires at the same time. This shall not apply to Trouble-men. In the event of emergency on high-voltage wires Trouble-men shall have a Journeyman Lineman as an assistant.

Article 11

That badges be supplied free, and employees be held responsible for same.

Article 12

Two years' continuous service in the Line Department shall constitute eligibility for place on the permanent staff, should vacancies occur. The Manager of the Department to have final decision as to such appointment.

SCHEDULE of Wages and Working Conditions governing the Operating Staff of the City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System for 1930.

Article 1

Eight (8) consecutive hours during the twenty-four (24) shall constitute a day's work, and forty-eight (48) shall be considered a week's work. All time worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Article 2

Section A.—All time work over forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the rate of time and one half for the first four hours, and double time thereafter for all time worked over the first regular eight (8) hours of shift. Such time being considered overtime and not being deducted off the bulletin hours of forty-eight (48) hours per week.

Section B.—When men are assigned to work on their day off same shall be paid at the rate of double time.

Article 3

Relief Operators shall be appointed from the first six (6) senior Operators, and Relief Assistant Operators shall be appointed from the first three (3) senior Assistant Operators, said Relief Operators and Assistant Operators being paid not less than forty-eight (48) hours per week. This section to be applicable to the regular day-off relief only.

Article 4

Section A.—In the event of an Operator or Assistant Operator being assigned to a higher position for any reason, he shall be paid at the rate paid Operators or Assistant Operators in that position, unless, he is temporarily filling the position of an Operator or Assistant Operator on regular holiday or who is absent on sick leave for a period not exceeding twelve (12) shifts.

Section B.—An Operator or Assistant Operator assuming a higher position shall do twelve (12) consecutive shifts, but once, for each position he assumes, carrying a higher rate of pay.

Section C.—All promotions shall be governed by the approved Seniority List.

Article 5

Assistant Operators shall be considered temporary employees for the first six (6) months of service.

Article 6

Operators or Assistant Operators on shift shall do no construction or repair work, except in case of emergency.

Article 7

In case of vacancies on the staff, and no Assistant Operators eligible to fill same, preference shall be given to competent journeymen at present employed in the Department. The Manager of the Department to have final decision as to competency.

Article 8

Section A.—In the event of Operators being moved to stations they have not previously operated they shall be given the following period for preparation:—

2 weeks at Power House,
2 weeks at Terminal Station,
1 week at all other stations.

Section B.—Operators in line for promotion from No. 2 Sub-station to No. 5 Sub-station shall first serve a term of apprenticeship as Second Terminal Operator.

Section C.—The course of promotion shall be as follows: Junior Relief Operator, May St. Sub., No. 2 Sub., Terminal Second Operator, No. 5 Sub., No. 1 Sub., No. 6 Sub., Terminal.

Article 9

One First and one Second Operator and one Floorman shall be the regular shift at the Terminal Station at all times. Said Second Operator being an Operator in line for promotion from No. 2 to No. 5 Sub-stations.

Article 10

Section A.—When new positions are created in the Department preference shall be given to men already in the Department, providing, that in the opinion of the Manager of the Department they are competent to hold same.

Section B.—In the event of a man being transferred from another Department to the Operating Department, and who is governed by the existing Schedule, he shall be classed as a junior man according to the established Seniority List. The Seniority List to be revised from time to time by the Manager of the Department and the Grievance Committee of the above Unit.

SCHEDULE of Wages and Working Conditions governing Chauffeurs of the City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System for 1930.

Article 1

Fifty hours shall constitute a week's work, from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the hours shall be from 7.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. These hours may be varied from time to time by mutual consent to suit the convenience of the Hydro-Electric Department. For all time up to fifty-two (52) hours per week, excepting Saturday afternoon, straight time will be paid. All time worked in excess of fifty-two (52) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Article 2

Section A.—Saturday afternoon, and all time worked in excess of fifty-two (52) hours per week shall be paid at the rate of time and one half. From 12 o'clock midnight, Sundays, and all statutory holidays at the rate of double time.

Section B.—Men called out after 9 p.m. shall receive not less than four (4) hours' pay at the regular day rate.

Article 3

When through falling off in construction work or other cause, it is necessary to work on short time the weekly rate may be reduced in proportion to the number of hours worked.

GARAGE REPAIR SHOPMEN

Article 1

All men employed, excepting monthly paid men and a Garage Maintenance man, by the Hydro Garage whose services call for them to work in the Garage shall be governed by the working conditions specified hereunder and shall be classed as Repair Shopmen.

Shopmen may be divided into the following classes: First Class Mechanics, Second Class Mechanics, Helpers (with driving ability).

Article 2

Section A.—Shopmen shall work forty-four (44) hours per week. Eight (8) hours per day, except Saturday, when they shall work four (4) hours.

Section B.—Shifts of Shopmen shall be arranged to work, alternately, nights and days, according to Garage hours.

Section C.—Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half for all time in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week. Saturday afternoons shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and Sundays, and all statutory holidays at double time.

SCHEDULE of Wages and Working Conditions governing City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System Meter-men for 1930.

Article 1

Section A.—Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The hours on Saturday shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. For all work up to forty-eight (48) hours per week, exclusive of Saturday afternoon, straight time will be paid. All hours worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Section B.—Before reducing the hours of work, men considered temporary, who have not been in the city's employ six (6) months, shall be laid off. Before there is any reduction in the permanent staff the hours shall be reduced to eight (8) hours and five (5) days per week. No extra-men shall be hired until schedule hours have been resumed, when men with previous service shall be given the preference.

Article 2

Saturday afternoon and all time worked in excess of forty-eight (48) regular hours per week shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, from 12 midnight to 8 a.m., also Sunday and legal holiday at the rate of double time.

Article 3

Section A.—Men sent to do out of town work shall be provided with transportation in advance, and shall suffer no loss of time until their return.

Section B.—All men shall receive expense accounts on receipt of vouchers for same, within seven days.

Article 4

Any employee called out in emergency after nine (9) p.m. shall receive not less than four (4) hours' pay at the regular day rate.

Article 5

Section A.—Journeymen—A man having four or more years' experience in one or more branches of the trade, as listed.

Section B.—Apprentice—Any employee not having four years' experience in one or more branches of the trade. Apprentices shall be required to work only under the supervision of a journeyman, except during the last six (6) months of their apprenticeship. Apprentices shall not be required to work overtime except in case of emergency.

The Charge Hand rate for the Meter Dept. shall apply in the case of a Charge Hand in charge of a crew of six (6) men, including Charge Hand. The Charge Hand shall revert to the standard rate when not doing Charge Hand work.

Article 6

In case of a man being moved to a higher position, he shall receive the minimum rate of pay for that position immediately, unless he is temporarily filling the position of an employee on regular holidays, or who is absent on sick leave for a period not exceeding four weeks.

Article 7

All wires carrying a voltage of 675 volts, or over, shall be classed as high-voltage wires.

Article 8

The badges be supplied free, and employees held responsible for same.

SCHEDULE of Wages and Working Conditions governing City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System Station Maintenance Electrician's Staff for 1930.

Article 1

Section A.—Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The hours on Saturday shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. For all time worked up to forty-eight (48) hours per week, exclusive of Saturday afternoon, straight time will be paid. All time worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Section B.—Before reducing the hours of work men considered temporary shall be laid off. Before there is any reduction in the permanent staff, hours be reduced to eight (8) hours of five (5) days per week. No extra men to be hired until schedule hours have been resumed, when men with previous experience shall be given preference.

Article 2

Saturday afternon and all time worked in excess of forty-eight (48) regular working hours per week shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, and from 12 midnight to 8 a.m., also Sunday and legal holidays shall be paid at the rate of double time.

Article 3

Any employee called out in case of emergency after nine (9) p.m. shall receive not less than four hours' pay at the regular day rate.

Article 4

In the event of a man being moved to a higher position he shall receive the minimum rate for that position immediately, unless he is temporarily filling the position of a man on regular holidays, or who is absent on sick leave for a period not exceeding four weeks.

Article 5

In station work two journeymen, or one journeyman and an assistant shall be required to work on wires carrying a voltage of 675 volts, or over.

Article 6

Journeymen Station Maintenance and Construction men shall cover such men as are continually employed within or around the Power House and Sub-Station working on high-voltage apparatus.

Journeymen Inside Wiremen shall include all other wiremen whose duties do not normally require them to work in or about the Power House and Sub-Stations. The Charge Hand Rate shall apply to a Charge Hand in charge of a crew of six men including Charge Hand.

The Charge Hand to revert to the normal rate when not doing Charge Hand work.

Article 7

The following shall be defined as Public or Statutory Holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (May 24th), Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.

SCHEDULE of Wages and Working Conditions governing City of Winnipeg Central Steam Heating and Standby Plant Operating Staff for 1930.

Article 1

Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work and forty-eight (48) hours shall constitute one week's work. All time worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Article 2

Section A.—All time worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half for the first four (4) hours and double time thereafter for the time worked over the first regular eight (8) hours of shift. Such time being considered overtime and not being deducted from the bulletin hours of forty-eight (48) hours per week.

Section B.—When men are assigned to work on their day off same shall be paid at the rate of double time.

Article 3

Section A.—Relief Engineers shall be chosen from the first three (3) senior Firemen.

Section B.—In the event of an Assistant Engineer, or Fireman, being assigned to a higher position for any reason he shall be paid at the rate paid to Engineers or Assistant Engineers in that position, unless he is temporarily filling the position of an Engineer or Assistant Engineer on regular holidays, or who is absent on sick leave for a period not to exceed twelve (12) shifts.

Section C.—An Engineer or Assistant Engineer shall do twelve (12) consecutive shifts, but once, for each position he assumes carrying a higher rate of pay.

Article 4

Engineers or Assistant Engineers shall do no construction work, or repair work except in case of emergency, except during June, July and August.

Article 5

One (1) Engineer and two (2) Assistant Engineers shall be on duty at all times.

Article 6

Section A.—When new positions are created in the Department, preference shall be given in order of seniority to men already in the Department, providing that in the opinion of the Manager of the Department the man is competent to hold same.

Section B.—In the event of a man being transferred from another department to the Operating Staff, and who is governed by the existing schedule he shall be classed as junior man according to the Seniority List. Said Seniority List to be revised from time to time by the Manager of the Department, and the Grievance Committee of the above Unit.

Article 7

After twelve (12) months service all employees shall receive one week's holiday with pay, and after two (2) years' service shall receive two weeks' holiday with pay. Holidays to be taken between June 1 and September 1.

SCHEDULE of Wages and Working Conditions governing the Maintenance Staff of the Central Heating and Standby Plant for 1930.

Article 1

Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work —from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, the hours shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. For all hours worked up to forty-eight (48) hours per week, exclusive of Saturday afternoon, straight time will be paid. All hours worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Article 2

Saturday afternoon, and all time worked over the regular working time of forty-eight (48) hours per week, shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, and from twelve (12) midnight to eight (8) a.m., also Sundays and legal holidays, the rate shall be double time. Any employee called out in case of emergency after nine (9) p.m. shall receive not less than four (4) hours' pay at the regular day rate.

Article 3

The following shall be defined as statutory, or public holidays: New Year's day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (May 24), Dominion Day, and the Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Article 4

After twelve (12) months' service all employees shall receive one week's holiday with pay, and after two (2) years' service shall receive two (2) weeks' holiday with pay.

Article 5

There shall be an equitable distribution of overtime. Men wishing to work overtime shall have their names on a roster and be called out in rotation.

GENERAL Clauses covering all Departments whose Schedules are embodied herein.

1. A Grievance Committee shall be appointed by the members of the above Unit and should any employee—subject to this agreement—feel that he has been unjustly dealt with, or that any of the provisions of this Agreement have been violated, he shall make a statement of the case in writing to the Grievance Committee. If, after investigation, the Committee find that the complaint justified further action they shall take the matter up with the Manager, or whoever he may appoint as his deputy, and endeavour to settle the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned.

2. Seniority with efficiency shall prevail in all departments.

3. All overtime to be worked by the staff in whose department it originates when possible.

4. Any employee who has worked overtime shall not be laid off to equalize the overtime worked.

5. After twelve (12) months' service all members of the permanent staff shall receive one week's holiday with full pay, and after two years' continuous service shall receive two weeks' holiday, each year, with full pay. Holidays when possible to be taken between the 1st of May and the 1st of November.

6. That all employees shall receive their pay semi-monthly, and during working hours on the specified day. Should the regular pay-day fall on a Sunday, or other holiday, the day preceding shall then become pay-day.

Schedule of Wages and Working Conditions

Heavy gang line foreman	$200 00	per mo.
Light gang line foreman	190 00	" "
Line sub-foreman	95	per hr.
Troublemen	95	" "
Journeymen linemen	93	" "
Pole gang foremen	82	" "
Apprentice lineman (1st year)	65	" "
Apprentice lineman (2nd year)	73	" "
Apprentice lineman (3rd year)	79	" "
Linemen's helper	71	" "
Groundmen	58	" "
Labourers	58	" "
Labourers	55	" "
Linemen (hired to do out-of-town work)	1 05	" "
Linemen (hired to do out-of-town work)	93 (with board)	" "
Foremen (hired to do out-of-town work)	1 10	" "
Foremen (hired to do out-of-town work)	98½ (with board)	" "

SCHEDULE OF WAGES

YEAR 1930

Station Maintenance Department—		
Foreman	94	per hr.
Journeyman	90	" "
Helpers	70	" "
Carpenters	89	" "
Carpenters' helpers	70	" "
Street Lighting Department—		
Chief Trimmer	84	per hr.
Trimmers	78	" "
Lamp repair man	90	" "
Patrolman	82	" "

Central Heating Department—

Shift engineer	$190 00	per mo.
Relief shift engineer	175 00	" "
Fuel boiler fireman	79	per hr.
Electric boiler operator	78	" "
Fuel plant operator	72	" "
Electric boiler relief operator	71	" "
Coal handler	72	" "
Dryer operator	72	" "
Wiper	63	" "
Mains service-men	140 00	per mo.
Maintenance foreman	90	per hr.
Journeymen	82	" "
Helpers	67	" "

Operating Department—

Terminal station operators	84	per hr.
No 6 sub-station operators	82	" "
No. 1 sub-station operators	78	" "
No. 5 sub-station operators	76	" "
Terminal station 2nd operators	74	" "
No. 2, May St. sub. and junior relief opers.	72	" "
Terminal station floormen	64	" "
No. 1 sub-station floormen	62	" "
Floormen (all other subs.)	61	" "

Garage Department—

Foreman	93	per hr.
Chauffeurs	63	" "
Motor mehanics (1st class)	78	" "
Motor mechanics (2nd class)	67	" "
Car washers	52	" "

Underground Department—

Cable splicers	98	per hr.
Cable splicers' helpers	70	" "
Charge hands	70	" "
Labourers	58	" "

Meter Department—

Foreman	$1 01	per hr.
Meter specialist	92	" "
Charge hand	90	" "
Installers	85	" "
Repair man	68	" "
Handyman	62	" "
Apprentice (1st year)	35	" "
Apprentice (2nd year)	56	" "
Apprentice (3rd year)	62	" "

Appliance Repair Department—

Foreman	$1 01	per hr.
Range repair man	87	" "
Electrician	90	" "
Improver	78	" "
Helpers	69	" "

Apprentices commence at 36.5 cents per hour and receive an additional 5 cents per hour each six months, for a period of three years.

City Electrician's Department—

Light gang line foreman	$190 00	per mo.
Journeymen linemen	93	per hr.
Apprentice linemen	73	" "
Cablemen	98	" "
Chauffeurs	63	" "
Trouble-men	95	" "
Chief inspector	190 00	per mo.
Wiring inspector	170 00	" "
Assistant supt. of alarms	185 00	" "
Fire alarm operator	155 00	" "

FEDERATION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES

SCHEDULE of working conditions and wages governing the employees of the City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System at Pointe du Bois for the year 1930.

Article 1

Operating Staff: (Operators; Assistant Operators; Floormen.)

Section A.—Eight (8) consecutive hours during the twenty-four (24) shall constitute a day's work, and forty-eight (48) hours shall be considered a week's work. All hours worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Section B.—All hours worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half for the first four (4) hours and double time thereafter for the time worked over the first regular shift of eight (8) hours, such time being considered overtime and not to be deducted from the bulletin hours of forty-eight (48) hours per week.

Section C.—When men are assigned to work on their days off, same to be paid at the rate of double time.

Section D.—The course of promotion shall be as follows:—

Relief 2nd Floorman to 2nd Floorman; 2nd Floorman to 1st Floorman; 1st Floorman to Assistant Operator; Assistant Operator to Operator.

Section E.—In the event of a man being transferred from another Department to the Power House Operating Department, he shall be classed as Junior Man.

Section F.—In the event of an employee being assigned to a higher position for any reason, he shall be paid at the rate paid employees in that position, unless he is temporarily filling the position of an employee on regular holidays, or who is absent on sick leave for a period not exceeding twelve (12) shifts.

Section G.—An employee assuming a higher position shall do twelve (12) consecutive shifts, but once, for each position he assumes, carrying a higher rate of pay.

Section H.—In the event of any man refusing promotion, or having been promoted, being unable to fulfill the duties of the position promoted to, he shall forfeit his place on the Seniority List and be placed as junior man on the List.

Article 2

Maintenance Staff: (Journeymen Electricians; Mechanics; Carpenters; Painters; Power-House Carpenter Helper, Sub-Foremen; Electrician's and Mechanic's Helpers.)

Section A.—Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The hours on Saturday shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. For all time worked up to forty-eight (48) hours per week, exclusive of Saturday afternoon, straight time shall be paid. All time worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates

Section B.—Before reducing the hours of work, men considered temporary shall be laid off. Before there is any reduction in the permanent staff, the hours shall be reduced to

eight (8) hours of five (5) days per week. No extra men to be hired until schedule hours have been resumed when men with previous service shall be given preference.

Section C.—Saturday afternoon and all time worked in excess of forty-eight (48) regular working hours per week shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, and from 12 midnight to 8 a.m., also Sundays and Legal Holidays shall be paid at the rate of double time.

Section D.—Any employee called out in case of emergency after nine (9) p.m., shall receive not less than four (4) hours pay at the regular day rate.

Article 3

Train Crew: (Locomotive Engineer; Conductor; Firemen; Brakemen.)

Section A.—Eight (8) consecutive hours during the twenty-four (24) shall constitute a day's work, such eight (8) hours to start from the time work is commenced for that day, and forty-eight (48) hours shall constitute a week's work. All hours worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Section B.—All hours worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half for the first four (4) hours, and double time thereafter for the time worked over the first regular shift of eight (8) hours, such time being considered overtime and not to be deducted from the bulletin hours of forty-eight (48) hours per week.

Section C.—Sundays and Legal Holidays to be paid at the rate of double time.

Section D.—In the event of an employee being assigned to a higher position for any reason, he shall be paid at the rate paid employees in that position, unless he is temporarily filling the position of an employee on regular holiday, or who is absent on sick leave for a period not exceeding twelve runs.

Section E.—An employee assuming a higher position shall do twelve (12) runs, but once, for each position he assumes, carrying a higher rate of pay.

Article 4

Section Gang and Labourers.

Section A.—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. till 5 p.m., and fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work. All hours worked in excess of fifty-four (54) hours per week shall be paid at the regular overtime rates.

Section B.—All hours worked in excess of fifty-four (54) hours per week shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. From 12 midnight to 7 a.m., also Sundays and Legal Holidays shall be paid at the rate of double time.

Article 5

School Teachers.—The working conditions governing the School Teachers shall be the same as maintains throughout the rest of the civic service in so far as they are applicable to their positions.

Article 6

Patrolman and Lineman.

The working conditions governing the Patrolman and Lineman shall be the same as maintains throughout the civic service for men similarly employed.

Article 7

Monthly Staff.

The working conditions governing the monthly staff shall be the same as maintains throughout the rest of the civic service for monthly employees in so far as they are applicable to their respective positions.

Article 8

General Clauses—governing all employees coming under this schedule.

Section A.—Employees called out in case of emergency after 9 p.m., shall be paid not less than four (4) hours full pay at the regular day rate.

Section B.—All overtime to be worked by the staff in whose Department it originates, and shall be distributed as evenly as possible.

Section C.—Seniority with efficiency shall be the basis of promotion.

Section D.—All promotions shall be governed by an approved Seniority List.

Section E.—When new positions are created in the Department, preference shall be given to men already in the Department, providing they are competent to fulfill the duties of such new position.

Section F.—After twelve (12) months' continuous service, employees shall receive one week's holidays with full pay, and after two years' continuous service employees shall receive two weeks' holidays each year with full pay. Holidays to be taken between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, if possible.

Section G.—The following shall be defined as legal holidays, viz:—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (May 24th), Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.

Section H.—A Grievance Committee shall be appointed by the members of this Unit and should any employee, subject to this agreement, feel that he has been unjustly dealt with, or that any of the provisions of this agreement have been violated, he shall make a statement of the case in writing to the Grievance Committee. If, after investigation, the Committee find that the complaint justifies further action, they shall take the matter up with the Manager or whomsoever he may appoint as his deputy, and endeavour to settle the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES, YEAR 1930

Power House—		
Operators	.88	per hr
Assistant operators	.75	"
1st floormen	.72	"
2nd floormen	.67	"
Maintenance journeymen	.90	"
Maintenance helpers	.70	"
Chief mechanics	1.03	"
Mechanics	.86	"
Mechanic's helper	.70	"
Foreman carpenter	170.00	per. mo.
Carpenters	.89	per hr.
Carpenter's helper	.52	"
Heavy maintenance foreman	.78	"
Bricklayer's helper	.50	"
Line patrolman mechanic	165.00	per mo.
Power house labourers	.48	per hr.
Power house labourers	.45	"
Senior teacher	150.00	per mo.
Junior teacher	115.00	"
Steward and cook	125.00	"
Locomotive engineer	.84	per hr.
Locomotive fireman	.72	"
Conductor	.79	"
Brakeman	.50	"
Light conveyance drivers	.63	"
Tramway mechanic and welder	.80	"
Gas-electric driver	.65	"

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during May was thirteen, as compared with nine the preceding month. The time loss for the month was much larger than that occurring in April, there being over ten times as many workers involved. As compared with May, 1929, the figures for May, 1930, show that approximately one-half as many disputes occurred, involving about one-third of the number of workers and causing about one-third of the time loss recorded for May, 1929, when the month was marked by numerous strikes in the building trades, involving large numbers of workers.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*May, 1930	13	1,824	12,957
*April, 1930	9	280	3,834
May, 1929	24	5,106	39,152

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Four disputes, involving one hundred and thirty workers (one not previously reported, metal polishers at Toronto, Ont.), were carried over from April, and nine disputes commenced during May. Of these thirteen disputes eleven terminated during the month, four being in favour of the employer, two in favour of the workers, one being partially successful, two resulting in a compromise, and the result of two being recorded as indefinite. At the end of May, therefore, there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., and painters at Halifax, N.S.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; plumbers, Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1928, several employers; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer. Two disputes carried in this list for some months are considered as having lapsed during May, namely: moulders, Lachine, P.Q., May 2, 1929, one employer; and shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., January 23, 1930, one employer.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute, involving one establishment in Montreal, commenced on March 18, 1930, for union wages and working conditions, and remained unterminated at the end of May, there being sixty-three strikers still out, the other nineteen having secured work with other employers. Early in May a number of strikers and two union organizers were arrested and charged with intimidation in connection with picketing but were released on bail.

METAL POLISHERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Metal polishers and buffers employed in an establishment manufacturing metal cooking utensils ceased work on April 28, 1930, alleging that union men had been discharged, wages (piece rates) reduced, and non-union men engaged, and that the employer refused to recognize the union. The employer reported that the establishment was an open shop and that the employees had ceased work when two non-union men were engaged. On May 16 the strike was called off by the union, work being resumed without securing any concessions except time and one-half for overtime after nine hours.

PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, commencing March 18, 1930, for an increase in wages, appears to have lapsed early in May, the employer having replaced the strikers.

CARPENTERS, FALL RIVER, B.C.—A strike of carpenters employed on the construction of a dam and power house at Falls River was settled on May 12, a rate of $8.50 per ten-hour day being agreed upon instead of the $9 demanded by the strikers.

RIVER DRIVERS, JACQUES TOWNSHIP (NEAR PORT ARTHUR, ONT.).—Employees of the members of the farmers' association of Jacques Township, near Port Arthur, Ont., ceased work on May 12 to secure an increase in wages from 35 cents per hour to 40 cents. The strikers were replaced by other workers, and on May 20 the strike was called off.

COAL MINERS, CALEDONIA, N.S.—Coal miners in one colliery ceased work on May 27 owing to a dispute in regard to pushing of coal cars into the working places from the haulage way. Since 1926 under a local contract the drivers had been on piece rates and had pushed the cars into the working places. Some months ago they demanded an increase in the rate per ton. Negotiations for an increase in the rate not coming to a successful conclusion, the drivers ceased pushing out the cars, which was then done by the miners for some time, but these finally refused and the mine was tied up. Work was resumed after one day, pending further negotiations.

PRESSMEN, HALIFAX, N.S.—Printing pressmen and assistants ceased work on May 17 to secure a union agreement providing for closed

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to May, 1930			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Men's clothing factory workers Montreal, P.Q.	66	1,650	Commenced Mar. 18, 1930: for union wages and working conditions. Unterminated.
Non-Ferrous Metal Products—			
Metal polishers, Toronto, Ont..	19	247	Commenced Apr. 28, 1930; against decrease in wages and employment of non-unionists. Terminated May 16, 1930. In favour of employers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings & Structures—			
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	7	35	Commenced Mar. 18, 1930, for increase in wages and change in working conditions, Lapsed early in May, 1930.
Miscellaneous—			
Carpenters, Falls River, B.C..	38	342	Alleged lockout; commenced Apr. 12, 1930; against decrease in wages. Terminated May 12, 1930. Compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During May, 1930			
LOGGING—			
River drivers, Jacques Township Ont.	100	700	Commenced May 12, 1930; for increase in wages. Terminated May 20, 1930. In favour of employer.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Caledonia, N.S...	600	600	Commenced May 27, 1930; to secure increase in piece rate for drivers. Work resumed May 28, 1930, pending further negotiations.
MANUFACTURING—			
Printing & Publishing—			
Pressmen, job, Halifax, N.S...	8	32	Commenced May 17, 1930; for increase in wages and union agreement. Terminated May 23, 1930. In favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings & Structures—			
Painters, Halifax, N.S.....	175	4,000	Commenced May 1, 1930; for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Plumbers, Windsor, Ont.....	120	1,500	Commenced May 1, 1930; against reduction in wages. Terminated May 31, 1930. In favour of workers.
Bricklayers, Saint John, N.B..	71	426	Commenced May 1, 1930; for increase in wages. Terminated May 8, 1930. Compromise.
Painters, Saint John, N.B....	60	540	Commenced May 12, 1930; for increase in wages and union agreement. Terminated May 21, 1930. Indefinite.
Building trades, Toronto, Ont..	350	875	Commenced May 16, 1930; alleged violation of agreements re wages and employment of union members. Terminated May 19, 1930. Partially successful.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—			
Steam Railways—			
Extra gang labourers, Newbury, Ont.	210	210	Commenced May 8, 1930; for increase in wages. Terminated May 9, 1930. In favour of employer.

shop. Work was resumed after four days, an agreement having been signed with the union providing for increases in wages and the closed shop. One job printing office was involved and the agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

Painters, Halifax, N.S.—Union painters in Halifax ceased work on May 1 to secure an increase in wages from 73 cents per hour to 90 cents, and a reduction in hours from forty-four per week to forty, in negotiating a new agreement with the contractors' association. A settlement not having been reached within a few days, proposals to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were made by the mayor. This was agreed to by the painters, but was refused by the contractors, and the consent of both parties was necessary as the industry was not one of those directly within the scope of the statute, namely mines and public utilities. The largest undertaking affected by the dispute was the construction of a hotel for the Canadian National Railways, a local sub-contractor having the painting contract. The main contractor proposed that the painters should resume work on this job, the terms of any settlement to be retroactive, but the union refused to permit this as the sub-contractor was a member of the contractors' association. Finally the main contractor made arrangements to do the painting instead of the sub-contractor, and work was resumed at 80 cents per hour, most of the strikers being employed on this job. At the end of the month the strike against contractors, members of the association, was still unterminated.

Plumbers, Windsor, Ont.—Union plumbers became involved in a strike on May 1, when the employers refused to renew the agreement providing for a wage rate of $1.35 per hour, proposing a decrease to $1.25. From time to time between May 15 and the end of the month individual employers signed agreements with the union providing for the rate of $1.35 and on May 30 the strike was called off.

Bricklayers, etc., Saint John, N.B.—Bricklayers, masons and plasterers ceased work on May 1 to secure an increase in wages from $1 per hour to $1.25. One hundred and twenty helpers were indirectly involved. On May 8 work was resumed, an agreement having been signed between the union and the employers providing for $1.15 per hour.

Painters, Saint John, N.B.—Painters ceased work on May 12 to secure recognition of union and a union rate of wages at 75 cents per hour, eight hours per day, forty-four hours per week. Prior to the dispute wages are reported to have ranged from 50 cents to 65 cents per hour with hours eight per day and between forty-four and forty-eight hours per week. On May 20, as a result of the conciliation of the district officer of the Department of Labour, the parties involved agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and work was resumed until the report of the Board should be made.

Building Trades, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in various building trades engaged on the construction of a building in Toronto ceased work on May 16 to secure the maintenance of certain conditions claimed to have been previously agreed upon. The painting contractor had refused to pay $1 per hour which he had paid on a previous job by verbal agreement with the international union, and paid only 85 cents per hour, the rate provided for in an agreement between the National Painters' Union and the Master Painters' Association, in effect May 1. An agreement that hardwood floors would be laid by union men at union rates was understood to have been made and the sub-contractors were not adhering to this. The various crafts employed on the building walked off the job without orders from any of the unions. Officials of the unions held conferences with representatives of the contractors and the owner of the building and reached a settlement. It was arranged that union painters would be employed at 85 cents per hour and that union hardwood floor layers would be engaged at union rates.

Extra Gang Labourers, Newbury, Ont.—Labourers engaged in laying new track near Newbury in the vicinity of Bothwell, Ont., ceased work, demanding an increase in wages from 25 cents per hour to 30 cents. The strikers were paid off and replaced the same day.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in April was 27, and 13 were still in progress from the previous month. The number of workpeople involved in the 40 disputes which were in progress during the month was 110,000, and the time loss 1,300,000 working days. Of the 27 disputes beginning in April, 5 were over proposed reductions in wages, 11 on other wages questions, 8 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 3 on other questions as to working arrangements. Settlements were reached in 21 disputes, of which 2 were in favour of workpeople, 8 in favour of employers and 11 ended in compromises. In the case of 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The dispute in the woollen textile industry in Yorkshire which began on April 10, and was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, was still in effect at the beginning of June. The dispute arose out of the refusal of the trade unions to accept a reduction of 9·25 per cent in the wages of time workers, and 8·77 per cent for piece workers, as recommended by the court of inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour. In some districts work was being gradually resumed, but it was estimated that on May 15 there were nearly 60,000 still involved. Negotiations for a settlement were in progress during the first week of June.

Palestine

The number of strikes which took place in Palestine in 1929 was 45 involving 679 workers and resulting in a time loss of 8,773 working days for the year.

Australia

It is reported that a settlement was reached in May of the dispute in the coal mining industry in New South Wales which began in March, 1929, and was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1929, and succeeding months. The terms of the settlement provide for reductions in wages which the unions had previously refused to accept.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in March was 35, while 32 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 5,171 and the time loss 289,561 working days for the month.

A strike in the building trades in Kansas City, Missouri, lasted for two weeks in March, and involved about 8,500 workers. The strikers were successful in obtaining a 5-day week from July 1, and partial increases in wages.

The German Industrial Inquiry Board recently investigated the subject of the workers' attitude towards the process of mechanizing industry. The results of the inquiry are described by Dr. Otto Lippmann, of Berlin, in the *Personnel Journal* (New York), June, 1930. The committee found that the workers were for the most part hostile to the introduction of machinery, as work in the mechanized plants is thought to involve a considerable increase in physical and mental strain. This attitude of hostility is partly attributed to the workers' unwillingness to break fixed habits, but it is also due to the fact that the new mechanical processes cause uncertainty of employment, and that the workers do not fully profit by the increased production brought about by machines. However, the inquiry showed that the use of machinery in plant operations was bringing definite, though unacknowledged, benefits to the workers. The period since 1913, it is stated, has been marked by a tremendous increase in the use of machinery in the anthracite coal mines of Germany. Whereas in 1913, 95 per cent of the coal was mined by hand, through blasting, in 1926 the percentage of hand-mined coal had been reduced to 33 per cent.

METHODS OF ADJUSTING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA

*Paper Read Before the 17th Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada, by Frank J. Plant, Chief of the Labour Intelligence Branch, Department of Labour of Canada**

WITH a view to indicating the methods employed in the Dominion of Canada in the settlement of labour disputes I wish to mention, first, that we have a Conciliation Act which is administered by the Federal Department of Labour, and which has been on the statute books for nigh on to 30 years.

Conciliation and Labour Act

Through its machinery a large number of disputes have been from time to time satisfactorily adjusted by a representative or representatives of the Department of Labour, the number for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, being 28 out of 32 disputes in which the government mediators had taken part. While this law for the settlement of industrial disputes had been and still is of value, it does not prevent a strike occurring before a conciliator has endeavoured to effect a settlement. Consequently in 1906 there was a prolonged strike in the coal mines of Lethbridge, Alberta, which had threatened to cause a fuel famine in the prairie provinces of the Dominion. Negotiations resulting in a settlement of the strike were conducted by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, then Deputy Minister of Labour and now Prime Minister of Canada, who, in his report on the subject, dealt at length with the danger and loss to the country ensuing from such stoppages, and recommended that consideration be given by Parliament to industrial disputes legislation which would have as its dominant motive the prevention of strikes seriously menacing the public safety. The outcome of this suggestion was the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the intent of which is more fully set forth in its complete title "An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries Connected with Public Utilities," and which became law on March 22, 1907.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The essence of the legislation is the provision that in disputes arising in mines and public utility industries no strike or lockout may be lawfully declared until after the subject of the dispute in question has been investigated by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and every reasonable effort has been made to bring the parties concerned to an agreement. The Act does not forbid strikes or lockouts failing an ultimate agreement, but forbids them only pending inquiry before a board. The award of a board is not binding unless the parties agree to make it so. At least thirty days' notice is required to be given by employers and employees regarding an intended or desired change affecting wages or working conditions, and the Act prescribes further that, in the case of a dispute arising, any such contemplated change may not take place until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a board.

Penalties are named in the statute for employers causing a lockout or change in wages or hours, and for employees engaging in a strike, prior to board proceedings; also for persons who incite, encourage or aid those taking part in such strikes or lockouts. While the Act applies equally to strikes and lockouts, it may be remarked that the lockout is rarely encountered in Canada, though it is true that here and there in an industrial dispute the nature of a stoppage of work becomes sometimes confused, and it is difficult to determine whether it may be correctly attributed to either one cause or the other. An admitted lockout is practically unknown.

Validity of the Act.—The constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been the subject of judicial proceedings on two occasions.

In 1911, in connection with a board constituted under its provisions to deal with a dispute between the Montreal Street Railway Company and certain of its employees, a permanent injunction was obtained restraining the board from proceeding with its inquiry by reason of an alleged technical defect in the establishment of the board. The judges of both the Superior Court and the Court of Review of the Montreal District, however, declared the Act to be constitutional and *intra vires* of the Dominion Parliament.

In August, 1923, proceedings concerning the constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were instituted in the Ontario courts by the Toronto Electric Commissioners, who refused to recognize the authority of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the commissioners in question and their electrical workers. The commissioners contended that, as the Toronto Hydro-Electric System was

*A report of the convention is published elsewhere in this issue.

controlled by a municipality, the provisions of the Act could not be applied to the particular dispute; also that the statute invaded provincial rights and was unconstitutional. The case was heard by various Ontario courts, and was carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The judgment of the latter was delivered on January 20, 1925, and was to the effect that the Act in its then existing form was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament, on the ground that it encroached upon the rights given to the provinces under the provisions of the British North America Act. A volume was issued by the Department of Labour during 1925 containing a full account of the legal proceedings in this case, and including the texts of the judgments of the various Ontario courts and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the cases for the several parties as presented before the Judicial Committee, the argument before the Juridical Committee, and other correlated data.

Scope of the Act.—Following the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the question of constitutional limitation was carefully considered and amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were drafted with the object of confining the application of the statute to matters not within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province. The amendments were enacted at the 1925 parliamentary session, and the statute accordingly remains applicable to industrial disputes in such enterprises as come clearly within the purview of the Dominion Parliament, these undertakings being enumerated in the amending measure as including works carried on in connection with navigation and shipping; lines of steam or other ships, railways, telegraphs, canals, ferries, and other works extending beyond any one province; works operated by aliens; works declared to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces; and works of any company incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada. The application of the Act is also defined as extending to any dispute which the Governor in Council may in apprehended national emergency declare to be subject to the provisions of the Act, and to any dispute within the exclusive control of the provinces which is brought within the scope of the federal Act by provincial legislation. The legislatures of six of the provinces, namely, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, have taken advantage of this latter provision of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and have enacted enabling legislation by which the terms of the federal statute are made applicable to disputes of the classes named in the Dominion law and otherwise within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province.

Although the Act applies directly only to disputes in the industries or trades specifically named therein, its machinery may be put into operation in the case of differences arising in any other industry or trade with the joint consent of the disputants. A few disputes of this nature are usually referred under the statute in the course of a year.

Machinery of the Act.—The general administration of the Act is placed under the Minister of Labour, and, since the enactment of the statute, the position of Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation has been held in conjunction with that of Deputy Minister of Labour.

Boards of Conciliation and Investigation are established by the Minister of Labour, usually on an application from one of the parties to the dispute. The minister has power, if he deems it expedient, to constitute a board on his own initiative. A municipal authority may also apply for a board. An amendment passed at the 1925 session places clearly upon the party desiring a change in wages and hours the full responsibility, in the event of a dispute occurring, for making application for a board.

Application forms are supplied by the Department on request; it is not necessary that application be made on these forms, but an application should be, in any event, accompanied by a statement setting forth (1) the parties to the dispute; (2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, to which exception is taken; (3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected or likely to be affected by the dispute; and (4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute. The law requires further that the application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister to a board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lockout or strike will be declared, and (except where the application is made by an employer in consequence of an intended change in wages or hours proposed by the said employer) that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained.

When, however, a dispute concerns employees in more than one province, and such employees are members of a trades union

having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes and so recognized by the employer, there is an alternative procedure, free from the necessity of obtaining authority to declare a strike, whereby a declaration may be made by certain union officials setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or reference thereof by the minister to a board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee of the employees and the employer, or that it has been impossible to secure conference or to enter into negotiations, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further effort or negotiations.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation consists of three members appointed by the Minister of Labour. One member is recommended by each of the disputing parties, and the third member, who is chairman, is secured if possible by joint recommendation of the two members first appointed. Failing a joint recommendation the chairman is selected and appointed by the minister. There is also provision for the selection and appointment by the minister of a member for either of the parties who fails or neglects to nominate a person for appointment as board member within five days after being requested by the minister to do so, or within such extension of that period as the minister may allow. Members of a board must be British subjects, though not necessarily residents of Canada.

On the constitution of a board the registrar forwards to the chairman the necessary documents and instructions. The sittings of the board are fixed as to time and place by the chairman, and the proceedings conducted in public unless the board, of its own motion or by request of any of the parties to the dispute, directs that they be held in private. The board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it deems frivolous or trivial also it may, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, employ competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party, and to advise upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation.

The Act gives the board the requisite powers for taking evidence, etc., and provides for the remuneration and payment of expenses of board members and witnesses, and for all clerical assistance. Procedure under the statute is on simple lines, and in practice the effort has been to free the tribunal so far as possible from the formalities of a court of law.

If the board by conciliation effort brings the disputants together and a working agreement results, a copy of the memorandum of the settlement, with a report of the proceedings, is forwarded to the minister. If a settlement of the dispute is not reached during the course of its reference to a board, the board is required to report fully thereon and to make such recommendations as it sees fit for the settlement of the dispute. If the board deems it expedient the report shall state the period during which the proposed settlement shall continue in force and the date from which it shall commence. This report is sent to the registrar, and, similarly, a minority report may be made by a dissenting member of the board. Copies of the reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards are, in accordance with the requirements of the statute, furnished the parties to the dispute. All reports are also published, either verbatim or in summary form, in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the official monthly publication of the Department of Labour, and are given publicity in the press.

Railway Boards of Adjustment

While the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has since its inception applied to all classes of railway disputes, save only in certain rare cases where a dispute might affect a railway within the exclusive jurisdiction of a province, certain classes of railway employees and the railway companies have established a tribunal through which many disputes have been adjusted, this body being known as Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.

This tribunal was voluntarily formed in August, 1918, by agreement between (a) Canadian railways being members of the Canadian Railway War Board, afterwards the Railway Association of Canada, and comprising practically all railways of importance in Canada, and (*b*) six trades unions, namely, (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, (3) Order of Railway Conductors, (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, (5) Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and (6) Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. A new agreement, executed on April 15, 1921, is effective until amended or terminated "upon service of thirty days' notice by the one party upon the other." The board consists of twelve members, six selected by the Railway Association

of Canada and six by the executive officers of the organizations above named.

Under the terms of the agreement, decisions of the board are binding. In the event of a majority vote of the members of the board not being obtained, provision is made for the unanimous choice of a referee, or, in case of failure to agree, for the appointment of a referee by the Federal Minister of Labour. However, all decisions so far rendered by the board have been unanimous. The board deals with all disputes between the respective railway managements and their employees, members of the unions above named, concerning the interpretation or application of wage schedules or agreements and which have not been settled by direct negotiations. Disputes arising out of the negotiation of new agreements as to wages and working conditions or amendments thereto are now, however, embraced within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, and several disputes of this nature have, since the creation of the board, been referred to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 also determines differences existing between railways and classes of employees not represntd on the board, provided joint submission of the case is made to the board by the parties concerned.

A similar tribunal, the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2, was organized on September 1, 1925, by agreement between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks, station, baggageroom and freight shed employees, roundhouse, shop and stores labourers (members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees), for the purpose of disposing of grievances or disputes which might arise respecting the application, non-application or interpretation of agreements as to wages or working conditions. All disputes arising out of proposed changes in rates of pay, rules or working conditions are specifically excluded from the jurisdiction of the board. The board is composed of eight members, four of whom are selected by the railway management and four by the employees concerned. A majority vote of the full board is necessary for a decision, which is binding upon the parties, if no decision is reached, provision is made for the appointment of an arbitrator. The agreement is effective until cancelled by thirty days' notice given at any time by either party to the other. In November, 1925, the scope of the board was enlarged to include additional classes, namely, dining, sleeping and parlor car employees.

An agreement between the Railway Association of Canada and Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, governing rates of pay and rules of service for crafts in the locomotive and car departments of various Canadian railways, contains a provision that all grievances and disputes which cannot be adjusted directly by the railway officials and the employees' representatives shall be jointly submitted in writing to the Railway Association of Canada and to Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, "for adjudication or final disposition." This arrangement has been in operation for several years.

The railways and employees participating in the above mentioned agreement are not exempted from the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but, since all the disputes going before these voluntary agencies for adjustment are settled, comparatively few disputes affecting the railway labour classes are now referred under the terms of this statute.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as previously mentioned, became law on March 22, 1907, and had therefore been in operation for twenty-three years at the close of the fiscal year 1929-30.

During this period applications under its terms reached the total of 730. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were granted in 500 cases, leaving 230 disputes which were either settled by other efforts than those of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation or in which it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. Of the above mentioned 500 disputes, in each of which it had been declared on oath that a strike or lockout was believed to be impending, a cessation of work was averted or ended in all save thirty-eight cases. The number of applications for boards in the fiscal year above mentioned was 24, of these 15 were granted, and in no case was a strike not averted.

Provincial Acts

The province of Alberta has a Labour Disputes Act which provides for boards of investigation and conciliation in labour disputes within the legislative jurisdiction of the province and which are not covered by the provisions of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The appointment of boards of conciliation, constitution, procedure, functions, powers, etc., of boards are somewhat similar to these appointed under the Federal statute.

In Ontario there is the Trades Dispute Act, designed to prevent interruption in industry, and which provides for mediation in labour disputes by a Government official and also for (1) councils of conciliation and (2) councils of arbitration, where the parties to a dispute agree to have the matter submitted.

In Quebec there is also an act similar in its provisions to the Ontario Statute, which, however, does not include municipal employees. For this class of workers there is a special law, the provisions of which prohibit strikes or lock-outs until the matters in dispute have been submitted to a board of arbitration.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Alleged Combine in the Plumbing and Heating Industry in Ontario—Prosecution Proceedings

PRELIMINARY hearings in the case of *Rex v. Singer et al* were commenced in the police courts at London and Windsor, Ontario, during the month of May. This action by the Department of Justice against members of an alleged combine in the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario was reported in the May number of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 509, and judgments in two related cases, *O'Connor v. Waldron* and *Amalgamated Builders' Council v. Herman,* were quoted in the same issue at pages 613 and 614.

Hearings at London opened before Magistrate Scandrett on May 12, when eleven persons and one corporation pleaded guilty to four charges of violation of the Combines Investigation Act and to one charge of contravention of Section 444 of the Criminal Code. The four charges under the Combines Investigation Act dealt with combination to the detriment of the public in (1) limiting facilities for supplying and dealing, (2) fixing a common or a resale price, (3) enhancing the price, and (4) preventing or lessening competition or substantially controlling the trade, in relation to plumbers' and other builders' supplies or to services in connection with their installation. The remaining charge to which the above twelve pleas of guilty were entered was that of unlawful conspiracy to defraud the public or the Municipal Corporation and Board of Education of the city of London and others, contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code, Section 444.

The accused who pleaded guilty were sentenced on the same day by the imposition of the following fines by the Magistrate:—

The Bennett and Wright Company, Limited	$10,000
Benjamin Noble	3,000
John Eggett	2,000
William Skelly	2,000
William T. Allen	1,000
James H. Bull	1,000
Alfred E. Gibbons	1,000
Thomas L. Partridge	1,000
Robert D. Paton	1,000
Alfred R. Pope	1,000
Christopher Teale	1,000
C. Russell Wright	1,000

An alternative sentence of six months' imprisonment was placed on each of the eleven individuals convicted. All twelve fines were imposed under the charge which alleged that the accused had entered into a combination against the public interest which had or was designed to have the effect of enhancing the price of plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies, in violation of the Combine Investigation Act. On the other charges to which the accused pleaded guilty, sentence was suspended, and four further charges against each of these accused parties, under Section 498 of the Criminal Code, were left in abeyance. On May 26 another London plumbing contractor, James R. Haslett, pleaded guilty to the charges on which the previous convictions had been registered, and was dealt with in the same manner, a fine of $1,000 being imposed.

Hearings in the case of 33 individuals and companies charged with being parties to the alleged plumbing combine in Windsor were continued before Magistrate Brodie in the Windsor Police Court on May 13, after an adjournment on May 5. Four charges under the Combines Investigation Act and four charges under Section 498 of the Criminal Code were laid against each of the 33 persons. The eight counts were similar to those laid under the same two statutes in the London prosecutions. The Windsor cases were adjourned on May 22, to resume on June 16. On May 26 hearings in London were resumed for three days. At the request of counsel for the defence the London proceedings were adjourned, to be concluded after the completion of the preliminary hearings in Windsor.

The Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia met this month for the purpose of considering the "budget" which will be used in fixing the minimum rates of wages to be fixed subsequently for female employees. It is expected that one of the first occupations to be covered will be in the laundry and dyeing industry.

LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA AND BY THE LEGISLATURES OF MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN IN 1930

Parliament of Canada

THE Parliament of Canada during its recent Session which opened on February 20 and closed on May 30, 1930, enacted a law providing for fair wages and an eight hour day on Dominion public works and an amendment to the Criminal Code respecting sedition and the penalty therefor.

Fair Wages and 8-Hour Day on Dominion Public Works

The text of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Bill, as it stood for third reading in the House of Commons, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 383. No further amendments were made in the House, but in the passage of the Bill through the Senate a provision was added that regulations made under authority of section 5 should come into force fifteen days after the date of publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

Criminal Code Amendment

An Act to amend the Criminal Code re-enacts the section repealed in 1919 which provides that—

No one shall be deemed to have a seditious intention only because he intends in good faith,—

(*a*) to show that His Majesty has been misled or mistaken in his measures; or,

(*b*) to point out errors or defects in the government or constitution of the United Kingdom, or of any part of it, or of Canada or any province thereof, or in either House of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or in any legislature, or in the administration of justice; or to excite His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure, by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in the state; or,

(*c*) to point out, in order to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of hatred and ill-will between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

A further provision reduces from 20 years to 2 years imprisonment the penalty for speaking seditious words, publishing seditious libel or being a party to any seditious conspiracy. The penalty is now the same as it was previous to 1919. As first introduced this Bill contained a Section, No. 2, repealing Section 98 of the Code which was enacted in 1919 and which defines certain acts, words or publications as seditious. Section 2 was rejected by the Senate.

Manitoba

A number of laws of labour interest were enacted during the Session of the Legislature which opened on January 21, and closed on April 14, 1930. These included amendments to the Acts relating to workmen's compensation, mines, advance polls in municipal elections, vocational education, mothers' allowances, and old age pensions.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to carry out the recommendations of the special committee appointed pursuant to an Order of the Legislative Assembly made during the 1929 Session, based upon a resolution previously made by the Law Amendments Committee to which had been referred during that session a Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. A summary of the committee's report was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 110. The amending Act of 1930 contains all the provisions of the draft Bill which was appended to the report together with several clauses dealing with directors and their salaries.

An executive officer of a corporation is not included within the scope of the Act unless he is designated by name in the last payroll report submitted to the Board and request is made by the employer that he be included.

Payment of compensation will commence after three consecutive days from the date of the injury.

The clause dealing with compensation for accidents occurring outside of the province was amended by the addition of a proviso that a workman is deemed to be covered by Part I of the Act if his residence and his employer's chief place of business are in Manitoba and the industry in which he is engaged is an industry covered by Part I and he is, at the time of the accident, without Manitoba merely for some casual and incidental purpose connected with his employment within the province. In cases where a

workman so employed regularly spends some portion of his working time out of Manitoba the Workmen's Compensation Board is authorized to arrange with the employer and the Compensation Board of the Province in which he spends such time, the premium to be paid by the employer to each Board in order that the workman may be properly protected.

No compensation is payable for hernia unless it is a clinical hernia of recent primary demonstrability, and its onset can be shown to have been immediately preceded by a strain or other accident; and also that the workman immediately reported his condition to his employer or ceased work at the time and reported within seventy-two hours. If the chief medical officer of the Board orders an operation for cure the workman must submit to such operation within two weeks or compensation will cease to be payable at the end of that time.

If a workman or dependant claims compensation any right of action which he may have against a person other than his employer becomes vested in the Board immediately upon approval of his claim.

That section was repealed which denied compensation to a member of an employer's family unless he was proved to have been a bona fide employee at the time of the accident. A clause was added which provides that compensation shall not be payable to an employer or a member of an employer's family unless application to come within the scope of Part I has been approved by the Board. Whether a wage loss is suffered by the workman or not the Board may, on proof of the accident from the employer and medical attendant, pay for medical aid without formal claim thereto being filed by the workman.

The subsection providing for the payment by the Board of a fee of $2 to physicians furnishing medical certificates was repealed.

The section prohibiting the assignment, attachment, etc., of compensation payments was amended to except cases where such action is taken with the consent of the Board where the debt is for board and lodging.

The section dealing with suspension and diversion of compensation payments was the subject of a number of amendments. The clause permitting suspension in the case of a workman living an immoral life was dropped. Provision was made that the Board may wholly or partly divert compensation of a workman for the benefit of his wife and children, if the workman leaves Manitoba and his wife and children remain there without adequate means of subsistence, or, if he remains in Manitoba and fails to support his wife and children and an order of a court for maintenance or support or for alimony has been made against him. The Board is authorized to suspend compensation to a widow living an immoral life.

Compensation for broken dentures is provided where the breakage results from accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment.

Fees for medical aid may not be more than would reasonably be charged to the workman himself and no action may be taken with respect to medical or dental aid for any amount larger than that fixed by the Board.

The employer is required at his own expense to provide immediate transportation for the workman to a hospital or other place where adequate care can be given, and for the necessary attendance on the journey.

Compensation payable to a widow is increased from $30 to $40 per month. Monthly payments to dependents are limited to 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings of the workman subject to a minimum of $12.50 per week in the case of a widow or invalid widower with one child or $15 per week in the case of a widow or invalid widower with two or more children.

The section which denied compensation to dependents resident in countries which were enemy countries during the Great War is repealed as from May 17, 1929. Employers are required to keep records showing the name of each workman, the dates and time worked and the wages earned.

The section requiring all employers who, in the opinion of the Board, are under the provisions of Part I to furnish signed statements on request was replaced by a section providing for such statements to be furnished by any person who, in the opinion of the Board, may be an employer under the provisions of Part I. The Board may require such statements to contain particulars of the payroll as well as of the nature of the different classes of work.

Those clauses were repealed which provided that when a capitalized sum representing outstanding claims for compensation at a certain date is transferred to the reserve from one of the classes the amount so transferred is to be taken as representing the total charge against that class in respect to these claims, the Board assuming the responsibility for any further claims, and that the amount so transferred belongs permanently to the reserve.

Another clause repealed provided that, if the workman, at or immediately before the date of disability, was employed in any pro-

cess mentioned in the second column of Schedule II and the disease contracted is that in the first column of the Schedule set opposite the description of the process, the disease shall be deemed to have been due to that employment unless the contrary is proved.

Group 42 of Schedule I is repealed. This group included the construction or operation of railways operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, street railways and incline railways but not their construction when constructed by any person other than the company owning or operating them.

The Schedule of industrial diseases was amended by the addition of conjunctivitis and retinitis, due to electro and oxy-acetylene welding, and occupational dermatitis and ulcerations and infections of the skin caused by harmful and noxious factors pertaining specifically to the employment carried on by the following classes of workers: abattoir and stockyard workers; boiler washers (steam); bricklayers; cement (Portland) workers; dyers (in clothes cleaning establishments); furriers and fur workers; lime workers; masons; metal platers including galvanizers and bronzers; plasterers (including lime whitewashers); painters (including paint mixers and French polishers); printers (including engravers, electrotypers and lithographers); tanners (leather) including hide-workers.

A worker in one of the above classes who has been disabled or required medical or surgical treatment on account of occupational dermatitis or occupational ulcerations or infections of the skin for three separate occasions or periods will after the lapse of twelve months from the beginning of the first period of disability be deemed unfit for the special class of employment in which he is engaged and no further similar claim for disability or other benefit may be made by him so long as he remains in that occupation.

Mines Act

The revised and amended Mines Act, which comes into effect on Proclamation, is wider in scope than its predecessor and applies to oil and gas wells, mines and quarries without regard to the number of persons employed therein.

Provision is made for the establishment of a branch of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, to be known as the Mines Branch.

Those sections of the old law which authorized the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for inspection of mines, protection of workmen, and governing the age, sex and hours of labour of employees are reproduced in the new statute.

The inspector is empowered to make necessary examinations and inquiries and to give notice to the owner of any thing which he considers dangerous or defective and to require it to be remedied within the time named in the notice. He may also order immediate cessation of work and the departure of all persons from the mine or any portion of it which he considers unsafe, or direct the taking of precautions. In addition he may exercise such other powers as he may consider necessary for ensuring the health and safety of all persons employed in or about mines, smelters, metallurgical or mining works.

Statistical returns made by owners or agents must show not only the number of persons employed below and above ground but must distinguish the different classes and ages of persons whose hours of labour are governed by the regulations. The average rate of wages of each class must also be shown.

A penalty of $20 per day during the continuance of the offence is imposed for pulling down or defacing rules posted by the owner or agent, for obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty and for breaches of the Act for which no penalty is provided. An owner or agent guilty of an offence against the regulations or rules is liable to a penalty of from $100 to $1,000 and other persons so offending incur a penalty of $10 to $100. Where the offence is wilful default or negligence which might have endangered the safety of employees or caused serious accident or injury, imprisonment for three months may be imposed in addition to the prescribed fine.

Advance Polls in Civic Elections

A section added to the Municipal Act makes provision for advance polls in municipal elections. Such polls will be open from 5 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. during the three days immediately prior to the day next preceding the election. Persons desiring to vote at advance polls are required to make a signed declaration before the deputy returning officer and a penalty is provided for false declarations.

Technical Education

The Public Schools Act contains the same provisions as the former law regarding establishment of and grants to night schools and for manual, technical and industrial training. A section is included which relieves school districts in which technical instruction is given and their trustees and teachers from liability for accidents to pupils receiving such instruction, if proper precautions are taken.

Regulation of Camps, Etc.

The Game and Fisheries Act which comes into force on Proclamation forbids any person to act as guide for hire for hunting purposes unless he possesses a guide's licence which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to grant. Licensed guides while employed as such may not kill or take game. Employees of labour camps may not permit the carcasses of any animal or bird covered by the Act to remain in the camp or vicinity. Persons employed in lumber camps or on the construction or maintenance of a railway or public work are forbidden to have firearms except by special permit. Resident employees are excepted provided they do not carry such firearms on hand-cars.

The Fires Prevention Act was amended to provide that where residents of a municipality are called out to fight a fire they shall be paid at a rate to be set by regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from funds provided for the purpose by the municipal council.

Labour Unions not Taxable

A clause added to the Income Tax Act exempts from taxation the income of labour organizations. The section dealing with exemption of employees' contributions to pension funds was redrawn.

Mothers' Allowances

The Child Welfare Act was the subject of a number of amendments some of which dealt with mothers' allowances. Allowances may now be paid in respect of normal children fourteen years of age and under and of mentally and physically disabled children above that age provided such children were born in Canada. Formerly allowances were granted only if the father was a British subject by birth or naturalization. The Director of Child Welfare is authorized to make a recommendation to the Child Welfare Board in the case of any child whom he finds upon investigation to be a "bereaved and dependant child" within the meaning of the law. Formerly the director was authorized to make a report only.

Old Age Pensions

A number of changes were made in the Old Age Pensions Act, by an amending statute which came into force by Proclamation on June 1, 1930. An application for a pension is to be made in the first instance to a local authority which will forward it, with its recommendation, to the Old Age Pensions Board whose decision is final. The Board, however, may reconsider any decision and may rescind, alter or amend any order, direction or ruling. The authorized amount of the levy upon the municipalities and upon the school districts in unorganized territories is reduced from the full amount to one-half the amount estimated to be required for the purposes of the Act after making proper allowance for the moneys payable by the Dominion. Pensions are exempt from Provincial and municipal taxation, are not subject to garnishment, attachment or any legal process, and are not assignable. Receipt of a pension does not, in itself, disqualify a person from voting at a Provincial or municipal election. The Board may recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid and may also recover from the estate of a pensioner the amount of pension payments with interest at 5 per cent compounded annually. Claim for such latter recovery may not be made, however, against any part of the pensioner's estate which passes to another pensioner or to a person who since the granting of a pension or for the last three years of its payment has regularly made reasonable contribution to the support of the pensioner. The Board has a lien on all property in Manitoba for the amount of any debt due by the pensioner to the Board. The Board may also attach money due a pensioner.

Bills not Passed

Bills to amend the Minimum Wage Act, the Shops Regulation Act and the Fair Wage Act were introduced but not passed. The Bill to amend the Minimum Wage Act provided for the extension of the scope of that Act to include boys under the age of 18 years. The Bill to amend the Shops Regulation Act made provision for the closing of all classes of shops (except those exempted by the Act) from 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday until 7 o'clock on the following morning during the months of January to September both inclusive. The Bill to amend the Fair Wage Act limited its application to public buildings.

Resolutions

On February 3, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, general unemployment in the Province of Manitoba has brought distress to a large number of citizens; and

Whereas, resolutions were passed on January 23rd, 1923, and on February 7th, 1924, by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, to the effect that unemployment is essentially a national problem, and one which should receive the assistance, close co-operation and financial aid of the Government of the Dominion of Canada; and

Whereas, at a conference between representatives of Provincial Governments and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, held at Ottawa, September 5th, 6th and 7th, 1922, and at a similar conference held at Ottawa, September 3rd and 4th, 1924, resolutions to the foregoing effect were also passed; and

Whereas, for the following reasons the assistance, co-operation and financial aid of the Government of the Dominion of Canada is necessary in workiig out a solution of the problem of seasonal and general unemployment:

1. No Province or City can individually undertake to provide work for the unemployed during periods of depression without making that Province or City the "Mecca" for the unemployed located beyond its boundaries, and thus take upon its shoulders the problem of others.

2. That investigations reveal the fact that unemployment is greatly aggravated by the flow of new immigrants into Western Canada, many of whom have been admitted as agricultural labourers, and who have undertaken farm work for a short time only, or not at all, and who are now located in our urban centres, either unemployed or holding jobs that might otherwise have gone to some of those now unemployed. Since immigration into Canada is in the sole control of the Federal authorities, a problem which, to a great extent, is caused by immigration, is, therefore, one which demands Federal attention.

3. The placement services maintained by transportation companies have directed many of the new immigrants into other than agricultural work, and have been very active endeavouring to find jobs of any nature for men brought out. This has had the effect of depriving men already here from obtaining work available, and men are now stranded and on the hands of local authorities. This condition has been allowed to develop by the Dominion Government, which is a good reason why it should share in dealing with the problem created.

4. Many of the men who are unable to find work are in such a situation because of war experiences and war disabilities, even though not in receipt of pensions, and constitute an after-war problem and are a Federal responsibility.

And whereas, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, wrote the Hon. John Bracken, Premier of the Province of Manitoba, a letter dated at Ottawa, on January 8th, 1930, which read in part as follows:—

"Should it appear that the provinces of the Dominion and their respective municipalities are not in a position to cope with unemployment within their respective jurisdictions, and we are so advised by the several provinces, we shall be prepared to consider what course it may be most advisable to take, in order to cope with a national problem of the kind."

Be it therefore resolved:—

1. That this House is of the opinion that unemployment is essentially a national problem, beyond the power of individual provinces to cope with satisfactorily, and we respectfully urge the Government of Canada to grant assistance, co-operation and financial aid to the Provincial and Municipal Governments in dealing with unemployment on an equitable basis.

2. That this House is of the further opinion, that unemployment of ex-service men is a national problem, and we respectively urge the Government of Canada to care for and assume responsibility as a national undertaking for the care of such persons.

A resolution on the subject of unemployment insurance, which was adopted by a vote of 23—6, is quoted on page 621 of this issue.

Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Legislature, which opened its session on February 6 and was prorogued on April 9, 1930, passed a statute providing for a weekly rest-day for certain employees and amended the laws relating to workmen's compensation, masters and servants, minimum wages, steam boilers, school attendance, electrical licensing, mothers' allowances and licensing of chauffeurs.

One Day Rest in Seven

The One Day's Rest in Seven Act, which became effective on May 1, 1930, provides for a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours in every seven days (on Sunday when possible) for industrial workers, including employees of municipal corporations. The following classes of workers are excepted—watchmen, janitors or stationary boiler engineers; employees who are not usually employed for more than five hours per day; occupants of supervising, managerial or confidential positions; employees engaged in repairing or replacing equipment or machinery by reason of breakage or work of a similar emergency nature; and those employed during their period of rest for the sole purpose of maintaining fires, setting sponges in bakeries or feeding and attending animals where such work is part of their usual duties. The Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries is authorized to grant exemption for a period not exceeding one year on application of any employer against whom the enforcement of the provisions of the Act would, in the opinion of the Minister, work hardship.

The Act applies only in cities but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to extend the application of its provisions to other portions of the province and may also withdraw any industry from the scope of the Act. Provision is made for inspection by officials or inspectors of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. A penalty of $5-$25 or a term of imprisonment not ex-

ceeding one month is provided for contravention of the law.

In order to facilitate the administration of the Act the words "persons whose work is mainly clerical" were eliminated from the list of exclusions in the definition of "workman" in the Workmen's Compensation Act. It was pointed out during the debate that clerical workers are not within the scope of the Act and that the words struck out had merely caused confusion.

Payment of Wages

The section of the Masters and Servants Act which prescribes penalties for a master guilty of neglecting to pay wages to, or ill-using or improperly dismissing a servant, is amended as from May 1, 1930, by striking out the clauses providing for distress and sale of the master's goods in default of payment of the prescribed fine.

Minimum Wages for Women

A section, which came into effect on May 1, 1930, was added to the Minimum Wage Act and provides that the Minister may require an employer to furnish a certified statement giving the name and address of every employee, the number of hours per day and per week worked by each, the amount of wages paid and any other information he may require. An employer failing to comply is liable to a penalty of $10 for each day of default.

Steam Boilers Act

The Steam Boilers Act was the subject of a number of amendments which went into effect on May 1, 1930. A candidate for a first-class certificate must be at least twenty-five years of age and if he qualifies as holder of a second-class certificate with twelve months' experience, such experience must be in operating a steam engine and boiler of at least 300 h.p. as assistant in the operation of a steam engine or battery of boilers of 500 h.p.

A candidate for a second-class certificate must now obtain 60 per cent of the marks obtainable on a written examination, have attained the age of twenty-two years, and, in addition either be holder of a third-class certificate with twelve months' experience as operator of a stationary steam boiler and engine of not less than 100 h.p., or as assistant in the operation of a steam boiler of not less than 300 h.p.; or satisfy the Minister of Public Works that he has operated a stationary boiler and engine of not less than 100 h.p. for at least four years or that he has served three years in a workshop in the manufacture or repairing of steam engines or boilers and has for a period of twelve months either operated a steam boiler and engine of more than 100 h.p. or acted as assistant in the operation of a steam boiler and engine of not less than 300 h.p. A second-class certificate entitles the holder to have sole charge of a boiler or boilers having a capacity not exceeding 500 h.p. in the aggregate or not more than 1,000 h.p. when used for heating purposes only or to act as assistant in the operation of a boiler or boilers of any capacity under an engineer holding a first-class certificate.

Candidates for a third-class certificate must be twenty-one years of age and must obtain 60 per cent of the possible marks in the examination. The minimum amount of experience required is, in all cases, twelve months instead of three months as formerly. This certificate entitles the holder to have sole charge of a boiler of not more than 200 h.p. or to act as assistant in the operation of a boiler or boilers of not more than 500 h.p. under an engineer holding a first or second-class certificate.

The holder of a provisional certificate may take sole charge of high pressure boilers not exceeding 100 h.p. when used for heating purposes only.

Education

The School Grants Act is amended as from January 1, 1931, to provide among other things, that a grant for a night school shall be 20 cents per pupil per evening session of not less than two hours but not exceeding $2 per session, provided that no vocational schools are in operation in the district.

An Act which comes into force on July 1, 1930, amends the School Attendance Act. A subsection is added providing that heads of schools shall make monthly reports to the school attendance officer regarding the attendance of each child between the ages of seven and fifteen years. School attendance officers may require medical certificates in cases where illness of the child is offered as a reason for non-attendance. A child may be excused from attendance at school if, in the opinion of the officer, he should be exempt from further attendance in the elementary grades.

Mothers' Allowances

The Child Welfare Act was amended as from May 1st, 1930, to provide for the granting of a mother's allowance to an applicant whose husband has not been heard of for seven years.

Licensing of Workmen

A number of changes, which came into force on May 1st, 1930, were made in the Electrical Licensing Act. The section providing that the Act should apply to certain classes of persons (contractors, journeymen, electricians, etc.) was replaced by a section providing that it shall apply to classes of work viz:—electrical wiring and the installation of electrical apparatus in buildings structures and mines, the inspection of such work and the sale of electrical equipment.

Applications for contractors' licenses are to be made to the Saskatchewan Power Commission instead of to the board of examiners. Journeymen must have four years' apprenticeship instead of three as formerly. In case the council of a city or town fails to take measures necessary for the enforcement within the municipality of the Act or regulations, the Commission may after seven days' notice in writing to the council take such measures as it deems expedient to secure such enforcement. A number of sections were redrawn and minor amendments made.

In the revision of the Vehicles Act which becomes effective on May 1, 1930, a number of changes were made in the provisions governing chauffeurs. An applicant for a chauffeur's licence must file with the Minister of Highways a certificate of good character furnished by the Secretary-treasurer, chief constable or police magistrate of the municipality in which he resides and a certificate of physical fitness, ability to drive and knowledge of the rules of the road furnished by an examiner appointed for the purpose and residing in the municipality in which the applicant resides, or, if none has been appointed for that municipality, the examiner of the nearest municipality. On application for renewal of his licence a chauffeur must file a similar certificate of character together with his chauffeur's licence for the previous year. Examiners may charge a fee not exceeding fifty cents for each examination. The sections of the old Act regarding badges are reproduced in the new statute. The minimum age at which a chauffeur's licence may be obtained remains unchanged at 18 years, except in cases where by special examination a candidate over 16 years of age proves his skill and capability to the satisfaction of the Minister. A chauffeur must carry his licence when he is in charge of a motor vehicle and produce it when required to do so by an inspector, traffic officer, police officer or police constable. A chauffeur convicted of a violation of the Act must also produce his licence for indorsement by the convicting magistrate. A person whose licence has been suspended or cancelled may not apply for or procure a new licence during the period of suspension or cancellation. A person convicted of a violation of the Act who is required to hold a licence but does not do so may be suspended from holding a licence for such period as the magistrate may deem just. The penalties for breaches of the law are unchanged.

Civil Service Superannuation

The Civil Service Superannuation Act was the subject of a number of amendments. A civil servant who has served for thirty-five years but has not reached the retiring age and whose allowance if he were superannuated, would be less than the maximum payable, may continue to contribute to the fund in which case the allowance granted on retirement is to be based on the number of years' service at that time. Any period of employment by the Government of Canada after January 1, 1907, is, if continuous with employment by the Government of Saskatchewan, to be taken into account for the purposes of the Superannuation Act. As from July 1, 1930, employment as a teacher in accordance with the provisions of the Teachers' Superannuation Act will also, in certain circumstances, be counted as employment by the Government of Saskatchewan. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the payment of allowances to the widow and children of a civil servant with less than ten years' service who is killed in the performance of his duties. The widow of a civil servant or superannuate who has become a civil servant and retired receives only the allowance payable in respect of her husband's death or a superannuation allowance, whichever is the greater. If she is not entitled to a superannuate allowance she receives in addition to her widow's allowance a lump sum not exceeding her total contributions with accrued interest. The period of war service of any male civil servant, resident in Saskatchewan at the time of enlistment who served in the British or Allied forces is counted as employment in the Government of Saskatchewan.

An Act respecting Embalmers, which goes into force on July 1, 1930, is designed to organize, protect and regulate the embalmers' profession, setting up a board of examiners and providing for registration of embalmers.

Bill to provide for a Weekly Half-Holiday for Shop Employees in Certain Cities applied to cities having a population exceeding 7,000 and to all shops except those in the attached Schedule. The Bill was not passed.

SOLDIER LEGISLATION IN CANADA

Article by Mr. J. R. Bowler, General Secretary of the Canadian Legion, Contributed Upon Request

THE Session of Parliament just concluded has resulted in legislation of vital interest to ex-service men and their dependants. It may be stated that, since the termination of hostilities, Canada has made sincere and praiseworthy efforts to meet the obligation of the country in regard to its soldiers and their dependants, and in many respects, even prior to the present legislation, it can be truthfully said that Canadian soldiers have received treatment at least equal to that of any other nation. Notwithstanding this, however, there had developed during the past few years a steadily increasing volume of opinion to the effect that still further legislative and administrative provisions were necessary in order to ensure that degree of adequate justice so earnestly desired by Parliament and public alike. So that the question might receive the most careful and thorough consideration, the Government at the last session appointed a Special Committee of the House of Commons for the purpose of a complete investigation. This Committee, composed for the most part of men with splendid war records themselves and chosen from all parties, was ably presided over by Major C. G. Power, M.C., M.P. The Committee heard witnesses from all recognized Veteran organizations headed by Lt.-Col. L. R. LaFlèche, D.S.O., A.D.C., Dominion President of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, the unanimously chosen spokesman, and from all departments concerned. The subsequent legislation was directly consequent upon the recommendations made by this Committee.

The amendments to the Pension Act were of paramount importance. Heretofore, all applications for pension had been dealt with by the Board of Pension Commissioners, with a right of appeal in certain limited classes, i.e., on questions of attributability, to the Federal Appeal Board. It was made clear before the Committee that the establishment of these two Boards was not adequate to deal in a satisfactory manner with the large volume of applications constantly arising. Provision was, therefore, made which it is hoped and believed will provide each applicant with a full and complete hearing of his case before a competent body in his own locality; this to be accomplished by the setting up in various parts of Canada of Pension Tribunals. Application in the first instance will be made as heretofore to the Board of Pension Commissioners, but, in the event of that Board being unable to grant the application, instead of rejecting it, the Board will refer the application to the newly-constituted Veterans' Bureau for preparation and presentation to the Tribunal. In connection with the Veterans' Bureau, it is expected by this means to greatly extend the facilities for the preparation and presentation of cases.

An appeal from the decision of the Tribunal is provided to a new body known as the Pension Appeal Court. This Court will be located in Ottawa, and will hear appeals on the evidence and records. Its jurisdiction will extend not only to the question of attributability, but also as to the degree of any pre-enlistment disability, as to whether such pre-enlistment disability was obvious, etc., and as to the right to pension for any period prior to the date of application therefor. The decision of this latter body is final, but there is a provision that cases may be re-opened upon special leave being obtained.

In addition to the foregoing, a clause was enacted which provides that the applicant shall be entitled to the benefit of the doubt; that is to say, it shall not be necessary for him to produce conclusive proof of his right to pension but the Tribunal or Court shall be entitled to draw from the circumstances of the case the evidence adduced and medical opinions of reasonable inferences in favour of the applicant.

Provision is also made for representation by the Board of Pension Commissioners by its own counsel.

It is also provided that all cases heretofore disallowed, either by the Board of Pension Commissioners or the Federal Appeal Board, may be re-opened.

It is anticipated that this re-organized machinery will come into effect on or about October 1, 1930.

In addition to the provisions relating to new machinery, the Act also provides for restoration to pension of all men who elected to accept final payment and who still have a disability remaining. It is anticipated that several thousand men will automatically be benefited by this amendment.

The new Act will also bring substantial benefit to all widows married after the appearance of the disability, whose cases have hitherto remained unrecognized. The present provision is that all such marriages will be recognized, if contracted prior to January 1st, 1930. In such cases, the widow will receive pension

provided her husband dies from a war disability even though the marriage was contracted subsequent to the appearance thereof.

A further point of interest is that all time limits in respect to applications for pension have now been abolished.

The War Veterans' Allowance Act.—The bringing into being of the War Veterans' Allowance Act marks an important step forward in soldier legislation: namely, provision for soldiers who, although permanently unemployable by reason of mental or physical disability, are non-pensionable or who are in receipt of very small pension, or who have reached the age of 60 years. Those entitled to the benefits, subject to the conditions hereunder, are:—

(*a*) All C.E.F. men who have served in a theatre of actual war,

(*b*) All C.E.F. pensioners, including those who have accepted final payment on a basis of 5 per cent or more,

(*c*) All Imperial or Allied pre-war residents of Canada who were domiciled in Canada at the time of joining and who are pensioners, or have accepted final payment on a basis of 5 per cent disability or more.

The maximum amount payable under this Act to a bachelor or widower, without children, is $240 per year. Income in this case is exempted up to $125 per year.

To a married man or widower, with children, $480 per year with income exempted up to $250 per year.

In addition, casual earnings up to $125 per year are exempted. Pension clothing allowances and pension allowances for children are also exempted, and property on which the soldier resides not exceeding $2,000 in value is excluded.

Upon the death of a married soldier, the allowance may be paid to the widow or for the benefit of children up to a period of one year.

The Act provides that there must be residence in Canada for one year previous to the commencement of the allowance. There are other limiting provisions relating to hospitalization, etc., but generally speaking the foregoing sets out the main features of the Act.

It will be seen at a glance that this new legislation will beneficially affect large numbers of ex-service men, who have rendered valuable services to their country, yet who hitherto, through no fault of their own, have found it impossible to obtain employment in the general labour market, and have in many cases been the recipient of charity. It will ensure to this class a stabilized year-round income with resulting security, in place of spasmodic relief with its periods of hardship and destitution.

It is expected that the War Veterans' Allowance Act will come into operation on or about the first of September next.

In addition to this legislation, the time for making applications under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act has been extended until the 31st day of August, 1933.

Soldier settlers have also been substantially benefitted by an amendment to the Soldier Settlement Act, which will reduce their total debt by 30 per cent thereof over and above any amount allowed upon revaluation. It is expected that this amendment will affect between 11,000 and 12,000 families.

The foregoing resumé of soldier legislation passed this session is sufficient to show that a very earnest endeavour has been made to solve the difficulties with which ex-service men and dependants have been faced in the past. It should be explained that nothing more has been attempted here than a general outline, in which attention has been drawn to what are considered to be the main features of the new enactments. For greater detail and for information as to procedure, those interested should make application direct to the department concerned.

The "employees' suggestion" system carried on in the Canadian National Railways is referred to elsewhere in this issue. An investigation of this subject recently made by the National Industrial Conference Board (U.S.A.) showed the wide use now made of such systems in American industries. Increasing experience with these plans, it is stated, tends to bring about more or less uniform practice. For example, most plants of any size seem to find the committee method best for administering the system. A small committee is appointed which receives the suggestions and sees that they receive careful and just consideration. After rejecting those that are palpably impracticable or of no value, the others are discussed with those under whose supervision they would fall if adopted, and the attempt is made to determine their practicability and value. Another tendency is toward increasing the awards that may be won. Even if most accepted suggestions are not considered worth more than two to ten dollars, occasionally one is received which is worth much more and should be paid for adequately. Furthermore, the possibility of winning a high award is likely to stimulate greater effort to submit suggestions which are of real value, and this effort will raise the general level of suggestions submitted.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Order-in-Council amending Dominion Regulations

THE following minute of a meeting of the Treasury Board approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th May, 1930 relates to the Regulations issued in 1927 on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, page 138).

P.C. 311/991

The Board had under consideration the memorandum from the Honourable the Minister of Labour:

"Whereas the Old Age Pensions Act, being Chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, provides by section 19 that 'the Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and with the approval of the Treasury Board, make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, with regard to the pensions herein provided for, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing provision, may provide by regulation for *inter alia* the constitution and powers of an interprovincial board to interpret and recommend alterations in the regulations'; and

Whereas by Order in Council (P.C. 42/1232) dated the 25th day of June, 1927, the following among other regulations, was made: 'An Interprovincial Board is authorized to be established with powers to interpret and recommend alterations in the Regulations, such Board to be appointed by the Governor in Council'; and

Whereas by Orders in Council (P.C. 1806) and (P.C. 2260) dated the 3rd day of October, 1928, and the 14th day of November, 1929, respectively, the members of the said Board were duly appointed; and

Whereas the members of the said Interprovincial Old Age Pensions Board met in Ottawa on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th days of January, 1930, and submitted the following recommendations for amendments to the Regulations:—

1. That in Regulation No. 10 the words 'shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption' be struck out and that the word 'may' be inserted in lieu thereof.

2. That in Regulation No. 11 the words 'shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption' be struck out and that the word 'may' be inserted in lieu thereof.

3. That the following regulation be made and inserted after Regulation No. 12:

'13. Absence from Canada for a period of less than one month shall not be deemed to have interrupted residence therein.'

4. That Regulations 13, 14 and 15 be renumbered 14, 15 and 16.

5. That Regulations 16, 17 and 19 be rescinded.

6. That the following regulation be made as No. 17:—

'17. For the purpose of determining income regard may be had to the following:—

(*a*) annuity at the amount thereof;

(*b*) real property at the rate of five per cent of the assessed value thereof, exclusive of encumbrances;

(*c*) the amount of the annuity purchasable by the personal property of the pensioner after making due allowance for reasonable household furniture;

(*d*) salary, wages or other means of livelihood, whether in money or in kind, which the pensioner may reasonably be expected to receive;

and such other methods as may be deemed equitable.

7. That Regulation 20 be renumbered as 19 and the succeeding Regulations be renumbered accordingly, and

Whereas the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, being the provinces with which agreements have been made under this Act, have consented to the amendments in the Regulations recommended above;

The Minister therefore recommends that these alterations be made in the Old Age Pension Regulations."

The Board concur in the above report and recommendation, and submit the same for favourable consideration.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Amended Regulations

Regulation No. 10, as now amended, reads as follows:—

10. An applicant may be presumed to have been resident in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of the pension if he (*a*) has actually lodged within Canada on at least

4,384 days within the said twenty years, and (*b*) has not within the said twenty years been absent from Canada for more than 731 consecutive days, but in no case shall a pensioner be deemed a resident of Canada for twenty years unless he lodged within Canada some time at least twenty years prior to making application.

Regulation No. 11, as amended reads as follows:—

11. An applicant may be presumed to have resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension if he is then residing in the province, and if he has lodged therein on at least 1,095 days in the said five years, but in no case shall a pensioner be presumed to be a resident of such province for five years unless he lodged within said province some time at least five years prior to making application.

Meeting of Interprovincial Board

The members of the Board who were present at the meeting of the Interprovincial Old Age Pensions Board, to which reference is made in the foregoing Order in Council, were as follows: Messrs. J. D. O'Neill, chairman, representing the Department of Labour; E. S. H. Winn, representing province of British Columbia; F. J. Reynolds, representing the province of Saskatchewan; Chas. K. Newcombe, representing province of Manitoba; Alex. Ross, representing province of Alberta; and D. Jamieson, representing province of Ontario.

Mr. W. F. Nickle, K.C., on behalf of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, requested that the Ald Age Pensions Board recommend that the Regulations be altered so as to permit that Fund to supplement the Old Age Pension up to such amount as the Fund considers necessary and that such contribution by the Patriotic Fund be not considered to bar the recipient from an old age pension. The Chairman of the Board was authorized to reply to Mr' Nickle stating that it was understood arrangements would be made between the Canadian Patriotic Fund and the various pension authorities concerned.

Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, on behalf of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, presented an argument before the Board that old age pensions be paid to those who might be in receipt of an industrial pension and that the employer be permitted to supplement the old age pension up to the amount of the industrial pension the pensioner would otherwise receive, and that the payment of this additional amount as an industrial pension be not considered as a bar to old age pension. The Chairman of the Board was authorized to reply to Mr. Macdonnell that such procedure would not be consistent with the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act.

A brief submitted by the National Order of Canada was considered by the Board and the Chairman was directed to advise this Order that it is not within the jurisdiction of the Board to recommend alterations to the Old Age Pensions Act.

The following resolution was passed:—

Resolved that, in the opinion of this Board, to provide by regulation that a person is entitled to a pension who has resided in the province in which the application is made or in that province and in another province with which an agreement under this Act is in force for the five years immediately preceding the said date, would not be consistent with the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act.

The Board recommended the amendments to the Old Age Pension Regulation to which effect was given in the Order in Council quoted above.

Saskatchewan Research Council

The appointment of the members of the Saskatchewan Research Council was announced during May as follows:—

Dr. W. C. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Premier of Saskatchewan, Regina.

Hon. J. A. Merkley, Regina, Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries.

Dr. James Creighton, Estevan, former Independent member of the legislature.

Dr. D. J. Brass, Yorkton, representing Boards of Trade.

Mr. George Williams, Saskatoon, president of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section.

Mr. T. A. Wilson, Regina, representing the manufacturing industry.

Mr. William Darnborough, Laura, Sask., farmer.

Dr. M. A. Mackay, Tisdale, representing the lumber industry in the northern part of the province.

The council will have charge of all matters affecting scientific and industrial research and will undertake the promotion of the use of the natural resources of the province.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1929

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the year 1929, there was an increase of 1,737 in the total number of accidents, the total for 1929 being 10,086 as compared with 8,349 in 1928. The total cost of accidents during 1929, so far as could be estimated, was approximately $1,522,000.

Summary, 1917-1929.—The report contains a summary of operations under the Act since January 1, 1917, when the legislation came into effect. In the thirteen year period from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1929, accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board to the number of 92,519 were reported. During that time 1,233 workmen were fatally injured. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependents and for medical aid during the same period was $7,946,732.51, and the amount required at the end of 1929 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, and for medical aid, was $6,488,705.59. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependents and for medical aid for thirteen years amounts to $14,435,438.10. That amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of accidents for the thirteen year period, as the administration expense and cost of safety associations are not included. There were 652 widows to whom pensions for life or until remarriage were awarded; 1,531 children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 352 were awarded compensation; 30 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, but who were wholly or partly dependent upon the earnings of deceased workmen at the time of their respective deaths, received benefits; and life pensions were awarded to 3,037 workmen who were disabled, either wholly or partially, for life.

Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished to injured workmen except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability, and during the ten years that have elapsed the cost of medical aid was $721,265.92.

Accidents in 1929.—The 10,086 accidents reported to the Board for the year 1929 are classified as follows:—

Fatal accidents, dependency established and compensation commenced	55
Fatal accidents, burial expenses paid, no dependents	7
Fatal accidents, burial expenses paid or provisional payments made, dependency not yet established	1
Fatal accidents, claim non-compensable or disallowed	6
Accidents causing permanent partial disability	201
Accidents causing total disability for seven days or over	6,865
Accidents where medical aid only has been paid	2,125
Accidents pending adjustment, no payment	204
Accidents not compensable (other than fatal)	622
	10,086

Summary for 1929.—The report summarizes the financial statement for 1929 in the following paragraphs:

"In our annual report for the year 1928 the estimated deficit at the end of that year was $279,184.14. During the year adjustments were made in regard to assessments and claims, and at December 31, 1929, operations at the end of the year 1928 showed a surplus of $136,619.09. This difference was due to the fact that the Board decided that as the fishing sub-class was not under Part 1 of the Act (which covers the majority of the industries) the deficit in that sub-class should be carried to a special account. This deficit amounted to $381,004.98, and is shown in our balance sheet. The Board also decided that they would not charge interest on this deficit and for that reason the fishing sub-class would not be entitled to any interest credits or entitled to any part of the distribution of any surplus which might be found in the pension fund. The Board felt as regards the deficit which must eventually be paid out of the accident fund that no good purpose would be served by increasing the deficit as given above, viz., $381,004.98. During the year a re-arrangement and a re-grouping of industries was made in different classes. A number of industries had become depleted within the meaning of the Act, and the Board decided that the amount of any balances, whether credit or debit, with accrued interest, should be carried to a Reserve under Section 59 (1)(*a*). This fund as shown by our Balance Sheet amounted to $241,365.37.

"During the year 1929 the Board decided that a revaluation of our pension fund should be made as at December 31, 1928. This was done by our own staff and showed that the book value of our pensions at that date was

$4,331,293.74. The revaluation showed $3,986,631.11, indicating a surplus of $344,662.63. In view of this surplus the Board decided that $150,000 of this amount should be returned to the accident fund and distributed amongst the classes in proportion to the amount which had been contributed to the pension fund by each class.

"The amendment to the Act passed during the session of 1929 increasing compensation from 55 per cent to 60 per cent came into effect on and after January 1, 1930, with the exception of the lumbering industry, where the increase is effective on and after May 1, 1930. This meant a general increase of approximately 8 per cent over and above the present rates. The Board deemed it advisable on this account, and also due to the experience to increase the rates in some of the subclasses.

"For industries under Part 1 of the Act the total income for the year 1929, actual and estimated (including the amount of $150,000 taken from the surplus in the pension fund) was $1,623,160.58, and the estimated expenditure for the same period was $1,618,162.04, showing a surplus for the year's operations of $4,998.54. Taking into account the surplus from previous years as shown by Table 1, which amounts to $136,619.09 leaves us with a surplus of $141,617.63."

The amount in the disaster reserve fund at the end of the year was $667,538.96.

Benefit of Act to Workmen and Dependents.—During the past year, 6,865 workmen, wholly disabled for seven days and upwards, were paid compensation. At the end of the year the persons receiving compensation in the form of a monthly pension were as follows: widows, 460; children under sixteen, 890; dependent mothers, 77; dependent fathers, 36; other dependents, 28; workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly) 693.

Income and Expenditure by Classes.—The actual and estimated income and expenditure of the Board in respect to each class of industry under Part 1 of the Act according to the provisional statement of such to December 31, 1929, were as follows:—

Class	Income (actual and estimated)	Expenditure (actual and estimated)
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Mining	844,139 18	799,529 16
Lumbering and Woodworking	221,224 09	222,301 38
Iron and Steel	145,431 72	106,014 91
Manufacturing and Operating (not otherwise specified)	76,108 77	58,553 79
Building and Construction	95,585 35	122,555 56
Public Utilities	118,594 56	163,827 18
Transportation	121,964 65	145,287 80
Halifax Relief Commission	92 26	92 26
Total	1,623,160 58	1,618,162 04

Minors Under Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec

The Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec recently announced that it had had considerable difficulty from time to time with respect to agreements and other documents signed by minors. A circular on this subject, issued by the Commission to employers in the province states as follows:—

"It is frequently alleged that the minor has signed without being aware of the importance of his action and without proper knowledge of the amount of the indemnity which he should receive. In a great many cases the minor makes an arrangement without consulting with his father or another person.

"Section 9 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928, provides that a minor, 14 years of age or over, may alone recover the indemnities due to him under this Act. The Commission requests, however, that whereever possible, agreements or other documents of an important nature with respect to a minor's claim should also be signed by the father. In view of Section 9 of the Act the signature of the father is not absolutely necessary, and where difficulties exist or the father is not living, this procedure will not be insisted upon. We believe, however, that for the protection of all the interested parties and in order to avoid disputes later on, it would be to the advantage of the employer or insurer, to obtain the signature of the father when the injured person is a minor. We therefore request your co-operation in this connection."

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO IN 1929

THE ninth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario details the administration of the Act during 1929. The Board claims that there is behind this enactment "the driving force of an unanimous public sentiment." It feels the necessity, however, of "crystallizing the minimum wage principle in legislation," pointing to the great disparities between wages and conditions of employment in different business establishments. The comment of the Board on this phase of the situation was as follows:—

"It is idle to talk of average wages in respect to the problem we face. An average wage may include and hide a shamefully low wage if it be counterbalanced by an uncommonly high wage. Thus the unsocial competitor is shielded by the worthy employer whose superior standards, and perhaps whose business success, he threatens. Nor do general comparisons of wages as between two cities or two provinces mean anything to our work. There are wages of all sorts in every city and in every province.

"There always tend to be unsocially low wages. In the ceaseless flux of modern business nothing remains at rest. This Board is in the same position as any manager of a store or factory, and must be on the job every day. Fresh situations are forever arising. Some firms are going out of business, while others are starting up. Some of the latter need to be taught that remorseless wage-cutting is not the only way to get ahead.

"We have also learned the truth of the ancient maxim, that a law is never better than its enforcement. Hence we have tried to work out methods by which, without developing a too elaborate and expensive system of inspection, we might extend this protection wherever it is needed in Ontario. By means of the collection, analysis, and correction of wage sheets we have attained this goal for a very large proportion of the hundred thousand women who are gainfully employed in Ontario. When we add to this prompt and effective dealing with all complaints we receive, in which we have the hearty co-operation of the Factory Inspection Department, we feel that our orders are known and obeyed within the provincial boundaries. No law is entirely without breach, but the standards prevail."

The minimum wage rates are established as a result of surveys of the cost of living in the various sections of the province. The cost of living budget of an average working woman in Toronto is first estimated as a basis for these calculations, the budget of the workers in other localities being adjusted in proportion to a recognized variation in the cost of living as between large and small cities, towns, villages and country districts. The budget for Toronto as reviewed to October, 1929, allows $364 per year, or $7 per week, for board and lodgings; $127 per year for clothing; $162 for sundries (including laundry, doctor, dentist, carfare, amusements, church, etc.), making a total of $653 for the year. The weekly budget for Toronto is, therefore, as follows: board and lodging, $7; clothing, $2.44; sundries, $3.06, making a total of $12.50 per week. The figure thus arrived at is taken as the minimum wage required to provide a female worker at Toronto with the necessities of living.

In enforcing the provisions of the Act the Board employs three chief methods. The first is to require the posting of cards, containing the wage orders of the Board in all factories, stores, laundries, hotels and theatres. It is the duty of the factory inspectors while on their inspections to report whether these cards are properly displayed. The second method of enforcement is through the investigation of complaints. Regular meetings attended by the chief factory inspector are held to review these complaints. During the year 24 such meetings were held and 379 complaints were dealt with and satisfactorily settled. The third method is based on an analysis of wage returns from firms employing women. Any apparent lack of conformity to the orders is taken up with the firm concerned. There were 410 such cases during the year out of a total collection of 3,850 wage sheets. All of these were either explained or rectified.

A feature of the Board's administrative work is the collection of wage arrears due to female workers. Fifty-two firms made such payments to 56 employees. The total amount collected was $1,349.47, of which the largest to any one worker was $100, the average being $22.31.

The Board has authority to allow lower wages to handicapped employees, or to suspend or vary an order in case of emergency. During the year, 87 such permits were issued. The report points out that the proportion of these special permits is "so small that the general levels of wages are not affected while jobs are saved for a considerable number who otherwise would be shut out from gainful employment."

During the past year three new orders went into force. Female employees in wholesale establishments, warehouses and the like were included within the office-workers order. Regulations were adopted respecting female operators of elevators. Also, seasonal factories engaged in canning, packing, evaporating fruits and vegetables were brought under an Order.

The accompanying table shows the average weekly wages and hours worked by female employees in the various industries in Ontario during the period covered by the report.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO, 1929.

Industry	Number of firms	Female employees		Average weekly wages		Average hours per week	Minimum wage (experienced adults)
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18		
				$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (Toronto)	51	1,573	163	13 66	12 11	46·1	12 00
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	48	615	54	13 39	9 49	48·3	12 00
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (rest of province)	61	532	86	11 95	10 60	50·0	11 00
Retail Stores (Toronto)	179	1,245	112	16 30	10 97	48·7	12 50
Retail Stores (other cities over 30,000)	103	1,775	134	14 09	10 33	48·0	12 00
Retail Stores (cities from 5,000 to 30,000)	183	1,818	260	13 01	9 42	48·5	11 00
Retail Stores (rest of province)	101	389	48	11 96	8 94	48·7	8 00–10 00
Departmental stores having more than 150 employees (Toronto)	2	4,300	616	15 90	9 81	48	12 50
Textile factories (Toronto)	43	2,552	283	14 56	11 03	46·2	12 50
Textile factories (other cities over 30,000)	27	3,819	454	15 29	11 50	48·7	11 50
Textile factories (cities from 5,000 to 30,000)	67	4,912	1,333	14 00	10 31	50·3	11 00
Textile factories (rest of province)	62	2,136	441	13 37	9 56	51·4	10 00
Needle trades (Toronto)	465	9,064	599	16 08	10 30	44·1	12 50
Needle trades (other cities over 30,000)	83	910	68	14 90	10 35	46·4	11 50
Needle trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	58	1,778	187	14 33	10 18	46·9	11 00
Needle trades (rest of province)	23	231	27	14 63	8 60	47·1	10 00
Drugs, Chemicals, etc., (Toronto)	83	741	104	15 50	10 79	43·9	12 50
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	26	214	34	14 60	10 86	44·3	11 50
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	12	147	7	17 13	10 33	43·7	11 00
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (rest of province)	13	132	6	12 60	9 63	47·0	10 00
Boot, shoe and leather trades (Toronto)	41	580	122	16 20	9 15	44·9	12 50
Boot, shoe and leather trades (other cities over 30,000)	11	188	24	16 89	9 20	47·5	11 50
Boot, shoe and leather trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	32	615	165	15 56	9 93	48·9	11 00
Boot shoe and leather trades (rest of province)	23	466	110	13 09	9 71	49·8	10 00
Electrical trades (Toronto)	23	747	141	15 23	12 88	45·7	12 50
Electrical trades (other cities over 30,000)	7	594	53	16 15	10 60	48·3	11 50
Electrical trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	11	432	100	14 34	11 36	49·0	11 00
Electrical trades (rest of province)	3	15	6	12 85	11 18	46·5	10 00
Food trades (Toronto)	108	2,719	593	14 12	10 65	45·3	12 50
Food trades (other cities over 30,000)	65	811	124	14 37	10 54	47·3	11 50
Food trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	73	571	140	13 28	10 17	49·1	11 00
Food trades (rest of province)	48	199	31	13 40	10 79	52·4	10 00
Tobacco trades (Toronto)	4	208	5	15 55	9 20	44·0	12 50
Tobacco trades (other cities over 30,000)	7	268	24	11 93	9 96	43·7	11 50
Tobacco trades (5,000 to 30,000)	1	7	1	13 77	8 00	44	11 00
Tobacco trades (rest of province)	2	138	12	11 56	10 84	52·5	10 00
Rubber trades (Toronto)	5	525	47	17 28	14 33	45·7	12 50
Rubber trades (other cities over 30,000)	1	51	.....	17 89	.....	50·0	11 50
Rubber trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	11	750	169	14 75	10 65	51·8	11 00
Rubber trades (rest of province)	5	294	32	15 55	12 35	51·9	10 00
Jewelry trades (Toronto)	22	208	28	15 14	10 28	47·5	12 50
Jewelry trades (other cities over 30,000)	7	5	24	14 33	8 40	44·0	11 50
Jewelry trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	7	124	23	14 74	9 17	47·4	11 00
Paper trades (Toronto)	197	2,502	344	16 22	11 23	46·0	12 50
Paper trades (other cities over 30,000)	69	1,211	138	14 09	9 62	46·2	11 50
Paper trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	72	695	125	13 96	9 89	47·5	11 00
Paper trades (rest of province)	78	348	50	13 87	12 49	47·5	.....
Hotels, restaurants (Toronto)	166	2,780	41	16 37	15 75	50·6	12 50
Hotels, restaurants (other cities over 30,000)	132	848	19	14 61	13 04	51·9	12 00
Hotels, restaurants (cities 10,000 to 30,000)	176	1,020	51	13 97	13 17	52·4	11 00
Hotels, restaurants (cities 4,000 to 10,000)	117	455	29	13 65	12 35	53·1	10 00
Custom millinery (Toronto)	59	471	42	16 96	8 72	46·3	12 50
Custom millinery (other cities over 30,000)	38	166	3	17 37	7 00	47·6	12 00
Custom millinery (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	74	145	11	15 76	6 00	50·6	11 00
Hair dressing and beauty parlours (Toronto)	65	272	15	20 03	12 81	47·5	12 50
Hair dressing and beauty parlours (other cities over 30,000)	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries (Toronto)	132	1,447	207	14 75	10 57	45·2	12 50
All other factory trades (excepting canneries), (cities over 30,000)	63	988	116	15 13	11 29	48·2	11 50
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) 5,000 to 30,000)	89	1,058	218	14 00	10 92	49·7	11 00
All other factory trades (except seasonal canneries) (rest of province)	71	1,072	176	12 45	10 29	49·7	10 00

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ONTARIO IN 1929

THE ninth annual report of the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Commission for the year ending October 31, 1929, indicates a continued increase in the number of beneficiaries and also in the amount expended.

The Commission was established under the Mothers' Allowances Act of 1920, to adjudicate upon applications forwarded by local boards on behalf of mothers of two or more dependent children. The municipality in which a beneficiary has resided for one year is required to contribute one-half the amount of the allowance granted in each case, the remainder being paid by the province. The cost of administration of the Act also is borne by the province. The amount of the allowance is determined by the Board within limits fixed by regulation under the Act. The rate in cities is $40, $45, $50, and $55, per month for mothers with 2, 3, 4 and 5 children; in towns and country districts the rates are lower. The commision may grant an additional allowance for larger families. The commission is now composed of the following members; the Hon. David Jamieson, M.D., M.C.P.S. (former Speaker of the provincial legislature) chairman; Miss Belle Thompson, vice-chairman; Mrs. Minnie Singer; Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Murphy, K.C.; and Mr. A. J. Reynolds.

The Commision considers that one of the most serious problems with which it has to deal is that of deserted mothers, and observes that if funds could be provided to bring back deserters and if adequate action were taken against them, the results achieved would "materially reduce the number of beneficiaries in this category."

Beneficiaries.—The number of families on the allowance list during the year was 6,411, and the number of children under sixteen in those families was 18,605, the average number of children per family being 2.90. As indicated by the statistics, the number of beneficiaries varies from month to month. On October 31, 1929, the last month of the financial year, there were 5,357 beneficiaries and the amount disbursed during that month was $196,450. These totals represent an increase of 220 in the number of beneficiaries and $8,514 in disbursements over the corresponding month of the previous year. The average monthly increase in the number of beneficiaries and the amount disbursed was 18.33 and $9,639.66, respectively. The disbursements during the fiscal year 1928-29 amounted to a total of $2,306,083, being an increase of $115,676 over the previous year.

As already stated, half the disbursements for mothers' allowances are borne by the province. The province also bears all the cost of allowances in unorganized districts, which, in 1928-29, amounted to $199,682. In addition, the province assumes full charge of any amounts made to those lacking one year's continuous residence in any municipality. The payments by municipalities during the year amounted to $1,045,784.

In the nine years since the Act has been in force, the net cost to the province is $8,823,-857, while the share of the municipalities durthe same period amounted to $6,721,067. Although the disbursements throughout the year were greater, the cost of administration again shows a slight decrease over the previous year, being 3.46 per cent as compared with 3.5 per cent.

Of the 6,411 families receiving allowances, 3,123 were in the cities, 3,200 were in the country, and 88 in towns. The average number of children in these families was 2.75 in the cities, 3.05 in the country, and 2.70 in the towns.

Of the total of 6,411 families which received allowances the death of the father was the cause of dependency in 4,503 cases. In addition there were 1,243 cases where the father was totally incapacitated. Desertion was the cause of dependency in 407 cases, while in 258 cases both the mother and father were dead and the children were in charge of a foster parent.

Of the total number of beneficiaries, 64.45 per cent were Canadian; 26.67 per cent were other British; and 8.88 per cent were of foreign birth.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS IN ONTARIO

A RECENT statement on the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund of Ontario indicates that the fund is in a satisfactory financial position. Since the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act came into operation on April 1, 1917, approximately 1,050 teachers have been pensioned under its provisions. The Act provides for the establishment of a fund, known as the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund, to the credit of which the Treasurer of the Province places sums equal to those contributed by the teachers and inspectors. Ever since April, 1917, every teacher and inspector in a public or separate school, high school, collegiate institute, normal or model school, or observation school attached to a faculty of education has been required to contribute 2½ per cent of his or her salary. Teachers employed in the Ontario School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind, or in an industrial school, or in classes held in connection with any public institution supported wholly or in part by contributions from the province or municipality, are also included in the provisions. If the salary of any teacher is less than $550 per year, it is taken as $550 for the purposes of the Act with the contribution and pension adjusted in proportion.

There are three classes of pensioners: (1) Class A, comprising those who have retired after completing at least 40 years of service; (2) Class B, comprising those who have retired after completing 30 years of service, and who are retiring in good health; and (3) Class C, those who have completed at least 15 years of service, but less than 40 years of service, and who have become incapacitated through ill health for further service.

Benefits.—The pension allowance in all three of the above mentioned classes is equivalent to one sixtieth of the average salary for the last ten years of employment multiplied by the number of full years during which the teacher was employed. The years during which a teacher has contributed to the fund are considered as full years of employment, but the years completed prior to April 1, 1917 (when the Act came into effect) are counted each as a half year of employment. Other benefit provisions as set forth in the Act are as follows:—

Contributions to any municipal or school board fund made prior to April 1, 1917, and paid over to the Fund shall be considered as contributions to the Fund.

If the amount of the annual payment to the teacher or inspector as determined is less than $365, the amount payable annually to the teacher or inspector may be $20 for each year of service, but not exceeding in the whole $365.

If the amount of such annual payment as computed is more than $1,000 the amount of the annual payment shall be $1,000, but if at the time of his becoming entitled to such a maximum allowance, the teacher or inspector has paid into the fund a sum sufficient to purchase at Dominion Government rates a life annuity of a greater amount than $1,000 per annum, the annual allowance payable to him under this Act shall equal the amount of such annuity.

Provision is also made for transference of superannuation of such teachers who were formerly eligible under the Public Schools Act to the new enactment if they so elect.

Upon the death of a teacher or inspector while engaged in the profession, personal representatives of such are entitled to receive a sum equal to the total amount contributed by such teacher to the fund with interest at four per centum per annum compounded half-yearly.

A teacher or inspector withdrawing from the profession after having been employed for at least five years is entitled to receive all personal contributions made to the Fund together with interest thereon at the rate of four per centum per annum from the date of retirement.

All claims for superannuation must be first approved by a commission consisting of five members appointed and elected triennially as follows:—

(*a*) An actuary and two other persons appointed by the Minister;

(*b*) Two teachers or inspectors who are members of the Ontario Educational Association, elected at the annual meeting of such Association, by the teachers and inspectors present and voting thereat.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE latest annual report of the National Research Council describes the wide range of scientific inquiries already carried on under the provisions of the Research Council Act of 1924. The Council has charge of all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada and all questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of Canadian industries or the utilization of the natural resources of Canada. An outline of the activities of the organization during the financial period 1928-9 is given by the president, Dr. H. M. Tory, as follows:—

The activities in which the Council has been engaged during the year under review may be broadly divided under the following main headings:—

1. The prosecution of research work through the awarding of assisted research grants to qualified research men working on individual problems in established laboratories;

2. The training of research workers through the awarding of post-graduate scholarships in science and research.

3. The co-ordination of research work on problems of major importance by means of national conferences between the leading Canadian authorities on such problems.

4. The organization and prosecution of co-operative investigations in connection with major research projects through associate research committees;

5. The establishment of National Research Laboratories.

There were in active operation during the year under review, in laboratories spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific ninety-one specific investigations. These researches were carried out under grants awarded by the Council to an associate committee directing a major research or to an individual investigator specially qualified to undertake the research work entrusted to him. These investigations were carried out in twenty-five divisions of science at eleven Canadian universities and in fourteen Government and industrial laboratories.

The laboratories in which these investigations were carried out were as follows: Universities of British Columbia; Alberta; Saskatchewan; Manitoba; Western Ontario; Toronto; Queen's; McGill; Montreal; Dalhousie; Macdonald College; Connaught Laboratories; Queen Alexandra Sanatorium; Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium; Federal Departments of Agriculture, Mines and National Defence; Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg; Steel Company of Canada; Biological Board of Canada.

In addition to the work just described, there were in operation during the year fifty research scholarships awarded by the National Research Council in order to build up in Canada a corps of research men competent to undertake independent research work on scientific and industrial problems. Each person who is successful in winning one of these scholarships is placed under the personal supervision of an approved member of the staff of the university where the scholarship is held. Such scholarships have been awarded by the National Research Council for the past twelve years, and section 4 of this report, beginning at page 76, gives full information regarding these scholarships and what has been achieved through them.

"With the object of co-ordinating research work in Canada, the National Research Council has consistently followed a policy of bringing together in conference outstanding persons interested in and working on related projects of major importance, with the object of avoiding unnecessary duplication of work and also of stimulating existing research activities. Such conferences are requested, first, to discuss the present state of knowledge on the subject under consideration, and then in the light of this discussion, to draft a complete and specific research program on the problem under review. The Council invites to such conferences representatives of the Federal and Provincial Government departments, the universities, scientific institutions and societies, and outstanding individuals known to be interested in or working on the problem under consideration. A considerable number of such scientific conferences have been held and specific research programs worked out and put into operation as co-operative enterprises under associate research committees which are then appointed by the Council to co-ordinate and direct the work."

The National Research Council expended during the year under review a total sum of $323,112.24. The distribution of this expenditure among the various activities and services of the Council was as follows:—61·2 per cent of the total was expended in research work carried out by associate committees and under assisted research grants; 13·5 per cent was expended on post-graduate scholarships; 1·3 per cent was expended in the publication of scientific papers and the scientific library maintained by the Council; 4·1 per cent was expended for travelling and other expenses in connection with meetings of associate committees; the entire administration of the Council including associate committees cost only 4·2 per cent and 2·7 per cent was expended on travelling expenses of the members and staff of the National Research Council; the balance amounting to 13 per cent was expended on salaries of the staff of the Council.

CANADIAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

THE Canadian Engineering Standards Association has published its Year Book for 1929, showing the progress made in the work of engineering standardization in the Dominion. The Association, which was formed in 1919, is organized on a basis similar to that adopted by the British Engineering Standards Association. The members serve on its various committees gratuitously, giving it the benefit of their technical or business experience in the preparation of the various standards.

It is pointed out that the Association does not assume the role of a dictator, but rather that of a co-operative body, and must therefore be guided in its operations by the requirements of the manufacturing or industrial interests represented on its committees. It endeavours, however, to follow as closely as practicable the standards prepared by the British Engineering Standards Association, but in many cases, on account of established business interests, it must be guided by standards which have already been adopted. Where these standards are in general use, the Association does not prepare new standards covering the same ground unless revisions, which would make the specifications more adaptable to Canadian conditions, seem advisable. In all cases, therefore, C.E.S.A. Specifications are drafted to meet the particular requirements and operate in the best interests of Canadian industry so that they may be adopted as Canadian Standards.

Conditions in Canada are stated to be peculiarly favourable to the operations of an organization such as the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, for the reason that industrial standardization is only in its infancy and the development of "simplified practice" has never been seriously attempted. In Great Britain the work of the British Engineering Standards Association is being extended more and more into the field of Simplified Practice and the benefit to industry has been remarkable.

In Australia the work of standardization and simplification is now being carried on by the newly organized Standards Association of Australia. In the United States the work of National Standardization is handled by the American Standards Association, but Simplified Practice comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce. There are now two Assistant Directors of the Bureau of Standards, one in charge of Research and the other in charge of Commercial Standards. In Canada, however, Industrial Standardization and Simplified Practice are handled by one organization, namely the C.E.S.A.

During 1929 there has been a great increase in the number of enquiries for information on specifications not only in Canada, but also in Great Britain and the United States, and it is therefore evident that interest in the work which the Association is doing is covering an increasingly large field.

The Canadian Electrical Code is still operating in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In New Brunswick the Code has now been adopted by nine cities and towns and representations are being made to the New Brunswick provincial government to encourge the adoption of the Code in that province. In Alberta the Canada Electrical Code has been adopted under the Electrical Protection Act and is, for the present, being administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board. A report has been received from the Bahamas, B.W.I. that the operation of the Canadian Electrical Code has been most useful in raising the standard of Electrical Installations.

Other standards already adopted are for single-phase distribution transformers; for specifications for steel highway bridges; for concrete and reinforced concrete; for steel billets, bars and shapes; bar steels, for carbon steel castings; for machine screws, etc.

The United States Senate has passed Senator Wagner's bill to which reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930 (page 258), to create a nation-wide system of free public employment exchanges. The bill appropriates $4,000,000 for aid to states which vote an equal amount to support such exchanges. They are to be conducted according to a uniform plan, and are to report regularly in such a way that the statistics will be comparable on a national basis. The bill also provides for such action as may be necessary in the interstate transportation of surplus labour.

In Baltimore City, in 1929, the industrial inspectors found employed in 8,328 establishments 61,697 women, including both those who come under the jurisdiction of the laws governing the hours of labour for women and those who do not. In the manufacturing industries 51·6 per cent of the total number of women were found employed; 8·9 per cent were working in the mechanical industries; 30·7 per cent had obtained employment in the mercantile trades; and 8·8 per cent were engaged in offices.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Fifty-Ninth Annual Convention, Toronto, June, 1930

The 59th annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Toronto on June 2-5, the delegates including representatives of industries in every province of Canada.

Mr. R. J. Hutchings, in his opening presidential address, outlined the existing industrial situation throughout Canada, giving also a sketch of the progress of industry in Canada since the founding of the association in 1871, and concluding with a forecast of the industrial future of the Dominion.

"Business during the past two decades in Canada," he said, "has encountered a variety of economic weather; the restriction of programs of railroad building and land settlement; the war period; the inflation and deflation following the war; the adjustment of the world to new conditions; the prosperity of 1928 and 1929, in which we shared; and, now, a quiet period, accompanied by declines in the prices of basic products, such as zinc, copper, lead, coal, oil, cotton, wool and wheat. For nearly a year production has been slowing in Canada and we have experienced considerable unemployment, which, although relieved by new spring and summer work, is still a problem to some extent. We have been and are experiencing one of those lulls, for which numerous and lengthy explanations are always made, but which are, nevertheless, to a certain degree, incapable of complete solution. While the recession in business has been severe, conditions have not reached the low levels of depression which have been experienced at various times in the history of this country. We can all remember worse conditions than those of the past year.

"Great efforts have been and are being made by manufacturers in all parts of Canada to maintain employment. Some plants manufactured for stock; others took the opportunity to repair and overhaul their plants; a great many in order to retain employees are working several days or half days in each week with complete staffs instead of full time, with partial staffs. Of course, there are limits to all these expedients; banks must have their loans; employees must have their wages, taxes must be paid, and unless goods are being sold in sufficient quantities to meet all these demands, there is no alternative but to reduce expenses, even if this includes laying off some employees. Manufacturers are often exhorted by well meaning persons to maintain their staffs, irrespective of whether they are selling goods or not, but reasonable people know that a factory, for example, which is paying out ten thousand dollars a day for wages, cannot go on very long unless it is selling its products. It must be remembered that there is no law to compel consumers to buy goods."

Mr. Hutchings proceeded to sketch the history of the industrial development of Canada during the past fifty years, emphasizing in particular the growth of industry in Western Canada, with which he has been personally identified. He stated that the relationship between industry and agriculture are steadily improving.

In reference to the mining industry the President looked forward to the time when the manufacture of Canadian minerals would be completed in Canada: "Great progress has been made," he said, "during the past few years in this regard by several great combined mining and industrial companies, members of this association, in British Columbia, Northern Alberta, Northern Saskatchewan, Northern Manitoba, Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec. . . . The development of the mines has supplemented industrial growth and their problems are much the same as ours. Our common expansion will help to solve the vexed question of winter employment and will also provide additional markets for farm products which are meeting with increasing difficulties in finding export markets."

Mr. Hutchings next dealt with the subjects of the tariff, national wealth, transportation and the progress of commercial aircraft. Discussing the relations of science and industry he emphasized the importance of industrial research. "Machinery," he pointed out, "always constitutes a problem in relation to employment. Since the first use of machines this has been true. A new machine displaces hand labour at first, afterward it creates opportunities for employment. Sometimes the machines overrun demand and must slow down until excess supplies are consumed. As the use of machinery grows, working days become shorter, arduous hand labour diminishes and life becomes easier. Modern civilization could not last without machines. This is especially true of Canada, a country of great distances, severe and changing climate, and relatively small population. Most of our daily wants are supplied by machines, and we should make our own so that we can control production.

"Considerable progress has been achieved during the year in industrial research problems by the National Research Council, the Ontario Research Foundation, the Research Councils of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and by the universities and private laboratories. Many

of our members now have industrial laboratories which compare favourably with any other in the world."

On the subject of immigration the President said that immigrants should be predominantly of British and French origins, including those repatriated from the United States. Of other racial origins, those of Northern Europe should be preferred. "We should not swing from the extreme policy, usually followed in prosperous times, of trying to expand the volume of immigrants by advertising and other forms of persuasion, to the other extreme, usually adopted in time of depression, of trying to exclude many who would be desirable. Only immigrants should be admitted who will make good citizens and who, after reasonable time, will be able to maintain themselves and to contribute to the progress of the country."

Mr. Hutchings concluded his address as follows:—

"There was considerable social legislation enacted and also measures proposed during the year, following the trend of the past decade. Motives inspiring its advocates are humanitarian in part at least, and these are admirable if they are not pressed too far, in which case they defeat their own objects. Industrial legislation, in so far as it decreases output and increases costs, must be borne by the buyers of goods, who include nearly everybody. These burdens are particularly heavy on agriculturists and others to whom eight-hour days, minimum wages, workmen's compensation, and similar measures do not apply, but who have to help pay the costs of these in the goods which they purchase.

"Industrial relations between employers and employees are wholesome in Canada and have been improving steadily for some years. Their interests are common and cooperation will secure more benefits than disputes. Many industrial concerns are limited liability companies and employees can buy as much stock as they want and thus become part owners. Other companies have made special arrangements for employees to acquire stock. Employees are consequently becoming acquainted with manufacturing, and are realizing that wages and hours are only part of its problems.

"What of the future? All realize that conditions are not as good as in the immediate preceding years. We know that this depression, like all previous depressions, will pass. There are already visible certain encouraging signs of improvement. When prosperity will return in full tide is impossible to forecast. The cooperation of all is necessary now, as at other times. Governments can help by formulating and maintaining with the highest possible measure of stability, wise policies. After that, individuals will have to work out their own destinies, with the aid of the qualities of adventure, initiative, courage, intelligence and thrift.

"I submit that our history, as indicated briefly to-day, associated with a reassuring survey of the character and intelligence of our population, and the natural wealth of the country, should give inspiration to all Canadians for the future."

Officers Elected

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President: Mr. Elmer Davis, Kingston, Ontario.

First Vice-President: Mr. W. H. Miner, Granby, Quebec.

Second Vice-President: Mr. W. C. Coulter, Toronto, Ontario.

Treasurer: Mr. T. F. Monypenny, Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. J. H. Walsh, is the General Manager, and Mr. J. T. Stirritt, the General Secretary of the Association.

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee, which was adopted by the Convention, was as follows:—

Report of Industrial Relation Committee

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee, signed by Messrs. L. L. Anthes, Chairman, J. E. Walsh, general manager, and H. W. Macdonnell, secretary, contained recommendations regarding unemployment and unemployment insurance, health insurance, and other subjects of interest to labour. The report of this Committee, which was adopted by the Convention, is as follows:—

Twelfth Session—International Labour Conference

"The 12th session of the International Labour Conference convened at Geneva on the 30th May, 1929. The employers of Canada were represented by Mr. W. C. Coulter, President of the Booth-Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Limited, Toronto, a past Chairman of the Committee, who had as his adviser Mr. G. E. Carpenter, Secretary of the Association's Prairie Division. The Canadian Government was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell and Mrs. Mary Smith, a former member of the British Columbia Legislature, who had as their advisers, three representatives of labour. Canadian labour was represented by Mr. P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, who had as his adviser, Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto. Fifty-five countries were represented by 161 delegates and 235 advisers, a total of 396.

"The principal items on the agenda and the action taken thereon were as follows:

"(1) *Prevention of Industrial Accidents*—There were passed two resolutions embodying principles and rules for the prevention of accidents in industry and agriculture and for the guarding of power-driven machinery, a draft convention concerning the marking of the weight of packages transported by vessels, and finally a resolution calling for uniformity in the compilation of industrial accident statistics. The employers' objection to agricultural and maritime occupations being covered, on the ground that they had not been mentioned in the questionnaires to the Governments, was disregarded.

(2) *Protection of Dockers*—A draft conventioin was adopted containing detailed provisions for the protection against accidents of dockers, and a resolution calling for consultation with employers' and workers' organizations in the drafting of regulations.

The employers' objection to other than ocean vessels being covered, on the ground that only ocean vessels had been mentioned in the questionnaires to the Governments, was disregarded.

(3) *Forced Labour*—This question it was decided should be put on the agenda of the 1930 Conference and a draft questionnaire to the Governments was drawn up.

(4) *Hours of Work of Salaried Employees*—This question it was decided to place on the agenda of the 1930 Conference and a questionnaire was drafted tending to the adoption of a draft convention for the international regulation of the hours of work of salaried employees. This decision was strongly opposed by the employers but without avail.

"In reporting on the Conference, Mr. Coulter called attention to the fact that the chief industrial provinces of Canada, viz., Ontario and Quebec, have in recent years failed to make full replies to the International Labour Office questionnaires, with the result that the Canadian Government delegates are found voting at the Conference on the basis of replies sent by the least industrial provinces. Following Mr. Coulter's report this matter was taken up with the Ontario and Quebec Governments with a view to impressing upon them the desirability of their making, in future, full replies on all matters affecting industry.

Thirteenth Session—International Labour Conference

"The 13th Session of the International Labour Conference, on purely maritime questions, convened at Geneva on the 10th of October, 1929. The employers of Canada were represented by Mr. A. L. W. McCallum, manager of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal. At the outset of this Conference a difficult situation arose owing to the fact that the British shipowners, who control about 50 per cent of the world's shipping, were not represented. This was due to their dissatisfaction with the workers' delegate chosen by the British Government, who belonged to the Dockers' Union, but did not represent the National Seamen's Union, the seamen's organization most representative of the maritime workers. It was not until assurances were given that in future the selection of labour delegates would be more in accordance with the Peace Treaty, that the employers' delegates agreed to attend the Conference.

"The items on the agenda and the action taken were as follows:

"(1) *Hours of Works on Board Ship*—A questionnaire—drafted, in spite of the opposition of the employers, in terms of an eight-hour day—was drawn up to be submitted to the various Governments. Questionnaires were also approved on (*a*) seamen's welfare in ports (*b*) protection of seamen in case of sickness (*c*) establishment of minimum professional standards for sea captains, navigation officers, etc. The last two were opposed by the employers' group on the ground that they were not questions which came within the scope of the International Labour Conference.

"It remains to add that when the questionnaires have been replied to by the various Governments, another maritime conference will be held at which the passing of draft conventions and recommendations will be considered.

Fourteenth Session—International Labour Conference

"The 14th Session of the International Labour Conference will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, commencing on the 10th of June. Among the items on the agenda are (1) hours of work of salaried employees; (2) hours of work in coal mines; (3) forced labour; (4) the Director's report regarding the working of the eight-hour day, etc.

"The employers of Canada are to be represented by Mr. J. H. Roaf, Past Chairman of the British Columbia Division, with Mr. H. W. Macdonnell of the Head Office as adviser.

Workmen's Compensation

"Substantial increases in benefits have during the year been demanded in Manitoba and Ontario. These included increases in the

scale of compensation from 66⅔ to 75 per cent and in the wage base from $2,000 to $2,500. There was also the demand in Ontario that in certain cases compensation should continue until the injured man had secured work equally remunerative with what he had before the accident. These increases were all strongly opposed both in Manitoba and Ontario, with the result that the only change made was an increase in the Manitoba benefit to widows, bringing it up to the Ontario figure of $40 a month.

Health Insurance

"Your Committee finds that there is growing interest among employers in the subject of health insurance. A special commission appointed by the British Columbia Government in a recent interim report stated that an overwhelming majority of the employers of the province, including 90 per cent of the manufacturers, are strongly in favour of the introduction of a system of state health insurance. Experience in England, Germany and the United States shows that sickness causes more lost time than all other causes put together—it is said to cause five times as much as accidents. The cost to the community both directly, by way of expenditure on hospitals and medical services, and indirectly, by way of loss of productive capacity, is estimated, for Canada, at 300 million dollars. In view of the fact that a very large proportion of this could be saved, if for the present haphazard system there were substituted a system of state health insurance contributed to by employees, employers and the state, and primarily directed not so much to relief, as to cure and, above all, to prevention, of sickness, your Committee feels that the question is one which should engage the attention of all members of the Association.

Thirteen Month Calendar

"It will be recalled that at the 1928 Annual Meeting of the Association a resolution was passed favouring a change from the present calendar of 12 months of unequal number of days to a 13 month calendar of 28 days each. Following upon a strong recommendation by the League of Nations, national committees have been set up by some 21 countries to study the question and educate public opinion upon it. It may be noted that no country has been more active in promoting the scheme than the United States. In these circumstances your Committee has seen fit to recommend that the Dominion Government should be advised of the desire of the Association to co-operate, in the event of a national committee for Canada being set up.

Old Age Pensions

"The only question which has arisen in the past year in connection with the old age pension legislation which is now in force in six of the provinces, is that of the relation between private industrial pensions and the Government pensions. As the legislation is now being administered, the Government pension is reduced by the amount of the industrial pension, with the result that most industrial pensioners become ineligible for any part of the Government pension of $20 a month (maximum). In view of the fact that this is discriminatory as between employers who have industrial pension schemes and those who have not (both of whom contribute equally to taxation out of which the Government pensions are paid), and in view of the fact that the result will be to discourage the industrial pension movement which ought rather to be encouraged, your Committee brought the matter to the attention of the Dominion Government urging that industrial pensions should not be regarded as "income" for Old Age Pensions Act purposes. The Government's reply was that the matter would have to be considered by a Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pensions Conference which is to be held in the near future.

Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act

"A Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Bill was introduced by the Minister of Labour on April 1, providing for an eight hour day and the payment of fair and reasonable wages on all Government building contracts, the right to decide what are fair and reasonable wages to be vested in the Governor-in-Council. This, of course, marked a change from the present regulation whereby the prevailing rates of wages in the district in question are assumed to be fair and reasonable and accepted as the standard for the Government work.

"Another objection to the bill was that as drafted it appeared to apply to persons employed in the manufacture of building supplies.

"In these circumstances your Committee collaborated with the Association of Building and Contracting Industries in opposing the bill; and a result of representations made by a strong deputation which waited upon the Government, the bill was amended so as to apply only to future contracts and not to contracts already in existence, and also so as to cover only persons employed in actual construction work and not persons employed in the manufacture of building supplies in any established plant or factory.

Minimum Wage Legislation

"Manitoba is the only province in which any change has been sought in minimum wage legislation during the past year. The amendment proposed was to make the Act applicable to boys under 18. This was opposed by our Manitoba members on the same grounds on which a similar proposal was opposed some years ago in Ontario, viz., that such legislation was not needed in the interests of boys and that it would in practice work out to their detriment by putting a premium on employment in "blind alley" jobs instead of inducing them to treat their first years of employment as an apprenticeship. The views of the employers were accepted and the legislation was not proceeded with.

Unemployment Insurance

"Your Committee has been giving considerable attention to the question of unemployment and to the various methods which have been suggested for dealing with it, including unemployment insurance. Your Committee still adheres to the view expressed in the resolution passed at the 1928 Annual Meeting, viz., that it would not be wise to introduce unemployment insurance in Canada. Your Committee feels that such unemployment as exists in Canada is largely seasonal and occurs in such occupations as agriculture, building and construction, lumbering, fishing, shipping and road making, rather than in manufacturing,—a view which is confirmed by the Government statistics of employment over a period of years. In these circumstances your Committee feels that a general unemployment insurance scheme, which would presumably be applied in the main to manufacturing would not solve the unemployment problem as it exists in Canada.

"Your Committee further feels that unemployment insurance is at best a mere palliative, and a palliative that may actually aggravate the evil which it is expected to cure. The real cure is, of course, to provide more jobs, or failing this, at least to spread out the existing amount of work more evenly over the year and so eliminate the seasonal and other fluctuations which account for so large a part of the unemployment. Your Committee notes with satisfaction that more and more attention is being given to this problem by industrial and other employers, and makes bold to suggest that their example might well be followed to a much greater extent than at present, by the various Governments, in the carrying out of their building programs.

"One of the most serious counts against unemployment insurance is that when it has once been adopted, other and sounder methods of dealing with the problem tend to be lost sight of. In other words because a palliative has been secured, no attempt is made to find a cure.

"Another and still more vital objection to unemployment insurance is that inevitably, as experience in England and other countries shows, the principle of insurance is lost sight of, and under political exigencies the schemes degenerate into the mere distribution of public moneys among the unemployed regardless of whether they have contributed or not.

"Your Committee proposes to continue its study of this question with a view to exploring the various methods of cure, and recommends that in the meantime the Association should remain on record as opposed to any such unproved and even dangerous palliative as unemployment insurance."

The United States Employees' Compensation Commission recently published a revised series of Regulations concerning the duties of employees, official superiors, medical officers and others under the federal Compensation Act of 1916. The injuries for which compensation is paid under this act now include diseases approximately caused by the conditions of employment. Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies, with transportation to the place where these are secured, are furnished in all approved cases. The money benefits paid in cases of total disability are 66⅔ per cent of the monthly pay (including value of subsistence and quarters, if furnished) during continuance of such disability, beginning on the fourth day of disability, and if disability is partial, 66⅔ per cent of the loss in wage-earning capacity due to the disability, but in no case to exceed the maximum compensation. The widow, or the wholly dependent widower of a deceased employee receives 35 per cent of monthly pay of deceased employee until death or remarriage; and, in addition, for each child under 18, 10 per cent of monthly pay until death, marriage, or reaching the age of 18.

According to figures issued by U.S. Bureau of Mines, 212 mine employees were accidentally killed during the month of January. Of this number, 164 deaths occurred in the bituminous fields and 48 in the anthracite fields. The fatality rate was 3·29 for each 1,000,000 tons mined while the anthracite rate was 6·82 per 1,000,000 tons produced. The record is not so good as that of January a year ago, when there were fewer deaths and a greater production.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

Proceedings at 9th Biennial Convention, Toronto, May, 1930

THE ninth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was held in Toronto on May 10-17, with 233 delegates present, representing 13 joint boards and 105 local unions. The opening session was held in Massey Hall, and was attended by the entire local membership of the organization, while subsequent sessions were held in the convention hall of the Royal York Hotel anad were presided over by General President S. Hillman. Addresses of welcome were delivered by W. S. Greig, chairman of the convention arrangement committee of the Toronto joint board; L. Marcovitz, manager of the Toronto organization, and Charles Tovey, manager of the organization in Hamilton. Controller James Simpson welcomed the delegates in the name of the City of Toronto, while Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., extended a welcome on behalf of the political labour movement of Canada.

After replying to the address of welcome, President Hillman reviewed the progress that had been made by the organization since the previous convention, especially in Canada. The president referred to a clause which had been inserted in their agreements as early as 1911, providing for equal division of work among all workers during times of depression. This clause was intended to prevent workers from being discharged and thrown out to increase the number of unemployed. As a justification of this policy of the organization, President Hillman referred to the conference of industrialists called by President Hoover in 1929, when the President urged employers not to increase the number of unemployed by laying off more workpeople. He claimed that in this machine age it was absolutely essential to shorten the working day in order to give employment to the working population. As a further relief for unemployment President Hillman urged the extension of unemployment insurance.

Secretary-treasurer Joseph Schlossberg stated that there were three vital principles, which if carried to their logical conclusion, would give the workers a large measure of economic security and industrial democracy. These principles were: (1) Collective bargaining; (2) Reduction of the number of working hours per week; and (3) Compensation to the workers when the industry is unable to employ them. Continuing his address, the secretary-treasurer gave a detailed report of conditions in the industry throughout the country.

Resolutions adopted by the convention contained the following decisions:—

That the general executive board continue its activities in co-operative housing;

Extension of Amalgamated banks to various cities;

Recreational and athletic activities for the members;

Publication by the national office of pamphlets for distribution among the members of the organization and the labour movement as a whole;

Establishment of a life insurance department;

Establishment of an Amalgamated old age pension system;

Protesting against alien registration legislation in the United States;

Authorizing the general executive board to submit to a referendum vote a proposition to increase the per capita tax at such time and to such amount as the general executive board may deem proper;

Instructing the general executive board to continue its effort to introduce the 40-hour week in the clothing industry;

Protesting against the incarceration of Mooney and Billings;

Thanking United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., for his invaluable service in securing to American labour the right to organize;

Extension of unemployment insurance to all the organized clothing manufacturing markets in the country;

Calling for organization activities among clothing workers in the Province of Quebec.

Some of the resolutions referred to the general executive board, after receiving the endorsation of the convention, were as follows:

Instructing the general executive board to do its utmost towards the launching of a political party of the workers;

Suggesting the establishment of *Il Lavore* (Italian organ of the organization) on a weekly basis;

Recommending the establishment of an institution for aged members;

Urging the unionization of the shipping clerks, stock clerks, and ticket sewers;

Asking that wages in Hamilton be made to conform with those in Toronto.

In the nominations for general officers, President Hillman and Secretary-treasurer Schlossberg were unanimously nominated to continue in office. The present general executive board members were renominated, as were also some additional fifty delegates, the election to be held subsequently.

Rochester, N.Y. was chosen as the convention city for 1932.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN MEN'S CLOTHING INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES

REFERENCES to the unemployment insurance scheme for the benefit of the employees in the men's clothing industry in various manufacturing centres in the United States have appeared from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE (December, 1929, page 1351; August, 1928, page 819; July, 1923, page 705, etc.). An account of the system from the date of its commencement to the present date is given in the May issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, as follows:—

Since early in 1923 a system of unemployment insurance has been in effect in the men's clothing industry in Chicago. In 1928 similar systems were inaugurated in the Rochester (N.Y.) and New York City markets. The union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, whose members are the beneficiaries under these systems, states that more than 50,000 employees are covered by the unemployment insurance in these three cities.

Chicago.—Under the original plan in Chicago the employers contributed 1½ per cent of the weekly pay roll and the employees contributed at the same rate on their wages. The 1928 agreement, however, doubled the rate of the employers' contribution, that of the employees remaining the same as before. This agreement remains in effect until May 1, 1931, unless changed by mutual action before that time. The benefits are paid at the expiration of each 6-month period, May to October and November to April, and are based on the unemployment experienced during that time, up to a maximum of 110 hours. The rate is 30 per cent of $50 per week, so that the highest amount paid is $37.50. If the funds do not permit the payment of the full benefits the amounts may be proportionately reduced. From 20,000 to 25,000 workers benefit each six months.

From May 1, 1923, when the first benefits were paid, until December 15, 1928, the amount disbursed in benefits totalled $4,025,336.09. In May, 1929, some $370,000 was paid in benefits, and in November of the same year, $466,853.89. Thus, altogether, about $4,860,000 has been disbursed in this city and about $500,000 more will be distributed this spring.

New York.—In the New York Market the whole cost is borne by the employers, who contribute weekly 1½ per cent of the total cost of the labour employed both in their own shops and in those doing contract work for them. Contributions began September 1, 1928. Although the fund had not yet reached the stage at which regular payments of benefits could be begun, employment conditions were such in the spring of 1929 that the trustees, at the request of the union, appropriated $25,000 for relief among the needy, unemployed members. An additional $10,000 was later set aside for the same purpose. The maximum amount paid to any individual was $20. In this way many unemployed were assisted. In November, 1929, the trustees of the fund again found that some relief was necessary and therefore set aside $100,000 for unemployment relief. Similar action was taken again in the spring of 1930. It is stated in the *Advance* that altogether the sums so appropriated between April 11, 1929, and March 6, 1930, amounted to $305,000.

Rochester.—Under the Rochester agreement employers and employees contribute at the same rate—1½ per cent—but the employers' contributions began May 1, 1928, while those of the workers did not begin until a year later. Shortly after the first relief payments were made in New York City similar action was taken in Rochester. In that city each needy member recommended for relief received $10. Payments of similar amounts were made in succeeding weeks until the $15,000 appropriated for the purpose was exhausted.

It should be emphasized that these expenditures were emergency measures only. Neither the Rochester nor the New York City fund has yet begun the payment of regular benefits, but the *Advance* of March 28, 1930, stated that regular payments would begin in Rochester on May 1 of this year and that about $100,000 would be disbursed.

Coming Trade Union Conventions

The following labour organizations will hold conventions in July at the places and on the dates mentioned:

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Toronto, Ont., July 7.

International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Montreal, Que., July 14.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Toronto, Ont., July 14.

Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, Toronto, Ont., July 19.

International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America, Boston, Mass., July 21.

International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, Indianapolis, Ind., July 21.

LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

Summary of Proceedings of the 28th Annual Convention

THE 28th annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in Niagara Falls on May 24. The convention was marked by the retirement of W. Joseph T. Marks from the secretary-treasurership, a position he had held since the formation of the body in 1903. By a unanimous decision he was retained as honourary president, with a suitable honorarium for life. The delegates were welcomed to Niagara Falls by Mayor F. C. Swayzie, while Mr. Frank Healy, general organizer of the International Union of Operating Engineers, tendered the welcome of organized labour of the city. Others who spoke at the opening session were Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Alderman Rod. Plant of Ottawa, president of the Labour Educational Association, the latter replying to the addresses of welcome.

The report of the executive officers directed attention to the "serious situation with which the wage-earners of the province are faced at the present time through the general 'speeding up' of industry." It was pointed out that Ontario being a large industrial province, with over nine thousand manufacturing plants, its mining, building and construction activities, was largely affected by present day industrial methods. In addition, the tendency to refuse employment to workers of forty-five to fifty years of age was adding to the already perplexing problem of stabilizing employment.

The executive urged that all affiliated organizations continue to press for establishment of state unemployment insurance. The report showed that officers of the association had been active throughout the year in furthering the cause of the trade union movement, having participated in several delegations before public bodies when labour's claims were submitted. Protest had also been registered on behalf of the association against enactment of legislation providing for the reintroduction of election deposits by candidates in provincial elections, while members of the federal government had been asked to adopt the draft fair wages bill submitted by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*

Satisfaction was expressed at the number of active trade unionists elected to municipal councils in various sections of the province during the past year, it being pointed out that much legislation more directly affecting the home life of wage-earners came within the jurisdiction of municipal government.

The financial statement showed the association to be in a flourishing condition. Some twenty new affiliations were reported.

Among the resolutions adopted was one disapproving of criticism by certain Canadian publications of the action of the Federal Immigration and Labour Departments for detaining a number of Australian workers who were being imported into Canada for employment in a new industry. The resolution also urged continued application of the provisions of Order in Council No. 1413 prohibiting entry of contract labour into the Dominion unless the required labour is not available in the country.

The delegates approved of proposed amendments to the Criminal Code making it a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment, for parents or others in charge of children to leave them unprotected in any house or building.

A resolution asking that a provincial federation of labour be established in Ontario was referred to the executive, with instructions to confer with the executive officers of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and report at the next convention of the association.

Other resolutions adopted recommending as follows:—That the Ontario Legislature pass enabling legislation making the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable in that province;

Asking the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers to register its union label in Canada;

An increase in court witness fees to at least an amount equal to jurymen's fees;

Establishment of properly organized health units in rural communities, and Federal and Provincial assistance for this purpose;

That all affiliated bodies press for the enactment of adequate building and fair wage by-laws in their respective municipalities;

Asking the directors of McMaster University to establish a summer school for girls and women in industry;

Stricter regulations governing homes and other institutions caring for immigrant children;

Condemning cadet training in the schools of Ontario and recommending a system of physical training instead;

* This Draft Bill was found to contain provisions that would have been *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament, and the government instead brought in the legislation which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 383.

Legislation to provide that hours of duty of drivers of motor transport vehicles be restricted to not more than eight in any one day;

That the Minimum Wage Act be amended to bring male minors within its scope;

That the Federal Government "overcome the impasse with respect to increase in salaries of letter carriers."

Another resolution requested the withdrawal of legislation enacted at the last session of the Ontario Legislature providing for cash deposits by candidates in provincial elections. It was stated that although this legislation had been adopted, the Prime Minister, at the request of organized labour, had agreed to withhold obtaining Royal Assent for the measure in order to ascertain whether it met with public approval. The resolution was adopted, with instructions to the secretary to communicate with all trades and labour councils in the province urging them to seek the withdrawal of the legislation.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton; vice-president, Larry O'Connell, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, Ald. Rod. Plant, Ottawa; executive board, F. Ackerknecht, Kitchener; Wm. Parsons, St. Thomas; R. Foxcroft, London; A. Donald Dear, Ottawa; F. Maxted, Hamilton; J. W. Snowball, Toronto; A. Medley, Guelph; Chas. Bailey, Mimico; B. S. McSween, Niagara Falls; Peter Grant, St. Catharines; W. Caplen, Thorold.

The Association decided to meet in Guelph in 1931.

CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT IN A NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE MILL

"HERE is *prima facie* evidence that a cotton mill can be in the North, can pay relatively high wages, can work decent hours, can deal with organized labour, and still can not only survive but prosper in the midst of a long-continued and general depression in its industry."

In the foregoing sentence the *New Republic,* January 1, 1930, commented upon three addresses before the Taylor Society at New York last December, delivered respectively by J. Foster Smith, agent of the company in question; John P. O'Connell, secretary and business manager of the union concerned (the United Textile Workers of America, Salem, Massachusetts); and Francis Goodell, an industrial engineer engaged to help in solving the problems confronting the industry. These addresses were reprinted in the *Bulletin* of the Taylor Society, April, 1930. The mill referred to is the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company of Salem, manufacturers of Pequot sheets and pillow cases. This concern was founded in 1839, and since that time the company's relations with its employees had been generally friendly in character. Mr. J. Foster Smith, after a survey of the early history of the mill, went on to describe the recent development as follows:—

"As is bound to happen in all human relations, so at the Naumkeag in the first seventy-five years there had been a few inevitable differences of one sort or another. None of them was of any particular moment resulting in material losses in production and wages to the two parties at odds. It was not until the fall of 1919 that a real walk-out occurred—just eighty years after the establishment of the company. This strike, precipitated by a demand for an increase in wages which the management could not then grant, lasted several weeks, and was marked by a total absence of discord or disturbance. It was amicably settled to the satisfaction of all concerned after a number of conferences between the management and the representatives of the Union. With the resumption of work began a closer co-operation between employer and employee, and a united effort for quantity and quality production. Added to this was a sincere effort on both sides to eliminate, or at least alleviate, the causes of friction, misunderstanding, resentment, which are bound to occur in an industry employing two thousand five hundred hands, and obviously out of the individual control of the general manager. A punctilious regard for seniority rights was exercised, which helped the morale tremendously.

"A further extension of the co-operative spirit came about when the management and the Union, through their legally qualified officers, signed an agreement, the main object of which is the removal, as far as possible, of all causes for misunderstanding and friction, and the promotion to the greatest possible degree of a mutual helpfulness between the two organizations.

"The agreement recognizes the desirability of the trade unions, the spirit of co-operation in promoting the continued and successful operation of the mills; pledges the co-operation of employees in effecting such economies in manufacturing as may be brought about by the introduction of improved machinery; provides for a proper and orderly holding of conferences in the event of differences which may arise in the natural course of the operations

of the mill and bleachery, and further provides for regular meetings between the management and the representatives of the Union —an eminently fair agreement which has worked out excellently."

In the concluding portion of his address Mr. Smith anticipated that the effects of the new employee co-operation plan in industry would be far-reaching. "In the old days," he said, "employer and employee each regarded the other as a natural and inevitable enemy. Happily this condition is now in a fair way toward the discard. We are on the threshold of a new era. There are more steps to climb before easy going is reached, but it is with a most sanguine feeling of the ultimate success of our employer-worker co-operative effort that we present this picture of our progress to date."

Mr. J. P. O'Connell, the Union secretary, described the origin and development of the movement as follows:—

"In June, 1918, a strike occurred within the Naumkeag spinning and carding department, employing three hundred workers. A local union was organized and chartered in the United Textile Workers of America, and the machinery for dealing with the management established. Agreement was reached at the end of five days to return to work and submit the entire controversy to arbitration under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration.

"In the fall of 1919, 75 per cent of all workers were members of the Union, and demanded its recognition with collective bargaining in its fullest sense plus a general increase in wages. After a seven weeks' strike, a conference was called, and the management and the Union officials agreed upon: (1) recognition of the Union; (2) a minimum wage for women; (3) collective bargaining; (4) withdrawal of the wage increase; (5) a system of dues collection within the mill, and (6) the establishment of a shop committee and foreman conferences to adjust grievances. A remarkable thing about these two early struggles was the spirit manifested by both sides. Neither side is to-day ashamed or embarrassed by any act of its membership.

"Mr. J. Foster Smith on both occasions closed the plant and never resorted to injunctions, yellow-dog contracts, or other methods used to destroy the effectiveness of the Union. The Union membership likewise took a responsible attitude toward such management problems as the creating of standards of wages and working conditions, consultation on discharges, adjustment of grievances between foremen and shop committees. This was considered reasonable because it was believed that such an attitude would assist in improving morale and in stimulating a real everyday interest in jobs. And it did.

"Next followed an agreement to accept seniority rule as a means of still further improving morale. It is believed that honest effort in quality and quantity production is rendering faithful service, and is entitled to reward in the form of promotion as well as in security of job.

"The next co-operative step was reduced to writing in the form of an open covenant. We believe the agreement between the United Textile Workers of America and the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company to be an embodiment of the striving toward industrial progress."

A full account of the new co-operative arrangement from the technician's point of view, was given by Mr. Francis Goodell, industrial engineer, who considered that certain features of the agreement above described are "perhaps unprecedented developments in industrial history."

A five-day week has gone into effect in the plumbing and steam fitting trades at Victoria, B.C. In future plumbers will have the whole of Saturday and Sunday off, while the rate of pay will remain at the former scale of $1.12 per hour. Some time ago, the plumbing trade at Victoria made a demand that a forty-hour week be enforced, and that the scale of wages of $8.89 per day be raised to a flat rate of $10 per day. The agreement to institute a forty-hour week has just been completed, granting an additional four hours of free time to the plumbing trade, but the scale of pay remains unchanged. The *Contract Record* states that non-union plumbers are not in agreement with the plumbers' union in the demand for a 40-hour week and a $10 rate, and in order to allow union men to compete with these non-union plumbers, the union has made concession allowing its men to do jobbing work on Saturdays at the regular rate of pay.

About 8 miles of cement sidewalks were laid last year in Vancouver by day labour, the cost of the work having been about one cent and a half less than by contract labour. This year, it is stated, about one-third of such work in the city is being done directly by the Engineering Department, this being all that the department can carry out with its present equipment.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

AN account of the second annual convention of the Province of Quebec Safety League, held at Montreal early this month, will be given in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Shorter Hours for Motor-Truck Drivers

The Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Highways of Ontario, informed the Motor Truck Owners' Association at their annual convention at Toronto in May that he was considering the advisability of framing legislation to limit the number of hours of work of motor truck drivers. "Many serious highway accidents," he said, "are due to truck drivers having had insufficient rest. In the interests of public safety, truck owners should see to it their drivers are not forced to work an unreasonable number of hours in the twenty-four. I have had several conferences with Attorney-General W. H. Price about this matter, and it has been decided that some legislation along this line will be needed if accidents arising from this cause occur as frequently in the future as they have in the past."

"Safest Mill" Competition in Pulp and Paper Industry

In previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE references have been made to the safety competition conducted under the auspices of the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*. This contest is held semi-annually, and is for the purpose of ascertaining the "safest mill in Canada" in the pulp and paper industry. The competition is divided into two classes—Class A for the larger, and Class B for the smaller plants. The results of the contest for the period from July 1 to December 31, 1929, were announced in the May 8 issue of the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*, the winner of the safety trophy in Class A group being the Canada Power and Paper Corporation at Grand'Mère, Quebec. During the duration of the contest, this company had only 5 non-fatal accidents, involving a total time loss of 19 days. In the second place was the Canadian International Paper Company at Hawkesbury, Ontario, with 8 non-fatal accidents, involving a time loss of 74 days; while the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Company at Port Alice, B.C., was third, with 11 non-fatal accidents and a time loss of 185½ days.

In Class B, the Provincial Paper Mills, Limited, Mille Roches, Ontario, won first place with 2 non-fatal accidents, involving a loss of 26½ days. Price Brothers & Company, Limited, Jonquière, Quebec, came second with 3 non-fatal accidents and 24 days lost time, and Provincial Paper Limited, Thorold, Ontario, with 4 non-fatal accidents and 52 days lost time, took third place.

Coal-Dust Explosions in Mines

Dr. George S. Rice, chief mining inspector of the United States Bureau of Mines, describes the causes and effects of coal-dust explosions in mines, and makes recommendations for their prevention, in a pamphlet published recently by the Department of Commerce at Washington, from which the following information is taken.

There is practically no bituminous coal mine that does not make enough coal dust to produce a dust cloud of sufficient density to ignite and to propagate an explosion if the coal dust is not neutralized by inert matter or so wet as to be mud.

Anthracite dust with less than 10 per cent of total combustible is not found to be explosive in air, even though small percentages of methane are present. The dust of bituminous coals in non-rock-dusted mines is always explosive, the differences of degree depending upon the freedom of the coal from moisture and ash, and upon natural inclusions. The dust of sub-bituminous coals, those formerly called black lignite, is explosive when fine and dry, but where, as is usually the case in sub-bituminous mines, the coal contains a large amount of moisture and is coarse, it is less easily ignited in air. The dust of lignite or brown coal is seldom found in condition to propagate an explosion in mines, as the moisture content—50 to 60 per cent in the mine—is usually far too high to form a dust cloud; but when the coal dust is artificially dried, as for briquetting or powdered fuel, it is highly explosive in air.

A coal-dust explosion is a very rapid inflammation and in the open air usually does no harm, although even in the open air there have been accidents where men have not got away quickly enough to escape the flame passing through a cloud of coal dust. When the coal dust is confined, as in small chambers or conduits or in the passages of mines, the heated gases cannot escape, pressure is built up, and the inflammation becomes an explosion. There is no exact boundary between an inflammation of coal dust in air and a coal-dust explosion. To start an explosion,

a dust cloud must have been raised by blasting with explosives, by the ignition of a body of fire damp, or perhaps by the wreckage of a trip of loaded mine cars.

Precautions.—Dr. Rice discusses fully the physical, chemical and mechanical factors and the phenomena to be observed in coal dust explosions, and gives a summary of past investigations of explosion disasters. He concludes by enumerating the precautions that should be taken to prevent explosions, as follows:—

1. Thoroughly ventilate every part of the mine. Use enough splits of the air current, divided near the intake shaft if possible, to avoid working places being on the return air.

2. In any mine, gassy or slightly gassy, control the ventilation by sampling and analyzing the return of each split daily; moreover, see that the inspectors use safety lamps, Burrell gas indicators, or other permissible equivalent.

3. Seal all abandoned working places with strong fireproof stoppings; also seal those that may not be worked for a long time and cannot be thoroughly ventilated and inspected. This latter recommendation of the Bureau of Mines, presented as a formal decision of policy, is a very important part of any program of mine safety.

4. Use electric trolleys and bare power lines or imperfectly insulated electric conductors in gassy mines or slightly gassy mines in pure intake air only, and never in the return air.

5. Employ thorough rock dusting in all bituminous and sub-bituminous mines. Rock dust should be distributed in every entry, air course, and room. In rooms that have been stopped the rock dusting should extend to the face and over the gob. In active workings rock dustings should extend at least to within 40 feet of the face. It is desirable that the miners in every working place be supplied with a pile of rock dust so that they may distribute it from time to time as the face advances, in addition to the rock dust that may be scattered periodically by rock-dusting machines or rock-dust crews.

6. Rock dust any place where the samples gathered regularly show that the incombustible content of the dust from the rib or floor (including ash of the coal, natural and artificial rock dusting, and moisture) falls below 55 per cent, so that an average of at least 65 per cent may be maintained throughout the mine. This recommendation is urgently made by the Bureau of Mines.

A report by Dr. Rice on two coal mine disasters in Alberta in 1926, due to explosions of coal dust, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, page 281; and a report by the same authority on the occurrence of "bumps" in the Springhill Mines, undertaken at the request of the Government of Nova Scotia, was outlined in the issue of February, 1925, page 161.

"Accident Facts" in United States

The National Safety Council (United States) has published in its Public Safety Series a pamphlet entitled "Accident Facts, 1929." The statistics presented relate principally to 1928 and previous years. It is stated that accidents of all kinds took the lives of approximately 96,000 persons in 1928, according to the most complete records now available. This represents an increase of 3·1 per cent over 1927, when 93,078 persons met accidental death, and also an increase over 1927 in the death rate per 100,000 population. The 1927 rate itself was the first in seven years to show a decline. In that year the rate for the United States was 78·4, as compared with 78·7 in 1926. The last previous year in which a decline occurred was 1921. Since then there had been a steady increase except in 1924, when the rate was exactly the same as in 1923.

The death rate per 100,000 population, from all accidents, decreased from 85·5 in 1913 to 68·7 in 1921, but since 1921 an increase to 78·4 has occurred. The decrease from 1913 to 1921 was 20 per cent; the increase from 1921 to 1927 was 14 per cent. Automobile accidents only, experienced an increase in death rate from 1913 to 1921 of 195 per cent, and also an increase of 71 per cent from 1921 to 1927.

Industrial Accidents.—The pamphlet contains information as to accidents by causes, age, sex, principal types, severity, etc. The last section treats of industrial accidents. Estimates of the number of industrial fatalities in 1928 range from 20,000 to 25,000. In the absence of exact information 24,000 such deaths are estimated to have occurred in the United States during 1928. While information on non-fatal injuries is even less complete than that for fatalities, it is generally agreed that there are not less than 130 non-fatal "lost time" injuries for each industrial fatality, so that the total number of non-fatal injuries probably reaches about three and one-quarter million per year.

The cost of industrial accidents has been the subject of extensive investigation by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Using the Bureau's study as a basis it is estimated that the cost of industrial accidents in 1928 was $1,000,000,000.

"There is a wide difference between the low and the high rates, both for frequency and severity. In 1928, for example, establishments reporting from the cement industry had a combined frequency rate of 7·47, contrasted with a frequency rate of 67·78 in the mining industry. The severity rates show wide differences also, from ·66 for textile firms to 10·67 for the mining industry. While there is some variation in ranking of the various industries over a series of years, the positions held by particular sections from one year to another are stable enough to emphasize the differences in inherent hazards that really distinguish one industry from another."

Regulations for Use of Electricity in Mines in Quebec

An Order in Council of the Province of Quebec, approved on May 10, gave effect to new regulations governing the use of electricity in mines and quarries in the province. The regulations, which were adopted on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines of Quebec, are for the purpose of insuring the sanitary condition and safety of works in mines, so as to protect the life and health of the workers. The regulations contain general rules, as well as rules governing grounding, working space about electrical equipment, guarding live parts, storage batteries, transformers, conductors, fuses, cutouts and switches, motor control devices, lighting of primary stations, fire fighting appliances, lighting fixtures, trolleys and portable apparatus, cranes and elevators, telephones, transmission lines and the use of electricity in underground operations.

Skin Diseases due to Industry

An article on Dermatosis is contributed to the May issue of the *Industrial Health Bulletin,* published by the New York State Department of Labour, by Robert S. McBirney, M.D., medical inspector of factories. "Dermatology," he states, "is another interesting subject which has joined the march of industrial hazards to a new position in the realm of unknown peaks which must be confronted and conquered by the students of industrial safety."

The information obtained from what records are available shows that dermatitis (inflammation of the skin), takes the lead as a popular diagnosis. Following this comes eczema. The term eczema originally denoted skin diseases in shopkeepers, masons, washerwomen, cooks and other domestics. The origin of the so-called eczemas is either from without the body, or from within. Those from "without" are becoming more numerous because better known; they are entirely occupational, and are wholly dependent upon outside, obvious and well known substances. Such a group is entitled to a special differentiation.

The importance of dermatosis in the list of industrial hazards is shown by the following figures. Of 247 cases of occupational disease that were compensated in Massachusetts in 1927, 89 were due to dermatosis. In Ohio, in 1928, 894 out of 1,118 cases of industrial diseases, were cases of dermatosis. In New Jersey in the same year, there were 70 cases out of 232.

The annual report of the Chief Medical Inspector of Factories for England and Wales for the year 1928 shows that there were reported 662 cases of dermatitis, while during the same period of time 1,029 persons actually received compensation for this disease. This figure is conceded to be far below the actual number of dermatosis throughout the country. The causative agents of the disease are enumerated in the English report as follows:—alkalies; oil; dyes; acids; sugar; French polish; kerosine; turpentine and substitutes; dough; accelerators; gasoline and naphtha; wood dusts; methylated spirits; nickel compounds. Industries in which these diseases were contracted were:—engineering; chemical works; dye and calico printing; French polishing and staining; rubber works; labouring; plating; metal works; baking confectionery; painting; cotton trade; sugar confectionery; wood work; biscuit making.

The LABOUR GAZETTE correspondent at Nelson, B.C., reported a somewhat serious condition of unemployment as prevailing in the district during May. The situation was relieved to some extent, however, by the construction of a branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway round Kootenay Lake, employing about 1,000 men. This work is expected to be completed in November. Other local work includes the building of a road at Rosebery, and the reconstruction of the Nelson power plant and lines. Renewed activity at the Trail smelter was expected, but had not begun during the month.

The Winnipeg School Board, at a meeting on June 11, gave notice that the contracts of employment of married women as teachers would terminate on December 31. The reason for this decision was stated as being that most of the married employees have other means of support. However, if any married woman can satisfy the Board that her services should be retained her case will receive individual attention. The Board also expressed its disapproval, in view of the prevalence of unemployment, of the practice of employees in accepting remunerative work during vacations.

ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS IN INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Proceedings at Seventeenth Annual Convention

THE seventeenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada was held in Louisville, Kentucky, May 20-23. The convention opened on May 20 with an informal dinner, tendered by the Kentucky Department of Labour. In the absence of Mr. Newton Bright, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labour and Statistics of Kentucky, owing to illness, Mr. E. F. Seiller, chief labour inspector of the State, presided. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Wm. B. Harrison of Louisville, which was replied to by Miss Maud Swett, of Wisconsin, president of the association. An address on "Some Lines of Attack Upon the Problems of Unemployment" was given by Mr. Paul Douglas, acting director, Swarthmore Unemployment Study, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

The roll call at the morning session on May 21, which was presided over by Miss Maud Swett, the president, showed nineteen state and one provincial departments represented as well as the Federal Departments of Labour of Canada and the United States, the delegates numbering 50. Following the address of the president the customary committees were appointed. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a cash balance of $392.65. Reports were also given on new legislation from member states and provinces. A resolution was adopted in favour of the United States being represented on any committee which may be appointed to deal with the question of calendar reform.

The convention endorsed the principle of collection and publication of employment and payroll figures by industries, and declared (1) that in order to secure comparability of figures such collection and publication should be on the same general lines as those now collected by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics and by a number of the leading industrial states, and (2) that in order to avoid duplication all states collecting such reports should co-operate with the United States Bureau on the same basis as now in effect between the federal bureau and the nine co-operating states.

The afternoon session on May 21 was given over to the question of uniformity in labour legislation, Gen. Le Roy Sweetser, Commissioner, Department of Labour of Massachusetts, presiding. Mr. Leifer Magnusson, United States representative of the International Labour Office, read a paper on "Some Problems and Methods of State Uniform Labour Legislation," followed by a paper prepared by Mr. Newton Bright, commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Labour and Statistics of Kentucky, on "Need for Uniformity in Labour-Industrial Relation Laws and Administration," but read by Mr. John W. Rogers, a member of the staff of the Kentucky department.

Dr. Eugene Patton, director of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, Department of Labour of the State of New York, presided at the morning session on May 22, the subject for discussion being "Factory Inspection, Safety and Sanitation," which included specific methods of factory inspection—(*a*) safe practices, (*b*) safety equipment, (*c*) safety regulations and (*d*) how to secure compliance. Two papers on the subject were contributed (1) By James L. Gernon, director of the Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labour of New York, and (2) By Thomas C. Devine, chief of the Division of Factory Inspection, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio. The discussion on the papers was led by James Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario, followed by M. F. Nicholson, Tennessee; James Reagin, Indiana; Harry Immel, Pennsylvania; and Henry McColl, of Minnesota. At this session Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary, American Association for Labour Legislation, delivered an address on "Major Issues in Labour Law Enforcement."

At the afternoon session on May 22, at which Mr. W. A. Rooksberry, commissioner of the Bureau of Labour of Arkansas, presided, reports were presented by representatives of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry serving on safety code committees. Dr. P. G. Agnew, secretary of American Standards Association of New York City, addressed the delegates on "State and National Aspects of the Safety Code Movement." Mr. Chas. Baldwin, assistant commissioner of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, presented a report as chairman of the committee of the association appointed to urge states to adopt American Standards Association standards. Following a general discussion, led by Mr. John Roach, assistant commissioner, Department of Labour of New Jersey, the report was adopted.

The presiding officer at the evening session on the same day was Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labour, at which the topic for consideration was "Administration of Labour Laws for Women and Children." An address was given by Miss Freida Miller, director of the Bureau of Women in Industry of New York, on "Reasons for Labour Laws Protecting Women and Children." Mr. Ed. F. Seiller, chief labour inspector of Kentucky, read a paper on "Problems Confronting an Inspector," following which a general discussion took place on certain phases of factory inspection legislation.

"Trends of Problems in Industry" was the topic for the concluding session, at which Mr. James H. H. Ballantyne, deputy minister of labour for Ontario, president. Mr. Frank J. Plant, chief, Labour Intelligence Branch, Department of Labour of Canada, gave a paper on "Methods of Adjusting Industrial Disputes in Canada" (The full text of the paper appears elsewhere in this issue). This was followed by an address by Mr. John T. Murphy, attorney-at-law, of Covington, Ky., in which the speaker outlined the advance of legislation in the United States designed to assist in the settlement of industrial disputes in that country. "Age and Employability" was the subject of an address by Mr. B. C. Seiple, commissioner of employment for the City of Cleveland, Ohio. At paper prepared by Mr. Russell J. Eldridge, director of the Bureau of Employment, Department of Labour of New Jersey, on "Labour Camps" was read by Dr. Chas. Blunt, commissioner of Labour of New Jersey.

Subsequently a business session was held, presided over by the president, at which the reports of committees were presented. It was decided to amend the constitution to provide for associate membership in the association.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, James H. H. Ballantyne, deputy minister, Department of Labour, Toronto, Ont.

First vice-president, W. A. Rooksberry, commissioner, Bureau of Labour and Statistics, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Second vice-president, General E. LeRoy Sweetser, commissioner, Department of Labour and Industries, Boston, Massachusetts.

Third vice-president, Dr. Eugene B. Patton, director, Bureau of Statistics and Information, Department of Labour, New York, N.Y.

Fourth vice-president, T. E. Whittaker, commissioner, Department of Commerce and Labour, Atlanta, Georgia.

Fifth vice-president, Miss Maud Swett, field director, Woman and Child Labour, Industrial Commission, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Secretary-treasurer, Miss Louise E. Schutz, superintendent, Division of Woman and Children, Industrial Commission, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Boston, Massachusetts, was chosen as the convention city for 1931.

Working Hours of Retail Clerks

The Retail Merchants' Association of Guelph, Ontario, at a meeting early in June, unanimously approved a proposal for a Saturday half-holiday for retail stores in Canada throughout the year. The Dominion and Provincial Retail Merchants' Organizations will be asked to make this recommendation to the governments concerned. A memorandum on the subject pointed out that industrial working hours, also legal and banking hours, have been shortened considerably, and while retail store hours have also been shortened, in recent years nothing of consequence has been accomplished along these lines.

"Retailers, a few years ago, established, in a hit or miss fashion, a half holiday for their staff during the summer months. Unfortunately this is not uniformly recognized among the many towns and cities, either as to the number of months or the day in the week. This voluntary system of closing, as at present in force, is a failure, because it causes confusion to the urban, rural and tourist shoppers. Such a holiday should be enforced over the whole of the Dominion on the same half day for the same period of months, and we feel that the only way this can be satisfactorily accomplished is by legislation. Retail store hours are unnecessarily long. We can give excellent service to the public, and more humane treatment to staff, with shorter hours. The trend of the times is in this direction. Retail stores have not kept pace in recent years. The time is ripe for action. It will give to these workers more sunshine and better health. It will improve working conditions and improve the retail business."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Fourteenth Conference

THE Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on June 10, and is still in session as this issue goes to press. An account of the proceedings will be given in the July issue. The names of the Canadian delegates, and the agenda of the Conference were noted in the last issue (page 547). The main subjects under consideration were (*i*) Forced labour; (2) Hours of work of salaried employees; and (3) Hours of work in coal mines.

Annual Report of the Director

The annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office was issued shortly before the Fourteenth Conference. It is in two volumes; the first contains a review of the activities of the International Labour Organization in 1929; the second comprises a summary of the annual reports, presented under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles by Governments which have ratified Conventions, on the measures taken to give effect to the Conventions. The first part of this Report presents a complete picture of the life of the International Labour Organization during the tenth year of its existence. It shows the progress made in the consolidation of the Organization, both internally and externally; it describes how the Organization fulfilled its mission as an institution for the collection and distribution of information on labour matters; it presents a survey of the growth of ratification of Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference; it gives a review of the changes in the economic situation during 1929; it outlines the developments which took place in connection with hours of work, industrial hygiene and safety, the protection of women and children, factory inspection, social insurance, wages, unemployment, living conditions, the right of association, conciliation and arbitration, and all the other problems which come within the ambit of the International Labour Office.

Hours of Work in Coal Mines

The Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, as noted above, has before it for discussion the question of hours of work in coal mines, and a report on this subject by the International Labour Organization. Note was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1929, (page 1251) of the action of the Assembly of the League of Nations in referring this question to the Organization. Considering that the serious depression in the coal industry called for urgent measures, the Assembly suggested that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should convene at an early date a Preparatory Technical Conference to decide what questions relating to conditions of employment in coal mines might best be included in the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1930, with a view to arriving at practical International agreement. This rapid procedure appeared possible in view of the fact that the International Labour Organization had been conducting enquiries for some years into the hours, wages and conditions of work in coal mines. The Preparatory Technical Conference was duly convened and met in Geneva from January 6 to 18, 1930, and recommended that the discussion of a Convention on hours of work in coal mines should be placed on the agenda of the 1930 Session of the Conference. At the same time, a number of definite provisions, on which agreement had been reached, were referred to the Governing Body. The Governing Body decided, at its February Session, to include the question in the agenda of the Fourteenth Session, leaving the Conference to decide whether a final decision may be reached at this Session.

The report which the Office has just published consist of two parts: an analysis of the deliberations of the Preparatory Technical Conference, and a survey of the considerations on which the Draft Convention appended to the report was based. The Draft Convention, which was prepared by the Office, provides that in all coal mines work shall be so organized that the time spent in the mine by any workers does not exceed 7½ hours in the day and 45 hours in the week. Provision is made, however, for a transitional period of three years during which the time spent in the mine may be 7¾ hours a day and 46½ hours a week.

The term "time spent in the mine" is defined as the period between the time when the worker enters the cage in order to descend and the time when he leaves the cage after reascending. Collective methods of calculating the time spent in the mine are recognized exceptionally, on the understanding that they shall be abandoned as soon as possible. Provision is made for the suspension of the Convention in certain circumstances. In accordance with a suggestion of the Preparatory Technical Conference, the Draft Convention provides that the annual reports to be sub-

mitted under Article 408 of the Treaty shall be examined each year by a special committee consisting of one Government representative, one employers' representative and one workers' representative of each country ratifying the Convention.

Forty-Eighth Session of the Governing Body

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its forty-eighth session at Paris from April 24, to 29, 1930. By invitation of the French Government, this meeting was held in the city in which the first European session was held some ten years ago. Naturally, the occasion was taken to assess the results of the first ten years' work of the International Labour Organization, and the speeches made successively by Mr. Pierre Laval, French Minister of Labour, by Miss Bondfield, British Minister of Labour, by Mr. Arthur Fontaine, Chairman of the Governing Body, by representatives of the employers', workers' and Government groups on the Governing Body, and finally by Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the Office, left no room for doubt that during the past decade much has been accomplished, even if much still remains to be done.

During the course of the discussion of the Director's Report on the work of the Organization since the last Session, Miss Bondfield made a statement in which she referred to the time when the International Labour Organization was set up ten years ago, and announced on behalf of her Government that an Hours of Employment Bill had been laid before the House of Commons, and that if this Bill were passed it would enable Great Britain to ratify the Washington Hours Convention.

The principal decisions taken at this meeting may be summarized as follows:—

Non-ratification of Conventions.—The International Labour Office was authorized to send annually to the Governments of the States Members a brief report embodying the explanations sent to it by Government which have encountered difficulties in ratifying Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

Revision of Conventions.—It was decided to adjourn the consideration on until next session of the decennial reports on eight Conventions which, by 1931, will have been in operation for ten years, and with respect to one of which—the Hours Convention—the Swedish Government had submitted proposals for revision.

Free City of Danzig.—The Governing Body decided, with the support of the representatives of Germany and Poland, to request the Council of the League of Nations to consult the Permanent Court of International Justice with regard to an application from the Free City of Danzig for admission to the International Labour Organization.

Maritime Questions.—The Governing Body considered the conditions under which the second discussion should be held of the maritime questions examined, on first discussion, by the Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference last October. While reserving full liberty of action in regard to future procedure for dealing with maritime questions, the Governing Body decided to authorize the Office to consult a preparatory technical maritime committee, representing Governments, shipowners and seamen, during 1931, on the questions already considered on first discussion. The Governing Body will decide later, in the light of the proceedings of this committee, whether those questions should be submitted to a General Session or to a special Maritime Session of the Conference.

Publications of the Office

A further series of brochures of "Occupation and Health", the Encylopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare which is in course of publication by the International Labour Office, has just appeared.

The International Labour Office has just published a supplementary volume containing the American section of the "International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law" for the year 1928. In this volume the description of the organization of the judiciary in the United States, which was given last year, has been retained and extended by a short survey of the powers of American Courts to declare labour laws unconstitutional and of the effects of anti-trust legislation on labour law. As in the previous year, noteworthy decisions will be found in the sections "Right of Association" and "Labour Disputes." Special interest attaches to a comparison between the decisions concerning compensation for industrial accidents under Workmen's Compensation Laws, which are given in the section "Social Insurance," and other decisions contained in the section "Individual Contracts" in which the claim far damages was based on Common Law or on the Federal Employers' Liability Act. This supplementary volume also contains the Index of the main volume.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1, was 7,208, their employees numbering 976,224 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,719, having an aggregate membership of 206,326 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning May, 1930, as Reported by the Employers

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 7,208 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers were increased by 31,470 persons to 976,224 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of over three per cent, rose to 111·4, as compared with 107·8 on April 1, and with 116·2, 106·8, 101·8, 95·4, 91·9, 92·9, 92·5, 84·3 and 85·1 on May 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation, though not so favourable as in spring of last year, was nevertheless better than on May 1 in all earlier years of the record. The increase in the index number between April 1, and May 1, 1930, slightly exceeded the average gain shown in this period of the years since 1921.

Construction and transportation recorded pronounced improvement, while large gains were also noted in manufacturing, trade and services. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in logging and coal mining.

Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered the largest increases.

Maritime Provinces—Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 560 firms reported 76,062 employees, or 3,677 more than in their last return. This gain was much larger than that noted on May 1 last year, when the index was some five points lower. Construction showed the greatest advances on the date under review; manufacturing, especially in pulp and paper, lumber and fish-preserving plants also showed important gains, while transportation and mining were seasonally slacker.

Quebec.—Improvement was recorded in Quebec, according to 1,661 employers with 269,133 workers, as against 263,188 in the preceding month. Large increases were reported in transportation and construction and maintenance, and there were smaller gains in trade, communications and services. On the other hand, manufacturing, logging and mining were slacker. Employment was in rather less volume than on the corresponding date a year ago, when the indicated increase was considerably larger.

Ontario.—The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1930, was not so pronounced as that reported on the same date in 1929, when the index was higher. The working forces of the 3,211 co-operating firms, aggregated 415,459 employees, compared with 404,548 on April 1. Construction and transportation registered the most marked increases, but the movement was also upward in manufacturing, mining, services and trade, while logging was seasonally slacker.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing, transportation and construction showed heightened activity, the advance in the last-named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 1,049 employers, whose staff arose

from 121,871 persons on April 1, to 129,009 on the date under review. This expansion was on a larger scale than at the beginning of May, 1929, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

British Columbia.—The improvement in British Columbia was not quite so extensive as in spring last year, when the index was nearly a point higher. An aggregate payroll of 86,561 workers was indicated by the 727 firms furnishing data, who had 82,762 in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction were decidedly busier, especially marked advances taking place in the latter; transportation and logging were also more active, while other industries showed only slight changes.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerably increased activity, but there was a decline in Hamilton.

Montreal.—Transportation, construction and trade recorded the greatest advances in Montreal, where 900 employers added 2,063 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 137,750 at the beginning of May. Greater increases were indicated on the same date last year, when the index stood at 114·2, as compared with 110·8 on May 1, 1930.

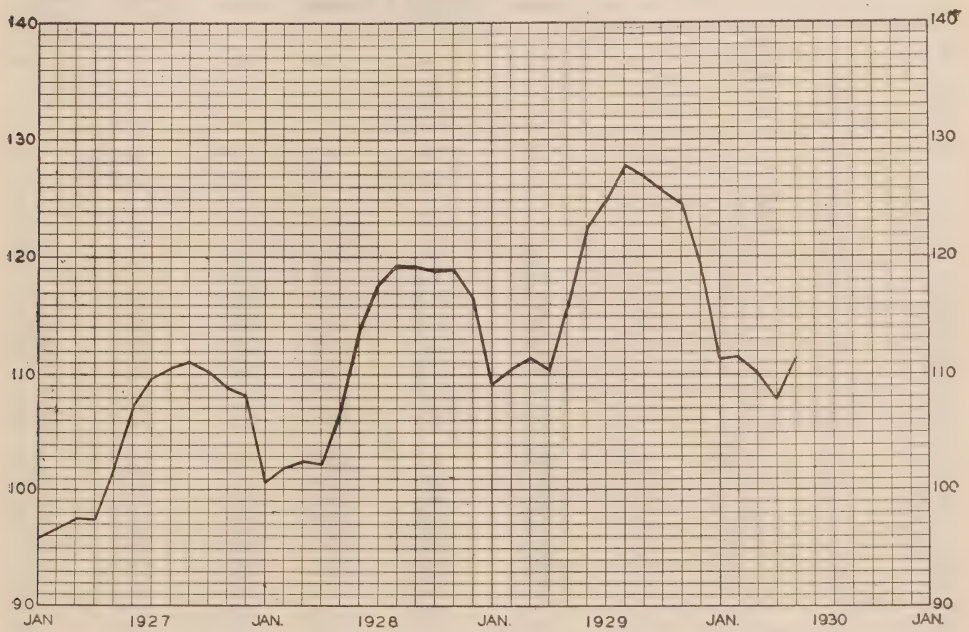
Quebec.—Statements were tabulated from 118 firms with 11,830 employees, as against 11,402 on April 1. Most of the improvement took place in construction and transportation. The gain involved more workers than that recorded on May 1, 1929, when the index was slightly higher.

Toronto.—Transportation, construction, services and trade reported important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 996 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 126,032 persons, as compared with 124,254 at the beginning of April. This expansion was not so pronounced as that indicated on May 1 last year, and the index then was some three points higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa.—Lumber mills, construction and trade registered the bulk of the improvement

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



in Ottawa, where the advance involved a smaller number of persons than that noted at the beginning of May, 1929. Statistics were tabulated from 150 firms employing 13,498 persons, compared with 12,524 on April 1. The index was at its spring-time maximum in the record for this city.

Hamilton.—A combined working force of 35,756 persons was reported by the 225 co-operating employers, who had 36,327 on April 1. Manufacturing was slacker, while transportation showed greater activity. Employment was in smaller volume than in the same month in 1929, when expansion was indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Considerable improvement was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories and construction. Returns were tabulated from 137 firms with 18,555 workers, compared with 17,568 in the preceding month. Employment was not so brisk as in spring last year.

Winnipeg.—Construction and manufacturing reported expansion in Winnipeg, where the 344 co-operating employers added 690 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 31,743 on May 1. The situation was less favourable than at the same date last year, when somewhat larger gains had been indicated.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
May 1	85·1	98·2	77·0	89·0	86·0	79·9
1922						
May 1	84·3	92·4	77·4	87·8	83·0	81·0
1923						
May 1	92·5	101·0	86·1	97·6	89·8	86·4
1924						
May 1	92·9	98·9	89·7	95·6	88·7	91·2
1925						
May 1	91·9	97·2	89·8	93·4	87·4	93·3
1926						
May 1	95·4	94·1	94·4	96·3	91·8	100·7
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Feb. 1	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Mar. 1	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
April 1	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
May 1	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at May 1, 1930	100·0	7·8	27·6	42·5	13·2	8·9

Vancouver.—Manufacturing registered moderate increases in Vancouver, according to 280 firms who employed an aggregate working force of 29,771 persons, compared with 29,584 on April 1. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of May a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Employment in manufactures showed an important gain at the beginning of May; 4,387 establishments reported 541,702 workers, compared with 536,320 in the preceding month. The largest advances were in lumber mills, where they were of a seasonal character, but noteworthy expansion also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, tobacco, building material, electric current, vegetable food and mineral product groups. Boot and shoe, rubber, textile and iron and steel factories, however, were slacker. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on May 1 in other years since 1920 except 1929, when the index stood at 119·8, compared with 112·4 on the date under review.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
May 1	83·2	.....	93·8	.....	.....	.....	90·7	82·6
1923								
May, 1	90·0	.....	97·4	101·0	97·5	.....	88·3	79·5
1924								
May 1	93·5	.....	94·5	104·7	90·9	.....	84·9	88·5
1925								
May 1	92·9	92·9	96·0	97·8	86·7	.....	87·4	90·0
1926								
May 1	97·2	101·5	99·2	97·5	98·9	108·1	94·9	101·1
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	123·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Feb. 1	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Mar. 1	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
April 1	109·2	111·7	116·5	116·2	120·4	140·9	103·4	110 4
May 1	110·8	115·3	117·8	125·3	118·4	150·5	105·7	110·8
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at May 1, 1930	14·1	1·2	12·9	1·4	3·7	1·9	3·3	3·0

Animal Products, Edible.—Continued and larger increases in employment were noted in fish-packing plants and dairies; the improvement was much more extensive than that reported on May 1, 1929, but the index then was higher. Statements were tabulated from 211 firms in this group, employing 18,234 workers, or 1,200 more than at the beginning of April. The expansion took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces, but the trend was generally upward.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe and other leather factories showed a seasonally downward movement, according to 189 manufacturers with 16,213 employees, as compared with 16,445 in the preceding month. The largest declines were in Quebec and Ontario. The reduction involved rather more workers than that noted on May 1, 1929, but the situation than was slightly better.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal activity caused a pronounced advance in this group, the improvement being particularly noteworthy in sawmills. Data were received from 727 employers of 50,017 persons, as against 46,377 in the preceding month. The increases were well distributed over the country, but those in Ontario were the greatest. Much larger addi-

NOTE:—The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
May 1	85·1	86·8	90·1	90·9	88·6	86·8	56·9	82·1	93·5
1922									
May 1	84·3	85·5	66·8	94·4	86·3	91·1	62·0	79·9	89·4
1923									
May 1	92·5	97·9	86·2	101·1	85·7	93·9	62·3	81·1	91·0
1924									
May 1	92·9	94·9	98·1	108·1	93·0	97·8	68·2	90·3	91·2
1925									
May 1	91·9	93·7	85·6	98·6	94·0	92·6	77·1	91·8	94·2
1926									
May 1	95·4	98·8	72·7	93·0	99·5	94·9	82·6	95·7	96·3
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·5	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·8	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Feb. 1	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Mar. 1	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
April 1	107·8	111·3	87 6	114·5	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
May 1	111·4	112·4	63·5	114·1	117·3	104·3	112·0	128·9	125·6
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at May 1, 1930	100·0	55·5	1·7	5·2	3·1	12·3	11·1	2·3	8·8

tions to staffs had been registered on May 1, 1929, when the index was higher than at the beginning of May this year.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument works showed a decrease, 51 operatives being let out by the 40 co-operating manufacturers, who had 1,864 workers. Employment was in less volume than in the corresponding period last year, when an advance had been indicated.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was an important increase in activity in edible plant product factories, chiefly in those producing sugar and syrup and canned goods. This advance contrasts with the reduction noted on May 1, 1929, when the index number was lower than at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 370 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 29,066 persons, as compared with 28,257 on April 1. There were gains in all provinces except Quebec.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	May 1 1930	April 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925
Manufacturing	55·5	112·4	113·3	119·8	109·0	103·9	98·8	93·7
Animal products—edible	1·9	106·7	100·1	110·0	108·2	102·2	97·6	95·0
Fur and products	0·2	88·6	85·4	100·3	89·5	93·4	96·7	90·4
Leather and products	1·7	90·4	91·5	91·4	102·6	100·2	97·6	89·9
Lumber and products	5·1	97·6	91·1	107·9	98·2	98·2	94·2	97·3
Rough and dressed lumber	2·9	87·7	76·7	100·8	89·7	94·0	90·2	97·4
Furniture	0·9	113·0	114·7	123·5	117·1	106·9	101·5	92·4
Other lumber products	1·3	115·0	115·9	117·8	111·1	105·1	101·8	103·7
Musical instruments	0·2	6·3	64·2	97·8	87·8	96·1	95·3	81·8
Plant products—edible	3·0	102·9	100·0	101·6	94·9	94·4	91·4	90·8
Pulp and paper products	6·8	110·9	108·3	109·8	108·7	103·8	97·1	91·9
Pulp and paper	3·3	108·1	102·8	105·6	109·8	104·4	96·2	87·9
Paper products	0·9	107·8	106·4	111·2	109·5	104·9	98·7	95·5
Printing and publishing	2·6	115·8	116·3	115·0	107·7	102·8	98·2	96·5
Rubber products	1·5	112·8	126·1	139·7	123·0	111·3	94·5	95·2
Textile products	8·6	104·9	107·4	110·3	107·0	105·9	100·3	96·2
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·9	100·4	102·8	108·7	110·3	109·1	100·3	96·2
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	108·2	110·5	115·6	104·2	102·0	100·4	88·9
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	109·1	112·6	108·4	104·1	102·3	99·7	99·2
Other textile products	1·1	101·9	102·4	111·0	109·7	114·3	102·9	102·2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·6	120·9	118·3	124·0	121·6	105·5	105·1	98·0
Tobacco	0·9	107·2	104·1	113·2				
Distilled and malt liquors	0·7	142·3	140·5	141·6				
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	130·0	170·8	176·8	130·0	107·6	88·1	95·2
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	121·9	120·7	118·9	113·0	104·4	101·4	99·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	123·1	109·7	125·1	108·7	99·1	100·1	84·5
Electric current	1·6	132·6	125·3	121·9	112·2	103·9	95·3	102·5
Electrical apparatus	1·7	159·5	158·6	136·0	112·5	105·0	93·6	89·2
Iron and steel products	15·6	118·8	119·3	137·6	114·6	106·7	102·9	92·9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	122·7	127·0	145·9	124·7	115·8	103·5	102·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·4	127·6	128·8	133·9	120·1	110·8	100·1	90·8
Agricultural implements	0·7	81·1	85·6	126·2	100·4	110·7	99·8	68·8
Land vehicles	7·2	118·4	118·0	140·0	114·0	104·7	105·6	97·1
Automobiles and parts	2·2	153·2	151·0	215·2	154·7	118·8	113·2	91·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·5	128·0	133·3	136·7	120·3	103·5	101·0	106·8
Heating appliances	0·5	118·9	109·6	133·6	108·4	102·4	101·4	94·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	169·0	172·7	174·6	140·2	105·5	100·9	76·8
Foundry and machine shop products	0·6	118·4	115·6	138·9	111·5	108·5	99·6	90·7
Other iron and steel products	2·1	111·9	111·9	118·8	105·2	104·5	98·5	90·5
Non-ferrous metal products	2·0	126·8	128·8	134·3	119·1	112·1	97·9	82·2
Mineral products	1·4	146·7	139·3	133·7	113·9	101·7	102·3	100·7
Miscellaneous	0·4	111·2	111·9	112·5	102·2	104·9	99·9	97·2
Logging	1·7	63·5	87·6	75·8	78·5	82·8	72·7	85·6
Mining	5·2	114·1	114·5	115·6	111·5	103·6	93·0	98·6
Coal	2·6	95·6	98·9	101·5	104·3	102·8	91·3	96·1
Metallic ores	1·8	149·3	145·6	132·2	123·9	107·5	94·8	104·6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·8	127·2	122·7	142·1	120·4	101·2	95·2	86·0
Communications	3·1	117·3	117·1	117·3	105·9	103·5	99·5	94·0
Telegraphs	0·6	111·4	109·1	118·6	106·0	105·5	96·3	90·4
Telephones	2·5	118·7	119·2	116·9	104·7	102·9	100·3	94·8
Transportation	12·3	104·3	99·5	108·1	100·7	100·8	94·9	92·6
Street railways and cartage	2·5	121·8	118·8	119·6	107·0	103·2	97·8	97·8
Steam railways	8·1	100·1	96·8	106·0	99·2	99·9	95·4	92·3
Shipping and stevedoring	1·7	102·9	88·3	104·7	100·6	102·1	88·5	87·4
Construction and Maintenance	11·1	112·0	86·4	112·0	103·7	95·0	82·6	77·1
Building	5·1	127·6	110·5	114·3	102·6	102·9	90·6	70·1
Highway	1·9	101·2	57·8	77·9	83·8	68·5	60·8	59·1
Railway	4·1	101·5	75·1	123·2	109·7	99·7	85·9	90·0
Services	2·3	128·9	126·1	121·6	111·7	101·5	95·7	91·8
Hotels and restaurants	1·3	125·6	124·3	113·8	103·4	95·9	92·9	90·8
Professional	0·2	126·3	127·0	126·3	120·1	103·3	101·2	98·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·8	135·2	128·9	133·5	121·1	108·9	98·0	91·0
Trade	8·8	125·6	123·1	124·0	111·7	104·4	96·3	94·2
Retail	6·3	129·9	127·4	128·8	114·4	106·3	96·6	93·4
Wholesale	2·5	116·0	113·3	113·7	106·2	101·2	96·2	95·9
All Industries	100·0	111·4	107·8	116·2	106·8	101·8	95·4	91·9

[1] The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was improvement in these industries, in which employment was in greater volume than in the spring in any other year of the record. Much of the gain took place in pulp and paper mills, while printing and publishing plants were rather slacker. The working forces of the 543 co-operating establishments aggregated 66,333 employees, as against 64,821 in their last report. Heightened activity was shown in all provinces except British Columbia.

Rubber Products.—Considerable losses were noted in rubber factories on May 1, 1930, while the tendency had been upward on the same date in 1929, when the index was many points higher. Returns were tabulated from 38 manufacturers employing 14,441 workers, or, 1,702 less than at the commencement of April. Most of the decrease was in Quebec and Ontario.

Textile Products.—There was seasonal falling-off in employment in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 684 manufacturers having 83,991 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 85,896 on April 1. Cotton, hosiery and knitting and garment and personal furnishing factories released employees. Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the loss.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 146 plants in this group employing 15,371 persons, or 237 more than in the preceding month. This increase, which was smaller than that recorded on May 1 last year, took place chiefly in tobacco factories in Quebec. Employment was at a lower level than on the same date in 1929.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Employment in chemicals and allied products showed a moderate increase in Quebec and Ontario, according to information from 127 manufacturers, whose staffs included 7,965 workers, as against 7,869 in April. The index was several points higher than on May 1 a year ago, when the trend was also favourable.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Building material factories in all provinces indicated seasonal improvement; the general gain was more marked than at the beginning of May last year, when the index number was, however, about two points higher. The 154 co-operating firms reported 12,564 employees, as against 11,240 in the preceding month.

Electric Current.—Further and more pronounced additions to staffs were recorded on May 1 in electric current plants, in which activity was greater than in the spring in any other year of the record. Statements were received from 96 companies employing 15,979 workers, an increase of 842 over their forces on April 1.

Electrical Apparatus.—The trend of employment in this group continued upward, 89 persons being added to the payrolls of the 57 reporting establishments, which had 16,753 employees. The improvement was largely confined to Ontario. Gains had also been registered on May 1, 1929, when the index number was much lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—The rolling mill, agricultural implement, steel shipbuilding, structural iron and steel and some other divisions of this group reported considerable decreases in activity, but there were gains in automobile heating appliance, sheet metal and iron pipe factories. Returns were tabulated from 682 manufacturers with 152,490 operatives, as compared with 153,262 in the preceding month. Improvement had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year and the situation then was more favourable. Quebec and Ontario reported the greatest losses on the date under review.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Non-ferrous metal products showed a falling-off in employment, the working forces of the 112 co-operating firms declining from 19,875 at the beginning of April to 19,591 on May 1. There were small losses in all except the Prairie Provinces. Additions to staff were reported in this group in the same month in 1929, when the index number was higher.

Mineral Products.—Improvement was indicated in the mineral products group, the increases being more pronounced than on May 1 a year ago, when the index number was considerably lower. Reports were received from 84 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 14,136 persons, as compared with 13,395 in the preceding month. The greatest advance was in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Logging

In spite of increases in British Columbia there was, on the whole, a decline in logging, according to 233 firms employing 16,966 men, or 6,473 less than in April. Curtailment was also registered at the beginning of May, 1929, when the index was higher; unfavourable weather conditions during the late winter had the effect of delaying river driving operations this spring.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mining showed a reduction, which was more pronounced than in the same month of last year. The index then was slightly higher than on May 1, 1930. Data were received from 81 operators with 25,266 employees, as compared with 26,157 in the preceding month. Decreases took place in both eastern and western coal fields.

Metallic Ores.—There was a substantial improvement in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 17,212 persons was employed by the 68 co-operating firms, who had 16,789 workers in their last report. Similar gains were indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, but employment this spring is better than in the same period of any other year of the record.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Employment in this group showed moderate gains; 70 employers enlarged their payrolls by 223 workers to 8,210 at the beginning of May. Quarries and other divisions reported heightened activity. The greatest advances were in Ontario, but the movement was generally upward. The index was lower than on May 1, 1929, when more pronounced improvement was reported.

Communications

Little general change was noted in telegraph and telephone operation, in which the level of employment was the same as on the corresponding date last year, though considerably higher than in the spring in any other year for which data are available. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 30,524 persons.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Continued and rather more pronounced improvement was shown in local transportation at the beginning of May, when the 144 firms from whom information was received, reported 24,619 employees, or 607 more than in the preceding month. The index was higher than on the same date in 1929 and earlier years. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the advance.

Steam Railways.—Steam railway operation afforded more employment in Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while curtailment was shown in the Maritime Provinces. Statements were received from 106 employers in this division, whose payrolls increased from 76,075 persons on April 1 to 78,718 at the beginning of May. An improvement had been noted on May 1, 1929, when the index was several points higher.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A combined staff of 16,663 men, as compared with 14,312 in the preceding month, was reported by the 76 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. This gain was rather smaller than that noted on the same date last year, when the index was slightly higher. Large reductions in the Maritime Provinces were offset by increases in Quebec and Ontario.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction continued to expand largely; the index stood at 127·6, as compared with 110·5 on April 1, 1930, and 114·3 on May 1, 1929. The working forces of the 704 co-operating contractors aggregated 49,838 persons, as against 43,167 at the beginning of April. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, but the greatest gains were in Quebec.

Highway.—Activity on roads and highways advanced very considerably, 8,026 men being added to the forces of the 224 employers making returns, who had 18,063 workers on May 1. All provinces registered noteworthy increases. The additions to staffs indicated on the same date last year were on a rather smaller scale, and employment then was in much smaller volume.

Railway.—Forty-six companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 39,924 workers, as against 29,527 in the last report. All provinces shared in the upward movement, which, however, was most marked in Ontario. Expansion involving a larger number of men was noted at the beginning of May a year ago, when the index number stood above its level at the time of writing.

Services

The service group, especially the hotel and laundry divisions, reported heightened activity, according to statements from 238 establishments employing 22,147 persons, as against 21,599 in their last report. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 in 1929 and earlier years of the record. Ontario registered the greatest gains.

Trade

Continued large additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 764 establishments enlarged their forces by 1,828 employees to 86,372 on the date under review. The index was at its peak for the beginning of May in

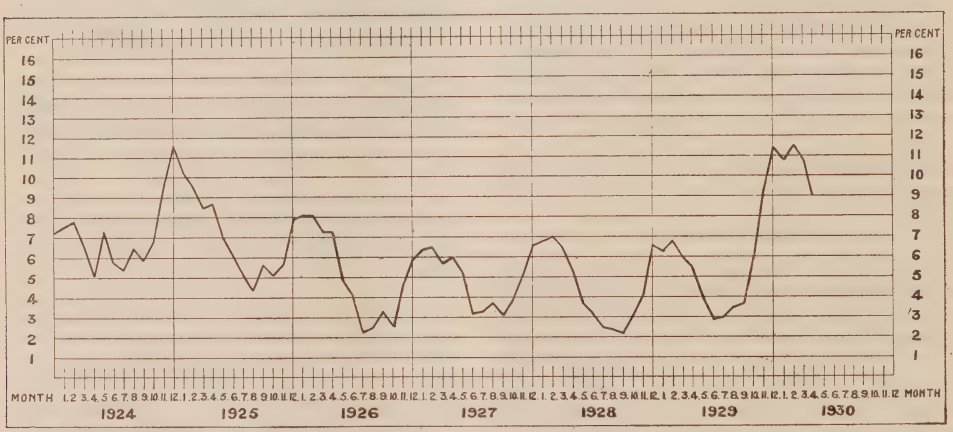
the years for which data are available; with the single exception of December 1, 1928, it was also higher than in any month of the years 1920-1928. Improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale trade, the largest gains being in Ontario.

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities, and industries. The columns headed "relative weight," show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on May 1, 1930.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of April, 1930

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The improvement in employment conditions affecting local trade union members which was apparent at the close of March, continued throughout April with increased impetus, resulting at the close of the month in an unemployment percentage of 9·0 contrasted with 10·8 per cent in March. A considerable falling off in activity, however, from April of last year, when 5·5 per cent of the members reported were idle, was indicated. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns received from an aggregate of 1,719 labour organizations, with 206,326 members, 18,581 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. The advance in employment recorded in comparison with March, and shared in all provinces except Nova Scotia, was attributable especially to further recovery from winter dullness in the building and construction trades, though the employment trend generally throughout the various industries was upward from the previous month. In Nova Scotia the situation remained on practically the same level during both months under comparison. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Manitoba unions showed substantial declines in activity when compared with April a year ago, while contractions of lesser magnitude occurred among British Columbia and New Brunswick unions. On the other hand, Quebec and Nova Scotia reported minor improvement in conditions.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. During April Edmonton and Halifax unions reported the largest unemployment percentages of the cities used for comparison which were nominally larger than were recorded in the same cities during March. In all other cities, however, improved

conditions were reported, Regina and Vancouver, each with a 4·6 per cent employment gain showing the most noteworthy expansion, followed by lesser increases in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Saint John. Montreal unions alone reported a greater volume of activity than in April a year ago, while of the reductions those registered by Edmonton and Regina unions were the most outstanding.

The chart which accompanies this article indicates the trend of unemployment by months from January 1924, to date. The curve during April continued in the downward course of the preceding month, showing that employment was in greater prevalence. The level attained by the curve at the end of April, however, was considerably higher than in the same month last year, indicating less favourable conditions during the month reviewed.

The manufacturing industries reported a slightly upward employment trend during April from both the previous month and April last year, as shown by the reports tabulated from 486 unions representing 58,724 members. Of these 3,887 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 6·6 contrasted with 7·4 per cent of unemployed members in March and 7·0 per cent in April, 1929. Activity for pulp and paper makers showed the most noteworthy advance from March, Ontario unions being largely responsible for the change. In addition iron and steel workers reported slight improvement and among wood, glass and unclassified workers a somewhat higher level of employment was maintained. On the other hand, less work was afforded textile, fur and jewelry workers and printing tradesmen. Though the unemployment percentage in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, showed little change from April of last year, still wide fluctuations were apparent in various groups these being of a rather offsetting nature. The most pronounced change occurred among garment workers, who indicated large increases in activity over April last year. Wood workers also recorded some improvement in conditions. On the contrary, substantial reductions in employment were reflected by iron and steel workers, while declines of a lesser extent, though noteworthy, were registered by pulp and paper makers, textile, fur, glass, jewelry and unclassified workers, printing tradesmen and cigar makers.

From unions of coal miners 43 reports were tabulated during April covering a membership of 16,022 persons, 1,375 of whom, or a percentage of 8·6 were idle at the end of the month contrasted with 9·6 per cent of unemployment in March and with 8·4 per cent in April last year. Alberta unions were wholly responsible for the better situation prevailing when compared with March, conditions for Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions remaining about the same in both months. Employment for Alberta and British Columbia miners was at a lower level during April than in the same month a year ago, while Nova Scotia mine workers reported some improvement. A large number of miners continued to show greatly reduced time.

Continued and more pronounced expansion in building operations was reported during April, the percentage of idleness at the end of the month standing at 23·2 in contrast with 30·5 per cent in March. The April per-

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
April 1919	2·4	2·5	4·4	4·3	1·7	4·0	2·3	10·1	4·4
April 1920	·6	1·0	2·6	2·3	2·7	3·2	1·7	6·0	2·5
April 1921	21·6	12·4	20·7	11·9	10·1	12·8	12·7	25·7	16·3
April 1922	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	10·4
April 1923	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
April 1924	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	5·1
April 1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
April 1926	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
April 1927	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0
Jan., 1928	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Feb., 1928	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	7·0
Mar., 1928	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
April 1928	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
May, 1928	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
June, 1928	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
July, 1928	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·6	4·5	2·8	2·5
Aug., 1928	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Sept., 1928	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Oct., 1928	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Nov., 1928	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Dec., 1928	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Jan., 1929	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Feb., 1929	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Mar., 1929	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
April, 1929	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
May, 1929	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
June, 1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
July, 1929	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
Aug., 1929	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Sept., 1929	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Oct., 1929	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Nov., 1929	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3
Dec., 1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
Jan., 1930	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	10·8
Feb., 1930	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	11·5
Mar., 1930	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	10·8
April 1930	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	9·0

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TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Governmental.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
April, 1919	0	....	2·2	3·3	2·2	·7	·8	·6	1·1	1·3	2·0	·0	....	9·5	4·3	4·9	7·9	....	....	12·1	3·6	21·1	2·3	2·2	0	0	....	2·2	2·8	0	6·2	4·4
April, 1920	0	....	1·2	2·2	5·1	1·9	0	1·2	·2	·2	·1	·4	....	3·3	3·0	·2	1·9	....	1·4	5·9	1·9	2·7	2·4	·8	·1	·1	....	0	1·9	·4	2·9	2·5
April, 1921	26·3	46·6	21·4	21·7	4·9	5·7	7·5	4·7	13·3	38·2	3·8	60·4	....	8·7	27·3	24·9	23·5	16·9	6·6	20·0	9·4	4·5	10·9	4·8	5·6	5·6	....	0	3·8	3·8	4·2	16·3
April, 1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	48·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·1	·9	·5	·5	....	1·0	5·9	3·0	9·5	10·4
April, 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	....	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
April, 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	·0	·0	0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
April, 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
April, 1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
April, 1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·1	·7	5·5	6·0
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·6	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
October 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·7	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·6	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·0	33·0	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	39·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·0	5·6	11·4
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	·0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8
April, 1930	1·3	11·9	11·0	6·6	6·3	6·1	8·5	5·0	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	....	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	1·4	3·2	3·3	0	0	3·7	·5	7·2	9·0

centage was based on the returns tabulated from 211 unions of building tradesmen with 29,171 members. Employment, however, declined from April last year, when 11·3 per cent of the members reported were idle. Especially noteworthy were the gains among carpenters and joiners and brick layers, masons and plasterers when compared with March, who together form a large proportion of the workers engaged in the building trades. The improvement indicated by painters, decorators and paperhangers was also substantial, and among plumbers and steamfitters, granite and stone cutters, hod carriers and building labourers and electrical workers the level of activity was somewhat higher. Bridge and structural iron workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, reported curtailment in the employment volume accorded. All tradesmen shared to some extent in the unfavourable situation indicated in the building trades over April last year, carpenters and joiners reporting contractions involving the greatest number of workers.

The situation among transportation workers during April was slightly better than in the preceding month, the 738 unions from which reports were tabulated, with 72,160 members, showing 6·8 per cent of idleness, contrasted with 7·5 per cent in March. This increase in employment during April was due entirely to gains among steam railway employees, whose returns constitute over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs showing practically no change in the percentage out of work and street and electric railway employees nominal reductions in activity. A lower employment level was indicated by all groups in comparison with April last year, when 2·6 per cent of idleness was reported in the transportation industries as a whole, steam railway employees being the most important factor in the downward employment trend.

Reports from longshore workers which are tabulated separately each month showed at the close of April an unemployment percentage of 23·7 contrasted with 14·0 per cent in March and with 22·9 per cent in April, 1929. The percentage for the month under review was based on the reports tabulated from 12 unions of these workers, with 7,122 members.

From associations of retail clerks 5 returns were received at the end of April covering a membership of 1,229 persons, all of whom were reported busy on the last day of the month as in March, contrasted with ·9 per cent of inactivity in April last year.

Civic employees registered slight improvement during April from the previous month, the 67 unions from which reports were tabulated with 7,655 members showing ·5 per cent of idleness compared with percentages of 1·9 in March and ·8 in April, 1929.

Reports tabulated from 115 unions of workers in the miscellaneous group of trades at the close of April with an aggregate membership of 6,784 persons indicatd 7·2 per cent of unemployment compared with 10·0 per cent in March and 3·9 per cent in April, 1929. In the unclassified section of the group the situation was much better than in March, while slight gains in activity were recorded by theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen and barbers. On the other hand, hotel and restaurant employees reported nominal reductions in the employment volume. All tradesmen in the group were less actively engaged than in April a year ago, stationary engineers and firemen reporting the most noteworthy employment recessions.

Fishermen with 3 unions embracing 783 members at the end of April reported an unemployment percentage of 1·3 contrasted with 1·8 per cent of idleness in March and with 2·6 per cent in April, 1929.

The situation for lumber workers and loggers was more favourable during April than either the previous month or April last year, the 5 unions from which reports were tabulated with 1,214 members showing 11·9 per cent of unemployment compared with 17·9 per cent in March and 18·3 per cent in April last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for April each year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as table I.

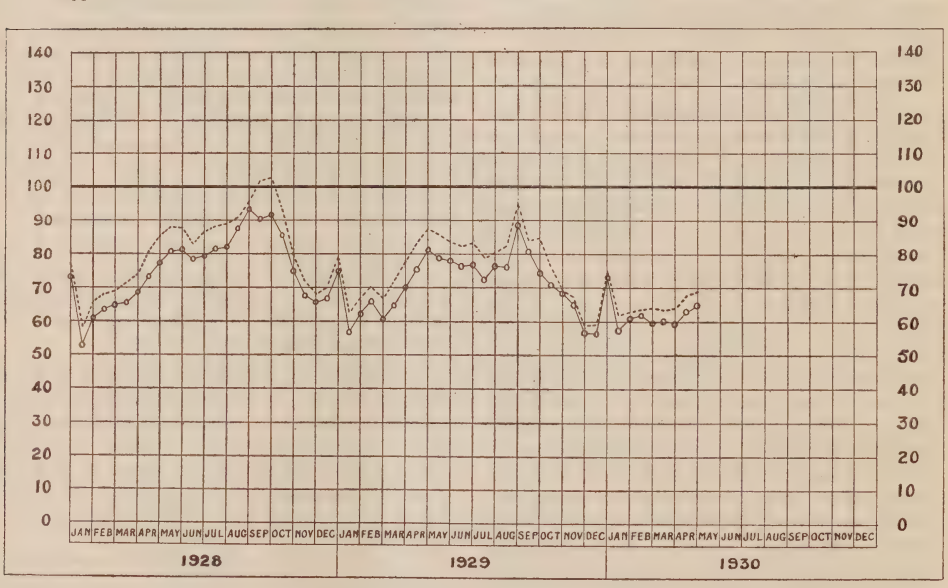
(3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1930

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1930, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed 32 per cent increase when compared with that of the preceding month, while a loss of 23 per cent was recorded from that of April last year. Manufacturing, farming, transportation, construction and maintenance and services all contributed to the gain over March, the most noteworthy increases occurring in farming and services. In comparison with April, 1929,

all industrial divisions recorded declines, the heaviest being in farming, manufacturing and services.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1928 to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a marked upward trend throughout the month, but at the close of the period had not nearly approached the levels attained at the end of April, 1929, when the curve of vacancies was

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



18 points and that of placements 16 points above those recorded at the close of the month under review. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 68.3 and 69.3 during the first and second half of April, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 83.3 and 87.7 during the corresponding periods of 1929. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 63.2 and 65.3 as compared with 75.5 and 81.3 during April, 1929.

The average number of vacancies reported daily to the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,265 as compared with 948 in the previous month and with 1,663 in April, 1929.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,840 as compared with 1,488 in March and with 1,941 in April last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during April, 1930, was 1,180, of which 648 were in regular employment and 532 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 892 during the preceding month. Placements in April last year averaged 1,525 daily, consisting of 1,029 placements in regular and 496 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 29,617 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 28,325 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,547; of which 11,580 were of men and 3,967 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,778. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 20,028 for men and 10,322 for women, a total of 30,350, while applications for work numbered 44,145, of which 31,226 were from men and 12,919 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Emploment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1920, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 (4 months)	52,743	46,752	99,495

NOVA SCOTIA

Orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia during April showed an increase of nearly 28 per cent in comparison with the preceding month, and of nearly 3 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 26 per cent in placements in comparison with March, and of nearly 11 per cent when compared with April, 1929. Fewer placements were made under construction and maintenance and manufacturing than during April last year, but these declines were more than offset by gains under services and trade. The changes in other divisions were nominal only. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 31; transportation, 33; construction and maintenance, 77; trade, 75 and services, 494, of which 358 were of household workers. During the month 95 men and 70 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during April were nearly 29 per cent better than in the preceding month, but 9 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 30 per cent in placements over March, but a decline of over 9 per cent when compared with April, 1929. Services and finance were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than in April last year. Of the declines, those in transportation, logging and manufacturing were the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 17; logging, 22; construction and maintenance, 97; trade, 18; and services, 636, of which 494 were of household workers. There were 134 men and 71 women placed in regular employment during the month.

QUEBEC

There was an increase of nearly 66 per cent in the number of orders received by employment offices in the province of Quebec when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 13 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were 53 per cent higher than in March, but over 24 per cent less than in April, 1929. The reduction in placements from April last year was due in large measure to the decline in placements under building construction, in which group considerable work was in progress during April, 1929. There were, however, fewer placements in all other divisions except services and mining and in these the gains were nominal only. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 140; logging, 244; farming, 39; construction and maintenance, 365; trade, 30; and services, 699; of which 454 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 881 of men and 384 of women.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at Ontario offices during April were nearly 7 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 25 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 5 per cent in placements over March, but a decline of nearly 23 per cent in comparison with April, 1929. Communication showed a small gain in placements over April last year, but there were declines in all other divisions. Those under manufacturing and services were quite substantial and accounted for about 66 per cent of the decrease. There were notable reductions also in transportation and logging, placements. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,083; logging, 493; farming, 895; mining, 56; transportation, 283; construction and maintenance, 3,691; trade, 509; and services, 4,592, of which 2,548 were of household workers. During the month 4,299 men and 1,476 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

During the month of April, positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba were nearly 49 per cent higher than in

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1929
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**815**	**74**	**815**	**795**	**165**	**582**	**509**	**194**
Halifax	535	48	519	492	71	421	237	58
New Glasgow	126	24	123	151	56	50	137	78
Sydney	154	2	173	152	38	111	135	58
New Brunswick	**837**	**14**	**906**	**811**	**205**	**606**	**543**	**275**
Chatham	52	3	119	51	37	14	159	102
Moncton	322	10	302	307	102	205	99	108
St. John	463	1	485	453	66	387	285	65
Quebec	**2,154**	**644**	**3,844**	**1,895**	**1,265**	**261**	**1,220**	**1,947**
Amos	48	30	33	22	18	0	26	.....
Hull	138	15	302	141	141	0	70	530
Montreal	1,456	543	2,595	1,046	697	185	872	986
Quebec	213	6	462	283	179	64	145	200
Rouyn	33	2	45	32	32	0	13	.....
Sherbrooke	116	14	214	149	105	5	41	98
Three Rivers	150	34	193	222	93	7	53	133
	12,779	**1,071**	**18,408**	**12,239**	**5,775**	**5,907**	**11,689**	**9,678**
Ontario	157	1	165	153	109	44	97	126
Belleville	296	14	459	295	157	127	774	235
Brantford	208	5	263	218	144	74	145	231
Chatham	76	1	109	75	68	7	55	65
Cobalt	190	1	234	192	132	60	108	146
Fort William	147	29	293	157	70	49	249	111
Guelph	967	7	1,831	964	328	636	2,222	840
Hamilton	461	64	511	430	109	321	143	256
Kingston	259	37	701	264	196	66	646	168
Kitchener	526	40	652	547	217	274	738	328
London	262	68	265	194	113	76	330	153
Niagara Falls	208	0	214	214	160	54	0	230
North Bay	501	0	542	491	93	398	206	247
Oshawa	827	207	1,008	696	333	266	1,079	724
Ottawa	248	17	383	235	148	87	50	180
Pembroke	166	9	197	186	112	51	114	163
Peterborough	454	0	425	417	345	72	27	595
Port Arthur	290	10	439	280	133	147	771	338
St. Catharines	229	11	228	232	158	74	135	156
St. Thomas	229	0	246	230	96	134	149	121
Sarnia	215	6	454	220	155	48	156	323
Sault Ste. Marie	521	18	593	505	457	47	51	883
Sudbury	150	9	224	152	135	17	80	119
Timmins	4,507	489	7,188	4,231	1,530	2,394	2,516	2,339
Toronto	685	28	784	661	277	384	848	601
Windsor	**3,368**	**52**	**5,882**	**3,726**	**2,020**	**1,626**	**2,694**	**3,004**
Manitoba	333	25	307	285	247	38	45	647
Brandon	69	1	328	67	34	33	179	124
Dauphin	2,966	26	5,247	3,374	1,739	1,555	2,470	2,233
Winnipeg	**3,770**	**82**	**3,593**	**3,398**	**2,622**	**1,358**	**2,778**	**4,319**
Saskatchewan	252	0	181	210	68	142	85	162
Estevan	36	0	36	36	36	0	0	43
Moose Jaw	1,138	46	1,055	1,076	709	349	701	1,434
North Battleford	95	3	165	85	60	25	89	148
Prince Albert	227	18	260	152	94	58	180	115
Regina	732	7	959	761	519	242	811	1,256
Saskatoon	667	0	421	632	289	343	769	766
Swift Current	268	7	146	114	70	44	33	149
Weyburn	137	0	124	123	87	36	85	139
Yorkton	218	1	246	209	90	119	25	107
Alberta	**3,418**	**98**	**4,880**	**3,396**	**2,343**	**1,040**	**1,980**	**3,732**
Calgary	1,004	42	1,938	1,040	613	418	622	1,161
Drumheller	267	1	378	239	105	134	107	209
Edmonton	1,476	51	1,656	1,467	1,148	315	867	1,583
Lethbridge	359	4	630	340	222	118	309	325
Medicine Hat	312	0	278	310	255	55	75	454
British Columbia	**3,209**	**90**	**5,817**	**3,357**	**1,752**	**1,398**	**3,245**	**2,490**
Cranbrook	94	0	163	93	85	8	74	136
Kamloops	153	1	429	148	133	8	225	221
Kelowna	43	0	53	42	41	1	10	.....
Nanaimo	413	1	369	393	19	374	47	18
Nelson	215	0	199	196	174	22	3	80
New Westminster	78	1	188	77	52	25	258	99
Penticton	118	5	141	126	44	66	50	50
Prince George	23	0	47	21	21	0	7	134
Prince Rupert	188	0	226	188	109	79	85	99
Revelstoke	89	1	223	83	81	2	78	70
Vancouver	1,264	81	3,160	1,477	800	493	1,855	1,302
Vernon	42	0	76	43	29	14	30	.....
Victoria	489	0	543	470	164	306	523	281
All Offices	**30,350**	**2,125**	**44,145**	**29,617**	**15,547**	**12,778**	**24,658**	***25,734**
Men	20,028	782	31,226	19,670	11,580	7,849	19,953	21,027
Women	10,322	1,343	12,919	9,947	3,967	4,929	4,705	4,707

95 placements effected by offices since closed

the preceding month, but over 32 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of 57 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of 31 per cent when compared with April, 1929. All industrial divisions participated in the declines in placements from April last year, those in farming, services and construction and maintenance being the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 98; logging, 41; farming, 871; construction and maintenance, 463; trade, 85; and services, 2,061, of which 1,643 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,369 men and 651 women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were notified of 92 per cent more vacancies during April than in the preceding month, but nearly 38 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain also of about 92 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of over 38 per cent in comparison with April, 1929. Construction and maintenance was the only group in which more placements were made during the month under review than in April last year, and this gain was due to work undertaken in relief of unemployment in the highway division of this group. Of the declines those in farming were the most pronounced and accounted for over 75 per cent of the net decrease. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 79; farming, 1,120; transportation, 44; construction and maintenance, 924; trade, 75; and services, 1,130, of which 687 were of household workers. There were 1,449 men and 573 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during April was nearly 3 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but nearly 36 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 3 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of 27 per cent in comparison with April, 1929. As in Saskatchewan there was a large decrease in farm placements in comparison with April a year ago. Fewer placements were also made in manufacturing, services, trade, transportation and logging. The only gain of importance was in the highway division of construction and maintenance due to work undertaken in relief of unemployment. The changes in other divisions were nominal only. The majority of the placements made during the month were in the following groups: manufacturing, 217; farming, 1,335; construction and maintenance, 645; trade, 69; and services, 991, of which 692 were of household workers. During the month 1,921 men and 422 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During April, orders received at employment offices in British Columbia called for 28 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 21 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 29 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of nearly 23 per cent when compared with April, 1929. The only gain of importance in placements over April last year was in the highway division of construction and maintenance, and was due to relief work provided for the unemployed. Of the declines, those in manufacturing, farming, services and logging were the most noteworthy. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 286; logging, 187; farming, 251; transportation, 149; construction and maintenance, 1,171; trade, 51; and services, 1,024, of which 602 were of household workers. There were 1,432 men and 320 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,547 placements in regular employment, 8,778 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,203 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 803 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 400 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices issued 10 certificates for reduced transportation during April, 5 provincial and 5 interprovincial. Of the former, 3 were

granted at Montreal to sawmill labourers and 2 at Hull to highway construction labourers going to employment within their respective zones. The transfers outside the province were of bushmen sent from Hull to the Pembroke zone.

Business transacted by Ontario offices during April involved an issue of 86 reduced rate certificates, 85 of which were provincial. Of these 58 were granted at Port Arthur to bush workers going to employment within the same zone. The Port Arthur zone was also the destination of 9 power construction workers and 1 electric welder shipped from Toronto and 1 millwright from Kingston. The Toronto office, in addition, transferred 1 cook to Ottawa and 1 electric welder to Sudbury. From Pembroke 1 carpenter and 1 millwright went to Sudbury and 3 sawmill workers to Sault Ste. Marie, while from Fort William 1 lead burner and 1 construction labourer proceeded to Sudbury and 7 bushmen to employment in the Fort William zone. The transfer outside the province was of a farm hand going to Regina from Toronto.

In Manitoba 694 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation in April, 331 of whom were destined to provincial employment and 363 to centres in other provinces. The Winnipeg office was responsible for the transfer of all these workers. Within the province 3 farm hands, 12 farm household workers and 1 town general were despatched to the Brandon zone, 3 hotel employees, 2 farm housekeepers and 1 laundress to Dauphin and vicinity, and 171 farm hands, 3 farm household workers, 120 highway construction workers, 2 bushmen, 3 sawmill labourers, 8 mine workers, 1 camp cook, and 1 railway construction labourer to various points within the Winnipeg zone. The movement outside the province comprised the transfer of 176 railway construction workers, 106 of whom went to Swift Current, 38 to North Battleford and 32 to Prince Albert. To the Swift Current zone, in addition, were transferred 35 teamsters and to the Prince Albert zone also, 9 sawmill labourers and 7 river drivers. Travelling to the centres within the Moose Jaw zone were 23 highway construction workers, to Regina 3 hotel employees, and to Saskatoon 12 teamsters. Port Arthur and surrounding territory received 4 farm hands, 1 town general, 2 navigation workers, 3 hotel employees, 1 blacksmith, and 1 bushman, while the remaining interprovincial transfers, 86 in number, were of farm labour, 74 farm hands and 12 farm household workers proceeding to employment at various points within the province of Saskatchewan.

During April 79 workers took advantage of the reduced rate from Saskatchewan centres, 78 of whom went to provincial employment. A large share of this movement within the province was to the farming localities, the Regina office assisting in the transfer of 31 farm hands and 5 farm domestics, Saskatoon of 14 farm hands and 5 farm household workers, and Moose Jaw of 11 farm hands and 1 farm housekeeper. The Regina office also despatched 1 hotel worker and 1 highway construction cook to Swift Current, 1 store clerk to Prince Albert, 1 housekeeper to Moose Jaw and 1 groom to employment within the Regina zone. Bound from Saskatoon in addition were 1 cook, 1 waitress and 1 bushman, going to Prince Albert. The balance of the provincial movement originated at Prince Albert, from which point 1 highway construction worker was conveyed to Moose Jaw, 1 railway construction cook to North Battleford and 1 river driver within the Prince Albert zone. The one interprovincial transfer was of a carpenter who journeyed from Regina to Dauphin.

Certificates granted by Alberta offices during April were 245 in number, 221 of which were to provincial points and 24 to stations outside the province. Of the workers travelling on provincial certificates, 177 were despatched from Edmonton and included 4 farm hands proceeding to Drumheller, 3 farm hands to Calgary, 2 sawmill workers and 2 farm hands to Lethbridge, and 56 sawmill workers, 33 farm hands, 17 bushmen, 23 highway construction workers, 17 labourers, 13 mine workers, 1 store clerk, 4 painters, 1 cook, and 1 waiter to employment at various points within the Edmonton zone. In addition, the Calgary office was instrumental in the transfer of 9 farm hands and 3 farm domestics to Drumheller, 4 farm hands and 1 housekeeper to Medicine Hat, 3 farm hands to Edmonton, 2 farm hands and 1 cook to Lethbridge, and 19 farm hands and 2 farm domestics within the Calgary zone. Of the workers going to employment in other provinces Edmonton despatched 11 farm workers and 1 maid to Saskatoon, 2 railway construction workers and 1 farm hand to Swift Current, and 1 farm hand and 1 farm domestic to North Battleford, while from Calgary 2 farm hands and 1 farm housekeeper were sent to Revelstoke, 1 cook and 1 farmhand to Cranbrook, and 1 farm hand and 1 farm domestic to Moose Jaw.

The British Columbia offices transferred 89 persons at the special reduced rate in April,

83 to provincial situations and 6 to employment at points outside. The Vancouver office was responsible for the movement within the province of 71 persons, 32 of whom, including 12 bushmen, 9 tunnel construction workers, 5 carpenters, 1 welder, 1 rod man, 2 flunkeys, 1 cook and 1 housekeeper were destined to employment within the territory covered by that office. From the same centre also the Nelson zone received 15 railway construction workers and 4 sawmill labourers; Kamloops 3 bush workers, 3 sawmill workers, 1 farm hand, 1 orderly, and 1 highway construction worker; Penticton 3 mine workers, 1 farm hand and 2 sawmill workers; Revelstoke 2 mine workers; Prince George 2 farm hands; and Cranbrook 1 engineer. In addition, the Nelson office effected transfers of 8 bushmen, 1 engineer and 1 farm hand; Prince Rupert of 1 miner; and Prince George of 1 farm hand to employment within their respective zones. Travelling outside the province from Vancouver were 1 handyman and 1 farm hand going to Calgary, 1 farm domestic to Lethbridge and 1 farm hand to Edmonton, while from Vernon 1 farm hand and 1 farm domestic were conveyed to Moose Jaw.

Of the 1,203 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during April 652 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 536 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 15 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During April, 1930

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 61 cities which granted building permits valued at $16,276,443 during April, as compared with $13,352,640 in the preceding month and $29,656,709 in the same month last year, which had constituted a high record for the month of April. There was, therefore, an increase of $2,923,803 or 21·9 per cent in the first comparison, but a decrease of $13,380,266, or 45·1 per cent as compared with April, 1929. The aggregate for the elapsed months of this year, viz., $45,646,694, was only twice exceeded in the years since 1920, the totals for 1929 and 1928 having been larger. This year, however, wholesale costs of building materials have averaged lower than in any of the past ten years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,400 permits for dwellings valued at over $5,000,000 and for some 3,300 other buildings estimated to cost more than $8,000,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of some 1,000 dwellings and 1,900 other buildings, valued at approximately $4,000,000 and $9,000,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases in the value of building permits issued during April as compared with March, the greatest gains of $1,218,824, or 23·2 per cent, and $1,087,129, or 478·1 per cent, taking place in Ontario and New Brunswick, respectively.

As compared with April, 1929, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta reported increases in the value of the building authorized; New Brunswick indicated the most pronounced advance of $1,113,085. Among the remaining provinces, the greatest decline, of $4,307,677 or 63·5 per cent, was in Quebec.

Of the larger cities, Toronto and Winnipeg registered increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month, but losses as compared with April, 1929. In Montreal and Vancouver there were declines in both comparisons. Of the smaller centres, Charlottetown, Saint John, Three Rivers, Guelph, London, Owen Sound, Stratford, Sarnia, Nanaimo and North Vancouver reported increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued, as compared with March, 1930, and April, 1929.

Cumulative Record for First Four Months, 1920-1930.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year.	Value of permits issued in April	Value of permits issued in first four months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first four months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1930.....	16,276,443	45,646,694	132·1	96·2
1929.....	29,656,709	72,606,937	210·1	99·2
1928.....	18,606,167	51,769,505	149·8	96·8
1927.....	17,312,470	42,340,823	122·5	96·8
1926.....	19,044,499	41,538,073	120·2	101·7
1925.....	15,482,383	35,463,398	102·6	103·1
1924.....	13,689,101	31,737,100	91·8	111·6
1923.....	19,530,851	39,008,970	112·9	110·8
1922.....	15,833,688	34,513,861	99·9	107·7
1921.....	13,500,360	27,069,872	78·3	136·9
1920.....	15,648,915	34,558,901	100·0	143·1

The aggregate for the first four months of this year was smaller than in 1929 and 1928, but was substantially higher than in any of the eight preceding years, while the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was lower than in any other year of the record.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during April and March, 1930, and April, 1929. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES.

Cities	April, 1930	March, 1930	April, 1929
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Isld.			
Charlottetown	47,500	Nil	5,000
Nova Scotia	654,540	349,527	1,520,931
*Halifax	616,620	347,102	1,419,295
New Glasgow	30,700	1,035	81,875
*Sydney	7,220	1,390	19,761
New Brunswick	1,314,494	227,365	201,409
Fredericton	4,000	6,000	Nil
*Moncton	27,405	77,215	58,955
*Saint John	1,283,089	144,150	142,454
Quebec	2,476,778	2,632,961	6,784,455
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,403,765	1,666,770	4,955,460
*Quebec	529,385	332,441	995,620
Shawinigan Falls	21,200	234,900	48,825
*Sherbrooke	63,400	16,800	87,000
*Three Rivers	438,695	112,050	255,075
*Westmount	20,333	270,000	442,475
Ontario	6,456,682	5,237,858	10,181,046
Belleville	15,340	27,400	13,515
*Brantford	32,887	20,869	75,116
Chatham	23,720	32,850	46,225
*Fort William	49,200	32,000	1,035,225
Galt	34,785	10,613	58,135
*Guelph	54,778	22,962	48,465
*Hamilton	675,900	1,025,600	353,150
*Kingston	78,713	26,300	86,759
*Kitchener	251,566	75,419	272,140
*London	436,320	79,075	206,985
Niagara Falls	65,320	46,745	151,128
Oshawa	17,835	7,950	69,750
*Ottawa	279,095	163,260	900,000
Owen Sound	12,700	1,700	6,000
*Peterborough	36,945	29,865	130,965
*Port Arthur	38,410	7,785	75,125
*Stratford	68,891	9,710	59,485
*St. Catharines	76,665	77,935	328,903
*St. Thomas	14,410	6,380	22,340
Ontario—Con.			
Sarnia	60,861	56,000	42,082
Sault Ste. Marie	56,812	15,695	89,634
*Toronto	2,742,750	2,451,868	3,850,436
York and East York townships	871,048	649,930	919,580
Welland	16,135	2,875	18,530
*Windsor	174,975	198,170	737,966
East Windsor	77,450	97,925	117,300
Riverside	22,350	20,100	96,500
Sandwich	9,975	10,950	38,375
Walkerville	141,000	16,000	233,000
Woodstock	19,846	13,927	98,232
Manitoba	862,327	295,645	1,971,919
*Brandon	9,812	139,150	68,204
St. Boniface	16,365	15,945	34,765
*Winnipeg	836,150	140,550	1,868,950
Saskatchewan	1,232,572	638,465	3,205,536
*Moose Jaw	47,610	111,490	46,990
*Regina	445,257	446,530	2,186,458
*Saskatoon	739,705	80,445	972,088
Alberta	1,865,175	1,427,629	1,766,147
*Calgary	847,888	321,539	935,907
*Edmonton	922,480	1,060,575	528,785
Lethbridge	92,312	40,050	135,125
Medicine Hat	2,495	5,465	166,330
British Columbia	1,366,375	2,543,190	4,020,266
Kamloops	30,835	13,595	31,464
Nanaimo	11,225	175	6,000
*New Westminster	99,470	39,225	125,300
Prince Rupert	3,250	9,100	22,050
*Vancouver	1,114,450	1,785,435	1,481,295
North Vancouver	19,315	11,790	10,425
*Victoria	87,830	683,870	2,343,732
Total—61 cities	16,276,443	13,352,640	29,656,709
*Total—35 cities	14,452,599	11,964,700	27,116,864

Workers' Health and Accident Prevention

The Province of Quebec Safety League in Safety Leaflet No. 29, directs the attention of employers to the necessity for maintaining the physical fitness of their workers if accidents are to be prevented. "The first requirement in a safe worker is health, or, if you prefer, perfect physical fitness. Our impression is that this point of view has been somewhat neglected by safety educators. We have many very learned works on the mental causes of accidents. The authors are clever and experienced psychologists. They emphasize the importance of mental testing, of mental hygiene, and of safety-mindedness. We have found that very few of them attach enough importance to the health element."

The following questions are addressed to employers:—

1. Are your workrooms well lighted and are the lights properly shaded so that there may be no glare in the workers' eyes?

2. Are your workrooms well ventilated (by windows or fans) and is the air kept fresh and cool?

3. Are your workrooms clean and, as much as possible free from dust?

4. Do you provide a good supply of drinking water as well as ample facilities for washing up after work?

5. Are your toilets and washrooms well lighted and clean?

6. Are places where poisons are handled provided with proper means for ventilation and for personal cleanliness?

7. Is there a first aid room in your shop or at least a first aid kit in your workrooms?

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during April is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information published by the United States Department of Labor, giving statistics showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for May, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment showed a slight improvement on the whole during the first fortnight in April, but in a number of industries Easter holiday suspensions were extended, and at the end of the month the position was rather worse than at the end of March. The principal industries in which there was a net increase in unemployment included coal-mining, slate quarrying, the pottery and glass industries, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, iron-founding and most other metal trades, the textile and leather trades, and boot and shoe manufacture. On the other hand there was a further seasonal improvement in the building industry, in a number of clothing trades, and in the motor vehicle industry. Employment also improved in the tinplate industry.

Among the workpeople numbering approximately 12,100,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at April 28, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 14.6, as compared with 14.0 at March 24, 1930, and with 9.8 on April 22, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at April 28, 1930, was 10.8, as compared with 10.6 at March 24, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.8 as compared with 3.4. For males alone the percentage at April 28, 1930, was 14.9, and for females 13.8; at March 24, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 14.5 and 12.8. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at April 28, 1930, was approximately 1,752,000, of whom 1,242,000 were men and 416,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At March 31, 1930, it was 1,731,000, of whom 1,238,000 were men and 410,000 were women; and at April 29, 1929, it was 1,198,000, of whom 930,000 were men and 197,000 women.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 0.2 per cent in April, 1930, as compared with March, 1930, and pay-roll totals decreased 0.7 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executive and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of January and February, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of April. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at February 15 totalled 1,527,386, representing a decrease of 1.1 per cent since January 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of February was $205,135,719, representing a decrease over the previous month of 8.9 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 0·8 per cent in April as compared with March, a decrease not unusual since decreased employment in April has been shown in five of the last seven years preceding 1930; pay-roll totals decreased 1·1 per cent.

The per cents of change in April in employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries are based upon returns made by 13,016 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in April, 1930, had 3,206,003 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $86,288,420.

The bureau's weighted index of employment for April, 1930, is 89·1, as compared with 89·8 for March, 1930, 90·3 for February, 1930, and

99·1 for April, 1929; the index of pay-roll totals for April, 1930, is 89·8, as compared with 90·8 for March, 1930, 90·7 for February, 1930, and 104·6 for April, 1929. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

The stone-clay-glass group of industries gained 3·6 per cent in employment in April and the vehicle group 0·9 per cent, while both groups reported even larger increases in pay-roll total; the iron and steel group showed a drop of 0·2 per cent in employment with no change in pay-roll totals. Each of the remaining 9 groups reported decreased employment and pay-roll totals, the textile group showing the most pronounced losses in the two items—2·3 per cent and 6·3 per cent, respectively.

Fourteen of 54 separate industries had more employees in April than in March, the notable gains having been 8·9 per cent in brick, 8 per cent in cement, 7·1 per cent in ice cream, 4·8 per cent in fertilizers, 3·4 per cent in rubber tires, 3·2 per cent in automobiles, 2·6 per cent in cast-iron pipe, 1·1 per cent in structural ironwork, and 0·5 per cent in iron and steel. In each of these industries the increases in pay-roll totals were considerably greater than the increases in employment.

Each of the 10 separate industries of the textile group reported fewer employees in April than in March. Woollen goods fell off 6·5 per cent, men's clothing 5·6 per cent, cotton goods 0·9 per cent, and knit goods 0·2 per cent. Machine tools reported a decrease of 3·4 per cent; furniture, 3·6 per cent; agricultural implements, 6 per cent; electrical goods, 1·9 per cent.

Six industries—rayon, radio, aircraft, jewelry, paint, and rubber goods (other than rubber boots, shoes, tires, and tubes)—which are not yet a part of the bureau's indexes of employment and pay-roll totals for manufacturing industries, are included in the monthly employment survey. Only one of these industries, paint and varnish, reported increased employment in April, a gain of 0·8 per cent. The decreases in employment in the remaining 5 industries were 1·1 per cent in rayon, 13·8 per cent in radio, 2·8 per cent in aircraft, 2·4 per cent in jewelry, and 3·4 per cent in rubber goods.

Increased employment of 1 per cent was shown in April in the Pacific geographic division and very small increases in the East North Central, South Atlantic, and East South Central divisions.

The New England division showed a drop of 2 per cent in employment and a drop of 3·2 per cent in pay-roll totals, the Middle Atlantic division decreases of 1·5 per cent and 2·6 per cent in the two items, and the West South Central division decreases of 1·3 per cent and 1·5 per cent. Other decreases were small.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1828, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent.

The annual congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada is to be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on July 15, 16 and 17. Messrs. T. B. Stirling and William Gallacher, directors of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, will represent that society, and it is probable that representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (England) will also be in attendance. All non-affiliated societies of which the Co-operative Union of Canada has record have been invited to accredit fraternal delegates, and to participate in the proceedings. Societies which have failed to receive invitations, and wish to be represented should apply to The Co-operative Union of Canada, 215 Nelson Street, Brantford, Ontario, when credential blanks will be sent them.

Industrial accidents in Ontario for the first five months of 1930, showed a decrease of 3,848 from last year, and the benefits awarded have decreased from $3,330,530 to $3,117,013 during the same period. During May there were 6,177 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 7,485 during May last year, and 6,538 during May, 1928. The fatal cases numbered 46, the same as during May, 1928, but 14 more than the number during May last year. The benefits awarded amounted to $570,303, of which $444,507 was for compensation and $125,796 for medical aid.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time

to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams).

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of two demonstration boats. Name of contractors, C. J. O'Hanley, Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S. Date of contract, April 10, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,921. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

(Contract in Group "A" Construction, etc.)

Construction of Radio Station Buildings at Fort Norman, N.W.T. Name of contractors, Wm. Brown & Co., Edmonton, Alta. Date of

contract, May 27, 1930. Amount of contract, $34,789. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours not more than
	per hour	per day
Plasterers	$1 45	8
Bricklayers	1 45	8
Masons	1 45	8
Plumbers & steamfitters	1 15	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Cement finishers	1 00	8
Carpenters & joiners	1 00	8
Teamsters with team & wagon	95	8
Painters & glaziers	95	8
Roofers	80	8
Plasterers' helpers	65	8
Plumbers' & steamfitters' helpers	60	8
Electricians' helpers	50 to 60	8
Cement mixer engineers	50	8
Gasoline cement mixers	50	8
Truck drivers	50	8
Common labourers	45	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

(Contracts *in Group "A" Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a strauss and trunnion bascule bridge over Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, Hamilton Bridge Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, May 1, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $236,006. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours not more than
	Per hour	per day
Structural ironworkers	$1 00	10
Carpenters	1 00	8
Labourers	40	10
Concrete workers	40	10
Motor truck & driver 5 ton truck	2 50	10
Motortruck & driver 1& 2 ton	1 25	10
Motor truck driver	50	10

N.B.—In connection with the rates for Carpenters and Joiners, this rate to apply to all form building, crib building, etc.

Time and half to be paid to all workmen employed above the hours specified according to the prevailing conditions of they trades involved.

Construction of new federal building at Camrose, Alta. Name of contractors, Bernard P. Scanlon and James H. Kennedy, Medicine Hat, Alta. Date of contract, May 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $44,932 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours Not more than
	Per hour	Per day
Bricklayers	$1 45	8
Stonemasons	1 45	8
Hollow tile setters	1 45	8
Plasterers	1 45	8
Marble setters	1 45	8
Plumbers & steamfitters	1 15	8
Sheet Metal workers	1 10	8
Carpenters & joiners	1 00	8
Concrete finishers	1 00	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Metal lathers	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8
Painters & glaziers	95	8
Felt & gravel roofers	80	8
Ornamental iron workers	75	8
Plasterers' helpers	60	8
Plumbers' helpers	60	8
Steamfitters' helpers	60	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	60	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	60 to 75	8
Electricians' helpers	50 to 60	8
Concrete mixers & layers	50	8–10
Common labourers	45	8–10
Teamsters with team & wagon	90	8–10

Construction of repairs to the western breakwater at Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 12, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $33,564.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Saint Paschal, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Zenon Ouellette, Rimouski, P.Q. Date of contract, May 19, 1930. Amount of contract, $15,585 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Collingwood Harbour, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, May 20, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately, $48,457.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P.W.D. No. 303 "Frühling." Name of contractors, Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 29, 1930. Amount of contract, $16,780 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Interior fittings for the public building at Trail, B.C. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, May 26, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,990. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for the public building at St. Romuald, P.Q. Name of contractors, Wood Specialties, Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date

of contract, May 14, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,250. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for the public building at Gravelbourg, Sask. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, May 20, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,525. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for the public building at Kimberley, B.C. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,650. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for the public building at Cowansville, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, May 20, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,025. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in May, 1930, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	$ 678 41
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	171 69
Capital Rubber Stamps Works, Ottawa, Ont.	14 15
Making up and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, Que.	5,058 46
Muir Cap & Regalia Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	72 50
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, Que.	311 39
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	5,652 07
E. Guillet & Sons Co., Marieville, P.Q.	2,821 82
Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.	306 25
Mail bag fittings.	
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.	1,629 22
J. E. Lortie, Reg'd, Montreal, Que.	382 70
Parmenter & Bulloch Co., Ltd., Gananoque, Ont.	90
C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.	586 50
Scales.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	62 60
Letter boxes, etc.	
Capital Brass, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	25 00
Stamping ink, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	123 30
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	69 77
Satchels.	
Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.	377 44

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE FOR MANITOBA, 1930-1931

UNDER the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 69, Consolidated Amendments, 1924, being "An Act to establish and Protect the Wages of Workmen Employed on Public Works," the Minister of Public Works of Manitoba has approved of the rate per hour and working hours set forth in the following schedule, as the minimum rate per hour payable to any employee engaged in the respective trades, and the maximum number of hours during which any employee engaged in the respective trades shall be required to work. The schedule will apply and be effective for employees engaged on Public Works on or at the building, from May 1, 1930, until April 30, 1931, or until such time as another order may be made by the Minister of Public Works.

The previous schedule for Winnipeg, effective from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 934. The schedule for the province, exclusive of Winnipeg and district, for the corresponding period, was issued later. The rates of wages and hours of labour were the same as in the present schedule except in the following cases: unskilled labourers were on 54 hours per week in 1929, whereas in 1930 no hours are specified, and no special provisions were made for labourers on buildings in 1929; for mosaic and tile setters' helpers wages were 55 cents per hour, 50 hours per week, in 1929; the provisions for electrical workers in 1929 included journeymen working under permit at 77½ cents per hour, 44 hours per week; experienced helpers 65 cents per hour, 44 hours per week, and helpers 45 cents per hour, 44 hours per week. There was also no special provision for carpenters on hydro electric developments in 1929.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE CITY OF WINNIPEG AND THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, 19301931-

	Winnipeg and District†		Manitoba exclusive of Winnipeg‡	
	Rate per hour	Hours per week	Rate per hour	Hours per week
	$ cts.		$ cts.	
1. Labourers:—				
(a) Skilled—Comprising the following:—Placing or assisting mechanics in the placing of face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways	0 50	50	0 45	50
(b) Labourers on buildings			0 40	50
(c) Unskilled	0 42½	54	0 35	
2. Teamsters	0 50	60		
3. (a) Bricklayers	1 45*	44	1 35	44
(b) Helpers:—				
1. Mixing and tempering mortar	0 55	50	0 50	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold	0 50	50	0 45	50
4. (a) Stonemasons	1 45*	44	1 35	44
(b) Helpers:—				
1. Mixing and tempering mortar	0 55	50	0 50	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold	0 50	50	0 45	50
5. Cement finishers	0 70	50	0 70	50
6. (a) Marble setters	1 40*	44	1 30	44
(b) Helpers	0 55	50	0 50	50
7. (a) Mosaic and tile setters	1 35*	44	1 25	44
(b) Helpers	0 55	50	0 50	50
8. (a) Terrazzo workers	72½	44	72½	44
(b) Helpers	55	50	55	50
9. Stonecutters:—				
(a) Journeymen	1 25	44	1 10	44
10. (a) Plasterers	1 45*	44	1 35	44
(b) Helpers	0 55	50	0 50	50
11. Wood, wire and metal lathers	1 05	44	1 00	44
12. (a) Plumbers	1 25*	44	1 12½	44
(b) Helpers	0 50	50	0 45	50
13. (a) Steamfitters	1 25*	44	1 12½	44
(b) Helpers	0 50	50	0 45	50
14. Operating engineers on construction:—				
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums	1 20	50	1 10	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines	1 10	50	1 00	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single drum machines	1 05	50	0 95	50
(d) Firemen	0 75	50	0 65	50
15. Sheet metal workers	0 90	44	0 80	44
16. Painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers	0 95*	44	0 85	44
17. Blacksmiths	0 75	44	0 75	44
18. Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen:—				
(a) Licensed journeymen	1 10*	44	1 00	44
19. Bridge and structural steel and iron workers	0 90	44	0 90	44
20. Asbestos workers:—				
(a) Journeymen	0 95	44	0 90	44
(b) First class improvers	0 75	44	0 75	44
21. Asphalters:—				
(a) Finishers (including felt and gravel roofers)	0 65	44	0 65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials	0 50	50	0 50	50
22. (a) Carpenters	1 10*	44	1 00	44
(b) Helpers	0 50	50	0 45	50
(c) Carpenters on Hydro Electric developments			0 90	
23. Outside linemen	0 93	44	0 92½	44

†District represents a radius of thirty miles from City of Winnipeg.

*Subject to agreements between respective craft unions and contractors' organizations. (ED. LABOUR GAZETTE)

‡All men governed by Winnipeg agreements hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City schedule, excepting where other agreements for specified work are in effect.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HALIFAX, N.S.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 130.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930, and thereafter until 60 days' notice of change is given by either party.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time except in the case of regular night shifts beginning on or extending into Sunday or a holiday.

Wages per week for hand compositors, make-ups, machine operators and journeymen not otherwise specified $35 for day work and $38 for night work. Foremen to receive at least $3 per week over the regular wage and machinists and machinist operators at least $2 extra.

Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age and shall serve an apprenticeship of five years. One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen members of the union, but not more than four apprentices in one office. Apprentices will be examined yearly before the local committee on apprentices before being given increased wages. They must also complete the course in printing given by the international union.

Wages for apprentices: at least two-fifths of journeymen's wages for third year, one-half for fourth year and two-thirds for fifth year.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute work received from or destined for struck offices or unfair composing rooms.

A standing committee consisting of two representatives of each party to be appointed and all disputes will be referred to it. If unable to agree, a board of arbitration will be formed consisting of two representatives of each party and a fifth chosen by them, the decision of which board will be final and binding.

HALIFAX, N.S.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 330.

Agreement to be in effect from May 30, 1930 to May 30, 1931, and for such time thereafter not exceeding 30 days as may be required to negotiate a new agreement. If unable to reach a new agreement, the matter will be referred to an arbitration board consisting of two members of each party and a fifth chosen by them or by a judge of the Superior Court of Nova Scotia and work shall proceed without interruption pending such negotiations or arbitration as provided in the arbitration contract between the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day or night, a 48-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: union members with at least five years experience to receive an increase of $2 per week; members with over one year and less than five years' experience to receive an increase of $1 per week.

Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age and must serve five years. They will be examined every six months as to their competency and progress.

Wages for apprentices: $12 per week for first year, with an increase of $1 per week every six months to $20 per week for second half of fifth year.

A standing committee consisting of two representatives of each party shall be formed. All disputes will be referred to this committee, but if they are unable to agree, the matter will be referred to an arbitration board in the same way as provided above for the making of a new agreement.

HALIFAX, N.S.—TWO JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 330.

This agreement was signed following a dispute at one office which is reported on page.. of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from May 23, 1930, to May 23, 1931.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per week: journeymen—cylinder press, $30, journeymen—feeding his own press, $32, journeymen on pony press, $25, journeymen on pony press feeding, $27, journeymen in charge of platen presses. $30, assistant journeymen on platen presses, $25, platen assistant (feeder) automatic or hand, $18. Foremen to receive at least $3 above cylinder press scale.

Apprentices to be governed by rules and regulations made by the parties to the agreement and will be examined quarterly as provided by the laws of the International Union.

Wages per week for apprentices: first twelve months at the discretion of the office; cylinder press apprentices from $10 during second year

to $25 during sixth year; platen press apprentices from $8 during second year to $18 during last year. All apprentices to serve 90 days' probation in charge of a press at sixth year scale before receiving journeymen's scale.

The union agrees to furnish employers with the union label.

In case of a dispute, the matter will be referred to a board of conciliation consisting of two representatives of each party. If they are unable to agree, a fifth member will be chosen by them or by a judge of the Superior Court of Nova Scotia, the decision of this board to be final.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF THREE DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE MAILERS' UNION NO. 5 (INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION).

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1931. If a new agreement is not reached at the expiration of this one, it shall be referred to arbitration as provided for in the arbitration contract which existed between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union from 1917 to 1922.

Hours: 8 per day for day work and 7 per night for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per week for journeymen mailers: from June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1930, $40 for day work and $40.50 for night work; from June 1, 1930, to May 31, 1931, $41 for day work and $41.50 for night work.

Extra men to be paid time and one-half for hour work with a minimum of four hours, but shall not receive more than a regular day's pay for a day's work.

Wages per week for apprentices: from $17 for first half of third year to $27 for second half of fifth year.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute work received from or destined for an office where a strike exists.

All disputes will be referred to local arbitration as provided in the international arbitration contract mentioned above, the decision of such arbitration board to be final.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S.—MASTER PLUMBERS, MEMBERS OF THE CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 56.

Agreement to be in effect from May 15, 1930, to April 30, 1932, and from year to year until notice is given 90 days before April 30, of any year. When such notice is given the joint committee will meet within 30 days.

Only union members to be employed, if available; if none available any others employed must join the union within 30 days. Union members will not work for anyone but a legitimate plumbing and heating contractor. This does not apply to work being done for the municipal, provincial or federal governments.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages per hour for certified plumbers: from May 15, 1930, to April 30, 1931, 90 cents; from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, $1.

One apprentice allowed for every three journeymen employed. Apprentices will serve five years and in one shop unless otherwise agreed on. At the end of five years, apprentices must pass a satisfactory examination before being classified as a journeyman. Not more than one apprentice or helper will be allowed to any journeyman.

The members of one branch of the trade shall be prohibited from working at that of another while any of the men of that trade are out of employment, except in case of emergency.

For work out of the city, fare, board and travelling time to 5 p.m. to be paid by employers.

Any grievance or dispute will be referred to a joint conference board consisting of three representatives of each party, who shall have power to settle disputes and appoint an arbitrator, if necessary. If unable to settle a dispute, or if the union violates the agreement, the matter will be referred to the General Office of the United Association who shall investigate and render a decision before any strike or lockout occurs.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 20.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1929, and July, 1928. The rate of wages for journeymen remains at $1 per hour.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE REGINA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 572.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930. Both parties agree to meet during December to formulate a new agreement.

Only union members to be employed and no member shall work for any contractor who is not a party to the agreement. No union member will be allowed to take any contracts.

Hours: 9 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49-hour week. In case of shift work, work to be divided into three 8-hour shifts with 20 minutes off for meal, a 48-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m. and to 6 p.m. on Saturdays; all other overtime and work on legal holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages for journeymen wiremen: $1.10 per hour. Journeymen having charge of jobs of

which the electrical contract is estimated at $10,000 or more, shall receive 10 cents over journeyman's rate.

Not more than one apprentice to one journeyman. An apprentice is one with less than four years' experience at the trade. After four years' apprenticeship, men to be rated as journeymen.

Wages for apprentices: first year at discretion of employer, second year 35 to 50 cents per hour, third year 60 to 75 cents per hour, fourth year 75 cents to journeymen's rate.

For work out of the city, fare and travelling time to be paid and board for the first two weeks on out-of-town jobs.

A joint conference board consisting of three contractors and three journeymen shall be established and shall have power to make recommendations for improving the general conditions of the trade, and any dispute will be referred to this committee whose decision shall be binding.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS OF CANADA, VANCOUVER DISTRICT MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Agreement to be in effect from April 30, 1930, to April 1, 1931, and from year to year until notice is given 90 days before April 1, of any year. When such notice is given, the parties will meet and come to a decision in the same way as provided for the settlement of disputes described below.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. If two shifts are worked, the first will be 8 hours and the second 7½ hours for eight hours' pay. If three shifts are worked, all three will be 7½ hours with eight hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; after four hours and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: $1 per hour.

Any dispute which representatives of both parties are unable to settle will be referred to a board of conciliation consisting of three representatives of each party whose decision will be binding. If this board is unable to agree, each party will appoint a representative to investigate the trouble and the decision they come to will be binding.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE GRANITE CUTTERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The agreement which came into effect April 1, 1929, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 927, has been renewed without change to April 1, 1931.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN CUT STONE CONTRACTORS AND THE JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Agreement to be in effect from December 12, 1929, to December 12, 1930. Three months' notice must be given by either party desiring a change.

Hours: 8 per day, a 5-day week. No work on Saturdays or Sundays.

Wages for stone cutters: $10 per day. Any stone cutter sent out to a job to receive 50 cents per day extra. Carvers to receive at least $2 per day extra.

Journeymen stone cutters to control cutting of Haddington Island and all other sandstone. Planers, lathes and carborundum saws to be operated by practical stone cutters.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from May 15, 1930, to December 31, 1930.

This agreement is the same as the one which was in effect in 1928 and 1929, which was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, and May, 1928, the main clauses having already been summarized in the issues of June and October, 1927.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF CARPENTERS AND SHIPLINERS OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

This agreement which came into effect April 1, 1929, and was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, and May, 1928, the main clauses having already been summarized in the issue of June, 1927, has been renewed to April 1, 1931.

Statistics were issued this month by the Canadian Wheat Pool showing the number and capacity of wheat pool elevators in Canada under co-operative control. In 1929 there were 1,636 country elevators with a combined capacity of 57,550,000 bushels. Besides these the terminal elevators at Port Arthur, Fort William, St. Boniface, Vancouver and Prince Rupert had a capacity of 38,426,250 bushels. Of the 1,636 country elevators, 156 were in Manitoba, 1,042 in Saskatchewan and 439 in Alberta. In 1925 the total number of country elevators was only 100, with a capacity of 3,080,000 bushels. The Pacific Coast elevators, having a capacity of 8,050,000 bushels, are used by the Alberta unit.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again toward somewhat lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $11.17 at the beginning of May, as compared with $11.24 for April; $10.94 for May, 1929; $10.80 for May, 1928; $10.76 for May, 1927; $11.29 for May, 1926; $10.48 for May, 1925; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.65 for May, 1920; $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.42 for May, 1914. Seasonal declines occurred in the prices of eggs, milk and butter, while the prices of veal, prunes, sugar, tea and coffee were also slightly lower. The prices of beef, mutton and potatoes were higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.49 at the beginning of May, as compared with $21.53 for April; $21.21 for May, 1929; $21.04 for May, 1928; $20.95 for May, 1927; $21.54 for May, 1926; $20.72 for May, 1925; $20.24 for May, 1924; $20.90 for May, 1923; $20.57 for May, 1922; $22.84 for May, 1921; $26.44 for May, 1920; and $14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to decreases in the price of coal. Rent was slightly higher in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 89·9 for May, as compared with 91·7 for April; 92·4 for May, 1929; 97·9 for May, 1928; 98·3 for May, 1927; and 100·2 for May, 1926. One hundred and thirty-two prices quotations declined, thirty-four advanced and three hundred and thirty-six were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials all of the eight main groups were lower, the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due mainly to lower prices for grains, sugar, coffee and raw rubber; the Animals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for milk, butter and lumber, which more than offset advances in the prices of eggs and live stock; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for raw silk, silk fabrics and hessian; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to declines in the prices of certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, due mainly to lower prices for scrap iron, galvanized steel sheets and automobile body plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of further declines in the prices of copper, silver, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to seasonal declines in the prices of coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for dyeing and tanning materials, paint materials and drugs.

In the grouping according to purpose lower prices for tea, sugar, milk, pottery, coal and silk fabrics caused a decline in consumers' goods. Producers' goods were also lower, due to decreases in the prices for building materials and for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur and leather goods industries, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the meat packing industries were higher.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were lower, the former due to declines in the prices of silk, raw sugar, grains, rubber, tin, silver and copper, which more than offset increases in the prices of live stock and eggs, and the latter because of lower prices for butter, cheese, copper sheets, pottery, wrapping paper and copper sulphate. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each.

The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1928, and monthly since January, 1929. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141·4; 1905, 135·6; 1910, 118·1; 1911, 113·4; 1912, 109·1; 1913, 100·0; 1914, 96·5; 1915, 90·3; 1916, 86·3; 1917, 84·6; 1918, 82·9; 1919, 81·6; 1920, 81·1;

(Continued on Page 726)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	May 1914	May 1918	May 1920	May 1921	May 1922	May 1923	May 1924	May 1925	May 1926	May 1927	May 1928	May 1929	Apr. 1930	May 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·2	73·4	78·6	71·2	59·6	56·0	56·8	58·6	58·8	63·6	67·8	72·6	73·2	74·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·4	52·6	50·4	43·6	33·4	30·2	30·2	31·6	32·0	35·8	40·2	45·0	46·8	48·0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	27·4	26·4	23·0	19·0	17·9	17·3	17·9	18·8	20·0	21·6	24·0	24·9	24·4
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	34·9	36·2	31·8	28·7	27·6	28·3	29·6	30·4	30·3	30·0	31·5	31·8	32·3
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·9	37·1	39·1	33·6	30·0	26·1	23·2	28·4	29·7	28·8	25·2	30·2	30·3	30·4
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	68·4	71·6	65·0	52·2	50·4	44·8	51·4	55·4	53·6	50·8	54·2	54·8	54·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	50·0	54·4	51·4	40·8	39·1	32·1	38·6	42·0	39·8	35·2	38·2	40·4	40·4
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	72·0	77·0	50·6	44·0	45·2	41·6	49·0	49·2	43·8	43·4	43·8	42·8	42·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	43·9	55·0	36·5	32·7	33·4	29·5	34·0	34·9	35·1	35·8	35·0	36·9	35·1
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·1	34·8	48·3	33·4	30·5	30·6	25·8	30·3	31·0	31·7	31·6	30·7	32·5	31·1
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·0	86·4	72·6	69·6	71·4	71·4	70·8	70·8	72·0	73·2	76·8	74·4
Butter, dairy	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	55·2	96·2	131·0	102·8	77·4	80·2	72·2	73·6	80·0	87·8	84·4	88·4	78·8	73·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	32·7	53·4	72·5	59·2	45·5	44·4	40·4	40·9	43·6	49·1	46·7	48·4	43·2	40·1
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·1	40·2	39·6	30·7	§34·6	§30·0	§31·5	§32·1	§30·8	§32·9	§33·9	§32·9	§32·9
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·8	30·3	37·8	37·9	27·9	§34·6	§30·0	§31·5	§32·1	§30·8	§32·9	§33·9	§32·9	§32·9
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	138·0	124·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	68·0	80·0	64·0	49·0	§45·0	§41·0	§58·0	§53·0	§52·0	52·0	§49·0	§50·0	§50·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·0	41·5	31·0	27·5	27·5	27·0	30·5	29·0	30·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	31·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	22·0	34·2	21·6	19·0	§20·6	§21·0	§21·6	§22·0	§21·8	§21·0	§20·8	§20·6	§20·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	34·2	23·8	18·0	17·6	17·4	16·8	16·6	15·8	16·2	17·4	24·0	19·0	18·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·9	22·4	29·2	21·4	23·5	20·3	19·4	20·7	20·1	19·3	21·1	21·3	20·8	20·8
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·7	27·6	19·2	19·2	18·6	16·0	15·4	15·8	14·8	13·4	13·5	16·5	16·3
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·2	86·8	50·8	32·0	51·2	46·4	34·8	31·6	33·6	32·4	29·2	28·4	27·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·2	20·2	40·8	24·0	15·2	24·4	22·2	16·6	15·0	15·8	15·2	13·8	13·6	13·2
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	14·2	16·5	14·0	13·6	§16·4	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9	§17·9	§17·7	§17·0	§16·5
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	13·6	17·0	14·7	15·2	§16·4	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9	§17·9	§17·7	§17·0	§16·5
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·7	15·1	14·1	12·9	13·5	13·7	15·1	15·4	15·2	15·1	15·2	14·7	14·5
Potatoes	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·7	62·0	204·9	41·1	45·9	43·0	55·9	45·5	119·1	54·9	57·9	41·0	79·3	88·7
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·43	$ 12·66	$ 16·65	$ 12·25	$ 10·22	$ 10·36	$ 9·89	$ 10·48	$ 11·29	$ 10·76	$ 10·80	$ 10·94	$ 11·24	$ 11·17
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·6	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	71·5	99·5	112·3	107·5	111·5	105·8	102·8	108·6	102·5	101·3	100·9	101·4	100·5
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	57·7	70·0	77·9	67·8	72·4	66·4	64·0	63·9	63·9	63·3	62·9	63·3	63·1
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	40·9	67·3	79·5	88·0	77·7	79·5	77·5	76·7	77·1	76·0	76·1	76·6	75·8	75·8
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·7	49·7	60·7	65·3	58·0	59·4	57·2	56·2	56·1	55·6	56·7	55·1	53·8	53·8
Coal oil	1 gal	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	22·4	27·1	35·6	37·9	31·6	31·2	30·7	30·5	30·3	31·7	31·1	31·0	31·0	31·0
Fuel and light*		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·87	$ 2·73	$ 3·45	$ 3·81	$ 3·43	$ 3·54	$ 3·38	$ 3·30	$ 3·36	$ 3·30	$ 3·29	$ 3·27	$ 3·25	$ 3·24
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·88	$ 4·65	$ 6·29	$ 6·73	$ 6·89	$ 6·96	$ 6·93	$ 6·90	$ 6·85	$ 6·85	$ 6·91	$ 6·96	$ 7·00	$ 7·03
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·21	$ 20·09	$ 26·44	$ 22·84	$ 20·57	$ 20·90	$ 20·24	$ 20·72	$ 21·54	$ 20·95	$ 21·04	$ 21·21	$ 21·53	$ 21·49

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·26	12·46	16·59	12·53	10·37	10·96	10·43	10·62	11·47	10·72	10·74	10·93	11·23	11·17
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	....	15·41	11·39	9·37	9·69	9·27	9·67	10·72	10·07	9·62	9·89	10·31	10·50
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·26	12·30	15·96	12·46	10·21	10·77	10·44	10·38	11·73	10·71	10·79	10·79	10·90	10·99
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	6·86	12·28	15·70	11·61	9·62	9·89	9·22	9·80	10·93	9·91	9·93	10·15	10·43	10·31
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·09	12·69	16·90	12·19	10·13	10·20	9·76	10·27	11·38	10·83	10·86	10·86	11·20	11·15
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·84	12·39	16·46	12·15	10·01	9·77	9·29	10·13	10·45	10·14	10·50	10·58	11·15	10·86
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·04	12·66	16·21	12·38	10·15	10·24	9·61	10·77	10·67	10·91	10·87	10·27	11·25	11·24
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	12·91	17·03	12·02	9·85	9·92	9·70	10·72	10·61	10·74	10·81	11·25	11·49	11·37
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	13·34	17·55	13·27	11·47	11·28	10·93	11·86	11·95	11·79	11·88	12·07	12·46	12·36

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**37·3**	**32·3**	**30·5**	**24·0**	**19·4**	**24·4**	**32·3**	**30·4**	**27·2**	**40·4**	**44·7**	**61·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**38·9**	**32·9**	**30·2**	**25·0**	**19·9**	**20·5**	**31·8**	**31·0**	**26·0**	**39·9**	**44·2**	**59·3**
1—Sydney	43	34·6	34·6	28·7	23·7	18·8	30	34·3	27·6	38·9	43·3	59·2
2—New Glasgow	33·8	32·5	27·5	22	18·5	—	—	30	25·8	38	43·4	57
3—Amherst	35	30	25	20	16·5	20	—	29	26·2	42·5	47	60
4—Halifax	42·5	32·5	33·8	26·5	20·8	21	30·5	31·6	24·4	38·4	41·7	60·6
5—Windsor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—Truro	40	35	30	28	20	22	35	30	25·8	41·7	45·4	59·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	33·3	30	31	23·2	19·8	17	30	30	25·8	40·7	43·3	52·5
New Brunswick (average)	**36·8**	**30·7**	**28·9**	**23·4**	**18·2**	**19·5**	**30·0**	**30·4**	**25·4**	**39·5**	**43·2**	**62·5**
8—Moncton	35·8	30·8	24·2	20·3	16	22	—	32·7	25·8	41	45	61·7
9—St. John	37·5	29·4	29·2	24·2	18·2	19	35	28·8	24·3	37·5	41	65
10—Fredericton	38·8	32·5	31·7	25	20	16·8	25	30	26·3	40·8	44·2	61·7
11—Bathurst	35	30	30·3	24	18·5	20	—	30	25	38·5	42·7	61·7
Quebec (average)	**32·3**	**30·2**	**29·7**	**21·1**	**15·7**	**18·1**	**29·1**	**26·8**	**25·6**	**38·4**	**40·8**	**61·6**
12—Quebec	33·1	30·8	28·1	21·3	15	21	31·2	27	27	38·9	41·8	60·1
13—Three Rivers	32·5	31	33	18·6	13·6	19·5	27·5	26·6	26·6	41·8	45	64·2
14—Sherbrooke	37·5	33·5	34	26	19·7	25	28	28	25	38·5	42·6	64
15—Sorel	—	—	—	—	—	21	30	28	24·8	43·3	45	62·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	26	25	24·5	18·4	15	15	27·5	24·8	23·5	35	37·3	58
17—St. John's	30	32	28·2	21·5	15·8	14·8	27·5	25	23·7	38	40	61·2
18—Thetford Mines	23·3	23·7	21·7	19	13·3	21·7	24	21·7	24·5	37·5	37·5	58·3
19—Montreal	39·6	34·5	36·5	21·7	17·4	10·7	32·5	29·8	27·1	36·7	39·4	63·9
20—Hull	36·1	31·4	31·8	22·2	15·5	14·4	33·3	30·3	28·4	35·9	38·4	62·2
Ontario (average)	**38·3**	**33·5**	**31·1**	**25·1**	**20·4**	**26·4**	**31·9**	**31·2**	**27·6**	**38·6**	**42·6**	**61·6**
21—Ottawa	36	31·8	29·7	24·4	17·4	20	30	29·6	27	37·9	41·9	63·4
22—Brockville	39	34	30·6	22·2	17·8	19·6	32	32	27	40·6	44	64·3
23—Kingston	37·7	31·7	30·7	24·3	17·2	19·9	30·6	29·5	27	38·3	42·8	59·4
24—Belleville	36·7	32·2	34	25·5	19	27·7	35	31	25·7	43	46·1	63·9
25—Peterborough	37·6	32·6	30·6	23·2	19·4	27	28·7	29·9	26·3	39·4	44·3	62·3
26—Oshawa	38·7	35	29·3	24	22	27·7	33	31·7	29·5	38	45	62·9
27—Orillia	34·9	30·3	29·3	24	21	26·7	30	30·8	27·5	38	41·7	60
28—Toronto	40·7	34·5	33·2	25	22·8	24·6	33·3	30·7	28·2	40·6	44·5	61·1
29—Niagara Falls	40·2	35·2	32·2	26·2	19·8	29	—	32·8	30	38·4	41·2	61·4
30 St. Catharines	38·5	34·7	31·8	24·8	18·7	27	33·7	30	27	37	40·5	57·7
31—Hamilton	40·9	35·2	32·3	25·8	22·1	27·2	27·5	29·9	—	37·4	42	61·9
32—Brantford	39·2	34·2	30·9	26·3	21·7	27·8	33·5	31·1	29	39·2	41·8	62·2
33—Galt	39	35	30	25·7	22·7	25·5	33·3	33	—	39·2	39·4	61·4
34—Guelph	37·7	33·8	30·4	24·9	21·4	27·9	—	26·6	25	37·2	40·7	59·8
35—Kitchener	38·1	33·4	28·1	25·7	21·6	26·9	—	31·4	—	35·1	38·7	60·7
36—Woodstock	38·3	33·8	30·5	25·3	20·2	27·9	32	32·2	27	35·4	38·5	59·2
37—Stratford	38·3	33·8	28·8	23·3	21·3	27·7	30	31·2	24	36·9	43·4	61·1
38—London	39	33·5	31·8	25	18·5	24·8	32·8	30·8	27·8	40·9	42·8	60·9
39—St. Thomas	39·3	34·5	30	25·3	22·7	26	30	29·5	26·7	38·5	44·4	61·8
40—Chatham	36·5	32·3	31	25	18·8	23·8	26·4	26·7	27·3	36·4	40·6	61·5
41—Windsor	37·2	31·7	29·7	25·5	19·3	27·4	35	29·7	26·6	35·7	41·1	58·9
42—Sarnia	38·2	33·2	33·7	28·7	21·7	31·2	33·2	31·7	27·2	37·7	41·6	60
43—Owen Sound	35	30	—	24·5	20·5	29	—	31	25	42·5	46·5	62·2
44—North Bay	43·3	40·7	36	25	19·3	26	31·5	31	28·5	36·4	41·2	63
45—Sudbury	41	36·5	33·4	26·2	23·3	30	36·5	34·3	29·2	39·3	44·4	60·6
46—Cobalt	40	33·8	34·3	28	21	22·5	30	37	29·5	39·2	43·3	63·9
47—Timmins	36·5	32·5	32	27	20·5	31	34	35	28	39·7	42	62
48—Sault Ste. Marie	39	34·6	30·6	26·6	19·4	27·8	32·5	31·6	29·1	41	42·7	61·2
49—Port Arthur	36·2	30·4	29·6	23·1	19·8	26·8	35	32·5	31	40	45·4	62·7
50—Fort William	36·8	30	28·4	23·3	20·6	24·9	30·7	31·4	29·7	40·6	45·7	65·4
Manitoba (average)	**35·1**	**28·9**	**27·9**	**21·3**	**16·8**	**22·2**	**30·5**	**28·3**	**26·6**	**40·5**	**44·5**	**60·8**
51—Winnipeg	36·9	30·2	29·3	21·5	16·9	21·9	29·5	29·2	28·2	40·6	44·4	61·5
52—Brandon	33·2	27·5	26·5	21	16·7	22·4	31·5	27·3	25	40·3	44·5	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**35·8**	**29·7**	**28·6**	**22·2**	**17·2**	**23·8**	**31·9**	**26·6**	**25·6**	**43·3**	**50·1**	**63·6**
53—Regina	35	28	27·6	20·4	17·5	22·5	32·4	25·6	22·5	42·1	49·2	65·4
54—Prince Albert	35	30	30	22	18	25	30	25	25	—	52·5	60
55—Saskatoon	33·2	28·6	27	22·7	16·2	22·8	32·4	27·2	25	42·1	48·2	60·5
56—Moose Jaw	39·8	32·2	29·8	23·5	17·2	24·8	32·6	28·7	30	45·6	50·5	68·5
Alberta (average)	**36·4**	**30·1**	**28·8**	**22·5**	**18·0**	**25·8**	**33·2**	**29·4**	**26·7**	**43·0**	**48·7**	**58·9**
57—Medicine Hat	33·7	26·7	26·7	21	17·3	31·7	32·7	28·3	26·2	44	47·7	58·1
58—Drumheller	37·5	31·5	35	26·5	19	26·5	37·5	32·5	27·5	44	50	60
59—Edmonton	36·7	29·7	29·6	21·8	16·8	22·8	33·4	29·8	27·8	41·1	49·6	56·8
60—Calgary	38·4	32·4	28·6	22	19·3	25·4	32	29·6	26·2	46·7	51·1	61·5
61 Lethbridge	35·7	30	24	21·1	17·7	22·6	30·5	26·7	26	39·3	45	58
British Columbia (average)	**40·5**	**34·6**	**32·5**	**25·0**	**22·3**	**29·5**	**38·8**	**34·9**	**30·8**	**47·6**	**53·2**	**63·7**
62—Fernie	37·5	34	33·5	25	18	30	—	36·5	30·7	43·3	50	58·3
63—Nelson	41	31·5	35	25·8	25	31·5	42·5	37·5	31·7	46·4	53·3	61·4
64—Trail	40	35	32·3	26·1	21·7	30	43·3	37·8	31·8	53·1	57·5	65
65—New Westminster	40·5	35	29·9	23·3	21·2	26·5	31·8	31	31·4	46·6	51·5	65·5
66—Vancouver	41·2	34·5	31·6	23·4	22·6	26·9	36·9	31·9	27·9	46	52	65·8
67—Victoria	42·5	37·1	32·7	25·2	22·9	29·3	35·8	32·7	28·9	46·9	50·8	62·8
68—Nanaimo	41	34·4	33·8	27·6	27	33·4	41	34·4	—	48·7	53	63·6
69—Prince Rupert	40	35	31·3	23·8	19·9	28·1	40	37·5	32·9	49·5	57·5	67

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·2	**31·0**	**22·1**	**13·1**	**59·8**	**21·2**	**20·6**	**35·8**	**21·3**	**35·1**	**31·1**	**12·4**	**36·6**	**40·1**	
14·8	**33·3**	—	—	**55·0**	**18·7**	**18·4**	**29·5**	**22·1**	**38·0**	**33·9**	**12·2**	**38·4**	**43·9**	
12	30	—	—	60	18·7	17·5	27	22·2	40·5	38	13–15	—	41	1
—	35	—	—	—	18	20	32·2	19·7	35	31·7	12–13	39	43·5	2
15	35	—	—	50	19·4	16	31·6	21·5	32·1	29	10	40	44·3	3
12	—	—	—	60	18·1	17	27	22·4	41·2	36·8	a12·5	33·8	40·6	4
—	—	—	—	—	20	—	32·5	25	40	—	12	40	49	5
20	—	—	—	50	18	21·5	26·8	21·6	39·3	34	12	39	44·7	6
15	40	—	—	60	18·8	—	30·3	21·5	31·8	26·3	b11–13	39	41	7
16·0	**36·7**	—	**10·0**	**57·5**	**18·8**	**17·9**	**32·9**	**22·0**	**35·5**	**33·2**	**12·1**	**39·5**	**42·2**	
12	35	—	10	60	18·3	17·8	33·1	22	39	34·3	10–12	41·7	44·8	8
18	35	—	10	60	18·2	16·6	36·4	20·6	36·9	30·3	a13·5	38·8	41·3	9
20	40	—	—	60	19·4	19	38·1	22	36	35	12	40	41·8	10
14	—	—	—	50	19·3	18	23·9	23·5	30	—	12	37·5	41	11
17·3	**33·0**	**21·9**	**9·3**	**57·9**	**21·3**	**21·2**	**32·1**	**21·6**	**37·4**	**32·9**	**12·0**	**34·9**	**36·8**	
12	28	25	—	50	23·5	21·5	28·4	20·4	37·7	34·2	14	33·3	36	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	—	22·7	31·7	23·1	39·3	35·8	14	35	36	13
18–20	30–35	30	10	—	21·7	—	31·1	23·1	39·1	32·8	10	34·3	35·8	14
20	—	15	—	—	—	—	28·5	20·6	36·2	30	12	—	38·3	15
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	31·7	20·6	33·3	32	9	—	35·6	16
20	—	20	10	60	22·5	19	40·6	20	33·3	33	10	36	36·1	17
—	—	—	8	50	—	—	30	23·5	35·8	30	12	35·3	37·3	18
15–20	42	25	8	60–75	20	21·6	34·7	20·3	42	36·3	14	36·9	38·8	19
—	30	15	10	60	18·7	—	32	23·1	39·6	32·3	13	33·8	37·6	20
18·2	**31·1**	**23·8**	**11·8**	**65·3**	**20·6**	**19·9**	**38·4**	**20·5**	**34·7**	**31·9**	**12·5**	**36·4**	**39·2**	
18	38–40	—	10	—	24·4	20·5	42·2	19·9	36·6	35	13	35	37·2	21
18	32	35	9	—	20·5	18	33·6	20·4	30·8	—	10	37	38·8	22
15	35	30	10–20	—	20	18·5	36·9	18·7	33·6	30·4	11	34·4	38	23
—	—	25	15	—	25	22	35·5	21·2	28·9	26·5	a9·5	40	39·6	24
20	28	20	—	60	15·5	21·7	38·4	23·2	30·5	27·7	16	34·4	37·7	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42·2	22·6	38·1	35·2	13·8	38	39·3	26
20	30	20–25	10–12	—	20	19·7	40·6	20·8	29·5	28·5	a11·4	36·6	39·8	27
—	30–33	15–35	—	72	20·5	17·6	41·1	17·4	37·5	34·1	14	37·7	39·7	28
20	35	25	—	—	23·3	22·5	40	20·1	37·7	36	b13	35	39·6	29
15	30	25	—	—	18	—	42·7	19·7	37	34·2	14	35·7	38·2	30
18	35	30	—	75	21·2	20	47·1	19·8	37·4	34·4	13	35·8	39·4	31
20	32	20–35	15	—	21	20	39·9	19·4	33·2	30·6	12	37	38	32
15	35	20	12	—	21·7	22·5	37·9	18·7	34·5	31·9	a11·8	34·5	37·5	33
20	—	25	—	—	—	20·5	42·3	18·9	34·9	30·1	a12·5	34·3	37	34
—	—	23	—	—	19	—	31·8	18·6	33·9	31·7	13	34	38·6	35
20	28	25	12·5	—	21·7	—	33·6	19·7	30	26·7	12	36	37·8	36
20	36	22	8	50	21	20·6	34·4	19	31·2	28·2	11·8	35·2	36·7	37
15	25	15	—	—	18	19·3	40·9	20·3	32·9	31·2	11	35·5	38·3	38
16	28	15–35	—	50–60	21	21·6	42·7	20·5	31·6	30·7	12	39·5	40·1	39
19	37–38	17–25	12	—	22·5	19	36·5	19·3	29·7	27·5	b12	38	40·3	40
20	30	25	—	—	—	20	44·3	19·5	33·5	31·3	12	—	40·8	41
—	—	30	—	—	19·5	—	43·7	19·8	35·5	30·3	12	36·5	40·2	42
—	—	25	—	—	17·5	22	36	18·7	29·7	26	13	36	36·3	43
—	—	—	—	—	21	—	32·8	23	38·7	35	12	36·5	37·5	44
—	25–30	25	10	75	20	20	35·7	23·4	40·4	37	15	35·1	40·6	45
—	25–30	15	—	70	20	20	30·6	24·3	41·7	40	15	—	43·4	46
—	—	20	—	—	21·2	—	27	22·4	40·6	34·4	a16·7	—	40	47
—	30	25	—	—	20	—	43·4	21·6	40·4	37	14	36·5	42	48
—	25–30	20–25	—	—	21·1	15·5	35·8	22·6	35·5	31·9	a12·5	40·5	41·6	49
—	25	15	—	—	20·6	16·7	41·7	20·1	34·8	31·8	a12·5	39	43	50
—	—	—	—	—	**21·9**	**18·9**	**33·4**	**20·1**	**33·6**	**29·3**	**11·5**	**33·1**	**37·0**	
20–28	28–37	16–24	12	—	21·3	19·2	36·8	19	35·1	31·7	b11	35·2	38	51
—	—	—	—	—	22·5	18·5	30	21·2	32	26·8	12	31	35·9	52
26·3	**30·0**	**15·0**	**16·3**	—	**24·7**	**22·8**	**33·2**	**22·1**	**30·8**	**27·5**	**13·3**	**33·4**	**39·3**	
25	30	15	—	—	25	23·3	41·5	20·8	32	29	14	34	39·1	53
25–30	30	12	12·5	—	25	20	27	23·7	30	28	12	32·5	41·6	54
25–30	30	—	20	—	24·2	23	29·7	21·3	32·6	27·5	13	32·6	37·6	55
25	30	18	—	—	—	25	34·6	22·7	28·6	25·5	14	34·6	38·9	56
21·9	**27·8**	**15·7**	**18·0**	—	**24·2**	**23·2**	**36·5**	**21·1**	**32·2**	**24·7**	**12·1**	**35·2**	**41·0**	
—	35	15	—	—	22·5	25	32·1	23·3	28·7	22·4	12	36	42·8	57
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	42·5	20	30	24·2	a13	35	40	58
20–25	20–25	—	15	—	22·7	23·5	33·2	21·5	31·3	25·2	a12·5	35·1	39·4	59
20–24	24–29	14	19	—	24·7	21·3	42·1	19·7	34·3	26·8	12	35	40·1	60
18	25	—	20	—	26	21·3	32·8	21	37·1	25	11	35	42·5	61
22·5	**27·8**	—	**17·0**	—	**23·1**	**22·9**	**38·3**	**23·4**	**36·1**	**30·5**	**13·1**	**39·8**	**43·6**	
25	30	20	18	—	21·2	25	44·6	24·7	36·5	30·7	a12·5	—	43·3	62
30	35	—	—	—	26·3	25	37·5	24·6	34·3	31·6	a14·3	40	45·3	63
30	35	—	20	—	25·6	25	35	27	34·8	30	a14·3	41·7	45	64
15	25	—	18	—	21·7	19·3	33·7	20·6	34·6	30	11·1	38·7	39·9	65
—	22	—	16	—	20·5	18·6	37·7	20·2	34·3	31·2	11·1	39·3	42	66
—	25	—	15	—	22·1	21·1	40	20·4	34·8	31·8	a14·3	38·8	43	67
20	25	—	—	—	25·2	25	41·7	24·7	35	25	a12·5	40	45·7	68
15	25	—	15	—	22·5	23·8	35·8	25	44·8	33·3	a14·3	—	44·6	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·9**	**7·7**	**18·1**	**5·0**	**6·2**	**10·2**	**12·2**	**16·3**	**16·3**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·2**	**8·2**	**17·7**	**5·6**	**6·5**	**9·8**	**14·0**	**17·4**	**16·1**	**16·8**
1—Sydney	32·3	8	17·8	5·7	6·9	10·4	13·6	16·7	16·3	16·5
2—New Glasgow	30	8–8·7	16·9	5·4	5·9	10	13·6	16·5	15·6	16·6
3—Amherst	30·7	8·7	17	5·6	6	9	13·3	17·3	16·4	15·8
4—Halifax	32·5	8	17·3	5·1	6·9	9·9	13·6	17·4	15·7	15·8
5—Windsor	35	8·3	20	6·3	7	10	16·5	19	16	19
6—Truro	32·5	8	17·2	5·6	6·2	9·6	13·3	17·5	16·7	16·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	18	5·3	6	10·3	13·3	16·8	15	15·3
New Brunswick (average)	**32·5**	**8·7**	**18·0**	**5·5**	**6·2**	**10·4**	**14·3**	**16·3**	**16·1**	**16·0**
8—Moncton	34·3	8·7	17·9	5·8	6·5	12	13·5	16	15·8	15·9
9—St. John	33·4	8·7	19	5·1	6·3	9·7	14	16·1	15·6	15·7
10—Fredericton	32·4	8·7	17·2	5·3	6·2	9·8	14·5	15·9	15·9	15·2
11—Bathurst	30	8·7	18	5·7	5·7	10	15	17	17	17
Quebec (average)	**29·4**	**6·3**	**17·5**	**5·1**	**6·5**	**9·1**	**12·3**	**15·0**	**15·8**	**15·5**
12—Quebec	30·1	5·5–8	17	5·3	6·5	9·7	13	15·1	15·9	16
13—Three Rivers	32·5	6	18·7	5·5	6·5	9·3	13·6	14·8	19·2	15·6
14—Sherbrooke	29·6	6–6·7	16·9	5	6·4	9·4	11·8	15·1	15·8	16·4
15—Sorel	27·8	6	18·2	4·5	6	8·7	10·9	15·1	15	15·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·7	5	16·9	4·5	7	9·3	12·3	14·6	14·4	14·8
17—St. John's	30·5	6–7·3	17·7	4·8	6·8	9·7	13·8	15	15	16·7
18—Thetford Mines	27·8	6·7	17·4	5·5	6·7	8·3	13·6	15·7	17·5	15·3
19—Montreal	31·9	6–8·7	18·2	5·4	6·2	9·9	12·1	15·4	15·5	15·2
20—Hull	28·9	5·3–6·7	16·6	5·2	6·7	7·8	10	14·4	14	14·4
Ontario (average)	**33·2**	**7·4**	**17·4**	**4·7**	**6·0**	**10·6**	**12·6**	**15·9**	**15·5**	**15·5**
21—Ottawa	34·8	6·7–8·7	18·3	5·4	6·8	11·5	11·5	15·6	15·7	15·3
22—Brockville	29·8	6·7	15	5·1	6·2	11	13	15·6	14·7	15·2
23—Kingston	32·6	7·3	15	5·3	5·6	9·8	12	14·7	14·4	14·6
24—Belleville	31·6	6·7	15·7	4·7	5·6	9·9	12·3	14·7	15·1	14·7
25—Peterborough	33·2	7·3	17·5	4·5	5·6	10·7	12·6	14·9	14·6	15·1
26—Oshawa	36·5	7·3	17	4·3	6·4	10·2	11·5	15·7	15·1	15·4
27—Orillia	33·9	6·7	18·8	4·9	5·8	11·2	13·1	16·4	16	15·9
28—Toronto	36·7	7·3–8	17	4·9	5·9	9·3	11·2	16·7	16·2	15·2
29—Niagara Falls	35·6	8	18·8	5	5·7	10·3	13·1	15·6	15·4	15·5
30—St. Catharines	32·3	7·3	17·1	4·6	5·8	11·5	12·6	16	14·6	15·2
31—Hamilton	36	7·3	18·4	4·5	6·2	11·7	11·3	15·8	15·3	15·2
32—Brantford	33·9	6·7–8	17·9	4·2	5·1	10·9	13	15·1	14·9	14·9
33—Galt	33·8	6·7	18·2	4·4	6·3	12·4	13·6	15·8	16	16
34—Guelph	35·5	7·3	19	4·5	6·1	11	12·2	16·4	14·1	15·6
35—Kitchener	34·9	6·7	18·5	4·1	5·6	11·7	12·6	14·9	14·1	14·9
36—Woodstock	30·7	6·7–7·3	18	4·3	5·8	10·7	9·9	15·5	15	15
37—Stratford	32·7	6·7	18·1	4·3	6·4	11·2	12	15·9	14·7	15·2
38—London	33·2	6·7–7·3	17·8	4·4	5·5	10	11·8	15·8	15·7	15·4
39—St. Thomas	32·9	7·3–8·7	18·6	4·5	5·6	11·3	13·8	17	16·3	15·8
40—Chatham	30·9	6·7	17·7	4·4	5·6	11	13·5	15·9	15·6	15
41—Windsor	29·6	8–9·3	18·5	4·8	6	10·7	12·1	15·4	18·4	16·5
42—Sarnia	32·2	7·3	17·2	3·9	5·5	10·1	10·7	14·8	15·9	14·8
43—Owen Sound	35·2	7·3–8	19·3	4·3	5	10·1	14·3	17·5	15·8	16·8
44—North Bay	31	8	14·5	5·3	6	8·7	13·5	15	14·3	14·8
45—Sudbury	32·9	8–8·7	16·9	5·5	7·5	9·2	14·4	16·2	15·9	16·2
46—Cobalt	34·2	8·3	17·7	5·5	7·5	10·7	14·7	18·5	18·4	18·2
47—Timmins	33·6	8·3	15	5·2	5·8	10·7	15·2	15·3	15·5	15·1
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32	8	14	5·3	7	11·7	13·9	17·1	16·6	15·3
49—Port Arthur	31·4	6·7	18·5	4·6	6·3	9·7	11·2	16·8	15·6	15·6
50—Fort William	31·5	6·7	17·7	5·2	5·8	10·1	10·8	16·2	15·9	15·6
Manitoba (average)	**33·6**	**6·7**	**19·3**	**4·8**	**6·5**	**11·1**	**12·5**	**18·2**	**18·1**	**17·6**
51—Winnipeg	33	6·4–7	18·9	4·7	6·8	11·2	12·3	17·9	17·7	17·3
52—Brandon	34·2	6·3–7	19·7	4·9	6·1	10·9	12·6	18·4	18·4	17·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·9**	**7·4**	**18·7**	**5·0**	**6·3**	**10·6**	**12·5**	**18·4**	**18·4**	**18·5**
53—Regina	34·7	6·4–8	18	5	7·5	11·2	12·5	18·5	18·6	18
54—Prince Albert	36	7·2	.....	5	5·6	9·4	13	18·7	18·7	18·7
55—Saskatoon	34·8	8·8	18	4·9	6·4	10·2	12	17·6	18·2	18·1
56—Moose Jaw	34·2	6·4	20	4·9	5·8	11·5	12·3	18·9	17·9	19
Alberta (average)	**34·1**	**8·5**	**19·0**	**4·9**	**6·0**	**10·5**	**10·1**	**16·5**	**17·7**	**18·0**
57—Medicine Hat	33·2	8	20·3	4·8	5·7	11·9	10·4	15·8	17·9	17·1
58—Drumheller	37·5	8·9	18	5·2	7·2	12·5	10	17·5	18·7	20
59—Edmonton	31·7	8	19·8	4·9	5·6	9·5	9·4	15·7	17·9	17·5
60—Calgary	36·2	8·8	18·7	4·9	5·6	9·9	10·8	16·7	18·1	18·6
61—Lethbridge	32	8–10	18	4·9	6	8·6	10	17	16	17
British Columbia (average)	**35·0**	**9·6**	**20·6**	**5·2**	**6·7**	**9·0**	**9·1**	**16·6**	**18·0**	**17·8**
62—Fernie	35	10	17·3	5·2	7	10·5	9·7	18	18·1	18
63—Nelson	35	10	19	5·3	7·5	9·8	10·4	18·3	20·4	19·6
64—Trail	35	9·1	18	5·2	5·4	9·3	9·3	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	35·9	8·3–9·5	22	5	6·2	8·5	8·3	15·9	17·5	16·5
66—Vancouver	33·4	8·3–9·5	22·2	5	6·8	8·3	8·2	15	16·8	15·8
67—Victoria	34·4	10	23·7	5·1	6·9	8·1	8·5	16·5	15·9	16·2
68—Nanaimo	35	10	20	4·9	7·6	9·3	10	16·3	19·5	20·5
69—Prince Rupert	36·3	10	22·5	5·5	6	8	8·6	18·1	16·9	17·5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
9·3	**5·4**	**2·660**	**49·4**	**26·1**	**20·8**	**16·3**	**16·4**	**18·6**	67·0	26·9	57·9	42·5	
9·4	**5·7**	**1·946**	**36·0**	**23·8**	**19·5**	**16·9**	**15·1**	**18·1**	**61·1**	**27·3**	**55·4**	**40·9**	
9·4	6·2	2·17	41·6	.....	19	17·5	15	17·5	46·3	26·1	47·5	.....	1
9·2	5·5	1·94	32·7	25	.....	17	15·4	17·4	64·5	27·9	56	38	2
10	5·3	1·55	30·4	.....	21·5	15·3	15	17·5	55	27·5	62·5	47·5	3
8·7	5·3	2·30	44·6	2·13	.....	17·6	14·7	19·4	64·5	25·5	54·7	39·2	4
10	6·5	.....	35	.....	.....	18	15	19	.....	32·5	55	.....	5
9·3	5·3	1·77	31·8	25	18	16	15·5	17·7	75	24·4	56·5	38·8	6
10	6·3	1·75	32·5	17·5	.....	16·7	15	15·3	66	26·8	55	45	7
8·4	**5·8**	**1·750**	**35·4**	**28·1**	**19·4**	**16·9**	**14·9**	**17·9**	**67·7**	**28·2**	**56·1**	**48·2**	
8·9	5·6	1·73	34·4	30	20	16	15	16·8	66·7	27·9	60	50	8
7·3	5·7	1·85	39·3	20	20	16	15	18	62·5	28·2	55	48	9
9·6	5·9	1·92	37·8	34·3	18·7	18	14·2	17·6	74	27·4	53·3	45·8	10
7·7	6	1·50	30	.....	18·7	17·5	15·3	19·3	.....	29·2	.....	49	11
9·2	**5·6**	**2·124**	**39·6**	**29·9**	**19·7**	**15·8**	**17·1**	**18·6**	**76·7**	**27·0**	**64·7**	**40·6**	
9·6	5·9	2·12	40·6	27·5	18·7	17	16·3	18·5	80·4	25	73	39·6	12
9	7	1·87	34·4	25	21	16·5	17·6	19·6	81	30·2	75	42·9	13
9·2	5·4	2·08	43·3	32·5	21·2	14·2	17·2	18·1	65	27·1	62·3	41·1	14
9·2	6·3	1·91	42	.....	18	14·7	17	18·8	75	26·9	75	40	15
8·5	5·2	2·10	36	.....	.....	15·5	16	.....	.....	25	.....	40·5	16
10	5·4	2·14	37·5	.....	17·5	17	19·3	19·4	.....	27	50	39	17
7·7	5·8	2·13	37·8	.....	20	16·9	19·5	17·2	75	31·7	.....	42·5	18
9·4	4·9	2·43	43·4	36·3	20·9	15·6	16·3	17·3	83·6	25·5	55·5	38·6	19
10·1	4·9	2·34	41·4	28	20	15	14·8	20	.....	24·3	62	41	20
9·5	**5·6**	**2·628**	**48·4**	**25·7**	**20·8**	**16·6**	**16·3**	**19·0**	**65·9**	**26·6**	**56·6**	**39·0**	
9·6	5·1	2·52	46·6	29·3	19·3	16·5	16·6	19·4	63·5	27·3	54·2	41·8	21
9·1	5·5	2·38	43·7	23·3	.....	15	15·7	15	65	25·5	57·5	40	22
10	6·3	2·53	49	25	.....	15·9	16	18·2	75	25	57	39·6	23
10·1	6·1	2·80	51·3	20	.....	15·8	16·2	18·5	75	27·8	61·3	36	24
9·4	6·4	2·47	46·4	21·8	.....	16·6	15·6	19·2	75	31·1	57	37·6	25
8·5	4·7	2·57	.....	21·7	.....	15	15·5	19·7	.....	26	65	38	26
10	5·5	2·34	46·3	31·5	.....	17·5	17·2	19·8	72·5	26·6	52·7	37	27
9·8	5·6	2·51	46·1	26	.....	14·8	15·9	19·1	71·3	25·3	59	37	28
10·2	5·7	2·77	50·4	31·7	18	16·8	16·6	18·8	65	26·8	50	40·9	29
9·9	.....	2·60	48·8	.....	18	16·7	16·4	20	62·3	24	49·7	40·2	30
10	5·7	2·61	48·5	27·5	25	16·7	15·7	18	60	25·3	54·5	38·4	31
8·8	6	2·78	49·1	20·2	.....	16·4	15·9	17·6	.....	25·7	.....	36·2	32
9·9	6·7	2·48	48·2	22·6	.....	15·6	16·7	19·2	55	25·3	50	36·5	33
10·6	5·6	2·47	50	26·7	25	14·3	15·7	18·8	60	27·7	59	38·3	34
9·1	5	2·54	45·3	31	18	18	14·7	18·1	57·7	24·8	54·5	35·7	35
7·8	5	2·72	47	19	18	14·2	15·5	17	52	25	55	35·7	36
9·3	5·9	2·65	47	23·3	18	17·5	16·8	18·5	67·5	26·2	63·3	39·1	37
8·8	5	2·31	45·9	23·6	.....	16·3	14·7	18	.....	25·2	70	36·4	38
9·8	5·1	2·75	47·9	20	.....	17·7	15·5	19·2	75	26·6	.....	37·7	39
8·7	4·3	2·49	43·3	.....	.....	17·5	15·5	18·7	81	26	49	36·4	40
9·9	5·1	2·56	45·5	34	.....	16·5	16·7	15	53·7	25·6	70	41·4	41
8·4	4·1	2·69	47	25	25	18·5	16·1	19·2	.....	26	.....	37·2	42
10	5	2·63	50	20	.....	19·3	18	20	57·5	29	50	38	43
9·3	5·3	2·60	50	25	.....	14·5	16·8	19·5	65	27·7	56	40·3	44
10·4	7	2·98	55	.....	23	19	16·7	21·6	63·6	27·8	58·3	41·8	45
10·1	7·4	2·61	50	.....	23·2	17·2	19·2	23·7	77·1	29	61·2	46·2	46
9·8	6·9	3·11	52·4	25	21·5	17·7	17	18·4	73·3	27	55·7	45·4	47
8	5·3	2·65	49·3	34·5	18·7	16·6	17	20·4	68·3	27·5	50	39·2	48
9·7	5·3	2·85	52·7	30·7	21·1	17·4	15·7	21·3	59·5	27·5	.....	40·4	49
9·7	5·2	2·88	51·5	31	19·6	17·6	16·4	20·3	61·7	27	50·5	40·5	50
10·2	**5·3**	**3·262**	**64·2**	.....	**19·4**	**16·4**	**17·2**	**19·6**	**64·6**	**27·6**	**56·6**	**43·6**	
10·5	5·4	3·189	67·4	.....	18·7	15·8	16·2	19·7	59·4	25·9	49·1	42·8	51
9·9	5·1	3·334	60·9	.....	20	16·9	18·1	19·4	69·7	29·3	64	44·3	52
9·9	**5·9**	**3·192**	**55·7**	.....	**21·6**	**16·9**	**18·4**	**20·5**	**66·0**	**26·9**	**59·1**	**48·5**	
8·9	6·4	3·459	62·5	.....	20	19	18·2	20	68·5	27·4	60	46·7	53
11	5·5	2·512	45	.....	22·5	16	20	21·9	70	26	61·2	50	54
9·6	5·7	3·47	59·6	.....	22·2	15·2	16·5	19·3	64·3	25·7	55	47·4	55
9·9	6	3·326	.....	.....	.....	17·2	18·7	20·7	61·2	28·3	60	49·7	56
8·6	**4·8**	**3·377**	**65·2**	.....	**22·2**	**15·2**	**17·2**	**19·0**	**68·9**	**27·1**	**58·6**	**49·2**	
10·2	5·1	3·82	75	.....	22·5	15·5	17·3	21·2	62·8	28·7	60·3	51·7	57
8·1	5	3·70	70	.....	25	13·7	19	18·7	75	30	62·5	52·5	58
8·8	4·6	2·426	48·6	.....	20·1	14·3	16·4	18·1	63·6	25·6	56·8	47·4	59
8·9	4·6	3·521	72·3	.....	22·3	17·7	16·5	18·8	68·2	26·2	58·6	49·2	60
7	4·5	3·42	60	.....	21	15	17	18	75	25	55	45	61
8·8	**4·5**	**3·529**	**67·0**	.....	**22·7**	**15·4**	**16·2**	**17·0**	**66·9**	**27·0**	**58·6**	**48·0**	
10·6	4·3	3·76	66·2	.....	22·3	17·5	17	18·5	74	29	70	50	62
9·3	4·3	3·78	72·5	.....	25	17·1	15·8	18·8	73·6	30·7	64·3	52·5	63
8·8	4·7	3·53	72·5	.....	25	14·2	17·7	17·7	65	26·7	53·3	47·5	64
8·1	4	3·38	61	.....	20	15·3	15·1	13·5	59	24·9	52·2	43·8	65
8·2	4·2	3·55	67	.....	17·8	14	14·6	14·6	62·4	24·5	52·5	43·1	66
7·9	4·7	3·68	69·5	.....	24	14·2	15·7	14·8	65·1	25·6	57·8	46·1	67
8·8	5	3·28	62·5	.....	.....	16	17	19·3	63·3	27·3	63·3	50	68
8·6	5	3·27	65	.....	25	15	16·3	18·8	72·5	27·5	55	51·3	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·9**	**6·6**	**57·9**	**65·8**	**26·8**	**15·6**	**3·3**	**66·4**	**57·8**	**12·0**	**6·0**	**16·086**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·4**	**7·0**	**59·9**	**57·0**	**27·5**	**12·4**	**3·4**	**67·5**	**45·0**	**13·2**	**6·5**	**15·833**
1—Sydney	7·3	7·2	65	56·6	28·5	15·4	3·5	76	56	13·1	5·8	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·2	6·7	56·7	54·4	27·8	12·4	3·2	65	36	13·9	7·5	.....
3—Amherst	7·5	7·2	56·2	59·4	28·3	11·2	3·3	60	37·5	11·7	5·7	.....
4—Halifax	6·8	6·5	61	55·3	27·5	12·8	3	62·5	56·7	13·3	6·9	15·00
5—Windsor	7·8	7·5	60	60	25	10	4·3	72	48	15	6·5	16·50
6—Truro	7·7	6·9	60·3	56·5	28	12·4	3·2	69·2	35·8	12·3	6·7	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	7	6·3	63·3	58·3	25	15	4	58·3	44	13	7	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	**7·2**	**6·6**	**61·1**	**60·8**	**27·2**	**12·9**	**3·2**	**70·7**	**38·5**	**12·7**	**6·3**	**16·625**
8—Moncton	7·4	7	63·6	61·7	30	11·8	3·2	71·8	40·5	14	5·8	16·50g
9—St. John	7·3	6·3	60	58·2	26·3	13	3·4	80	40	12·7	7·3	16·00
10—Fredericton	7·1	6·9	59·1	59·5	27·4	13·3	2·7	62·5	36·8	11·7	6	16·00
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·2	61·7	63·8	25	13·3	3·6	68·5	36·7	12·3	6	18·00
Quebec (average)	**6·6**	**6·3**	**58·3**	**67·6**	**26·2**	**14·6**	**3·3**	**63·8**	**62·2**	**11·3**	**5·8**	**15·306**
12—Quebec	6·5	6·2	58	71·6	26·7	16·9	3·1	64·3	64	10·8	6·7	14·00-15·00
13—Three Rivers	7·3	6·7	61·1	71·1	26	14·7	4·2	66	70	11·2	5·7	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·3	6·1	59·4	68·1	26	14·4	3·1	56·2	57·1	10·8	5·6	15·50-16·00
15—Sorel	6 5	6·1	55	60·7	25·5	12·6	2·9	63	65	11	5·6	14·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·4	6·2	59	68·3	25	13·3	3·9	62	62	11·3	5	14·50-15·50
17—St. John's	6·4	6·4	60	66·2	26·3	15·3	3·1	70	70	12·5	6·2	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	6·9	6·3	60	68·2	28·3	14·6	3·7	62	55	12·3	5·8	16·50
19—Montreal	6·3	6·1	59·1	67·3	25·7	15·5	2·7	64	60·1	10·7	5·7	15·75-16·25
20—Hull	6·5	6·5	53·3	66·5	26	14·3	3·3	66·7	56·7	10·7	6·3	15·50
Ontario (average)	**6·7**	**6·5**	**59·1**	**69·4**	**26·0**	**14·2**	**3·3**	**66·7**	**60·7**	**11·3**	**5·9**	**15·50c**
21—Ottawa	6·5	6·1	61·8	72·3	27·2	14·4	3	81·4	58·7	11·2	6·2	15·25-15·75
22—Brockville	7·2	6·5	61·2	68·7	27·5	14·5	3·7	60	62·5	12·1	6·5	15·00
23—Kingston	6·1	6	55·1	66·3	26·4	13·3	3·3	65	57·5	11·5	6·1	15·00
24—Belleville	7·2	7·1	59·3	67·8	25·7	13	3·4	66·4	65	11·5	6·2	15·50
25—Peterborough	6·7	6·5	61·4	70·3	25	14·3	3·3	67·5	55·5	10·8	5·2	15·25
26—Oshawa	6	5·8	63·7	74·2	26	15·1	3·3	68·3	60	11·7	6	15·00-16·00
27—Orillia	6·3	6·3	63·8	65·8	25	14·6	3·5	70	53	10·8	6	14·50-15·00
28—Toronto	6·3	6·3	60·5	70·2	25·2	12·3	3·1	66	55·5	10	5·8	14·50-15·00
29—Niagara Falls	7	6·6	58·6	71·8	26·8	16·3	3·6	62·6	67·5	10·5	6·4	13·25-13·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·3	6·3	55	73·4	24·7	13·7	3·3	66·4	56·7	11·4	6·8	13·50-14·00g
31—Hamilton	6·1	6	60	73·2	24·9	11·7	3	67·9	56·9	10·1	6·1	15·00
32—Brantford	6·2	6	59·8	70	25·7	13·1	3·2	68·5	63·3	10·5	6·1	14·50-15·00
33—Galt	6·8	6·8	58·4	68·9	24·1	13·9	2·9	67·8	54	10	5·9	14·25-14·75
34—Guelph	6·6	6·3	61·3	66	26·3	13·8	3·5	65	56·7	10·7	5·9	14·50-15·00
35—Kitchener	6·4	6·2	47·9	71	24·8	13·1	3·1	62·9	54	10·3	5·4	14·50-15·00
36—Woodstock	6·8	6·8	67	65·6	24·5	12·7	2·4	78·3	55	10	5·5	15·50
37—Stratford	6·7	6·4	58	63	24·9	13·3	2·9	67	54·3	10·8	6	14·50-15·00
38—London	6·2	6·2	61·7	68·6	24·7	14·3	3·5	67·2	54·7	10·3	5·4	15·00-15·50
39—St. Thomas	7·2	6·9	63·2	72·4	27	14	3·3	70·4	68	12·2	5·9	16·00-16·50
40—Chatham	6·6	6·6	54·8	60·4	24·7	13·1	.....	67	72·5	11·3	5·4	15·00
41—Windsor	7	7	53·7	69·3	26·7	14·6	2·8	58·3	60	9·5	6·1	15·50-16·00g
42—Sarnia	6·7	6·4	57·5	68·5	25	13·4	2·7	65	70	10·7	5·2	15·50
43—Owen Sound	6·8	6·3	71·7	70	26·7	13·3	3·6	71·7	69·5	11·7	5·7	15·00-15·50
44—North Bay	6·8	6·6	62·3	64·8	26	15·8	3·5	73·3	60	13·1	5·8	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·3	6·9	63	73·6	26	16·6	3·3	72·5	70	13·3	5·3	17·00-17·50
46—Cobalt	8	7·2	56	72	30·8	15·5	3·8	69	55	11·5	6·5	18·00
47—Timmins	7	6·9	52·6	69	28·2	15·5	3·9	52·5	.....	13·3	5·5	17·50-18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·9	6·7	56	73·5	25	14·8	3·9	54	67·5	15	6·2	15·50-16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·4	6·6	51	70·9	26·9	16·8	3·3	65	63·3	10·6	6·2	17·00-17·50
50—Fort William	6·6	6·5	56·9	69·4	28·6	15·7	3	65	63·3	11·3	5·4	16·50-17·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·3**	**7·0**	**50·3**	**62·2**	**27·4**	**13·9**	**3·1**	**64·6**	**60·4**	**12·0**	**6·3**	**20·750**
51—Winnipeg	7·8	7·4	48·4	59·6	26·7	13·2	3·3	69·2	55·4	10·5	6·8	19·50
52—Brandon	6·8	6·6	52·1	65	28	14·6	2·9	60	65·4	13·5	5·7	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·6**	**7·1**	**57·3**	**68·2**	**27·7**	**19·3**	**3·1**	**65·8**	**61·7**	**12·1**	**5·4**	**23·375**
53—Regina	7·7	7·5	62·5	68·5	26·6	18 a	2·9	70	60	11	5·6	22·50
54—Prince Albert	8·2	7·6	55	69·6	29	20 a	3·2	57·2	60	12·5	5·2	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·3	6·3	53·1	67·6	27·5	20·6a	3·0	60·8	56·7	13·2	5·4	23·00-25·50
56—Moose Jaw	7·1	7·1	58·7	67·1	27·5	18·7a	3·2	75	70	11·7	5·5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·4**	**6·8**	**51·8**	**62·7**	**28·1**	**18·3**	**3·4**	**66·4**	**60·7**	**13·5**	**6·4**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·5	7·7	55	62·8	29·2	20·7a	3·5	64·3	66·7	12	6·3	g
58—Drumheller	7·5	7	45	62·5	29	22·5a	3·5	65	62	15	6·5	.....
59—Edmonton	7·1	6·5	53·1	61·4	28·4	16·1a	3·4	64·4	56·7	13·7	7·3	.....
60—Calgary	7·2	6·7	56·1	61·7	27·1	17·3a	3·5	63·3	58·3	11·9	6·2	.....
61—Lethbridge	6·5	6	50	65	27	15 a	2·9	75	60	15	5·5	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·9**	**6·5**	**54·9**	**62·1**	**28·9**	**22·3**	**3·6**	**66·8**	**58·7**	**13·5**	**6·3**	.....
62—Fernie	8·4	7·1	61	67·4	28	16·2a	3·7	67	60	13·1	5·6	.....
63—Nelson	7·7	7·2	56·9	64·3	29·7	27·5a	4·1	64	55	15	5·8	.....
64—Trail	6·8	6·3	54·3	66·3	26·7	26·7a	2·9	65	60	13·8	7·5	.....
65—New Westminster	5·9	5·8	51·4	57	27·3	20 a	3·9	60	57·5	12·5	6·6	.....
66—Vancouver	6	5·8	52·4	55·5	26·8	17·8a	2·9	69·2	51·7	11·6	5·4	.....
67—Victoria	6·6	6·2	53·7	57·2	29·4	22 a	3·4	67·3	60	11·9	5·6	.....
68—Nanaimo	7	7	56·7	65	33·3	25 a	4	66·7	65	15	5·7	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·9	6·2	52·5	64·4	30	23·3a	3·9	75	60	15	7·8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted—British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, others $30–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton.	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·103	**12·684**	**12·133**	**14·504**	**8·614**	**10·913**	**9·783**	**31·0**	**11·2**	**28·136**	**20·075**	
9·271	**12·430**	**9·400**	**10·350**	**6·400**	**7·150**	**6·625**	**33·0**	**12·7**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·65	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	12	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·00c	6·00c	32	12	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	.....	7·00	30	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25–11·75	12·00–14·50d	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
10·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	6·00	7·00	.....	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00– 9·75	12·50–13·50d	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	5·00	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·50	10·50	6·75	7·50	7·50c	30	14	21·00–26·00	11·00–14·00	7
10·938	**12·958**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·9**	**11·8**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
10·50–12·50g	13·00g	9·00g	10·00g	7·00g	8·00g	g	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00– 9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	.....	4·80– 6·40c	30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·879	**13·589**	**14·215**	**16·415**	**9·167**	**11·037**	**10·610**	**28·8**	**10·4**	**24·111**	**15·688**	
10·00	12·50	14·67c	14·67c	12·00c	12·00c	12·00c	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	8·13c	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	11·00	13·00	8·50	10·00	16·00c	27–28	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	14
9·50–10·00	c	16.00–18.67	17·33–20·00c	10·67c	13·33c	10·00c	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	16·67c	.....	12·00	.....	26	10	18·00–22·00	11·00–13·00	16
9·00	12·50	15·00	16·00c	8·00	9·00	9·00c	27–28	10	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·00	.....	16·50c	.....	10·50c	6·75c	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
12·40	13·25–15·00	15.00–16.00	16·00–18·00	10·00	11·00–12·00	12·00–16·00	30	10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·00–14·00	16·00c	17·23c	7·00	9·00	9·00c	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·620	**11·662**	**13·139**	**15·721**	**9·706**	**12·310**	**11·643**	**29·2**	**10·1**	**29·554**	**21·367**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·25	.....	.....	17·60c	.....	14·80c	.....	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
9·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	15·00c	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
12·00	12·50	12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	10·50	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	26
9.50–11·50	11·50	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	7·72c	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–18·00	27
11·00	11·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	10·00	g	g	g	g	g	30 g	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	9·00–11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	28 g	8	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
11·75	10·75	.....	15·00	.....	13·00	c8·348	28	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	12·00c	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·00	10·00–11·00	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	.....	27	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	34
11·00	11·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·50	11·50–12·50	12·00	15·00c	6·00	10·50c	.....	27	10	28·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	36
10·00–11·00	11·50–12·00	16·00	18·00	.....	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	10·00–11·00	.....	18·00c	.....	11·25c	11·25c	27–28	11	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
9·50	10·25–12·50	14.00–15.00	20·00c	.....	.....	20·00c	25	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	.....	20·00c	.....	18·00c	9·00–15·00c	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
8·00g	12·00g	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	30 g	10	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	.....	16·00	.....	10·00	10·00	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	11·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	11	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	.....	15·00–17·25c	.....	10·50–15·00c	12·75	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	15·00c	13·00	12·00–15·00c	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
14·00–14·50	14·00	.....	15·00	6·00–7·00	12·00	.....	35	8	p	20·00–30·00	47
11·00	10·00	.....	12·75	.....	9·75	6·50c	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·50	13·00	11·00	12·50c	10·00	11·50c	.....	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	12·50	10·00	11·00	8·50	9·50	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
10·750	**16·125**	**12·000**	**12·750**	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	.....	.....	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
7·00–12·00	16·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·375**	**8·000**	**11·750**	**6·500**	**10·125**	**12·000**	**34·4**	**11·7**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75	.....	13·00	.....	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	10	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	6·50i	8·00 i	5·00	6·50	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	9·50i	11·00 i	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
10·00	16·95f	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	14·00c	14·00c	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·000**	.....	.....	.....	**11·000**	.....	**31·8**	**11·7**	**30·625**	**22·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	27·50	20·00	57
6·50h	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
5·00–6·00h	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	8·00c	.....	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
8·50–11·50h	10·00f	.....	.....	.....	13·00c	.....	27	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	60
4·00– 6·50h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·275	**11·640**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·458**	**5·023**	**36·3j**	**13·2**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6·25– 6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9.50–11·50	12·70	.....	.....	9·50	12·75	5·625c	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9.00–11·00	13·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	10	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	9·00	.....	.....	7·50	10·00c	4·49c	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In
n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	May 1926.	May 1927.	May 1928.	May 1929.	Apr. 1930.	May 1930.
*All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·3	99·4	102·6	100·2	98·3	97·9	93·4	91·7	89·9
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	102·6	101·8	101·3	84·0	86·4	85·2
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	97·8	100·3	102·5	108·4	104·4	103·4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·5	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	100·1	92·5	93·7	91·8	84·1	83·6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·2	97·9	99·0	94·1	91·4	89·7
V. Iron and its Products	39	68·9	156·7	139·1	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	100·4	96·7	94·0	94·4	92·5	91·6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·1	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	97·6	91·1	91·7	99·2	86·8	80·6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·1	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	98·5	96·3	91·1	92·3	93·0	90·8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	99·7	98·5	95·4	95·4	93·9	93·4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	204	61·9	107·0	140·0	108·0	95·1	93·7	93·2	97·2	100·4	95·5	95·1	93·0	92·6	91·6
Foods, beverages and tobacco	116	61·8	119·4	151·0	105·4	90·2	91·2	90·4	97·7	99·6	100·1	98·5	96·5	99·7	98·6
Other Consumers Goods	88	62·2	91·4	126·3	111·4	101·4	97·0	96·8	96·5	100·9	92·5	92·8	90·7	87·8	87·0
II. Producers' Goods	351	67·4	131·5	163·1	112·8	99·1	97·8	99·5	104·9	100·3	100·2	101·0	93·6	89·0	87·0
Producers' Equipment	22	55·1	80·4	108·6	113·8	104·1	102·5	102·7	99·2	97·2	102·2	92·4	94·9	96·2	91·6
Producers' Materials	329	69·1	138·3	170·4	112·6	98·2	97·1	99·0	105·5	101·6	100·0	101·9	93·4	88·2	86·5
Building and construction materials	97	67·0	100·9	144·0	122·8	108·7	111·9	106·6	102·9	99·7	95·6	96·3	99·1	94·8	92·8
Manufacturers' materials	232	69·5	147·2	176·6	110·2	95·8	93·7	97·5	106·2	100·8	101·0	103·1	95·5	86·7	85·1
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	167	58·2	131·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9	102·3	101·7	100·7	99·2	83·8	83·7	82·5
B. Animal	90	70·4	129·9	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0	100·6	96·5	100·1	99·7	104·5	101·3	99·8
Farm (Canadian)	59	62·6	132·7	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9	100·3	100·3	104·6	107·5	93·0	92·7	91·7
II. Marine	16	64·4	111·1	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5	98·3	100·2	101·7	101·0	103·6	98·1	97·1
III. Forest	52	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·2	97·9	98·9	94·0	91·1	89·5
IV. Mineral	183	67·0	111·3	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6	101·6	98·9	94·6	90·9	92·6	90·3	88·5
All raw (or partly) (manufactured)	232	63·8	120·7	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8	100·8	99·7	101·4	100·9	92·6	90·3	88·4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	276	64·8	127·6	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9	103·8	99·8	96·5	95·3	91·2	90·3	89·3

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from Page 718)

1921, 81·4; 1922, 80·1; 1923, 77·7; 1924, 76·5; 1925, 73·8; 1926, 73·2; 1927, 70·9 1928, 69·3; 1929, 67·3; 1930, 65·5.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73·8; 1924, 72·2; 1925, 69·9; 1926, 68·7; 1927, 68·2; 1928, 67·1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98·3; 1915, 98·1; 1916, 96·3; 1917, 100·7; 1918, 107·4; 1919, 111·1; 1920, 125·4; 1921, 143·6; 1922, 140·6; 1923, 135·7; 1924, 134·6; 1925, 131·6; 1926, 131·1; 1927, 129·4; 1928, 127·8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107·0; 1915, 112·5; 1916, 112·5; 1917, 113·9; 1918, 114·0; 1919, 116·1; 1920, 125·1; 1921, 137·6; 1922, 163·2; 1923, 163·0; 1924, 162·2; 1925, 179·3; 1926, 172·4; 1927, 165·9; 1928, 158·6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125·8; 1901, 125·8; 1902, 125·8; 1903, 125·2; 1904, 123·9; 1905, 120·1; 1906, 107·5; 1907, 108·8; 1908, 106·9; 1909, 105·7; 1910, 103·8; 1911, 99·4; 1912, 106·6; 1913, 100·0.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1930*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	158	156	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	156	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	161
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
Apr. 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	†157
May 1930....	152	156	158	155	166	157

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18¾%; Clothing 18¾%; Sundries 20%. †Revised.

Retail Prices

Beef prices continued toward higher levels, sirloin steak being up from an average of 36·6 cents per pound in April to 37·3 cents in May; round steak from 31·8 cents per pound in April to 33·3 cents in May; rib roast from 29·4 cents per pound in April to 30·5 cents in May; and shoulder roast from 23·4 cents per pound in April to 24 cents in May. Increases occurred in most localities. Veal was slightly lower at an average price of 24·4 cents per pound in May, as compared with 24·9 cents in April. Mutton advanced from an average price of 31·8 cents per pound in April to 32·3 cents in May.

The seasonal decline in the price of eggs continued, fresh being down from an average of 36·9 cents per dozen in April to 35·1 cents in May and cooking from 32·5 cents per dozen in April to 31·1 cents in May. Lower prices were reported from most localities. Milk was down in the average from 12·8 cents per quart to 12·4 cents, lower prices being reported from Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Thomas, Windsor, North Bay, Cobalt, Winnipeg and Lethbridge. Both dairy and creamery butter showed a general decline, the former from an average of 39·4 cents per pound in April to 36·6 cents in May and the latter from 43·2 cents per pound in April to 40·1 cents in May. Cheese was unchanged at an average price of 32·9 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7·7 cents per pound. Beans were slightly lower at an average price of 9·3 cents per pound, as compared with 9·5 cents in April. Potatoes were up from an average price of $2.38 per ninety pounds in April to $2.66 in May. Increases were reported from most localities. Prunes were slightly lower in the average at 16 3 cents per pound. Declines in the prices of both granulated and yellow sugar were general, the former being down from an average price of 7·1 cents per pound in April to 6·9 cents in May and the latter from 6·8 cents per pound in April to 6·6 cents in May. Coffee declined from 58·7 cents per pound in April to 57·9 cents in May. Tea was down in the average from 67·8 cents per pound in April to 65·8 cents in May. Anthracite coal was down in the average from $16.22 per ton in April to $16.09 in May. Decreases were reported from Sherbrooke, Sorel, Orillia, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Brantford, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford and London. Coke declined from an average price of $12.87

per ton in April to $12.68 in May. Increases in rent were reported from Sherbrooke and Guelph.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices declined slightly, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.08 per bushel, as compared with $1·098 in April. Coarse grains, for the most part, were lower, western barley being down from 48·8 cents per bushel to 44·9 cents; American corn from 98·3 cents per bushel to 92·9 cents; western oats from 53·8 cents per bushel to 49·9 cents; rye from 66·3 cents per bushel to 62 cents; and flax from $2.43 per bushel to $2.19. The price of flour again declined, being down from $7.90 per barrel to $7.72. Rolled oats at Toronto was down from $3.40 per ninety-pound bag to $3.30. Bran and shorts also were lower, the former being down from $32.85 per ton to $32.40 and the latter from $34.05 per ton to $33.81. Raw sugar at New York was down from $1·625 per hundred to $1·438. The decline was said to be due to uncertainty regarding the United States tariff and to the arrival of supplies from the Philippines. Granulated at Montreal was down from $4.84 per 100 pounds to $4.66. Ceylon rubber was again slightly lower at 14·6 cents per pound, as compared with 14·9 cents. Ceylon and India tea were approximately 5 cents per pound lower in May following the removal of the duty on all British tea in the 1930 budget. Raw linseed oil declined from $1.17 per gallon to $1.04-$1.12. Choice steers at Toronto advanced from $10.32 per hundred pounds to $10.51 and at Winnipeg from $9.21 per hundred pounds to $10.55. Lambs also advanced substantially, the price at Toronto being up from $11.42 per hundred pounds to $14.63 and at Winnipeg from $9.86 per hundred pounds to $11.78. Hog prices were generally lower, being down at Toronto from $13 per hundred pounds to $12.13, at Montreal from $13.14 per hundred pounds to $12.47 and at Winnipeg from $11.51 per hundred pounds to $11.15. In hides, calf skins advanced from 13·5-14 cents per pound to 14-14·5 cents, while beef hides were down from 9-9·5 cents per pound to 8·5-9 cents. Creamery butter at Montreal was down from 34·9 cents per pound to 33·07 cents and at Toronto from 35·6 cents per pound to 33·73 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 34 cents per dozen to 36 cents. Raw cotton at New York showed little change at an average price of 16·43 cents per pound. Raw silk declined from $4.85 per pound to $4.55. In lumber, hemlock was down from $26 per thousand feet to $25 and British Columbia fir from $32 per thousand feet to $28. Scrap iron declined $3.50 per ton to $14.50 and cast iron $3 per ton to $10. In non-ferrous metals copper declined from $17.65 per cwt. to $14.84; lead from $5.65 per cwt. to $5.33; tin from 41¼ cents per pound to 34¾ cents; and silver from 42·445 cents per ounce to 40·745 cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table giving wholesale and retail prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924 = 100, was 74·4 for April, a decline of 0·7 per cent from March and a decline of 10·8 per cent from the level of April, 1929. It is the lowest index number recorded for any month since the present index number was started in 1920. The rate of decline, however, is the lowest since November, 1929. As compared with March, food was 0.1 per cent lower, decreases in meat and fish being nearly counteracted by an advance of 2·7 per cent in cereals. Among industrial materials, all sub-groups declined with the exception of a slight rise in cotton. The most marked fall was in coal which amounted to 4·1 per cent.

The *Economist* index number on the base 1927 = 100, was 81·6 at the end of April, a decline of 1·8 per cent in the month. Prices are now 13 per cent lower than at the end of April, 1929. As compared with March, the cereals and meat group was 0·2 per cent higher owing to increased prices of cereals, although beef and mutton declined sharply. Minerals were 4·7 per cent lower than at the end of March owing to a substantial fall in copper and other non-ferrous minerals.

The other groups namely "other foods," textiles and miscellaneous commodities were also lower.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 101·5 at the end of April, a fall of 1·5 per cent for the month. The most notable decrease in the month was a fall of 5·6 per cent in minerals due to much lower prices for copper, tin and lead, although coal was slightly higher. All three sections of the food group were higher at the end of April. Textiles and sundries were both lower.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 155 at May 1, a fall of two points from April 1. The food group was lower due chiefly to lower prices for milk and butter. Fuel and light were also lower than in the previous month.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Statistics on the base 1913 = 100, was 135 for April, as compared with 136 for March and 140 for February. The principal change from March prices was a substantial decline in animal foods. Other groups showed very little variation.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 560 for April, as compared with 565 for March. Vegetable foods and textiles were slightly higher than in March, but all other groups declined.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913 = 100, was 126·7 for April, an advance of 0·2 per cent over the March level. This was due to substantial increases in the prices of foods of vegetable origin and of fodder and to smaller increases in provisions and textiles. The most notable declines were in foods of animal origin, non-ferrous metals and rubber. The other groups varied only slightly from the previous month.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 147·4 for April, a decline of 0·9 per cent from March. Food, heat and light and clothing were lower, while rent and sundries were slightly higher.

British India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 137 for March, showing no change from February. An advance of four points in food was counteracted by declines in oil seeds, raw cotton, hides and skins, metals and miscellaneous manufactured articles.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the working class cost of living on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 141 for April, a decline of one point from March, which was due to a decline in food, partly counteracted by a slight advance in clothing.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Annalist* index number on the base 1913 = 100, was 132·1 for May, a decline of 1·1 per cent from April. Every group was lower in May except fuels which advanced 1·5 per cent.

Bradstreet's index number showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities was $10·7741 at June 1, which is a decline of 1·5 per cent from May 1, and of 13·4 per cent from June 1, 1929. Compared with May 1, the prices of breadstuffs, live stock and fruits advanced slightly, while all the other groups declined with the exception of chemicals which were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 157·5 for April, as compared with 157·4 for March. Housing, clothing, fuel and light declined, while food was higher; sundries were unchanged.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Scope of British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

Reference is made on another page of this issue to the decision of the British Columbia Court of Appeal, allowing an appeal from the recent refusal of Mr. Justice Murphy, to issue a writ of *mandamus* requiring the Minimum Wage Board to hold an enquiry under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1929, into the circumstances surrounding the employment of, and the wages paid to, licentiates of pharmacy employed in drug stores. Mr. Justice Murphy's decision upholding the Board's refusal to hold such an inquiry, on the ground that pharmacists are a "profession" and not an "occupation," was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1929, page 1317. The Court of Appeal held, on the contrary, that the Act applies to all occupations in the industries within its scope, excepting only those occupations that are not expressly exempted. These exceptions do not include the occupation of pharmacists.

Chief Justice Macdonald, in giving judgment said:—

"The neat question is as to whether or not licentiate pharmacists who are employed by pharmacists or druggists, come within the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1929, ch. 43. The Male Minimum Wage Board were petitioned under the Act to fix a minimum wage for such employees; the Board held that such did not come within the provisions of the Act, and declined to entertain the petition. This action is to compel the Board by mandatory order to do so. On appeal to a Judge the action of the Board was affirmed, the learned Judge thinking that this class of employees were professional men and not within the intent of the Act. Petitioners now appeal on the question of law involved. I think they are right. The Act enables the petition to be presented by at least 10 employees complaining that their remuneration in their said occupation is insufficient. The Board is authorized by the Act on a properly presented petition to make an order fixing a minimum wage to be paid by the employer in the occupations covered by the statute. It was not argued that the Board had discretion in a proper case to refuse to adjudicate. It was argued that the appellant's occupation does not come within that word as used in the statute. It is a word of very broad meaning, and is not, I think, a technical one, but must be given its natural and popular meaning. In popular language, in reply to the question, 'What is your occupation?' it, I think, may be answered with propriety—'Barrister, medical doctor or pharmacist,' or any other designation applicable to the calling of the interrogated person, which he follows.

"There is nothing to be found in the Act to indicate that the word 'occupations' is not broad enough to include that of pharmacist. The word 'employer' is defined in the Act, to include every person, etc., having control or direction of, or responsible directly or indirectly for, the wages of any employee; and 'employee' is defined to be any adult male person who is in receipt or entitled to any compensation for labour or services in any occupation to which this Act applies. These definitions answer the contention that the statute applies only to manual labour. It includes any occupation, and the term 'wages' is defined to include any compensation for labour or services.

"The governing intention of the Act is to assist those serving for remuneration. It is a remedial Act and should receive that wide and liberal interpretation which the Interpretation Act, R.S.B.C., 1924, ch. 1, declares such Acts ought to receive. But apart from this, the Legislature has indicated the scope of the Act by providing exceptions to it. Sec. 17 provides a number of exceptions. The Legislature therefore had in their minds those who should and those who should not be within its scope, and I think they used the word 'occupations' in its widest sense.

"I would allow the appeal, and direct the issue of a mandatory order to the Board to hear and determine the question raised in the petition."

Mr. Justice Martin and Mr. Justice Galliher concurred in allowing the appeal, giving separate reasons for judgment.

—*Davenport versus McNiven* (British Columbia) 1930, 2, *Western Weekly Reports*, page 263.

Fines for Faulty Work Unlawful in England

The Chancery Division of the Court of Appeal (England and Wales) recently declared that the old-established practice of fining weavers for faulty work is unlawful. The decision was rendered in a test case in which a weaver objected to the deduction of one shilling from his wages. His argument, supported by workers' organizations, was that the employers should not be judge and jury in their own case, with the right to assess their own damages. The defendants, his

employers, contended that the standard rate of wages was paid for standard work, and the employer was therefore entitled to make deductions in respect of cloth spoiled by the weavers.

Mr. Justice Farwell, in giving judgment in the case, upheld the plaintiffs claim that the defendants acted contrary to section 3 of the Truck Act of 1831 in deducting one shilling from the plaintiff's weekly wages for faulty weaving. He also decided that although there undoubtedly was a long-established custom in the industry to make deductions from employees' wages for bad work, it was not one that the law could recognize. Although the actual amount involved, he said, was very small, the questions to be decided in the action were of great importance, and raised consideration of an alleged usage in the cotton weaving trade in Lancashire whereby the employers claimed to be entitled to make deductions from the wages of their operatives for bad work.

With regard to the alleged usage he found the facts were as follows: It was clear that the practice had been in existence for a very long time and was widely known to persons connected with the trade, while until recently the legality of that practice had not been challenged. On the other hand, the practice did not obtain in all the mills in Lancashire, the evidence being that in some 15 per cent of the mills there was no such practice, while in others it had been suspended to see whether it could be got rid of. Further, the system that obtained at the defendants' mill and was the most usual system, was not that which obtained at all the mills where there was fining. It was said that the fine could never exceed the loss the employer suffered, and His Lordship had little doubt that in every case the fine was less than the actual loss. However, the fine was fixed before it was possible to ascertain precisely what the actual loss was, and therefore it was difficult to say how the amount of the fine could have any real relation to the actual loss suffered, one of the witnesses for the defence, in fact, saying that the fine was really imposed as a penalty on the weaver for his carelessness and to impress upon him the need of taking more care in the future.

The judge stated that in his judgment the fine was not imposed, primarily at any rate, for the purpose of making good any loss suffered by the weaver's carelessness. Could such a practice be a usage which the law recognized? It was said that a practice which had obtained for so long unchallenged must be a good usage. Although due weight must be given to that argument it was not conclusive. In his view this was a usage which the law had not recognized, and it was one which, being dependent upon the will of the master, was not reasonable or certain. It was said that the matter did not depend entirely upon the will of the master, because it was open to the weaver, if he objected to the deduction, to take steps to recover it. But the usage which left it at the will of the master to decide whether there should be a deduction or not was none the less objectionable because it might not be impossible in a court of law for the operative to get a decision that the case was not one for a fine at all. Even if he had been able to come to the conclusion that the practice was otherwise unobjectionable, the deduction would be illegal under the Truck Act. Once, however, he had decided that the usage was not one that the law would recognize then, apart from the Truck Act, there could be no justification for the deduction.

In the circumstances he held that the plaintiff was entitled to the declaration he claimed, and he ordered the defendants to pay him the sum of one shilling and also to pay the costs of the action.

—*Sagar versus H. Ridehalgh and Son, Limited.*

United States Railway Workers' Right to Choose Union

The United States Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision rendered on May 26, sustained the contentions of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks in their action against the Southern Pacific Lines in Texas and Louisiana, the point at issue in the case being the railway company's refusal to observe the provisions of the United States Railway Labour Act to the effect that both the railroads and their employees should be permitted to select their representatives without "coercion and influence." The company, on the contrary, had constrained their employees to become members of a "company union," exercising restraint on their freedom to join a union of their own choice.

The decision does not directly affect Canadian labour, but an account of the case will be read with interest in view of the importance of the question involved. The decision upheld the injunction issued against the company's action by Federal Judge Hutcheson, of Houston, Texas, and sustained in subsequent judgments by the Federal District Court of Texas and the Federal Court of Appeals, sitting at New Orleans.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes read the judgment of the Supreme Court. He pointed out that the suit was brought in the Federal District Court in Texas by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, through its general chairman, H. W. Harper, and was directed against the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company (the Southern Pacific Lines in Texas and Louisiana).

An injunction was asked restraining the company from "interfering with, influencing or coercing" the clerical employees of the carrier in the matter of their organization and the designation of representatives for the purpose of carrying on negotiations affecting wages and working conditions.

The Brotherhood asked Federal District Judge Hutcheson to compel the carrier to respect the following paragraph of the Railway Labour Act of 1926:

"Third. Representatives, for the purposes of this act, shall be designated by the respective parties in such manner as may be provided in their corporate organization or unincorporated association, or by other means of collective action, without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other."

"The controversy," continued the Chief Justice, "is with respect to the construction, validity and application of this statutory provision."

He said the railroad company in defending its conduct contended:

(1) That the section of the Railway Labour Act referred to was "merely an abstract right" which Congress had never intended should be enforced by legal proceedings.

(2) That in so far as the Railway Labour Act undertook to prevent either party from influencing the other in the selection of representatives it was unconstitutional, because it sought "to take away an inherent and inalienable right in violation of the first and fifth amendments of the Federal Constitution."

The company's attorneys emphasized that point in the most hard-boiled fashioned in their brief. They contended that the Southern Pacific had a "constitutional right" to coerce its employees. Justice Hughes' decision knocks that contention into a cocked hat.

(3) That the granting of the injunction was a violation of section 20 of the Clayton Act, which prohibits the issuance of injunctions in industrial disputes.

(4) And that in any event the carrier had a right to organize its company union and that there was no warrant in law for the court's interfering.

So far as the questions of fact were concerned, the Chief Justice pointed out that the Federal District Court and the Federal Court of Appeals were in agreement as to the company's conduct. Therefore, he said, the Supreme Court would accept the findings "in which two courts concur."

"A strong motive existed on the part of the railroad company to oppose the demands of the Brotherhood," said the Chief Justice, "and to promote another organization of the clerical employees which would be more favourable to the interests and the contentions of the company.

"Both courts found the explanation of the company's attitude in the letter addressed by H. M. Lull, executive vice-president of the railroad company, to A. D. McDonald, its president, under date of May 24, 1927, shortly before the activities of which complaint was made in this suit.

"In this letter, Mr. Lull referred to the pendency before the United States Board of Mediation of the demand of the Brotherhood for an increase of wages for the clerical employees, and it was stated that if the matter went to arbitration, and the award was made on the same basis as one which had recently been made with respect to the lines west of El Paso, it would mean an increased pay-roll cost of approximately $340,000 per annum. Mr. Lull said:

"'It is our intention, when handling the matter in mediation proceedings, to raise the question of the right of this organization (the Brotherhood) to represent these employees and if arbitration is proposed we shall decline to arbitrate on the basis that the petitioner does not represent the majority of the employees.

"'This will permit us to get away from the interference of this organization, and if successful in this, I am satisfied we can make settlement with our own employees at a cost not to exceed $75,000 per annum.'

"Motive is a persuasive interpreter of equivocal conduct, and the petitioners (the railroad) are not entitled to complain because their activities were viewed in the light of manifest interest and purpose.

"The circumstances of the soliciting of authorizations and memberships on behalf of the association, the fact that employees of the railroad company who were active in promoting the development of the association were permitted to devote their time to that enterprise without deduction from their pay, the charge to the railroad company of expenses incurred in recruiting members of the association, the reports made to the railroad company of the progress of these efforts, and the discharge from the service of the railroad

company of leading representatives of the Brotherhood and the cancellation of their passes, gave support, despite the attempted justification of these proceedings, to the conclusion of the courts below that the railroad company and its officers were actually engaged in promoting the organization of the association in the interest of the company and in opposition to the Brotherhood, and that these activities constituted an actual interference with the liberty of the clerical employes in the selection of their representatives."

Chief Justice Hughes went back to the Transportation Act of 1920—the Esch-Cummins law—and pointed out that the old Railroad Labour Board had failed largely because there was nothing in the law which enabled it to enforce its awards.

This failure of the Railroad Labour Board, the Chief Justice continued, revealed "the infirmity" of the existing legislation and led to the passage of the Railway Labour Act in 1926.

He emphasized that the enactment of the Railway Labour Act had been urged on Congress by both the carriers and the unions.

Congress definitely decided, he said, to make a fresh start.

"While adhering to the policy of providing for the amicable adjustment of labour disputes, *and for voluntary submissions to arbitration as opposed to a system of compulsory arbitration,* Congress buttressed this policy by creating certain legal obligations."

The outstanding feature of the new law, according to the Chief Justice, was "the provision for an enforceable award in arbitration proceedings."

"The arbitration is voluntary, but the award is conclusive," he emphasized.

"It is thus apparent that Congress, in the legislation of 1926, while elaborating a plan for amicable adjustments and voluntary arbitration of disputes between common carriers and their employees, thought it necessary to impose, and did impose, certain definite obligations enforceable by judicial proceedings.

"The question before us is whether a legal obligation of this sort is also to be found in the provisions of subdivision third of section 2 of the act providing that 'Representatives, for the purposes of this act, shall be designated by the respective parties . . . without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other.'

"It is at once to be observed that Congress was not content with the general declaration of the duty of carriers and employees to make every reasonable effort to enter into and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules and working conditions, and to settle disputes with all expedition in conference between authorized representatives, but added this distinct prohibition against coercive measures. This addition cannot be treated as superfluous or insignificant, or as intended to be without effect.

"The intent of Congress is clear with respect to the sort of conduct that is prohibited.

"'Interference' with freedom of action and 'coercion' refer to well understood concepts of the law. The meaning of the word 'influence' in this clause may be gathered from the context. The use of the word is not to be taken as interdicting the normal relations and innocent communications which are a part of all friendly intercourse, albeit between employer and employee.

"'Influence' in this context plainly means pressure, the use of the authority or power of either party to induce action by the other in derogation of what the statute calls 'self-organization.'

"The phrase covers the abuse of relation or opportunity so as to corrupt or override the will, and it is no more difficult to appraise conduct of this sort in connection with the selection of representatives for the purposes of this act than in relation to well-known applications of the law with respect to fraud, duress and undue influence.

"If Congress intended that the prohibition, as thus construed, should be enforced, the courts would encounter no difficulty in fulfilling its purpose, as the present suit demonstrates.

"In reaching a conclusion as to the intent of Congress, the importance of the prohibition in its relation to the plan devised by the act must have appropriate consideration.

"Freedom of choice in the selection of representatives on each side of the dispute is the essential foundation of the statutory scheme. All the proceedings looking to amicable adjustments and to agreements for arbitration of disputes, the entire policy of the act, must depend for success on the uncoerced action of each party through its own representatives to the end that agreements satisfactory to both may be reached and the peace essential to the uninterrupted service of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce may be maintained.

"There is no impairment of the voluntary character of arrangements for the adjustment of disputes in the imposition of a legal obligation not to interfere with the free choice of those who are to make such adjustments. *On the contrary, it is of the essence of a voluntary scheme, if it is to accomplish its*

purpose, that this liberty should be safeguarded.

"The definite prohibition which Congress inserted in the act cannot therefore be overridden in the view that Congress intended it to be ignored. As the prohibition was appropriate to the aim of Congress, and is capable of enforcement, the conclusion must be that enforcement was contemplated.

"The absence of penalty is not controlling. The creation of a legal right by language suitable to that end does not require for its effectiveness the imposition of statutory penalties. Many rights are enforced for which no statutory penalties are provided.

"In the case of the statute in question, there is an absence of a penalty, in the sense of specially prescribed punishment, with respect to the arbitral awards and the prohibition of change in conditions pending the investigation and report of an emergency board, but in each instance a legal obligation is created and the statutory requirements are susceptible of enforcement by proceedings appropriate to each.

"The same is true of the prohibition of interference or coercion in connection with the choice of representatives. *The right is created and the remedy exists.*

"We entertain no doubt of the constitutional authority of Congress to enact the prohibition.

"The power to regulate commerce is the power to enact 'all appropriate legislation' for its 'protection and advancement'; to adopt measures 'to promote its growth and insure its safety'; to 'foster, protect, control and restrain.'

"Exercising this authority, Congress may facilitate the amicable settlements of disputes which threaten the service of the necessary agencies of interstate transportation. In shaping its legislation to this end, Congress was entitled to take cognizance of actual conditions and to address itself to practical measures.

"The legality of collective action on the part of employees in order to safeguard their proper interests is not to be disputed.

"It has long been recognized that employees are entitled to organize for the purpose of securing the redress of grievances and to promote agreements with employers relating to rates of pay and conditions of work. Congress was not required to ignore this right of the employees but could safeguard it and seek to make their appropriate collective action an instrument of peace rather than of strife.

"*Such collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interferences with freedom of choice.* Thus the prohibition by Congress of interference with the selection of representatives for the purpose of negotiation and conference between employers and employees, instead of being an invasion of the constitutional right of either, was based on the recognition of the rights of both.

"The Railway Labour Act of 1926 does not interfere with the normal exercise of the right of the carrier to select its employees or to discharge them. The statute is not aimed at this right of the employers but at the interference with the right of employees to have representatives of their own choosing.

"As the carriers subject to the act have no constitutional right to interfere with the freedom of the employees in making their selections, they cannot complain of the statute on constitutional grounds."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THE number of employees on industrial payrolls in Canada at the beginning of June showed a further gain, according to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,256 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the firms being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. These firms had 1,021,951 employees on June 1, as compared with 976,538 on May 1. The index of employment (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 116.5 on June 1, as compared with 111.4 on May 1, 1930, and with 122.2, 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7, on June 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

At the beginning of June, 1930, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 10.3, contrasted with unemployment percentages of 9.0 at the beginning of May and 4.0 per cent at the beginning of June, 1929. The June percentage was based on the returns tabulated by the Department from a total of 1,679 labour organizations covering 198,595 members.

Reports received during May in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed declines in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, when a comparison was made with the records for April and also with those of the corresponding month last year.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.10 at the beginning of June, as compared with $11.17 for May; $10.92 for June, 1929; $10.73 for June, 1928; $10.86 for June, 1927; $11.06 for June, 1926; $10.44 for June, 1925; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and $7.49 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 88 for June, as compared with 89.9 for May; 93.5 for June, 1929; 96.9 for June, 1928; 98.7 for June, 1927; and 100.1 for June, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in June, 1930, was much less than in May, 1930, and was also less than the similar loss in June, 1929. Six disputes existed at some time during the month, involving 1,116 workers, and resulting in the loss of 3,351 working days. Corresponding figures for May were: 13 disputes, 1,824 workers, and 12,957 working days; and for June, 1929, 17 disputes, 803 workers, and 6,231 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Department of Labour received in June the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes respectively between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company and its employees, and between construction employers at Saint John, New Brunswick, and their painters, decorators and paperhangers. Three new applications were received. Two of these being from groups of employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, they were referred to the Board already appointed in connection with the dispute between that company and its motormen, conductors and busmen. The text of the reports, together with a full account of the recent proceedings under the Act, is given on page 749.

Labour Organization in Canada in 1929

The Department of Labour has just issued the nineteenth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, containing a full account of the standing of trade unions of all types during the calendar year 1929, together with a review of the principal events of the year in which labour was directly concerned. It also includes lists of all unions and their local units, with the names of their officials, being a complete directory of trade unionism in the Dominion. A charge of 50 cents is made for this publication. A full outline of its contents will appear in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

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Fourteenth International Labour Conference

This issue contains a report of the 14th International Labour Conference, held at Geneva last month. Two Draft Conventions were adopted, dealing respectively with the subjects of Forced labour, and Hours of work in commerce and offices. Resolutions on various subjects were also adopted by the Conference. A proposed Draft Convention on the subject of Hours of Work in Coal Mines failed to obtain the required majority of two-thirds in its favour, the German delegation having abstained from voting. It is understood that this subject will come up again next year for first discussion under the "double discussion" procedure now followed in connection with the consideration of proposed Draft Conventions.

Convention Call of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The call for the 46th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has been issued by the executive council. The meeting, to which all eligible bodies are urged to send delegates, is to be held in Regina, Sask., on September 8-13, 1930. The call addresses the affiliated unions, trades councils, and provincial Federations of Labour as follows:—

"If you are interested in such problems as unemployment, unemployment insurance, emigration and immigration, a forty-hour working week, coupled with a fair wage for labour and many other problems that affect your every day welfare, the place for you is at the Regina Convention. Come and make the views of those you represent known there, so that they may be presented by the Executive Officers of the Congress, at the proper time, to those who are elected to make the laws that govern us. After all, these laws, whether just or unjust, are the basis of all our rights as citizens of this Dominion. Therefore, we strongly urge each affiliated organization to do its utmost to have a full complement of delegates in attendance at Regina, in order that the Forty-sixth Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress may be an unqualified success.

"Your particular attention is directed to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution which provides that all resolutions or amendments to the Constitution for consideration by the convention must be forwarded in time to reach the office of the Congress twenty days prior to the opening of the convention. The last day therefore on which resolutions or amendments can be received this year is Tuesday, August 19th. Where more than one resolution is submitted each additional resolution to be forwarded on separate sheet."

Women's minimum wages in Nova Scotia

Regulations have been issued in Nova Scotia under the provisions of the Minimum Wage for Women Act, 1920, as amended. The appointment of the Minimum Wage Board was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930 (page 255). The Act was passed by the Legislature in 1920, but became effective only this year. The new regulations, which took effect on June 30, govern the procedure in connection with Board meetings and provide also as follows:—"All employers of female labour shall keep records setting forth the rates of wages, actual earnings and hours of labour of those employed; and these records shall be open at all times during business hours for inspection and examination by any members or representative of the Board, and copies therefrom shall be furnished when requested by the Board.

"Applications for special minimum wage rates for handicapped employees shall be dealt with individually by the Board. The proportion of adult workers, female children and young girls in any establishment shall be fixed by the Board at the time of fixing the minimum wage rates. The minimum wage rates for part-time employees shall be fixed by the Board on the basis of the length of the work period involved. The Board may make allowances for meals and lodging furnished to employees as it may see fit.

"Witnesses and members of a wage conference shall be allowed $3 per day with travelling and living expenses if away from home.

"The Board shall prepare an Annual Report each year ending September 30, the first report to cover the period from the inception of the Act to September 30, 1931."

Organized social welfare in Canada

Child and Family Welfare was adopted as the new title of the official organ of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare at the last annual meeting of the Council, held at Ottawa recently. The magazine will appear every other month of the Council year, that is, in May, July, September, November, January and March.

A paper in the issue for May, 1930, draws attention to the progress of the council movement in social work in the last twenty years. This development forms part of the co-operative movement in social work on this contin-

ent, other branches of the work being the Charity Organization Society and the Social Service Exchange.

"The council of social agencies, as it is generally known, has become the most favoured solution of this problem in urban centres large enough, and old enough, to have developed a multiplicity of social and health organizations offering services to the community. Frequently smaller cities, perhaps acting more wisely than they knew, have copied the plan found in the larger centres. The council of social agencies is a mutual association of social work for furtherance of common interests. Its method is the conference method, *plus* the survey method, *plus* general consultations of different people interested in the same thing. Its standard form of organization provides that each member agency shall act by and through duly appointed delegates, generally two in number, one of whom is the chief executive of the agency and the other a member of its board of managers. These delegates form the general working body of the council. They elect the officers, executive committee and such standing committees as may be required to carry on the administrative functions of the council. In larger communities, the membership of the council is usually grouped in several divisions for more effective work. Thus the agencies in the children's field, or the health field will be served by their respective divisions of the council."

The second Canadian Conference on Social Work, held recently at Toronto, was attended by representatives of the following national and provincial organizations:—Community Welfare Council of Ontario, Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers, Ontario Mothers' Allowances Commission, Social Service Council of Canada, Citizen Service Association of Canada, Canadian Association of Social Workers, Canadian Social Hygiene Council, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Boys' Club Federation of Canada, and the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. The subjects discussed at the conference included the following:—Types of councils of social agencies suitable to Canadian cities; the county as a unit of social organization; recruiting and training of social workers; child welfare in small communities; some deficiencies in the social equipment of rural communities as seen by an urban agency; some statistical problems in social work research; division of function in the family welfare field; relationship between children's and family case working agencies; where the public health nurse and social worker meet; the new social consciousness; rural delinquency, etc.

Electrical employees have voice in management

An arrangement whereby the workers were given a voice in the control of the industry which employed them was noted among the "Recent Industrial Agreements" in the last issue (page 715). One section of this year's agreement between the Electrical Contractors' section of the Regina Builders' Exchange and Local No. 572 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers provides as follows:—

"A joint conference board consisting of three contractors and three journeymen shall be established and shall have power to make recommendations for improving the general conditions of the trade, and any dispute will be referred to this committee, whose decision shall be binding."

Most of the "Recent Industrial Agreements" that are outlined from month to month in the LABOUR GAZETTE, contain a provision for the establishment of a joint committee to settle any dispute arising in the industry concerned. The importance of such a provision was pointed out in connection with a recent dispute in the English cotton industry, in which the terms of settlement declared as follows:—"We are of opinion that the principle of arbitration in disputes at individual firms might be more frequently adopted. With that object in view, it is agreed that both sides shall at once endeavour to organize such machinery as will be effective in avoiding stoppages at individual mills, where disputes have passed through the usual procedure at present recognized and negotiations have failed."

Analysis of British unemployment

The *New Statesman* (London), for June 28, makes an analysis of unemployment in Great Britain, pointing out certain features tending to lessen in some measure the exceptional seriousness of the present situation. The writer states that the unemployed are divided roughly into three main groups. About one-third are victims of the present general world depression; another third make up "the so-called reserve army of industry, the inevitable residue of our present system of economic organization"; while the remaining third arises from a dislocation of industry that is relatively new, being "the product of causes neither temporary nor stationary, and still tending to get worse". Of the latter type of unemployment the *New Statesman* says: "It arises from a redundancy of labour, in certain of our great industries, in relation not only to the present economic demand for their goods, but even to any demand that can reasonably be expected after world

trade has revived. This unemployment was with us before the present world depression set in; and there is, unfortunately, every reason to fear that it will be with us in greater measure even when that depression has passed away. Here lies the real root of the problem; beside this the other parts of it are relatively easy and even unimportant. . . . There is no ground for supposing, unless conditions change radically, that the third of our unemployed who fall into the last of the three groups described above will ever get back to work at all, or at least that they will get back save at the end of a long period of years given over to a highly painful process of uncontrolled and planless readjustment of our industrial balance. The workers who make up this group fall, roughly, into two classes—those who have been chronically unemployed, or under-employed, for years past, and those who, belonging to trades overstocked with labour, have been intermittently employed. . . . Both classes constitute a permanent problem which it is far more important to tackle than it is to do more than relieve the immediate necessities of the temporary victims of the world slump."

However, as to the first of the types of unemployment enumerated above, namely that caused by economic conditions throughout the world, the writer considers that the British situation "is not nearly so serious as some people seem to imagine. In comparison with either Germany or the United States, we have so far got off lightly in terms of the effects of the world slump on the numbers employed in industry. Far more people have been thrown out of work by the slump in Germany and in America than in Great Britain; and this fact is the more remarkable because we have been hit simultaneously, in a higher degree than either of these countries, by the fall in the price of silver and by the disturbed political conditions in both India and China. Even if the number of the unemployed does rise this autumn beyond the two million mark, that will really be no reason for getting any more alarmed about our situation than we ought to have been before the world crisis had set in at all."

In conclusion, the writer states that "to find work for anything like a million and three-quarters of people is clearly out of the question. Why not begin with a more modest, but determined, attempt to provide employment for a fraction of a third of that number?"

Employers and union join in group insurance

Collective agreements have been concluded by the trade unions and employers' organizations in the electrical construction industry at New York and St. Louis, providing for a new form of group insurance with the co-operation of both parties. The plan provides for the insurance of all members of the local trade union during employment in any undertaking belonging to the local employers' association, and is based upon permanent agreements between the organizations. The agreements are introduced by a preamble, which states that "it is almost universally admitted that industry cannot and should not attempt to escape its responsibility and obligations to its aged and disabled workers and their dependents. Any industry that cannot take care of its own cannot justify its existence."

Both agreements provide for the payment of the entire premium by the employer, who is required to contribute a fixed amount per person employed per hour. The contributions are collected weekly from the employers in St. Louis by the trade union and in New York by a special board of trustees consisting of representatives of both parties. These intermediaries pay over the contributions so collected to the insurer, which may be any reliable insurance company, but is in fact the Union Co-operative Insurance Association, formed in 1922 by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in order to provide its members with life insurance at a low price.

The benefits under both agreements consist of life insurance to the amount of $3,000, an old-age pension of $40 a month at the age of 65, and an invalidity pension of $30 a month which is deducted from the amount payable at death.

Problems of wages in building contracts

The question of the competition of outside contractors against local firms, and the effects of this competition on wages, were the subject of a letter recently addressed to a local builders' organization by Mr. J. Clark Reilly, general manager of the Canadian Construction Association. "There is, first," he stated, "the condition encountered by the subcontractor who was awarded the contract for the work nearly two years ago. The building was delayed for a year, and in the meantime the wages had been increased 13 per cent. Now, this is one instance of inequalities and injustice in our way of doing business which it has seemed to me for a long time ought to be adjusted. Our men, both

general contractors and subcontractors, are so crazy to get work that they will sign just about anything which is put before them, no matter how difficult the conditions or how unfair. I feel that in a case like this one, there should have been a saving clause which would have afforded protection, specifying that if the work was not undertaken within a certain period, the contract would be invalid."

"As you know, either in general or subcontracts, and as affecting either the other contractor or the owner, this is usually taken as one of the 'hazards of the game'? The labour people are the only ones who are wise enough to get clauses put in which allow for at least upward revision of rates (on government work). We take the risk ourselves."

Mr. Reilly referred to a case in which a firm of decorators from New York had a contract in a Canadian city. "I have had several instances of these special decorative contracts", he said, "and the experience is pretty much all the same. These people get the contract as being special experts in decoration, and they send up a high-salaried chief painter, who gets the best of the local painters together, the cream, and pays them a higher rate than they have been receiving in order to hold them for his work. Coming, as he does, from a great city like New York, he is used to his men receiving about $2 an hour, and though he is willing to take the advantage of lower local rates, he will, if occasion demands it, pay higher than the home town rate. He does not see much difference between, say 75 cents and 90 cents, and as a rule has the outsider's attitude towards local arrangements, and desires to get his particular work through as rapidly as possible, being pushed by his firm, and by the owners, as his work is practically the last part of the work required before occupancy. Something like this, I believe, occurred in this instance, and then the rest of the painters got jealous and wanted the higher wage for their work as well. You know how it happens; the unions do not grade their men, and each one thinks he is as good as the other, when it comes to getting his pay."

Mr. Reilly concludes his letter with an appeal to contractors to join his Association, which would become a "strong unit and unifying force in working out the future of this country."

British system of training men and women for employment

In addition to the centres for training intending emigrants, the British Government maintains training centres which fit unemployed men and women for positions at home. The scheme of Government (or Handymen's) Training Centres was begun in 1925, and was extended in 1928 and 1929. An account of this work is given in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour for 1929, which is reviewed on another page of this issue. The object of the courses is to restore to the unemployed the physical condition and attitude of mind which will enable them to find their way back successfully into regular work. Training is given in the elements of specific trades, including building trades (bricklaying plastering, carpentry); furniture trades (wood machinery, cabinet making, upholstering, french polishing); coach building (body building, coach trimming, coach painting); metal working trades (motor repairing, smithing, precision filing and fitting, sheet metal working, machine tool operating); and miscellaneous (gas and hot water fitting, electric and oxy-acetylene welding, hairdressing).

Instruction is given by experts and the centres are run as far as possible on factory lines. The atmosphere is that of the ordinary industrial establishment rather than that of the technical school. "To be related to practical needs," the report states, "industrial training must, in fact, be given through the medium of specific trades. It does not follow, however, that all the men find employment in the particular trade in which they were trained. There are wide differences between individuals, but it may be stated generally that, under the system of instruction adopted, the trainees acquire considerable skill and knowledge in five or six months. They cannot then be regarded as craftsmen, but they reach the stage at which it is worth an employer's while to engage them at a wage on which they can support themselves, and, at the same time, to afford them opportunities of making progress in the trade. Whether employment is found in the trade in which training was given, or in some other, the training fulfils its main purpose in inculcating habits of steady application and ready response to ordinary workshop discipline."

The training centres are situated, not in the depressed areas from which the men have come, but in districts where industrial developments appeared to promise a substantial absorption of trainee labour. During the period of training the men attending the courses receive the unemployment benefit. Special courses are provided also for women.

"Employment Insurance" proposed in United States

Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics contributes an article to the July issue of the *Railroad Trainman*, the official monthly publication of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, on the question: "Shall we have

employment insurance or unemployment insurance"? After some criticism of unemployment insurance as practised in nineteen countries, Dr. Stewart proceeds as follows:—

"There is plenty of work to be done in this country and plenty of people to do it. The difficulty is capital and the organized machinery for production and distribution. Our annual production, all things considered, amounts to ninety billions of dollars per year. A production tax to maintain production would seem to involve no injustice, no economic fallacy. The maintenance of full employment is the maintenance of continuous market; more effective, more satisfactory in every way, than advertising and high-powered salesmanship. Give the people the income that comes from full-time employment at good wages; they will find and buy the goods they want. No window dressing necessary; you could not hide them from them.

"The machinery for the administration of an effective employment insurance is no more complicated than the machinery for unemployment insurance, which prevails in nineteen countries now. The income from a 1 per cent production tax would mean nine hundred millions of dollars per year. This would go far toward stabilizing both employment and production.

"President Hoover's proposal to the Governors' conference in New Orleans of a three billion dollar revolving fund would work right in with an employment insurance scheme. Not only would it take care of public buildings and roads, but it would provide alternative employment for seasonal industries and for dying industries. It would furnish capital for patents and projects that have real merit but lie dormant for want of capital to make them effective.

"The incentive to stabilize would become universal. All phases of production would be contributors to the fund and partners in the solution of its problems. Unemployment insurance gets its income from pay roll and from wages; employment insurance would get its income from production and price."

General Electric unemployment insurance plan

The General Electric Company is about to institute an unemployment insurance plan containing the following features:—

The plan may be adopted by any works upon an affirmative vote of 60 per cent of the eligible employees of that works. Any employee with continuous service of one year or more is eligible. A participant agrees to pay into the insurance fund one per cent of his earnings. His payments into the fund cease at any time when his earnings fall below half the amount he has averaged to earn on full time. The company pays into the fund an amount equal to that paid by participants The fund is administered by a board of trustees. The expenses of administration are paid by the company for the first two years. The company guarantees that the fund will earn five per cent interest.

When a participant receives notice of a "temporary lay-off," he begins to draw out of the fund an amount equal to half his average full-time earnings while he was employed. This amount cannot exceed $20.00 a week in any case. And he cannot receive it for more than 10 weeks in any consecutive 12 months. If an emergency should arise at any works, when unemployment was so great that the fund would be endangered on account of the fact that payments out of it were as large as the normal receipts or larger, then all employees of the works, whether participants or not, including the highest officers of the works, and all the company's general employees not attached to a particular plant, would be obliged to contribute one per cent of their earnings.

At the same time the company has announced plans for an attempt to stabilize employment, so as to minimize the necessity for payments out of the fund.

The company had, in 1929, 88,000 employees, and their average earnings for the year were $1,855.

"Prosperity reserve" to reduce unemployment

The Committee on Commerce of the The United States Senate recently submitted a report aproving a bill "to create a prosperity reserve and to stabilize industry and employment by the expansion of public works during periods of unemployment and industrial oppression." The Committee in their report pointed out that one of the greatest evils resulting from cycles of depression is unemployment, which affects those persons who are least able to bear it. "Any measure that lessens unemployment," they affirm, "strikes at the most vital phase of these cycles. . . . The principle of advance planning of public works so that expenditures may be made to influence in a good way employment conditions in the country has been accepted by all who have given it serious thought. Its application by the Federal Government will encourage municipal and

State governments to apply it in their activities. The result locally will be good and far-reaching."

Mr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation, pointed out that the principle embodied in the bill had been widely endorsed by leading commercial bodies, no less than by civic organizations and by the wage earners. The American Engineering Council, the Associated General Contractors of America, the American Institute of Architects, and several chambers of commerce of Seattle, Wash., and of Philadelphia, Pa., have gone on record as wholeheartedly believing in this principle. The American labour movement has endorsed without reservation a plan of long-range planning of public works. The idea contained in the bill, Mr. Andrews said, was essentially worked out by the National Conference on Unemployment which met in Washington in 1921 at the call of the President (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1921, page 1373), and a special committee of that conference developed the plan.

Mr. Henry N. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, one of the witnesses, laid stress on the theory that the cyclical movement in industry is ultimately the result of the condition of "aggregate business mind." "The cycle is really psychological," he said. "The various changes or conditions that build themselves up—the extension of credit that tends to an over-extension as times get good and it looks as if times were always going to be good, the centre of all these influences and this variety of sources is found in the business mind of the country. It is just because this cycle is psychological that a measure like this has an importance out of all proportion to the number of millions of dollars that it contains."

Mr. Dennison outlined the policy of planning work in advance which had been followed by his firm for many years with the result of stabilizing employment. He considered that the effects of government action in the same direction would be far-reaching. "It is the example of the Federal Government that will help: it is another argument to show business men that they should do the same thing."

International Federation of Trade Unions

The triennial meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions, representing 24 nations, opened at Stockholm, Sweden, on July 7. A complete report on the proceedings at the convention is not available as this issue goes to press. Canada was represented by Mr. J. T. Foster, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The conference was expected to decide on the question of transferring the headquarters from Amsterdam. Britain and Sweden, supported by Germany, advocate that the offices be moved to Berlin, while France favours the continuance of Amsterdam as headquarters. The decisions of chief importance at the conference were expected to be on the subject of economic policy. During the past three years the leaders were engaged in drafting a statement of policy, and this has been before the national union centres since last year. The document declares that the organized working class does not oppose the concentration of capital and methods of increased production, but that it opposes "the employers' policy of appropriating the benefits for themselves." Stress is laid on the need for promoting the international adoption of minimum standards of working conditions, not only for social, but also for economic reasons. The draft policy insists on the right of trade union organizations to take part in the preparation and application of measures of rationalization, with full safeguards and guarantees that the workers shall share the resulting advantages.

Anti-injunction bill in United States Senate

The United States Senate recently referred to a committee the "Shipstead bill," the purpose of which is to limit the use of injunctions in connection with labour disputes. The original bill aimed at restricting the powers of federal courts by defining the kind of property that could be protected by an injunction. Subsequently a sub-committee re-drafted the bill, on which, in its amended form, the Senate is expected to vote at its session next December. The chief points of the amended bill are as follows:—

The bill would forbid the issuance of an injunction without notice and full hearing to both sides, except in cases where a grave and immediate emergency exists. In such a case the judge might issue a restraining order, without notice, to run for not more than five days, if the evidence convinces him that this should be done—provided that the party asking for the injunction puts up bonds to cover costs, damages and attorney fees for the defendants, should the granting of the injunction prove to have been in error. The bill would also prohibit injunctions against the use of union funds for strike benefits. It would allow no injunction against quitting by employees singly or in concert, to be issued. It would end the practice whereby a judge can restrain strikers from giving evidence about an indus-

trial dispute. It would declare unlawful the "yellow dog" contract, under which workmen are required to undertake that they will not become members of a labour union. It would provide for jury trials in cases where workers are charged with contempt of court because of alleged violation of injunctions, and it would forbid a judge to issue an injunction in any case where workers as a group do things which it is lawful for men to do singly.

During the month of June a total of 5,668 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 34 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 415 were reported including 6 fatal cases; and 224 Crown, 9 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 6,307, of which 49 were fatal.

The Minimum Wage Board of Ontario held a public hearing early in July in connection with a proposed order governing minimum rates of wages to be paid to female employees in the customs tailoring trade in the province. The proposed rates are based upon a minimum wage of $12.50 for experienced workers at Toronto. Customs tailoring was practically the only remaining trade to which the Minimum Wage Act had not been applied previously. The new order is expected to be published shortly.

The Vancouver Building Trades Council has invited the Building and Construction Industries Exchange to co-operate with them in putting into effect on August 2 provision for the observance of a five day working week in the building trades in Vancouver. It is stated that local unions which were about to ask for increases in wages agreed to waive that claim and to demand the five-day week instead.

The Ottawa Electric Railway Company has obtained from the American Electric Railway Association the second place in its accident prevention record in the year 1929 for Class A electric railways. More than 200 electric railways were entered in the competition, which is known as the Anthony N. Brady Medals Award and in which all street railways in the American association's membership, including Canada, the United States and South America, participated.

The Manitoba Co-Operative Fisheries, better known as the Fish Pool, at their third annual meeting held in Winnipeg on June 10, voted in favour of continuing the operation of their organization for the year just commencing. It was felt by those in attendance that the principle of co-operative marketing of fish had not been impaired in spite of misfortunes that had been encountered during the period of establishing the Pool in business.

Oil Production in Nova Scotia

The first plant to be established in Canada for the production of crude petroleum from oil shales was opened at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on July 4, when the Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Mines for the Province declared the business of "Torbanite Products Limited" to be inaugurated.

Dr. George H. Kent, on behalf of the directors of the company, said that the firm had been incorporated for the purpose of developing the immense deposits of that variety of oil shale known as torbanite, which exists not only in New Glasgow, but in several other localities throughout the Province. The production of crude petroleum from oil shale is not a new idea, he said, and the process is by no means complicated. The rock is heated to about 800 degrees Fahrenheit in an air-tight retort and the resulting hydro-carbon gases are then cooled and condensed into oil. He stated that there were three factors essential to the success of an industry of this kind: an abundant supply of high grade raw material; economy of operation; and an assured market. All these factors were present in the case of Torbanite Products Limited.

Dr. Kent proceeded to state that the company's holdings of raw materials contained at least one billion tons of torbanite. This was a very conservative estimate and was based on a number of actual test borings. As regards the quality of the raw material, the available torbanite is the very best grade of oil shale, with a high content of gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, paraffin, etc. As high as 170 imperial gallons of oil have been extracted from one ton of torbanite, and the average extraction is from one to one and one-half barrels imperial measure per ton. The residue which remains after the oil is extracted contains sulphate of ammonia, paint pigments, alumina, moulding sands and other elements of commercial value. This residue alone, without any further processing, can be sold to manufacturers at prices from $5 to $30 per ton.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Only a few requests for farm help had been received by the offices in the province of Nova Scotia, but agricultural prospects were stated to be encouraging, with growth of crops proceeding satisfactorily. The fishing industry reported that good catches were being made. Summer logging operations, chiefly involving the cutting and peeling of pulpwood, were proceeding normally, with workers being referred to vacancies that were arising. Manufacturing, including the iron and steel group, showed a fair measure of activity. Biscuit, confectionery, ice-cream and soft drink manufacturers reported business as good. Sawmills and woodworking factories continued to be well employed. Coal mines at Stellarton operated on steady time, but other mines in the New Glasgow district were working part time only. Mines in Inverness and Glace Bay district were, with one exception, operating from four to six days per week. One colliery which worked three days only was expected to close down shortly. The building and construction industry appeared to be active, particularly in Halifax and New Glasgow, where several important projects were under way. Freight traffic, both incoming and outgoing, was reported heavy. Passenger traffic was also good with a number of tourists coming from the United States. Trade was fair only in some districts, while buying in other localities was reported to be quite up to the average. In the Women's section the demand for qualified domestics continued much greater than the supply.

There were few demands for farm help in the province of New Brunswick, but where wages were satisfactory, there was no difficulty in filling orders. Woodsmen were still in demand for pulp peeling and men were sent out as required. Large catches of fish were reported, especially salmon, and local fishermen were doing well at their permanent fishing stands. In the manufacturing group, pulp and paper was brisk in Northern New Brunswick, with sawmills also busy, as were sash and door factories. Foundry employees were not so well employed, nor were the factories in Saint John operating on full time. Construction, both building and highway, showed a very satisfactory volume of activity throughout the province. Trade was seasonally good. The usual quota of women domestic workers was being placed.

The demand for farm workers in the province of Quebec had lessened in the majority of offices. With the curtailment of river driving throughout the province, placements were fewer in the logging industry. A slight decrease was reported in mining activities. The general situation in the manufacturing industry was almost equally divided, some groups showing increased activity, others a decline. In Montreal, the boot and shoe trades were not busy, but textiles were satisfactory and a large proportion of clothing workers was at work. There was no revival of activity in the metal trades. In Quebec the situation in the leather trades was dull. Clothing and confectionery were active, while other manufactures operated on reduced time. Elsewhere in the province prospects were good. The building trades in Montreal were fairly active, but in Quebec there was a certain number of building tradesmen unemployed. A large number of municipal workers was employed by the former city with the adoption of the two shift system. Trade showed gradual improvement. With a keen demand for women domestic workers, the offices reported some difficulty in filling vacancies on hand.

With the advent of the haying season in the province of Ontario, stimulus was given to farm work, resulting in an increased demand. All orders for help, however, could be filled locally without any difficulty. Pulp cutters and peelers were still required in the logging industry and while orders were fairly good, there was no trouble in filling them quickly. Some placements of river drivers were also made, but the season was practically over. A number of experienced miners secured work at the mines in Timmins but in the Sault area and at Sudbury all mines were fully staffed. In the Cobalt district, flood conditions had caused considerable damage, necessitating the shutdown of plants, consequently throwing out of work many men engaged in the industry. Unsatisfactory conditions still prevailed in manufacturing circles with little indication of immediate improvement. Reduced working hours and smaller staffs continued to be the rule. Work in the building and construction group was progressing and absorbed workers throughout the province. The opinion seemed to be, however, that there was considerable curtailment of activity in building operations over other years, for the corresponding period.

leaving a large surplus of tradesmen and labourers without steady employment. Several centres reported conditions fairly good in street paving and road construction. Heavy rains, which caused washouts on railroads, provided temporary work for many unemployed in the Sudbury district. There was little improvement shown in working conditions for women, as employers had departed for their summer homes, thus releasing the casual worker from

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1930			1929		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	.....	181,008,526	123,910,008	226,441,621	235,051,300	164,671,143
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	101,544,817	71,401,839	111,949,272	125,615,364	97,517,207
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	77,260,557	50,744,139	112,176,179	107,472,827	65,727,599
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	15,227,654	12,069,764	17,624,955	19,729,047	16,172,715
Bank debits to individual accounts ..... $	.....	.....	3,082,071,979	3,579,847,707	4,127,674,286	3,623,303,192
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	164,710,728	154,747,492	186,870,718	168,245,164	170,932,697
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,432,425,9 0	1,441,141,721	1,466,105,095	1,486,454,433	1,508,351,619
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	1,430,115,609	1,344,686,281	1,319,840,440	1,311,219,161	1,320,489,538
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common Stocks.....	134·7	152·1	166·5	185·6	187·1	191·8
Preferred stocks.....	99·5	102·6	103·4	104·8	104·3	104·3
(1) Index of interest rates.....	100·8	101·3	101·3	103·3	104·4	103·3
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	88·0	89·9	91·7	92·6	92·4	94·1
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·44	21·49	21·53	21·18	21·21	21·30
(3) Business failures, number.....	15.	187	177	111	165	143
(3) Business failures, liabilities.. $	2,683 8 2	2,724,006	2,005,770	1,528,743	4,417,245	2,430,120
(2) Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	116·5	111·4	107·8	122·2	116·2	110·4
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	10·3	9·0	10·8	4·0	5·5	6·0
Immigration.....	.....	.....	.....	22,021	26,616	29,113
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	257,987	249,104	224,004	298,362	274,212	261,370
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	19,405,728	19,013,606	18,310,024	23,016,481	23,311,862	23,210,729
(7) Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	15,948,337	20,244,526	19,518,048	17,852,257
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	14,695,839	13,977,550	18,322,596	17,932,382	17,529,372
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	13,469,571	12,303,693	15,329,671	15,402,893	14,338,805
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,137,238,829	2,897,078,954	2,872,483,251	2,834,265,678
Building permits..... $	.....	19,621,302	16,286,993	27,637,491	24,185,738	29,656,709
(8) Contracts awarded..... $	54,728,200	46,861,900	48,778,600	72,419,800	64,859,700	43,328,200
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	66,081	80,505	72,339	89,873	81,464	79,341
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	95,321	91,692	102,681	119,505	126,372	122,102
Ferro alloys..... tons	11,059	7,766	7,939	6,261	6,351	5,744
Coal..... tons	.....	1,114,848	907,451	1,347,653	1,388,465	1,393,247
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	.....	99,210,000	47,140,000	113,028,000	51,347,000	65,658,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	5,809,000	5,159,000	6,888,000	6,579,000	7,117,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	.....	7,056,000	5,262,000	6,402,000	11,219,000	12,201,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.	.....	245,698,473	275,335,007	289,992,236	242,755,666	230,460,000
Flour production..... bbls	.....	.....	1,215,002	1,548,464	1,748,574	1,606,056
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	.....	68,168,000	33,654,000	78,800,000	74,778,000	61,618,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.	.....	49,530,000	49,782,000	45,937,000	46,990,000	46,970,000
(9) Sales of insurance..... $	.....	49,624,000	52,299,000	54,136,000	50,763,000	52,901,000
Newsprint..... tons	.....	239,030	221,050	225,055	245,644	221,784
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	21,251	20,872	16,511	25,129	34,392
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	170·4	164·8	175·1	188·3	184·7
Industrial production.....	.....	186·7	169·8	189·9	199·9	197·5
Manufacturing.....	.....	188·1	166·0	181·6	199·1	209·7

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Bradstreet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending June 28, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines east of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs: storage holdings of butter and cheese.

her one or two days of work a week. Summer hotels were absorbing some of the domestic workers but in spite of this, there were many women applying at the offices for whom no work was available.

With crop conditions in the province of Manitoba reported as good, some offices reported a considerable gain in vacancies in the farming group, while others registered no increase in the demand for workers, but plenty of help available. Building construction on the whole was quiet, though in Winnipeg, there was a fair amount of activity and the contemplated program included work on the Wildwoods Club at Fort Garry and the erection of a new school at Elmwood. Few men were sent out, either for road or highway construction. Mines were quiet, due in part, to lack of financial backing. Trade was fair, there being the usual holiday demands for campers' supplies. In the Women's domestic division of Winnipeg all sections were kept busy, while other offices reported a decline in vacancies, with plenty of applicants ready for work.

Throughout the province of Saskatchewan, agricultural conditions were unfavourable and there was little call for farm help. Building and construction work in general was at a low ebb and there were plenty of men available for all jobs offered. Railway work was practically nil. The demand for women domestic workers was fair, with all orders easily filled. The general situation throughout the province was unfavourable, showing little improvement, with a large number of tradesmen and casual labourers unemployed.

Crop prospects throughout the province of Alberta were reported to be favourable, the recent heavy rains having improved the situation. The demand for help, however, was limited and there was sufficient labour to meet all requirements. Building construction was fair, but proposed work on highways in some localities had not yet materialized. Casual employment, as a relief measure, was still being supplied to a certain number of applicants in the city of Calgary. Railroad work was quiet. Slightly more activity was shown in the mining group, though there was still little demand for miners. In the Womens' domestic division, there were few requests from the country for either maids or housekeepers, but still a fair call for town help, with a surplus of applicants listed.

In the province of British Columbia, there was little demand for farm help and all orders were easily filled. Showery weather somewhat handicapped the farmer in hay-making, but, otherwise, had proved a boon to the crops, especially to the fruit, as there is little water for irrigation. There was little change in the logging situation, with very little lumber moving, the majority of camps closing down for their semi-annual overhaul, lasting for about two weeks. Coal and metal mining was quiet, with a great surplus of unemployed. Manufacturers, as yet, showed no activity, although employment in the canneries was anticipated in the near future. Very little progress was reported in the building and highway construction group, there being only a nominal call for workers. In the railroad division little or no work was available. A fairly good demand for casual help on the waterfront helped out the unemployment situation in some localities. Trade showed no change. A slight increase in hotel orders amongst women domestic workers was recorded but city calls were about as usual, a fair number of workers being placed. Unemployment conditions throughout the province were most unfavourable, with no relief in sight. A large number of transients was reported by the larger cities and these added to the difficulties of the situation.

EMPLOYER'S REPORTS.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns on employment from 7,256 firms with 1,021,951 employees on their payrolls on June 1, as compared with 976,538 on May 1. This increase of 4.7 per cent brought the index to 116.5, as compared with 111.4 in the preceding month, while on June 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923 1922 and 1921, it was 122.2, 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7, respectively.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, the increase being greatest in Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing, logging and construction registered heightened activity, while transportation was seasonally slacker. In Quebec, construction, manufacturing, logging and transportation recorded pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in the service and trade groups. In Ontario, construction registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in mining, transportation, logging, communications and services. In the Prairie Provinces, construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, manufacturing, services, trade and communications reported the most marked improvement. In British Columbia, construction and manufacturing recorded the largest advances, while other groups showed little general change.

The trend of employment was favourable in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made: Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg showed consider-

able gains; declines were noted in Hamilton and Windsor (including the Adjacent Border Cities), while in Vancouver the situation was reported as unchanged. In Montreal, transportation, construction, manufacturing and trade reported the greatest increases, but services were also busier. In Quebec, the gains took place chiefly in manufacturing and construction. In Toronto, manufacturing, particularly of textile and iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction, trade and transportation. In Ottawa, construction recorded heightened activity. In Hamilton, most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, while construction was busier. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, declines were registered in automobile factories, in which they were on a much smaller scale than on June 1, 1929; construction was also slacker. In Winnipeg, most of the improvement was recorded in construction, manufacturing and communications. Manufacturing reported the bulk of the gain in Vancouver, where there were reductions in trade and some other industries, so that no general change was recorded in the city.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there were increases in manufacturing, particularly in lumber plants, but also in the fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product, non-ferrous metal and some other industries. On the other hand, iron and steel, shoe and textile factories were seasonally dull. Logging, metallic ore mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade also registered considerable improvement, that in construction and transportation being most noteworthy.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of June, 1930.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Contrary to the improvement which has been indicated by local trade unions during the last two months, employment at the close of May showed some curtailment, dullness in the garment trades in Quebec affecting the situation to a marked degree. For the month under review reports were received from a total of 1,679 local unions with 198,595 members, 10.3 per cent of whom were idle contrasted with 9.0 per cent in April. In addition to the Quebec reductions in activity nominal recessions were reflected by Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions. In the remaining provinces a higher employment level was maintained, Saskatchewan unions showing the greatest expansion. Compared with the returns for May 1929, when 4.0 per cent of idleness was registered, all provinces shared in the retrogressive movement during the month reviewed, the contractions in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia being the most extensive.

On another page of this issue will be found a more detailed article, with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of May, 1930.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of May, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 30,585 references of persons to employment and effected a total of 29,318 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 16,361, of which 12,304 were of men and 4,057 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 12,959. Employers notified the Service of 31,449 opportunities for employment, 19,936 being for men and 11,513 for women. Applicants for work totalled 46,507, of which 32,388 were men and 14,119 were women. Gains were recorded in the total business transacted when a comparison was made with the preceding month, but a decline was shown when the reports were compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, the records for April, 1930, showing 30,350 vacancies offered, 44,145 applications made and 28,325 placements effected, while in May, 1929, there were recorded 42,793 vacancies, 50,395 applications for work and 39,542 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of May, 1930, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of permits issued in 61 cities during May, 1930, was $19,621,302, as compared with $16,286,993 in the preceding month and with $24,185,738 in May a year ago.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the month of June showed an increase of 16.7 per cent in the value of construction contracts awarded throughout Canada, over the preceding month. This total, however, is 24.4 per cent less than for June last year, which had the largest total in history. For the half year, strictly building types were down 25.6 per cent from 1929, but all construction is just 13.1 per cent less. The total for June this year was $54,728,200. Of this total, $20,297,200

was for business buildings; $19,612,000 was for engineering purposes; $12,211,400 was for residential buildings; and $2,607,600 was for industrial buildings. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during June by provinces was as follows: Quebec, $22,268,800; Ontario, $14,370,900; Manitoba, $4,341,700; Saskatchewan, $4,180,500; British Columbia, $3,242,100; Alberta, $2,724,600; New Brunswick, $2,569,400; Nova Scotia, $1,019,200; Prince Edward Island, $11,000.

Production and Trade

Industrial Production

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months, and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 744.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that the trend of business operations showed improvement in May. The volume of crude petroleum imports indicated strong demand for gasoline and a large distribution of petroleum products during the present season. The import of 99,213,000 gallons of petroleum is much larger than in any other month of 1930, even after seasonal adjustment. Imports of raw rubber also showed a pronounced gain, contrary to the usual seasonal tendency. A moderate increase was shown in the output of motor cars and trucks, while a recession would have been normal in May compared with preceding months. The newsprint industry showed further increase in the output of the principal product. Imports of raw cotton increased to 7,056,000 pounds, being at the maximum for the year after seasonal adjustment. The iron and steel industry, however, was less active in May. The gain in the index for the total volume of manufacturing production was considerable, indicating that at least some of the important industries are expanding their operations.

The output from Canadian coal mines during May was 1,114,848 tons, a decrease of 3.59 per cent from the 1925-1929 average for the month of 1,156,335 tons. Bituminous coal mined during the month amounted to 988,812 tons, sub-bituminous coal 17,067 tons, and lignite coal, 108,969 tons. Mines in Nova Scotia produced 630,397 tons; in New Brunswick, 14,087 tons; in Saskatchewan, 21,024 tons; in Alberta, 281,724 tons; and in British Columbia 157,616 tons. Nova Scotia and Alberta were the only producing provinces to record increases in output over last month. Imports of coal into Canada in May totalled 1,373,573 tons, as compared with 1,567,834 tons imported during the same month of 1929. The imports during the current month were obtained from Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and China. Receipts of anthracite amounted to 312,564 tons; of bituminous, 1,060,626 tons, and of lignite, 383 tons. Exports of Canadian coal were recorded at 38,900 tons, a decline of 34.22 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 59,129 tons.

Copper production of 26,599,188 pounds was 45.1 per cent higher than the total of 18,328,736 pounds in April, 1929.

Canadian gold output reached a total of 169,166 ounces, an increase of 10 per cent over the April, 1929, total of 153,389 ounces.

Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon accounted for the total Canadian production of lead during April. The output for the month was 29,360,473 pounds, an advance of 8.3 per cent over the April, 1929, total of 27,103,985 pounds.

An increase was recorded in the production of nickel during April, when 10.19 million pounds were produced as against on output of 9.47 million pounds during the same month of 1929.

Silver production in April amounted to $2,568,017 ounces; the April 1929 output was 1,326,251 ounces.

Zinc output at 20,180,602 pounds was slightly below the March level but 13.7 per cent above the April, 1929, total of 17,746,976 pounds.

Asbestos shipments from Canadian mines totalled 23,825 tons; a slight decrease from the total of 24,770 tons shipped during the same month of 1929.

External Trade

A summary of Canadian trade by the Department of National Revenue shows that in May, 1930, the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to $101,544,817 as compared with $71,401,839 in the preceding month and with $125,615,364 in May, 1929. The chief imports in May, 1930, were: Iron and its products, $26,157,365; Non-metallic minerals and products, $16,054,676; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $13,575,187.

The domestic merchandise exported during May, 1930, amounted to $77,260,557, as compared with $50,744,139 in the preceding month and with $107,472,827 in May, 1929. The chief exports in May, 1930, were: Wood, wood products and paper, $23,246,210; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $19,517,782; Non-ferrous metals and their products, $11,260,130.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in June, 1930, was much less than that occurring in May, 1930 there being approximately only one-quarter as many workers involved. As compared with June, 1929, the figures for June, 1930, show that only about one-third as many disputes occurred, and, although the number of workers involved was slightly greater, less time-loss was recorded than in June, 1929, during which month numerous strikes in the construction industries caused a fairly large loss in working days. There were in existence during the month six disputes, involving 1,116 workers and resulting in a time loss of 3,351 working days, as compared with thirteen disputes, involving 1,824 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 12,957 working days in May, 1930. In June, 1929, there were on record seventeen disputes, involving 803 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 6,231 working days. At the end of the month there was one dispute recorded as a strike or lockout, involving approximately 125 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again lower at $11.10 at the beginning of June, as compared with $11.17 for May; $10.92 for June, 1929; $10.73 for June, 1928; $10.86 for June, 1927; $11.06 for June, 1926; $10.44 for June, 1925; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and $7.49 for June, 1914. The prices of milk, butter, cheese, tea, sugar, veal and mutton were lower, while slight increases occurred in the prices of beef, fresh pork, eggs, beans and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.44 at the beginning of June, as compared with $21.49 for May; $21.18 for June, 1929; $20.97 for June, 1928; $21.04 for June, 1927; $21.31 for June, 1926; $20.67 for June, 1925; $20.22 for June, 1924; $20.72 for June, 1923; $20.58 for June, 1922; $21.74 for June, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.36 for June, 1918; and $14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. Rent showed a slight increase.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued toward lower levels, being 88 in June, as compared with 89.9 for May; 93.5 for June, 1929; 96.9 for June, 1928; 98.7 for June, 1927; and 100.1 for June, 1926. In the grouping according to chief component materials all of the eight main groups were lower, the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour, tea and rubber; the Animals and their Products group, because of lower prices for steers, calves, milk, butter and eggs, which more than offset advances in the prices of hogs, lambs and hides; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to decerases in the prices of cotton, silk, hemp and jute, which more than offset higher prices for wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of declines in the prices of automobile body plates, steel sheets and scrap steel; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for silver, copper, brass sheets, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due chiefly to lower prices for fuel oil and cement; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower prices for copper sulphate, calcium chloride, shellac and citric acid.

The manager of a business concern at Toronto was ordered in June by the magistrate to pay sums amounting to $100 to three telephone operators engaged by him to work for the company. The operators had received checks for the amounts due signed by the manager but there was not sufficient money in the bank to the credit of the company to cover the checks. The magistrate therefor held the manager personally liable.

The York County Council (Ontario) at a meeting on June 25 named a committee of five members to interview the provincial government in order to propose an amendment to the Mothers' Allowance Act so as to include mothers with only one child and to change the name of the Board to the Mothers' Pensions Board.

The Province of Quebec Safety League states that there are four "first aid" qualifications that every foreman and every manager should possess. He should be able to recognize shock, to stop bleeding, to carry out artificial respiration, and to arrange comfortable transportation for the injured.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1930

DURING the month of June the Department received the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) The Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; and (2) the Saint John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association and certain of their employees, being members of Local 1009, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

An interim report was also received from the Board established in connection with the dispute between the longshoremen at Vancouver, as represented by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, and the employers as represented by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1930, page 632). The report of this Board will be given in a future issue.

Applications Received

During June an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation was received in the Department from motormen, conductors and busmen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit of the One Big Union. The dispute arose over the alleged wrongful dismissal from the service of the company of three employees. The application was before the Minister for consideration at the close of the month.

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month from two groups of employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, namely (1) Mechanical Department employees, and (2) trackmen.

Board Established

Reference was made in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the application received from certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit of the One Big Union. By mutual agreement this dispute and the two disputes affecting the mechanical department employees and the trackmen, applications for which were received during June and are noted above, were referred to one Board. The three disputes involve the question of wages and working conditions. The number of employees affected was given as approximately 1,000. A Board was accordingly established and was constituted as follows:—The Honourable Mr. Justice W. J. Donovan, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. C. E. Dafoe, Winnipeg, Man., the company's nominee; and Mr. R. B. Russell, Winnipeg, Man., the employees' nominee.

Other Proceedings under the Act

Reference was made in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the application received from the officers and crew of the SS. "P. E. Island," owned by the Canadian National Railways and operating between Borden, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B. and to the appointment of two Board members. The Board was completed on June 13 by the appointment of Professor Herbert L. Stewart, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Mr. James Friel, K.C., of Moncton, N.B., the employer's nominee, and Mr. J. L. Cohen, of Toronto, Ontario, the employees' nominee.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company and Its Employees

A report was received on June 13 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with a dispute between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice George E. Taylor, of Moose Jaw, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. James Kennedy, and Albert Roy Everts, both of Moose Jaw, Sask., nominees of the employer and employees respectively. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a signed agreement between the parties disposing of all matters in dispute. The texts of the Board's report and agreement follows:

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a Dispute between Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company Limited, Employer, and certain of its Employees, being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Employees.

The Board of Conciliation appointed herein under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has the honour to report to the Honourable the Minister of Labour as follows:

1. That the consideration of the said matter was opened on Monday, May 26, 1930, the Members being duly sworn, and the Board in public sittings heard the respective contentions of the parties, and enquired into the matters in dispute.

2. Thereupon the Board on consideration agreed to endeavour further to effect a settlement between the parties; and are pleased to report that these efforts were successful and that the settlement agreed upon was embodied by the Board in the agreement signed by parties forwarded herewith.

Dated at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, this fourth day of June, 1930.

(Sgd.) GEO. E. TAYLOR.
Chairman.
(Sgd.) JAMES KENNEDY.
(Sgd.) A. R. EVERTS.
Board of Conciliation.

AGREEMENT *made and entered into (in duplicate) this third day of June, A.D., Nineteen hundred and thirty by and between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "The Company") and Division No* 614 *of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America representing the employees of said Company affected by this agreement.*

Whereas in or about the month of June, Nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, the parties hereto entered into an Agreement respecting wages and working conditions and disputes having arisen between them in reference thereto a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to enquire thereinto under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:

And whereas the said parties presented their case and contentions to the said Board and on the said Company presenting its financial statement thereto the employees on consideration thereof withdrew the application for an increase in wages and it has been agreed between the the parties to settle the said dispute on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned:

Now this Agreement Witnesses:—

First, that the said Agreement made in the said month of June, Nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, between the parties hereto shall save as hereinafter set out remain in force and effect between the parties hereto for a period of one year from the first day of June, Nineteen hundred and thirty, and thereafter until changed by the parties hereto; and either of the parties desiring to open up the Agreement or wage schedule after the first day of June, Nineteen hundred and thirty-one, shall give to the other party at least thirty days notice in writing and paragraphs referred to as Clauses (1) and (2) in the said Articles of Agreement are altered accordingly.

Second, that sub-section (*b*) of paragraph Eleven in the said Agreement shall be altered to read as follows:—Uniforms: Operators on entering the Company's service to be furnished with one full uniform including cap and extra pair of trousers and the same each year thereafter. Same to be of staple quality and satisfactory fit. An operator leaving the service within six months of receiving a uniform shall return same to the Company; all other uniforms to remain the property of the operator. Every employee shall be responsible for any uniform furnished to him reasonable wear and tear excepted and shall look after it with due care and attention.

Third, that the paragraph numbered Clause Eleven, Sub-section (*c*) reading:—"All permanent employees with one year's service shall be given one week's holiday a year with pay, said week to consist of six days of nine and one quarter hours each," on the consent of the said employees owing to the financial conditions presently prevailing is suspended until the first day of June, A.D., Nineteen hundred and thirty-one; it being understood that arrangements will be made for employees desiring them to have holidays without pay.

In witness whereof the representatives of the said parties have hereunto set their hands

Signed on behalf of the said The Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company Limited

(Sgd) GEORGE T. CONNOR.
Manager.

Signed on behalf of Local No. 614 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

(Sgd.) JNO. H. SHIELDS
President.
(Sgd.) C. G. FRANKLIN.
Secretary.

Witness
(Sgd. G. E. TAYLOR.
Chairman of Board of Conciliation.

AGREEMENT *made and entered into (in duplicate) by and between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company Limited, hereinafter referred to as (The Company) and Division No.* 614 *of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, representing the employees of said Company affected by this agreement.*

Clause 1.—Date Effective: This Agreement shall be effective as to wages from October 1, 1927, and as to hours and working conditions.

Clause 2.—Terms of the Agreement: This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect for a period of one year from June 17, 1927, and thereafter until changed by the parties here-

to. Either of the parties desiring to open up the Agreement or wage schedule shall give the other party at least thirty days' notice in writing.

Clause 3.—(*a*) Where the word Employee appears in this contract it is to have reference to members of Local No. 614 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. (*b*) When the word Operator appears in this Agreement it shall mean those employees operating street cars, busses and freight trains hauling gravel, etc., other than material for Company use.

Clause 4.—Wage Schedule: The following rates of wages shall be paid from and after June 17, 1927, during the life of this Agreement: To all Operators after having been appointed and working on a spare or regular run: First three months forty (40) cents per hour. Second three months forty-five (45) cents per hour. Thereafter fifty (50) cents per hour. Spare men reporting and not obtaining a run will be allowed one hour's pay for each report.

Clause 5.—Operators when joining the Company's service will become students without cost to the Railway Company until by the decision of the Superintendent they become competent to discharge the duties of their positions in a satisfactory and faithful manner and understand the rules and regulations governing the Railway sufficiently to enable them to overcome the ordinary difficulties encountered in Street Railway work.

Clause 6.—(*a*) Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, for which Operators shall be paid nine and one quarter hours which shall include time for reporting. Operators will report at barns ten minutes before schedule time and five minutes before for reliefs. All time over nine hours and fifteen minutes will be classed as overtime and shall be paid for at rate of time and one-half.

Clause 6.—(*b*) Six and one half hours work shall constitute a day's work upon Sundays and Holidays for which nine hours will be allowed. All time over six and one half hours will be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

Clause 7.—No person under the age of twenty-one years shall be employed to work in the capacity of Operator and said person must be able to read and write in the English language.

Clause 8.—Day Off: (*a*) No Operator shall be required to do extra work after finishing his days run if sparemen are available, and the Company shall do its best at all times to provide a sufficient extra staff so that Operators shall not be required to do extra work on their days off. (*b*) Should the Company require Operators to work on their days off, this extra work shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-quarter, with a minimum amount of four hours at regular rate for each call to duty. (*c*) Every seventh day on each duty or run shall be the recognized day off, regardless of any changes in the assignment of Operators to runs.

Clause 9.—In the event of leave of absence, sick and etc., it is to be understood that senior spareman is to take the run rendered vacant until return of absentee, unless the above procedure is not feasible, but if a regular run opens in the meantime he is to take this regular run upon arrangement of schedule.

Clause 10.—No Operator shall work more than six and one-half consecutive hours without relief except in case of emergency.

Clause 11.—(*a*) All Operators on entering service will be supplied by the Company with forty dollars ($40.00) in change and tickets, which remain the property of the Company and must be at all times available for Company business, also badge and punch, on signing the Company's form of Agreement or on entering the service upon production of a Bond. The Company agrees to increase such advance when found necessary. (The Company agrees to defray cost of bond after two months from date of issue).

(*b*) Uniforms: Operators on entering the Company's service to be given one full uniform including cap and extra pair of trousers each year. Same to be of staple quality and satisfactory fit. An Operator on leaving the service within six months of receiving first uniform shall be required to return same to the Company; all other uniforms to remain the property of the Operator.

(*c*) All permanent employees with one year's service shall be given one week's holidays a year with pay, said week to consist of six days of nine and one quarter hours each. Holidays to become effective from June 1, 1928.

Clause 12.—Lost Articles: All articles lost on cars and found by employees shall be turned into the office by the Operator who takes the car to the barn. The lost property shall be properly tagged and entered in a book that will be kept in the office for that purpose. All lost property not claimed within six months shall be given to the employee finding same. Employees having received lost property from the office shall return same or its equivalent value to the owner upon satisfactory proof of identification. Any employee having found any article on the car, shall if it can be proved that he knowingly failed to turn same article or part of same into the office be dismissed from the service.

Clause 13.—All Bus Operators shall be taken from the ranks of Street Car Operators when busses are put into service when at the same time street cars are taken from the service.

Clause 14.—(*a*) Barn men shall be responsible for all signs being properly displayed on cars and Operators will not be required to alter signs at any time unless in an emergency on the road.

(*b*) Barn men will see that in all cars fires are prepared to light upon leaving the barn.

Clause 15.—Suitable seats shall be provided for Operators on all cars, said seats to be placed in a position where convenient for Operators in the proper discharge of their duties.

Clause 16.—All cars shall be supplied with the necessary appliances for heating from on or before October 1, until May 15. All ashes shall be cleaned out of Stoves while cars are in the barn at night and provided with kindling for the following day.

Clause 17.—When a car is taken off a run for repairs it shall be returned to its proper place as soon as repairs are completed unless for reasons over which the Company have no control it becomes necessary to place temporarily on another run but same will be returned to rightful place as soon as possible.

Clause 18.—The Company shall provide modern equipment for all its cars and see that they are kept clean and free from oil and grease for their safe and comfortable operation by its employees.

Clause 19.—Lavatories shall be provided at places convenient for all Operators when on duty.

Clause 20.—General: Employees shall be paid twice monthly viz.: on the 12th and 27th of the month respectively except where the above dates fall on Sunday, Civic or Legal Holidays when they shall be paid on the day previous.

Clause 21.—Employees only shall be given free transportation at all times over all lines and buss routes, exclusive of de Luxe Service, of the Company.

Clause 22.—(*a*) No employee shall be censored in public. If any offence is serious he shall be placed on the suspension list pending an investigation. The Manager only shall have the power to dismiss an employee and then only after he has been suspended three days. Notification and cause of suspension shall be in writing. No employee shall be disciplined unless the name of the complainant is given him.

(*b*) Any Employee who is suspended or dismissed shall have the right to have his case investigated by the properly qualified officers of the "Association." The said committee shall have the right to appeal to the manager when evidence from both sides shall be submitted. Such investigation shall be held within three days (Sundays and Holidays not included) of the date the Employee was notified of his suspension or dismissal, and in the event of the decision of the Manager not being satisfactory the Company agrees to have the matter referred to a Board of Arbitration, which Board shall consist of one member appointed by the Association and one appointed by the Company. These two shall meet within twenty-four hours and select a third arbitrator or umpire and in the event of the disagreement and selection not being made within three days such umpire shall be appointed by a judge of the Supreme Court. The decision of the Board shall be final and binding on all parties and if the Employee concerned is exonerated he shall be re-instated and paid for all time lost. Each party shall bear the expenses of its own arbitrator, and the expenses of the umpire shall be borne equally by the parties hereto.

(*c*) In case of an official investigation into an accident involving loss of life or serious damage to property, in which Employees are concerned the Association shall have a representative at all hearings.

Clause 23.—Any employees' committee will be granted leave of absence for any reasonable period in the interests of the Association when requested by the officers of the Association (so long as the number and time away does not seriously embarrass the relief situation of the Company) and upon the return of the members of said committee shall be installed in their respective duties.

Clause 24.—All complaints and accidents of a trivial nature will be investigated by the Company and the result of said investigation is to be communicated to the employee concerned in the form of a typewritten notice.

Clause 25.—Promotions: (*a*) The Company reserve the right to promote men from the ranks without considering seniority but will as far as possible promote senior men if qualified and in good standing.

(*b*) The Company reserves the right to promote section, car barn or other employees to the position of Operators and allow them the time served provided such men begin at the Operators' scale. They however, must start at the bottom of the spare list.

Clause 26.—The company agrees not to discriminate against any employee because he belongs to the Association and will be permitted to perform any duties prescribed by the Association, without prejudice to his service to the Company. The Company agrees to meet and treat and discuss with the properly accredited officers and committees of the Association all grievances that may arise between the said company and its Employees.

Clause 27.—All Employees shall be governed by the rules and regulations established from time to time by the Company and shall also observe all special orders bulletined or verbally conveyed by the officers of the Company unless such orders are contrary to the law or the provisions of this agreement.

It is agreed that the employees received courteous treatment from subordinate officials.

Signed on behalf of the Company.

GEORGE THOMPSON,
Manager.

Signed on behalf of Local No. 614 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

(Sgd.) D. CARLYLE GRANT,
President.
(Sgd.) W. H. LONG,
(Sgd.) S. P. MONK.

WORKING RULES *for Operators of the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company, Limited, adopted at meeting of Operators on—and approved by Company as per Affixed Signature of the Superintendent on—Effective November 2, 1924.*

The following terms will be interpreted as follows:—

Operator.—One in charge of a regular run.

Relief Man.—One whose duty it is to operate cars on days off for regular Operators so that they may have one day off in seven.

Spare Man.—One who is held by Company available for run when regular Operator may not report.

It is further understood that the following will in no way effect those men whose services the Company may employ as inspectors.

Duty Sheet.—1. A duty sheet will be posted by at least 18K on Friday of each week for the ensuing week's runs. Operators must work according to said duty sheet. Provided a man is posted to a wrong duty, error must be taken up with office at earliest possible moment.

Days Off.—2. Operators will not trade "days off" with any other Operator or trade working hours in any way without first gaining the sanction of office. The only exception to above being in case grievance committee wish to come in to office on matters pertaining to the Company business when it will be permissible to place available senior man in charge of car. This privilege to be mutually arranged between member of committee and Operator being placed in charge, and it is understood the Company will not bear the expense of the time lost. It is further agreed that should the Company find it necessary to call a meeting of the men's grievance committee that any working time lost by any or all members of said Committee will be re-imbursed at regular rate of wages paid.

Posting Spare and Relief Men.—3. In case regular runs become vacant for any cause whatever same will be filled by senior spare or relief man providing all regular Operators or relief men are receiving steady employment. Spare men will at no time be assigned to a run if steady or relief man or men have not received 54 hours employment each during current week.

Rights of Spare Men.—(A) It is further understood that if spare man has been assigned a run same will be held for full duration of run for day on which assigned.

Equal Rights.—4. All Operators will have equal rights so far as day or night duties are concerned.

Alternating Duty.—5. Operators and relief men will alternate day and night duty for periods of one week commencing with Sundays.

Reduction in Service.—6. When a duty or run be held in or when a reduction in service is made for any reason whatsoever any time during week with the exception of legal holidays and Sundays the runs in service will be manned by senior men.

Operator off for Life of Duty Sheet.—7. Should it so happen that an Operator should vacate a regular run permanently during the life of current duty sheet when all runs are working regularly it is understood that spare man will be assigned to his run and no further change in regular crews will be made until new duty sheet becomes effective.

Reduction of Staff.—8. In case a reduction in staff be made junior man or men will be laid off first, and should reinstatement occur seniority will again be followed in case of men who immediately apply for reinstatement: That is a man with the greatest length of service from date of signing on, will be the first of those applying to be reinstated.

Extra Runs.—9. Special or Extra runs will be taken by senior spare man or men unless regular or relief men are available and in such case the senior man will be given the run to the extent of obtaining the full week's work of 54 hours. (Then should a run be still available after the normal requirements of regular and relief men be satisfied same will be given to senior available spare men).

Badge Numbers.—10. Operators will receive badge numbers in rotation according to seniority oldest men obtaining smallest numbers.

Arrangement of Car Crews.—11. A day and relief run will in all instances be made up of directly succeeding badge numbers, viz; badge numbers 1 and 2 will constitute day and relief crew. Badge No. 3 and No. 4: 5 and 6 and so on.

Relief Hours.—12. Relief hours will be at 10K and 13K and 18K. Day run will be from 6K to 10K and from 13K to 18K. Relief run from 10K to 13K and from 18K to 24K. No variation of this ruling will be permitted.

13. If for any reason an Operator fails to take his run it will be necessary for him to report at office up to 18K before again resuming his duty.

Exchange of Runs.—14. Should it be necessary to exchange an experienced Operator for a junior man to place on a more hazardous run it is agreed that the senior man will not lose his regular time by reason of the exchange. It is further agreed that in such change a day man will be exchanged for a day man and relief for relief in so far as be possible.

15. It is understood that these working rules in no way effect agreement between the Company and the men. Said agreement shall remain binding and in full force. Should any occasion arise wherein these clauses should conflict with the agreement made between the Company and the men it is understood that the ruling of regular agreement shall stand.

SIGNED on behalf of the men,

(Sgd.) THOS. G. ARROWSMITH,
(Sgd.) A. HOWARD,
(Sgd.) W. FLETCHER,
Committee.

SIGNED on behalf of the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company, Limited. (Name omitted.)

Report of Board in Dispute Between Construction Employers at Saint John, N.B., and Their Painters, Decorators, Etc.

The Minister of Labour received during the month the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between various employers, members of the Saint John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association, and certain of their employees, being members of Local 1009, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. The Board was composed of the following members:—Rev. C. Gordon Lawrence, of St. John, N.B., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. John N. Flood and James L. Sugrue, both of Saint John, N.B., nominated by the employers and employees respectively. The report of the Board was unanimous, both parties having previously agreed in writing to accept the unanimous findings. The text of the Board's report follows:

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and of a dispute between the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch, and Local Union 1009, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

To the Honourable PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to whom the said dispute was referred, composed as follows: Mr. John N. Flood, representing the employers; Mr. James L. Sugrue, representing the employees, and Reverend C. Gordon Lawrence, Chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the above named, beg leave to report as follows:

All members of the Board were present at every meeting held.

Preliminary to the reference of the matter to the Board, several unsuccessful attempts had been made to adjust the matter in dispute by mutual agreement, with no result. The men quit work on May 12, demanding a minimum wage of seventy-five cents per hour, previously having refused an offer from the employers of sixty cents per hour. As a result of action taken by the men, both parties applied to the Department of Labour, and Mr. T. W. Martin of Halifax, the Eastern representative of the Department came to Saint John, and at a joint meeting, held with Mr. Martin, on Monday, May 19, both parties agreed to submit the matter to a Board of Conciliation, under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The men returned to work on Wednesday, May 21, it being understood that wage rates agreed on by the Board of Conciliation would be payable from, and including, May 21.

The Board held its first meeting on May 29, at which a preliminary review of the situation was made, and arrangements made for further meetings. Representatives of the Employers appearing before the Board, were Messrs. James H. Pullen, Lyle McGowan, William Johnston and William Demmings. Representatives of the Employees were Messrs. C. R. Gervais, General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Fred M. Stanley, President of Local Union 1009, and A. Bassett, Financial Secretary.

An agreement was entered into, in writing, by both parties, to be bound by the unanimous decision of the Board. The matter involved many difficulties, due particularly to the different rates of wages being paid, ranging from forty to sixty cents per hour. We are indeed glad to be able to report a unanimous decision as contained in our recommendations.

We beg to submit the finding of the Board as follows:—

(*a*) The minimum rate of wage shall be sixty-five cents per hour on ordinary painting and decorating work, and ninety cents per hour on bridge and structural iron work.

(*b*) Hours of employment shall be as follows: Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, to be worked from 8.00 A.M., to 5.00 P.M., with the noon hour out for lunch, except on Saturdays, when four hours shall be worked, from 8.00 A.M., until 12.00 noon. Overtime rates at time and one-half, shall apply on all work done after the regular hours, and up to 10.00 P.M. These overtime rates not to apply to shift work. Double time rates shall be paid on Sundays and holidays, the following holidays to apply: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and Labour Day. No work to be done on Labour Day.

(*c*) The foregoing rates and hours of employment shall apply from May 21, 1930, to April 30, 1931, inclusive, and thereafter from year to year, unless a mutually satisfactory arrangement to the contrary is brought about, after due notice, by either employers or employees, in writing, ninety days prior to the expiry of the current term.

(*d*) That a joint arbitration committee be created, consisting of an equal number of employers and employees, to deal with all disputes, and that all disputes arising, be referred to this committee, and that such committee shall sit without unnecessary delay, and that the unanimous findings of such a committee shall be binding on both parties. Failing a finding by such committee, the matter under dispute shall be referred to a Conciliation Board, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and that no stoppage of work shall be permitted, pending the finding of such committee, or such Conciliation Board.

The foregoing in as much as it covers the points of wages, hours and conditions of employment, which were in dispute, constitutes the considered finding of this Board, and is herewith submitted as its report to the Minister of Labour.

Coupled with this finding, we beg to submit the following suggestions, the application of which, we feel, would do much to improve conditions in the industry, and make more harmonious the relationship between the employers and employees in this industry.

(*a*) We would strongly urge concerted action by both parties toward the development of an adequate apprenticeship training system in the painting trade, which system might with advantage avail itself of the facilities provided by the Vocational Training School.

(*b*) The elimination of work carried on by employees "on their own." It is our opinion that this work should be done by the employing firms, through the regular trade channels.

(*c*) In the matter of contract work under way, or contracted for prior to the dispute, and not yet completed, we would urge that consideration of the employees be given to the completion of these contracts without undue hardship to all the employers.

(*d*) That all workmen doing work beyond a reasonable distance from the City should

have railway fare both ways, travelling time, and board, unless such workmen agree to the contrary with the employer, at the time of engaging for such work.

(e) That no employee should be permitted to work after the regular working hours, for, or not for, remuneration, without permission of the employers and employees.

The proper application of the foregoing suggestions presupposes the desirability of an agreement between employers and employees, which agreement, if consummated could be drafted to cover all the findings and suggestions of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) C. GORDON LAWRENCE.
Chairman.
(Sgd.) JOHN N. FLOOD,
Representing Employers.
(Sgd.) JAMES D. SUGRUE,
Representing Employees.

Saint John, N.B., June 17, 1930.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during June was six, as compared with thirteen the preceding month. The time loss for the month was correspondingly small, as most of the building trades strikes occurring during May had terminated before the end of that month and no disputes of importance commenced during June. As compared with June, 1929, the figures for June, 1930, show that approximately only one-third as many disputes occurred, and, although the number of workers involved was slightly greater, less time loss was recorded than in June, 1929, a month in which numerous strikes in the construction industries caused a substantial loss in working days.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*June, 1930	6	1,116	3,351
*May, 1930	13	1,824	12,957
June, 1929	17	803	6,231

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Two disputes, involving one hundred and eighty-eight workers, were carried over from May, and four disputes commenced during June. Of these six disputes five terminated during the month, one being in favour of the employer, three being partially successful and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. At the end of June, therefore, there was only one dispute recorded as a strike or lockout, namely, painters at Halifax, N.S., but there were two disputes, mentioned later, as to which particulars had not been received.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; plumbers, Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1928, several employers; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer.

A minor dispute has been reported in a men's clothing manufacturing establishment in Toronto where five employees ceased work on June 6, 1930, demanding the reinstatement of a worker discharged by the management on the ground that he had been "agitating communistic doctrines during working hours, and upsetting conditions in the factory". The management the next day secured workers to replace the strikers from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. As the number involved was less than six this dispute is not included in the statistical record

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for June reference was made to a strike of coal miners at Caledonia, N.S., on May 27, 1930, in which it was stated that drivers had ceased work demanding higher piece-rates for pushing cars into the working places. Further information, however, reveals that the cars were pushed into the working places by the miners, who ceased work demanding that the company should have this done by the drivers. As a result a new local contract was made provid-

ing that the drivers should do this work and receive increased rates per ton for so doing.

Information was received by the Department early in July that employees in a hat manufacturing establishment in Montreal had been locked out toward the end of June. Particulars as to this dispute have not been secured, except that negotiations for a settlement were being carried on early in July.

Information has also reached the Department as to a strike of coal miners at Mercoal, Alta., toward the end of June, but no particulars have as yet been received.

A strike of salmon fishermen near the north end of Vancouver island was reported in the press, but investigation by the Department revealed that, while a strike threatened, no cessation of work occurred, work being continued pending further arrangements as to the price to be paid for fish by the canners.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute, affecting one establishment since March 18, 1930, to secure union recognition and union working conditions, was settled on June 17, 1930, the union members on strike returning to their former positions without discrimination, the employer conceding the forty-four hour week and the right of the employees to belong to the union. Certain strikers had been arrested and charged with intimidation on the complaint of the company, and it was arranged that these charges should be withdrawn.

PAINTERS, HALIFAX, N.S.—At the end of June this dispute was still unterminated, and, as work had been completed on the hotel on which a number of the strikers had secured work at 80 cents per hour under an arrangement with the contractor, the number of strikers unemployed was increased. Some, however, secured work with other employers at 80 cents per hour.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—Chain runners, fifteen in number, ceased work on June 9 to secure an increase in piece-rates, resulting in a shutdown of the mine involving 812 other employees for one day. The local contract providing for piece-rates instead of day

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to June, 1930.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	63	756	Commenced Mar. 18, 1930; for union wages and working conditions. Terminated June 17, 1930. Partially successful.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Painters, Halifax, N.S.....	125	1,500	Commenced May 1, 1930; for increase in wages. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during June, 1930.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S..	827	827	Commenced June 9, 1930; for increase in wages. Terminated June 10, 1930. In favour of employer.
Coal trimmers and shippers, North Sydney, N.S.	56	140	Commenced June 19, 1930; against reduction in working staff. Terminated June 21, 1930. Partially successful.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Electricians, Windsor, Ont.....	30	90	Commenced June 10, 1930: for increase in wages and shorter hours. Terminated June 13, 1930. Indefinite.
Carpenters, Saint, John, N.B..	15	38	Commenced June 6, 1930; to maintain Saturday half holiday as provided in agreement. Terminated June 11, 1930. Partially successful.

wages was taken up with the company by the officers of the union, but as the company refused to raise the piece rates on the ground that the workers were making more than the day rate, work was resumed the following day without any changes.

Coal Trimmers and Shippers, North Sydney, N.S.—Coal trimmers and shippers at North Sydney ceased work on June 19, some having been laid off because there was not work for all. The number of those involved was fifty-six, but certain collieries were closed down as a result, involving 1,477 workers. Work was resumed on June 21, half of the men being employed on alternative days pending further negotiations.

Electricians, Windsor, Ont.—Electrical workers went on strike on June 10, 1930, against fifteen contractors, demanding an increase in wages from $1.37½ per hour to $1.50, and a reduction in hours from forty-four per week to forty. It was reported that a certain number of contractors agreed to the increase and were not involved in the dispute. On June 13 work was resumed pending further negotiations on the arrival of the international union officers. Early in July, a settlement providing for $1.37½ per hour and the forty hour week was reported.

Carpenters, Saint John, N.B.—Carpenters employed by one contractor ceased work on June 6 against being required to work Saturday afternoon at straight time, the agreement between the contractors' association and the union providing for Saturday afternoon off during the summer months, or time and one-half rates where work was necessary. Work was resumed on June 17, it having been arranged that the Saturday half holiday would be recognized by the contractor during the month of June.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

During May, the number of disputes reported as beginning in the month was 35, and 20 were still in progress from the previous month. The number of workpeople involved in the 55 disputes in progress during the month was 87,600 and the time loss 1,600,000 working days. Of the 35 disputes beginning in May, 7 arose out of demands for increased wages, 11 on other wages questions, 7 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 on other questions as to working arrangements and 4 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 41 disputes, of which 9 were in favour of workpeople, 12 in favour of employers, 20 ended in compromises; in two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The latest reports received of the dispute in the Yorkshire woollen industry which began on April 10 and was reported in the Labour Gazette for May and June, indicate that the dispute was settled in most districts by the end of June. Different settlements were made in different districts; in some cases wages were reduced in accordance with the award of the arbitrator, and in other cases the reduction was somewhat less than what had been recommended in this award.

Belgium

The total number of disputes in existence during March was 18, involving 4,208 workers. The time loss for the month was 73,677 working days.

Australia

During the fourth quarter of 1929, the number of disputes reported was 69 involving 126 establishments and directly involving 23,642 workers. In addition, 859 workers were indirectly involved. The time loss for the period was 813,824 working days and the estimated time loss £959,490.

United States

During 1929, the number of disputes beginning in the year was 903, involving 230,463 workers, with an average of 255 employees per

dispute. The time loss for the year was 9,975,213 working days as compared with 31,556,947 in 1928 and 37,799,394 in 1927. The industries involving the largest number of employees are coal mining involving 64,202 workers, clothing involving 60,540 workers, building trades involving 44,198 workers and textiles involving 26,393 workers. The number of disputes terminating in the year was 913, of which 367 were in favour of employers, 267 in favour of employees, 226 ended in compromises, 33 were jurisdictional or protest disputes, in 3 cases work was resumed pending arbitration and in 17 cases the result was not reported.

In April, 1930, the number of disputes beginning was 45 and 39 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 6,776 and the time loss 182,713 working days for the month.

It is reported that the strike of taxi cab drivers at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which began January 12, and was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March and May, terminated in June on a compromise basis, the company agreeing to recognize grievance committees and to pay each driver a wage of 40 per cent of his gross meter receipts.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Court Proceedings Against Combine in Plumbing Industry

COURT proceedings against members of an alleged combine of plumbing contractors and others in Ontario were resumed on June 16 in the Police Court at Windsor, Ontario. The commencement of these prosecutions by the Department of Justice in the case of *Rex v. Singer et al* was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 651. An investigation under the Combines Investigation Act into the operations of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and other related organizations, which preceded the present court actions, was reported in recent issues, commencing in that of August, 1929.

In May, 1930, thirteen plumbing contractors in London, Ontario, pleaded guilty to four charges under the Combines Investigation Act of combining to enhance prices and lessen competition to the detriment of the public in connection with plumbers' or other builders' supplies or services. The same thirteen parties entered pleas of guilty to a charge of unlawful conspiracy to defraud, laid under the Criminal Code, Section 444. Fines totalling $26,000 were imposed on the defendants by Magistrate Scandrett in the London Police Court, during the May hearings of the case, the smallest fine being $1,000 and the largest $10,000.

The June preliminary hearings in Windsor before Magistrate D. M. Brodie were occupied chiefly by an extended presentation of evidence for the defence by Louis M. Singer, K.C., Commissioner of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, and by W. F. O'Connor, counsel associated with Mr. Singer. Both Mr. Singer and Mr. O'Connor were charged, together with 31 other defendants, in eight counts, four being under the Combines Investigation Act and four under Section 498 of the Criminal Code. The Windsor charges were similar to those laid in London, with the exception of the London count under Section 444 of the Criminal Code, relating to certain alleged padding of tenders for the purpose of dividing such proceeds among the unsuccessful tenderers.

Evidence was also given in the Windsor Court by the managers of four local wholesale plumbing supply companies, in their own defence. All charges against the fifth company operating a jobbing branch in Windsor were dismissed by Magistrate Brodie on June 16.

George R. Baker, of Toronto, former vice-president of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, on June 18 pleaded guilty to the four charges under the Combines Investigation Act and was sentenced by Magistrate Brodie to pay a fine of $500 without costs or to serve six months' imprisonment in default of payment. The sentence was imposed on the first charge under the Combines Investigation Act. On the remaining three counts sentence was suspended.

After hearings of evidence occupying ten days, from June 16 to June 27, argument in the case was adjourned to July 14.

The British Minister of Labour has appointed a committee "to inquire into employment and unemployment in the port transport services in Great Britain and to make recommendations thereon. With special reference to decasualization and the administration of the unemployment Insurance Scheme and its application to port transport workers."

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA IN 1930

A NUMBER of laws of interest to labour were enacted during the session of the Alberta Legislature which opened on January 30 and closed on April 3, 1930. These included new laws relating to coal mines, control of electrical energy, mechanics' liens, unemployment relief, and amendments to statutes dealing with miners' wages, minimum wages for women, mothers' allowances and motor vehicles.

Coal Mines Regulation Act

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, which repeals the Mines Act, applies to coal mines, including every place where any operations incidental to the extraction of coal by removing the overlying strata are carried on, every shaft in the course of being sunk, every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any coal mine, or for searching for or proving any coal or for the operation of the same, or the shafts, levels, planes, workings, machinery, tramways, railways and sidings both below ground and above ground in, and adjacent to, a coal mine and all shafts and levels and inclined planes of, and belonging to, a coal mine, but does not include open cut prospecting for coal.

The Act is divided into thirteen parts dealing respectively with appointment of inspectors and examining boards; employment; wages; hours; employment of managers and other officials and of coal miners; qualifications for certificates; mine equipment; records, plans and returns; inspection, inquiries and inquests; general rules; duties of mine officials; shaft sinking; general provisions.

In Part I provision is made for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a chief inspector, district inspectors and their deputies, and inspectors of electrical equipment. No person so appointed may during his term of office act as a mining engineer or a manager, owner, agent or valuer of mines. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is also authorized to appoint a board of examiners, consisting of the chief inspector or a district inspector nominated by him, two managers and two certificated working miners. The minister in charge of the Act may appoint district boards of examiners and make regulations for their guidance. A register of the holders of all certificates under the Act must be kept at the office of the Chief Inspector.

Part II provides that no boy under 16 years of age and no woman or girl of any age shall be employed or permitted to be in a mine, or in or about the surface workings of a mine, for purposes of employment, except in the performance of clerical work, or of domestic duties in a hotel, boarding house or residence connected with the mine. Mine managers must, on request of the inspector, produce a copy of a birth certificate or affidavit setting forth the age of any boy employed about the mine or surface workings.

No person except a male of at least 21 years of age may have charge of or operate machinery worked by mechanical power, by manual labour or by animals, used for conveying persons. Such operators must have certificates of medical and physical fitness from a competent medical practitioner which must be renewed at least once in six months.

Part III requires that, failing a subsisting agreement to the contrary made in conformity with the Act, all wages must be paid twice a month. Wages earned from the first day to the fifteenth day, both inclusive, shall be paid on the twenty-third day of the month, and wages earned from the sixteenth day to the last day, both inclusive, shall be paid on the eighth day of the following month.

An agreement may be made between the employer and the employed as to the payment of wages at more frequent intervals than twice a month and with a waiting period other than is prescribed in the Act. A duplicate of every such agreement is to be filed with the chief inspector. Upon its production in any court such duplicate agreement shall be accepted as conclusive evidence of the terms of such agreement. If it is made to appear to the minister that any agreement for the payment of wages does not conform to the provisions of the Act he may, by notice in the *Alberta Gazette*, declare such agreement to be null and void.

A record must be kept of all workmen employed and of the wages due them and of sums paid, and the inspector must be permitted to inspect such record at any reasonable hour.

When the amount of wages paid to the workmen depends upon the amount of mineral gotten by them they shall be paid by weight or measurement of such mineral, the weighing to take place as near the mine entrance as reasonably possible, and the measurement at the working face. In mines opened after March 1, 1930, wages to be paid

according to amount of mineral gotten are to be ascertained by weight, but the minister may grant exemption from this provision. The employer may make written agreement with the employee that deductions may be made in respect of stones and other material other than minerals, or on account of improper filling of tubs or cars. If the agreement does not specify the manner of determining such deductions they are to be determined in the manner set forth in the Act, which is similar to that included in the old law.

Employees who are paid according to weight may, at their own cost, station checkweighers at the weighing place to take account of the weight of coal gotten by them. Employees who by agreement are paid otherwise than by weight may, at their own cost, employ checkers to check the correctness of the manner, method, measure, measurements or quantities Neither checkweigher or checker shall be authorized to impede in any way the working of the mine or interfere with the weighing. The checkweigher or checker must be, at the time of his appointment, the holder of a miner's certificate with three years' experience, and shall have been employed either as a miner at the coal face or as a checkweigher or checker in a coal mine in the province. No owner, agent, manager, overman or other official of a mine may influence or attempt to influence the choice or appointment of a checkweigher or checker.

Any owner, agent or manager of a mine may make application in writing to a judge of the district court for the judicial district in which the mine is situated, against any checkweigher or checker, and the judge, if of the opinion that the complaint should be investigated, shall issue a summons, and upon its return hear the case and determine in a summary manner whether the person should be removed or not, and his judgment is final. He may also appoint a person to act in the stead of the checkweigher or checker pending a new appointment, and may fix his wages.

Appointment of a checkweigher or a checker is to be made by the persons who under the Act have the right to make such appointment, attending a meeting called for the purpose by a notice setting forth the day, time, and place of meeting, posted at least forty-eight hours before the meeting in a conspicuous place upon the mine premises. Rules are laid down for the proper conduct of the meeting, and provision is made that an election, if one be held, shall be by secret ballot at the mine on the third day following the meeting, if it be a working day, and if not, then on the first working day thereafter. Immediately on the appointment or election of a checker or checkweigher, a written notice thereof signed by the chairman or secretary of the meeting or by two of the officers in charge of the balloting, as the case may be, is to be left at the office of the mine. The persons employing him may, by resolution of a meeting called for the purpose, duly signed by the chairman or secretary of the meeting and delivered to the owner, agent or manager, authorize a *pro rata* deduction from their wages sufficient to pay the wages of the checker or checkweigher which will be paid from the office of the mine in the same manner as the wages of the miners. If the owner, agent or manager or any person paid by weight disputes the regularity of the appointment of a checker or checkweigher he may take action similar to that described above for the removal of the checkweigher on the ground of misconduct.

An employee may by written order authorize his employer to apply the whole or part of his wages to the payment of any debt due by him to any other person but such order is only effective for the amount specified therein. An employer may, without any order, deduct from the wages of an employee sums due by him in respect of powder, coal, oil or other supplies, or rent.

The provisions relating to hours of employment which are contained in Part IV of the Act are similar to those contained in the old law. No person may be below ground for the purpose of his work, or for going to and from his work, or be allowed to be below ground for that purpose for more than eight hours in the twenty-four hours, subject to the exceptions set forth in the Act. A register of the times of raising and lowering is to be kept and provision is made for the appointment of a time keeper by the workmen. Authority is also given for the suspension of the hours provision by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in case of grave emergency. A clause was added to the section relating to mines entered otherwise than by shafts. It provides that, if the place at which workmen check in or out is distant more than one-half mile by the nearest practicable way from the place at which they leave or return to the surface, then the place of checking in or out shall be deemed to be the place of leaving and returning to the surface.

Part V provides that every mine shall be under the control of one manager and under his daily personal supervision while being

worked. In mines in which not more than thirty men are employed per day the overman may be also the manager, unless the chief inspector gives written orders to the contrary. The owner or agent may not interfere in the technical management of the mine in such a way as to bring about a breach of the Act or the regulations. The same person may not be manager of more than one mine unless two mines are operated by the same owner, in which case two mines may be under the same manager, unless the chief inspector gives written notice to the contrary. Except in a mine worked by removing the overlying strata or a mine in which not more than thirty men are employed per day, the manager must be at least 25 years of age and the holder of a first class certificate under the Act.

In every mine where more than seventy-five persons are employed in a calendar day there shall be an overman appointed who shall not be the manager. If more than one shift is worked in any one calendar day the underground workings are to be in continuous charge of an overman during each shift of over fifty men, and such overman may not perform other duties if these interfere with the duties imposed by the Act. An overman must be the holder of a first or second class certificate. In mines employing ten men or less, however, the holder of a third class certificate may be granted a provisional certificate by the chief inspector, authorizing him to act as overman, and in mines employing five men or less a provisional certificate may similarly be granted to the holder of a miner's certificate with five years' underground experience.

The owner, agent or manager shall appoint one or more examiners or fire-bosses who must hold first, second or third class certificates under the Act.

Part VI requires a candidate for a first or second class certificate to be at least 25 years of age, and either have five years' experience in coal mine working, or be the holder of a diploma or degree in scientific mining training after a two years' course at an approved educational institution, and have three years' experience in coal mine working, two of which have been in Canada. A candidate for a third-class certificate must be twenty-three years of age and have three years' practical experience in a coal mine. Candidates for all three classes of certificates must produce satisfactory evidence of sobriety, experience and good conduct and must also have first-aid certificates from a qualified medical practitioner.

A candidate for a miner's certificate must be at least 18 years of age and have sufficient knowledge of the English language to give and understand working directions and warnings in English. In addition he must have been employed underground in a coal mine for at least one year and satisfy the Board as to his ability as a coal-miner. Authority is given for the issue of provisional certificates by the inspector pending examination. No person may work at the working face as a coal miner unless he holds a first, second or third-class certificate or a miner's certificate under the Act. Special certificates are authorized for persons operating coal-cutting, boring, loading or shearing machinery not in use in the province at the passing of the Act.

Part VII forbids the owner, agent or manager to employ any person in a mine unless the conditions respecting outlets to the surface are complied with. Every seam which is for the time being at work must have at least two outlets not nearer to one another at any point than 200 feet, and having a communication between them not less than four feet wide and four feet high. Exception is made in the case of mines in operation before March 1, 1908, which have outlets not nearer to one another than 45 feet. Proper apparatus or ladders must be kept on the works belonging to the mine and be constantly available for use. Every part of a mine in which ten or more persons are employed at the same time must be provided with at least two ways affording proper egress to the surface. In the case of a mine operated by power obtained from a source not under the sole control of the owner of the mine and having two shafts more than 200 feet deep, proper and separate apparatus for raising or lowering persons to or from the surface actuated by an independent source of power must be kept at one of the two shafts or outlets required by the Act and constantly available for use. Certain exceptions to these rules respecting outlets are permitted, and the Minister is authorized to exempt mines on certain specified grounds.

Washhouses must be provided at mines employing more than twenty persons below ground. Properly constructed ambulances or stretchers with splints, bandages and necessary medical and other supplies for the rendering of first-aid must be kept in readiness for use. Unless there is a hospital in the immediate vicinity, two or more suitable beds must also be provided.

Mines must be provided with sufficient buildings and also with means for the production of ventilation in good working order. Mechanical contrivances for the production of

ventilation, other than auxiliaries, must be placed above ground.

Part VIII requires the owner, agent or manager to keep a record of every person employed, with his name, age, residence, number of certificate and date of first employment, and also the time of checking in or checking out and if the time between such checking in or checking out exceeds the time permitted by the Act, the reason for such excess.

The manager of the mine must make monthly returns to the Minister in a prescribed form, such returns to include the information as to whether wages due have been duly paid. In the event of no answer being given to this question or the answer showing any wages unpaid the chief inspector may apply for an order appointing a receiver.

Immediate notice must be given of accidents causing loss of life or serious personal injury or in the case of any injury by electricity or by overwinding or other causes designated by the chief inspector. An explosion, fire or other accident which might have been expected to cause injury must also be immediately reported. An explosion causing injury must be reported by telegram. If inflammable gas is found in a mine in which safety lamps are not required to be used the chief inspector and the district inspector must be immediately informed. Rules are laid down for the keeping of plans and for the safeguarding of abandoned mines.

Part IX requires an inspector to visit every mine in his district as often as his duties permit or the exigencies of the case require. Immediately on the completion of each inspection he must cause a copy of his report to be posted in a conspicuous place at or near the mine.

Where the minister considers it expedient to have an investigation of an accident at a mine or of any mater connected with its working, he may direct the inspector to hold such investigation and may appoint any person or persons having legal or special knowledge to act with him, and the inspector shall, after the investigation, make a report to the minister.

Provision is made for an inquiry into the conduct of any person holding a certificate under the Act against whom representations have been made as to incompetency, misconduct, drunkenness or gross negligence, and the minister is empowered to suspend or cancel the certificate of such person if the latter is found unfit to discharge his duties or has been convicted of an offence under the Act. Notice of such cancellation or suspension is to be published in the *Alberta Gazette*.

Rules are laid down for the conduct of an inquest on the body of any person whose death has been caused by a mine accident or explosion.

Part X contains general rules to be observed as far as reasonably practicable at every mine. These rules deal with ventilation; fencing of entrances; appointment of stations; withdrawal of workmen and inspection for gas or other dangerous conditions; safety lamps; use and storage of explosives; approach of workings to water or gas; shafts, underground planes, inclines, levels, entries and tunnels, manholes, etc.; fencing of top of shaft; security of travelling roads and working places, timbering, etc.; equipment of lowering and raising machinery and its inspection; appointment of inspectors by workmen; obedience to lawful demands; prohibition of delegation of duties without good cause or without permission by persons occupying positions of trust; dangerous acts; reporting of breaches of law; intoxication; interference; loitering; open lights; safety lamps; signals; stablemen; duties of trappers and persons in charge of haulage roads; fans; prohibition of sleeping below ground.

Part XI sets forth in detail the duties of the various mine officials including overman, examiner, shot-lighter, lampman, onsetter, outside-foreman, banksman and driver-boss.

Part XII contains a number of rules to be observed in shaft-sinking.

Part XIII lays upon the owner, agent and manager, responsibility for insuring that all operations connected with the mine are conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the regulations and orders made thereunder, and authorizes the making of such regulations by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Penalties are provided for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

Electrical Energy Act

Part I of the Electrical Energy Act, which comes into force on September 1, 1930, prohibits under penalty the use of electrical appliances and equipment other than those prescribed by the Canadian Electrical Code, and their installation in any manner save that permitted or prescribed by the Code, if there be any provisions therein governing such installation.

Part II, which comes into force on Proclamation, authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make regulations prescribing the design, construction, installation, etc., of all articles, works and matters used or to

be used in the generation, transformation, transmission, distribution, delivery or use of electrical power or energy; prohibiting the use, display, advertising and sale of such articles, works or matters until they have been inspected or approved, and prescribing the precautions to be taken and the warnings and instructions to be given to purchasers; providing for inspection of all such articles, works or matters and relating to work to be done in their installation, etc., and for plans and specifications governing their design, construction and test; providing for the licensing of electrical works and forbidding the doing of electrical work by unlicensed persons. Inspection at all reasonable hours is provided for.

Coal Miners' Wages Security Act

The Coal Miners' Wages Security Act was amended to require a mine owner to make returns and furnish security for wages even if the mine is not in operation on the date on which such returns and security are due (June 1), if it is proposed to commence operations at any time during the year following.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act authorizes the payment from the General Revenue Fund of a sum not exceeding $100,000 for the purpose of supplying relief to the unemployed of the Province.

Mechanics' Liens

The Mechanics' Lien Act as consolidated and amended came into force on May 1, 1930. It is simpler in language than its predecessor and also wider in scope. The classes of property upon which a lien may arise include a structure erection, railway, tramway, wharf, pier, bulkhead, bridge, trestlework, vault, mine, water, gas, oil or other well, gas or oil pipe line, excavation, fence, sidewalk, pavement fountain, fishpond, drain, sewer, ditch flume, acqueduct, roadbed, way, fruit or ornamental trees and the appurtenances to any of them. Public streets, and highways and the work done on them by a municipal corporation are excluded. Any agreement by a labourer that the provisions of the Act shall not apply is null and void. This restriction does not extend, however, to a manager, officer or foreman or to any person whose wages are more than $12 per day. Unless he signs an express agreement to the contrary as provided above, any person performing work or service upon or in respect of, or placing or furnishing materials to be used in the making, construction, erecting, fitting, altering, improving, demolishing or repairing of any property subject to lien for any owner, contractor or sub-contractor is entitled to a lien for so much of the price of such work, service or materials as remains due to him, upon the estate or interest of the owner in such improvement and the land occupied thereby or enjoyed therewith, or upon, or in respect of which, the work or service is performed or the materials are to be used, as such estate or interest exists at the time the lien arises or at any time during its subsistence. The lien arises at the date of the commencement of the work. The right of a lien-holder may be assigned by an instrument in writing and, if not, assigned, passes upon his death to his personal representative. Where the estate or interest upon which the lien attaches is leasehold the fee simple is also subject to the lien, provided the person doing or intending to do the work gives to the owner of the fee simple or his agent written notice of the work to be done, and such owner or agent does not within five days after its receipt give notice that he will not be responsible. The lien and all mortgages rank according to the dates of their respective registrations in the proper land titles office, but no mortgage has any priority over a lien in respect of advances or payments made after the date of the registration of the lien or after the mortgagee has notice of its existence. A mortgage existing before the lien arises has priority over it only in respect of the value, at the date of proceedings to enforce the lien, of the mortgaged premises as they existed prior to the lien arising, but no such mortgage has priority over a lien in respect of advances or payments made after the date on which the lien arose. A purchaser of land on an agreement of sale is, where any of the purchase money is unpaid and he is not registered as the owner, deemed for the purpose of the Act to be a mortgagor and the seller a mortgagee.

In all cases the person primarily liable upon a contract under which a lien may arise must, as the work is done under the contract, retain for the period within which a lien must be registered, twenty per cent of the value of the work actually done calculated on the basis of the contract price or, if there be no specific price, on the basis of the work actually done. Where such price or value exceeds $15,000 only 15 per cent is to be retained.

A labourer whose lien is for wages has priority to the extent of six weeks' wages over all other liens derived through the same contractor or sub-contractor on the percentage to

be retained, and all such labourers rank equally. Every labourer is entitled to enforce a lien in respect of a contract or sub-contract not completely fulfilled, and may serve a notice of motion on the proper parties, returnable not less than four days after service thereof before a judge, that the applicant will, on the return of the motion, ask for judgment on his claim for lien, registered particulars of which must accompany the notice verified by affidavit. If the contract has not been completed when the labourer makes his claim the percentage is calculated on the value of the work done by the contractor or sub-contractor employing him. Where the contractor or sub-contractor makes default in completing his contract the percentage may not be applied, as against a labourer claiming a lien, for the completion of the contract or for any other purpose. Any device by an owner, contractor or sub-contractor and any payment made for the purpose of defeating the priority given to a labourer for his wages is null and void.

Provision is made for the registration of liens in the forms set forth in the schedule to the Act. Claim for registration is to be made to the Registrar in the Land Titles Office in the Land Registration District in which the land is situated. A lien for wages may be registered at any time during the performance of the work or within thirty-five days or, in the case of wages owing for work in, at, or about a mine, within sixty days after the last work is done for which the lien is claimed.

An unregistered lien ceases to exist at the expiration of the time allowed for registration, and a registered lien at the expiration of thirty days after notice to the lien-holder, unless before the expiration of that period the lien-holder takes proceedings in court to enforce his lien. The court or judge may shorten the period of thirty days. The taking of security or the acceptance of a promissory note or bill of exchange for, or the taking of acknowledgement of, the claim, or the giving of time for payment, or the taking of proceedings for the recovery of a personal judgment for the claim, do not merge, waive pay, satisfy, prejudice or destroy the lien unless the claimant agrees in writing that it shall have that effect. Where such promissory note or bill has been negotiated the lienholder does not lose his lien if he holds such note or bill at the time of beginning proceedings for enforcement of his claim or, where proceedings are brought by another lien-holder, at the time of proving his claim therein. Where the period of credit has not expired or there has been an extension of time for payment of the claim the lien-holder may, nevertheless, if proceedings are commenced by any other person to enforce a lien against the same property, prove and obtain payment of his claim. The lien-holder may inspect the contract or agreement at any reasonable time or, if it be not in writing, obtain information regarding its terms, and may demand of a mortgagee or unpaid vendor the terms of a mortgage or agreement to purchase and the sums advanced and owing. The owner or mortgagee is liable for any loss to the lien-holder caused by his refusal or neglect or false statement. The judge may at any time before or after the commencement of proceedings to enforce a lien, make an order requiring the owner, mortgagee or vendor or the agent of any of them to produce the contract, mortgage or agreement for inspection.

As the object of the Act is to enforce liens at the least expense the procedure set out in the Act for such enforcement is, as far as possible of a summary character. The judge may consolidate several liens into one cause giving its conduct to such plaintiff as he may choose. Upon the hearing of the case the judge is to decide all questions necessary to completely dispose of the case and embody the results in a judgment which may direct payment forthwith by the person or persons primarily liable and execution may be issued therefor. Moneys realized by proceedings are (*a*) to be applied in paying the costs of all lien-holders of and incidental to the proceedings and of registering and proving the lien; (*b*) six weeks' wages (if so much be owing) to all labourers employed by the owner, contractor or sub-contractor; (*c*) amounts owing to other lien-holders other than the contractor; (*d*) the amount owing to the contractor. Lien-holders of each class rank equally among themselves and the portion of the moneys available for distribution to each class is distributed *pro rata* among the lien-holders in that class according to the amounts of their respective claims as proven. Any balance remaining is payable to the owners or other persons entitled thereto. If however, any labourer has more than six weeks' wages owing to him the court or judge will cause the extra sum to be deducted from any sum coming under the distribution of the contractor, sub-contractor or owner owing the wages, and to be paid to the labourer. An appeal lies to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from any decision of a court or Judge where the amount of the lien or the total amount of the lien proved exceeds $200. In cases involving less than that amount the decision of the court or judge of first instance is final.

The judges of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court or any two of them may make rules and regulations for expediting and

facilitating business arising under the Act before any Court and for the advancement of the interests of the suitors and may prescribe a tariff of costs which must be submitted to the Legislative Assembly and, until disallowed by resolution of the Assembly, it has the same force as if enacted in the Mechanics' Lien Act. Pending the provision of such tariff the amount of costs is fixed by the judge.

Proceedings under the old Mechanics' Lien Act are continued notwithstanding its repeal by the new Statute.

Companies Act

An amendment to the Companies Act restores a section formerly included in the Act but omitted from the revision of 1929. This section makes directors of companies liable for six months' wages of employees due for services performed while they are directors. No director is liable to an action therefor unless the company is sued within one year after the debt becomes due, nor unless such director is sued within one year from the time when he ceased to be a director, nor unless an execution against the company is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part. The amount unsatisfied in such execution is the amount recoverable with costs from the directors.

Advance Polls in Elections

The Town Act and the Village Act were amended to provide for advance polls in elections. Such polls are to be open for not less than two hours on the Friday and Saturday of the week preceding the election, or such other days as may be directed by the council.

Mothers' Allowances

The Mothers' Allowance Act was amended to provide that a municipality shall not be responsible for contributions in respect of an allowance unless the husband of the woman to whom it is payable had his home in that municipality at the time of his death or committal.

In the event of a dispute arising as to where a man had his home at the time of his death or committal, the district court judge of any judicial district in which any or part of any disputing municipality is situated will decide the question and his decision is without appeal.

Every municipality liable to the province in respect of a mother's allowance upon the last day of March, 1930, continues to be liable as long as the woman in respect of whom the allowance is made continues to have the qualifications which entitle her to apply for such allowance.

Minimum Wages for Women

An amendment to the Minimum Wage Act, which came into force on May 1, 1930, makes the Act applicable to the whole province instead of only to the cities and towns mentioned in the Schedule.

Licensing of Chauffeurs

The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act is amended to provide, among other things, that a person operating a motor vehicle during the period of suspension of his driver's or chauffeur's licence shall be liable upon summary conviction for a first offence to a penalty of not less than $25 or more than $100 and costs and also to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days. For a subsequent offence the penalty varies from $100 to $500 and costs, and imprisonment for not more than six months.

On March 10, the Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution relating to unemployment insurance, the text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April at page 362.

Regulations of Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board

Additional regulations (33 to 38) have been issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan under the Act of 1930, supplementing Regulations 1 to 32, which were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 392.

Regulation 33 amends the classification of industries for the purposes of administration in regard to blacksmith shops, painting and decorating, and quarries.

Regulation 34, which was reproduced in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 542, relates to the minimum "first aid" kit to be maintained in country elevators and in retail lumber yards outside cities.

Regulation 35 amends the classification of industries by the inclusion of railroad construction, except bridge building.

Regulation 36, amends the classification in regard to the builders' supply industry.

Regulation 37 amends Regulation 15 by adding to the list of occupations excluded from compensation "newsboys employed in delivering newspapers or other publications and newsboys selling upon the streets or elsewhere, newspapers or other publications."

Regulation 38 amends Regulation 15 by adding the following clause: "The sale, distribution, erection, installation, repair or servicing of the apparatus commonly known as lightning rods, and all operations in connection with what is commonly known as lightning rod business in any way connected with the sale, distribution, erection, installation, repair or servicing of lightning rods apparatus."

ASSISTANCE BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN COALS

THE Dominion Government during the past month issued four new Orders in Council to provide assistance in the movement of coal produced in Canada. Two other orders were issued in 1928, the numbers of the series being as follows:—

P.C. 439 of 16th March, 1928 (Alberta coal to Ontario).

P.C. 539 of 30th March, 1928 (Maritime coal to Quebec and Ontario).

P.C. 1256 of 5th June, 1930 (utilization of lignite coal in Saskatchewan).

P.C. 1268 of 5th June, 1930 (test movement of Alberta coal).

P.C. 1399 of 14th June, 1930 (use of Canadian coal in Manitoba).

P.C. 1400 of 14th June, 1930 (interprovincial movement of Canadian coal).

Under P.C. 439, 32,064 net tons were moved from Alberta to Ontario from April 15 to July 15, 1928; 37,148 net tons from January 15 to July 31, 1929; and 19,612 net tons from December 1, 1929, to May 31, 1930. (The latter movement continues until July 31, 1930).

Under P.C. 539, a total of 150,812 net tons of maritime coal have been moved under the all-rail rate of $3 per ton to the Province of Quebec. Water-borne coal to St. Lawrence points, transferred by rail to points in Quebec and Ontario where foreign coals compete, amounted to 584,593 net tons. (The movement under this Order continues until March 31, 1931,)

The following account of the circumstances which suggested the adoption of the policy of federal aid in the movement of Canadian coal has been prepared by Mr. F. G. Neate, secretary of the Dominion Fuel Board.

Assistance to Movement of Western Coals

The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and of Mines, has announced that the Dominion Government will render substantial assistance to the movement of western Canadian coals into home markets where coals imported from the United States have long held an advantage in competition with the native coals of Canada.

An Order in Council has extended for another year the special freight rate of $6.75 per ton for the transportation of Alberta coals to the Province of Ontario where for the past three years coals moved from Alberta under this reduced rate have been replacing United States anthracite. This movement has for its object the furnishing of practical means for determining the lowest freight costs consistent with economic practice at which the coals can move and at the same time encourages the use of Albert coals as a household fuel in Ontario.

Another Order in Council opens the way for Alberta and southeastern British Columbia coals to strengthen their position in the markets of Manitoba. Although the Manitoba markets are geographically within the compass of those Canadian coal mines, United States coals from Pennsylvania and West Virginia aided by extremely low rates for water transportation to the head of Lake Superior have been able to undersell the Canadian coals in such an important industrial market as the Greater Winnipeg area, and this market absorbs close to ninety per cent of the coals sold for industrial consumption in Manitoba. The assistance given respecting Alberta and southeastern British Columbia and which is to apply from June 1st, 1930, to May 31st, 1931, provides for a reduction of one-eighth of a cent per ton per mile from the regular freight rates on coal shipments for industrial consumption and consigned to competitive points in Manitoba. The amount of the reduction is payable directly to the railways by the Government with a view to protecting the railways from any loss that may be incurred. Based on the distances of the different coal mines from Winnipeg the ton mileage reduction in freight rates means that the net freight cost to the shipper for sending western coals to that market will be reduced by amounts varying from $1 to $1.20 per ton, and this it is expected will remove the obstacles to the use of these coals in Manitoba.

In like manner the Government has rendered aid to the lignite coal industry of Saskatchewan. An Order in Council to be effective from June 1, 1930, to May 31, 1931, provides that the Government will pay 50 cents per ton of the freight rates on Saskatchewan lignite coal shipped to competitive points in Manitoba and used for industrial purposes, and by similar authority assistance is given to the transportation of carbonized lignite briquettes, during the same period, consigned to competitive points in Manitoba and used for both domestic and industrial purposes. In the case of the briquettes the reduction is one-fifth of a cent per ton per mile from the regular freight rates but is not to exceed 50 cents per ton. In recent years boiler equipment has been designed to burn efficiently and economically the lignite coals of Saskatchewan which increases con-

siderably the prospects of utilizing them as industrial fuel. The Government has been interested for some considerable time in the question of carbonizing and briquetting lignite coals for domestic use and recently commercial interests have established a carbonizing and briquetting industry in Saskatchewan.

Nova Scotia's Coal Markets

The Nova Scotia coal industry is finding markets which absorb a yearly output of about 7,000,000 tons, and when it is recalled that production only slightly exceeded 5,000,000 tons a few years ago and that the advance was accomplished during a difficult period for the extension of coal markets the achievement reflects not only physical stability within the industry but also enterprise in the important matter of selling the output. Trade conditions in the coal industry throughout the world have been most unsatisfactory for some years past owing to a number of causes. One of these is over-production of coal; another the use of hydro-electric energy, oil and natural gas in place of coal; and a third a decrease in coal consumption as a result of economics in the utilization of coal itself. These conditions are felt in Canada as well as elsewhere because all of them have prevailed here. Furthermore, the Canadian coal industry has had to meet powerful competition from United States coals in the markets of central Canada. Against this competition Nova Scotia has progressed notably in obtaining and consolidating markets which absorb an increasing output of her coal mines.

According to statistics the annual consumption of coal in the three Maritime Provinces at the present time amounts to about 4,400,000 tons and of this consumption about five per cent is imported. Exports outside of Canada of Nova Scotia coal are less than half a million tons. Of utmost importance, therefore, to that coal industry is the St. Lawrence market which now accounts for sales of Nova Scotia coal to the extent of about 2,500,000 tons a year. This market for Nova Scotia coals has existed for more than thirty years, and an outstanding feature in its history, at least from a business point of view, was the recovery from the situation in 1920 when the Maritime coals were all but eliminated by United States competition. Figures for the year 1920 show that Nova Scotia shipped only 13,400 tons up the St. Lawrence that year. That the task of recovering the lost ground was well carried out and progress made despite trying conditions is proved by present yearly sales, as quoted above, of 2,500,000 tons.

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Nova Scotia coals have now a wider range of distribution in Quebec and Ontario than at any previous time. New industrial markets have been opened, for instance those on the Saguenay river and in the mining Sections in the northerly parts of both provinces. The assistance granted by the Federal Government's Order in Council on rail shipments inland from St. Lawrence ports, and on shipments transported wholly by rail from Nova Scotia to Quebec when navigation is not practicable, is a further means of enabling coal sales to be made against foreign competition at points whose distance from the ports and the consequent cost of transportation to them formerly left Nova Scotia coals at a disadvantage in the matter of price. Since March, 1928, when the test rates were authorized by Order in Council, the reduction of one-fifth of a cent per ton per mile from the regular freight rate on rail transportation inland from St. Lawrence ports has been applied to the movement of 295,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal, of which slightly over 200,000 tons were moved during 1929.

Before the test rates were authorized transportation of the coal to central Canada was practically confined to the season when the St. Lawrence was open for navigation, that is, there was little or no winter movement. The $3.00 test rate applicable during the closed season of navigation, on rail shipments from Nova Scotia to the Province of Quebec, accounted during the winter of 1928-29 for the movement of 85,000 tons of coal. This aid toward avoiding seasonal interruption in transportation has had a beneficial bearing on industrial conditions at the mines.

Prospects of increasing markets seem well assured when consideration is given to the efforts being made to further the utilization of Canadian coals in central Canada and to the steady expansion of industry going on there. The fact that Nova Scotia possesses a wealth of raw materials and is a great steel manufacturing centre sooner or later must be the means of attracting other industries which will increase the demand for coal in the immediate home market of the mines. The coal mines have reserves sufficient for expansion of output considerably over present production. Excellent harbours supply facilities for both export and domestic trade. If taken only with the natural growth of Canada these factors should mean growing markets for the coal.

The Province of Quebec Safety League recently published Safety Leaflet No. 30, entitled: "Can the smaller plants dispense with Safety Organization?"

CONDITIONS AT THE COLLIERIES AT WESTVILLE, PICTOU COUNTY, N.S.

Report of Provincial Royal Commission

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, page 450, reference was made to the investigation of a commission appointed to deal with conditions in the coal mines of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company Limited at Westville, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, giving the text of the principal sections of the agreement as to wages and working conditions entered into by the company and its employees as a result of the inquiry of the Commissioner, R.S. McLellan, K.C., of Sydney, N.S. On April 28, the Commissioner made his final report and during June it was issued by the provincial authorities.

The commission, issued June 27, 1929, authorized an inquiry into:—

1. Wages, hours and conditions of employment at the collieries of the Intercolonial Coal Company at Westville, in the County of Pictou.

2. Conditions affecting mine workers while in the course of their employment.

3. All such other conditions and matters, whether of the kind hereinbefore mentioned or not, which directly or indirectly affect the operation of these collieries that may be brought before the Commissioner.

The report relates the proceedings and hearing of evidence between August 15 and October 3, 1929, which were followed by conferences between the representatives of the company and the employees, resulting in the agreement as to wages and working conditions as mentioned above. The report then deals with the grievances of the employees brought up by the Mine Workers Union of Canada, Local No. 50.

On the question of the recognition of the union, the Commissioner found that the greatest cause of difficulty between the company and the employees was the refusal of the management to accept the principle of collective bargaining and to recognize the union, although at the time of the inquiry practically all the employees eligible were members of it; but that the result of the inquiry had been such recognition and the signing of an agreement and the thorough discussion of matters in dispute between the two parties.

Evidence was taken as to operation of the mine and as to allegations that provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act were not being observed. The points covered were: underground supervision, defective lamps, travelling slopes, mine cars, stemming clay, allotment of work, rock dusting, supply and distribution of timber, ventilation, etc. On each point the Commissioner recommended that the management give closer attention to and adequately provide for the repair and maintenance of the mine and its equipment and the materials and equipment supplied to the miners with a view to the safety and convenience of the men in their work, in using the travelling slopes, etc., as well as the more efficient operation of the mine. On discrimination in allotment of work, the Commissioner felt that this was due to the company's policy in refusing to recognize the union, leading the employees to believe it was not in their interest to support the union. With reference to enforcement of the mining laws, the Commissioner also recommended "that the Deputy Inspector of Mines for this district satisfy himself by a thorough personal inspection of these mines as to whether or not the provisions of the Act are being complied with and use the authority of his office to ensure to the Westville miners all the protection and safeguards designed and intended for them by the laws of this Province".

Regarding the possibility of developing new mines, the Commissioner stated that he was unable to make a report or recommendation, but referred to the need for new developments on account of the exhaustion of coal areas now being mined in Pictou County and to the possibilities of this being done by operators with large capital.

Coal Statistics for Canada for First Quarter of 1930

The quarterly report on coal and coke statistics for Canada for the first three months of 1930, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, contains the following summary:—

Coal mined in Canada during the first quarter of 1930 amounted to 3,971,808 tons, a decrease of 14 per cent from the output of 4,622,728 tons for the first three months of 1929. Compared with the first quarter five-year average, there was a decrease of approximately 2 per cent during the period under review. Bituminous coal produced during January,

February and March totalled 2,704,147 tons, sub-bituminous 162,612 tons, and lignite 1,105,049 tons. Saskatchewan was the only province to record an increase in output over the first quarter of last year.

Alberta's output of 1,639,324 tons was 41 per cent of the total Canadian production and recorded a decrease of 9.5 per cent from the first quarter five-year average. Nova Scotia's total of 1,513,415 tons and Saskatchewan's total of 174,531 tons were respectively, 11 per cent and 17 per cent higher than the quarterly five-year average. British Columbia mines produced 581,880 tons, a decrease of 14 per cent from the 1925-1929 first-quarter average. New Brunswick's production was slightly higher than the five-year average.

Imports of coal into Canada during January, February and March were 2 per cent less than during the first quarter of 1929, and amounted to 3,308,644 tons consisting of 3,196,982 tons from the United States, 104,526 tons from Great Britain, 7,136 tons from Russia, and 10 tons from Newfoundland.

Anthracite imports totalled 977,606 tons, including 870,247 tons from the United States, 100,223 tons from Great Britain, and 7,136 tons from Russia. Bituminous coal received during the period totalled 2,325,338 tons, consisting of 2,321,025 tons from the United States, 4,303 tons from Great Britain and a small shipment from Newfoundland.

Canadian coal exported during January, February and March amounted to 152,987 tons as compared with 240,113 tons in the same period of 1929. Exports through the ports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario totalled 58,829 tons as against 97,607 tons during the first quarter of 1929, while Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports cleared 94,158 tons as compared with 142,506 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Coal made available for consumption in Canada during the period, computed from output, imports and exports data, was 7,127,475 tons or 8 per cent lower than the tonnage for the first quarter of 1929.

The usual seasonal variation was shown in employment in Canadian coal mines; the average number of men employed in January was 30,839, in February 29,275, and in March 26,978. The average tonnage raised per man during the period was 138 tons, making an average output per man-day of 2.44 tons.

Number of Employees in the Coal Mines of Canada by Provinces

Province	January, 1930			February, 1930			March, 1930		
	Surface	Underground	Total	Surface	Underground	Total	Surface	Underground	Total
Nova Scotia	2,294	11,034	**13,328**	2,301	10,896	**13,197**	2,269	10,914	**13,183**
New Brunswick	124	484	**608**	125	487	**612**	123	470	**593**
Saskatchewan	138	584	**722**	131	497	**628**	113	388	**501**
Alberta	2,665	8,375	**11,040**	2,412	7,370	**9,782**	2,224	6,367	**8,591**
British Columbia	1,491	3,650	**5,141**	1,458	3,598	**5,056**	1,184	2,926	**4,110**
Canada	**6,712**	**24,127**	**30,839**	**6,427**	**22,848**	**29,275**	**5,913**	**21,065**	**26,978**

MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1929

THE annual report of the British Columbia Bureau of Mines, recently published, gives a statistical review of the mineral industry of that province during 1929. It details the progress of mining development and prospecting, the tables indicating the mineral production by districts and divisions during the year, together with comparative figures for previous years. Included also are the reports of the resident mining engineers, and the reports of the inspectors of mines.

The provincial mineralogist states that the steady progress that had characterized mining in the province in recent years was again shown in 1929. During the year the mining industry established a new high record in the gross value of mineral production, which amounted to $68,245,443. This figure is $2,872,860 greater than the value of the output in 1928, or 4.4 per cent, while it is 1.6 per cent higher than the previous record production in 1926.

The tonnage of metalliferous ore mined in the Province during the year was 6,977,681 tons, as compared with 6,241,310 tons in 1928, an increase of 11.8 per cent. This increase was almost entirely due to larger tonnages mined at the Sullivan and Britannia mines. Slightly lower-grade ore was handled at these properties, so that the metal production from them was approximately the same as in 1928. The average gross value of the ore mined in the Province in 1929 was approximately $7.35 a ton, as compared with $7.75 a ton in 1928.

The mineral production of the province is divided into four classes—metal-mining, coal-mining, structural materials, and miscellaneous

metals and minerals. Of these, the first class is by far the most important, with a production for 1929 valued at $51,293,570 (including placer gold). This is followed by coal, with an output valued at $11,256,260, and structural materials and miscellaneous metals and minerals, totalling together $5,695,613. By value, the various products of the mineral industry produced in 1929 are ranked in the following order: Copper, lead, coal, zinc, silver, structural materials, gold, miscellaneous metals and minerals.

The quantity of copper produced was 101,483,857 pounds, which is a new high record and the first time that the output has been in excess of 100,000,000 pounds; the valuation at $18,375,682 is also a record figure.

The output of lead in 1929 was 302,346,268 pounds, or only slightly less than in 1928. Owing to a higher market price for lead, the value of production at $15,269,696 was more than a million dollars greater than in the preceding year.

The output of zinc in 1929 was 172,096,841 pounds, valued at $9,268,792, which compares with 181,763,147 pounds, valued at $9,984,613 in 1928. A record output of zinc in 1929 was expected but it was stated that curtailment of mining operations at some properties and the storage of zinc concentrates by others in the last two months of the year reduced the estimated figure considerably.

The production value of lode gold in 1929 amounted to $3,004,419 as compared with $3,888,097 in 1928, a decrease of 22.7 per cent. The decrease was attributed chiefly to a lower production from the Premier mine.

Placer-gold output also decreased, the value being recorded at $118,711 as compared with $143,208 in 1928—a decline of 17.1 per cent.

Structural materials produced in 1929 were valued at $3,921,768 an increase as compared with 1928 of $513,082, or 15 per cent.

The output of miscellaneous metals and minerals continued to show in 1929 the rapid growth that has characterized this branch of the industry in recent years. A value of $1,773,845 was recorded for 1929, as compared with $905,354 in 1928 and $459,514 in 1927. The output has therefore been approximately doubled in each of the last two years. Continued expansion of this branch of the industry is expected, as there are many deposits of such materials that will gradually be utilized in provincial industries.

The coal production for the year is valued at $11,256,260, as compared with $12,633,150 in 1928, a decrease of $1,376,890, or 10·9 per cent. The decrease was general in all districts in the Province. It is stated that the decline in coal output does not indicate a lessened fuel consumption in the Province, but shows the further inroads being made in the provincial coal industry by imported fuel-oil and imported coal, the latter particularly from Alberta.

Labour and Employment

During 1929, the total number of workers employed in the mineral industry was 15,565. Of this number, 5,028 were employed in or about coal mines; 4,978 in lode mining; 2,948 in smelters; 966 in concentrators; 492 in quarries; 544 in structural material plants; 341 in placer mining; and 268 in miscellaneous mineral work. In coal mining there were 2,033 employed underground and 714 above ground.

The collieries were practically free from labour disputes during the year, the only lost time being due to lack of trade. The mines on Vancouver Island lost about 20 per cent of working days through this cause. In the Nicola-Princeton district, the different collieries worked from 84 to 90 per cent of the working days, averaging for the district about 88 per cent of the working days. The mines in the East Kootenay district worked from 72 per cent at the lowest to 87 per cent at the highest of the working days during the year—an average for the whole district of about 77 per cent of the time.

Accidents.—During 1929 there were 12 fatal accidents in and around coal mines as compared with 14 for 1928. Of these, 6 were caused by falls of rock and 6 by mine cars and haulage. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 2·38, as compared with 2·64 in 1928. In 1927 the ratio was 2·10; in 1926, 1·88; in 1925, 1·10; in 1924, 1·66; in 1923, 7·32; in 1922, 4·66; in 1921, 1·45; in 1920, 2·67; the average for the ten-year period being 2·86. The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons produced during 1929 was 5·33; during 1928 the fatalities per 1,000,000 tons mined was 5·54; in 1927, 4·48; in 1926, 4·3; in 1925, 2·45; in 1924, 4·52; in 1923, 1·76; in 1922, 12·01; in 1921, 3·98; 1920, 6·30; the average for the ten-year period being 6·76 per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined.

There were 14 fatal accidents during the year in and about metalliferous mines. This is the same total as the previous year. According to causes, the accidents were listed as follows: Falls into chutes, 4; falls of ground, 4; haulage, 3; and blasting, 3. The tonnage mined per fatal accident was 498,406 in 1929 as compared with 445,807 in 1928. The tonnage mined per fatal accident during the last ten-year period was 433,624.

Mine Rescue and First Aid.—The chief inspector of mines reported that during the year there were five prosecutions for infractions of

the Coal Mines Regulation Act and special rules, all of which resulted in convictions. He describes the first aid and accident prevention work, and states the results of the mine rescue and first aid competitions. Regular training in the use of self-contained rescue apparatus was carried on during the year by experienced crews of the government rescue stations at Nanaimo, Cumberland and Fernie, and a large number of men went through the training course to qualify for certificates in this work. All the larger operating companies have carried on or inaugurated accident-prevention work during the year. In the case of the larger mines a safety-first engineer devotes all his time to the promotion of safety methods of performing the work both under ground and above.

During the year mine-air samples were taken in all mines where it was thought necessary to ascertain the conditions of the atmosphere. The samples were sent to the Mines Branch, Ottawa, for analysis, and only in a few cases was the oxygen content found to be below normal, no appreciable amount of noxious gases being found.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

THE sixty-second annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine Branch) recently published, contains a detailed review of its varied activities during the fiscal year 1928-29. Included in the publication are comprehensive reports of agencies, harbour commissions, the Board of Steamboat Inspection, Canadian Government Merchant, Marine, shipbuilding operations, activities of Hydrographic Service, Lloyd's returns, Meteorological Services, pilotage, radio branch operations, St. Lawrence ship channel, etc. General statistics are also presented showing shipbuilding activities in various countries. These indicate that in 1928 Great Britain and Ireland contributed 53.6 per cent of the world shipbuilding.

As regards the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, it was stated that the net operating loss for 1928 was $1,209,083 as compared with $720,735 for 1927. This adverse showing was attributed largely to reduction in rates, increased competition on certain routes, the Antwerp strike during the summer months, and reduced buying power in South Wales due to the limited coal mining operations. Study is being given to the reorganization of certain services looking to securing better results in future.

A statement is given showing the operations of the chief Canadian shipbuilding plants in 1928. Tabular statistics indicate that the total number of vessels built in Canada and registered in 1928 was 343. These had a gross tonnage of 32,684. The total number of sailing vessels on the registry books of the Dominion as at December, 31, 1928, was 3,337, and the gross tonnage of such ships was 525,754. On the same date there were 5,308 registered steamships in Canada with a gross tonnage of 1,533,810. It is estimated that 44,872 men and boys, inclusive of masters, were employed on ships registered in Canada during the year 1928.

Masters and Seamen Branch.—According to the report of the superintendent of the Masters and Seamen Branch, navigation schools were in operation at Saint John, N.B., at Halifax and Yarmouth, N.S., at Quebec, P.Q., at Prince Rupert, B.C., and at Kingston, Ont., and marine lectures were delivered at Collingwood, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. Examinations for masters' and mates' certificates were held at Halifax, Yarmouth and North Sydney, N.S., at Borden, P.E.I., at Saint John, N.B., at Quebec and Montreal, P.Q., at Ottawa, Kingston, Midland, Toronto, Collingwood, Port Arthur and Kenora, Ont., at Selkirk and Winnipeg, Man., at Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. There were issued during the year, 34 masters', 6 mates', and 11 second mates' sea-going certificates of competency; 83 masters' and 120 mates' coasting certificates of competency; 39 masters' and 78 mates' inland waters certificates of competency; 28 masters' and 12 mates' minor inland waters certificates of competency, and 40 masters' temporary certificates. There were 28,748 seamen shipped, and 25,763 seamen were discharged at sea ports.

Pilotage.—The report of the pilotage director covers the various districts in which pilots operate. On March 31, 1929, pilots and apprentices numbered as follows:—District of Quebec, 48 pilots and 19 apprentices; District of Montreal, 58 pilots and 19 apprentices; District of Saint John, 11 pilots and 2 apprentices; District of Halifax, 20 pilots and 3 apprentices; District of Sydney, 17 pilots and no apprentices. The gross earnings of pilots in these districts during the period under review were as follows: District of Quebec, $304,590.95; district of Montreal, $329,282.72; district of Saint John, $54,843; district of Halifax, $102,229.53; district of Sydney, $60,360.35. In all these districts there is a pension fund for pilots and a percentage (5 per cent at Montreal and Halifax, 7 per cent at Quebec, 12 per cent at Saint John, and 15 per cent at Sydney) is deducted from gross earnings and placed in the respective funds.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1929

Tenth Annual Report of the Provincial Department of Labour

THE tenth annual report of the Ontario Department of Labour, recently published, reviews industrial conditions in the Province during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1929 and outlines the activities of the department in the administration of the legislation under its jurisdiction, including the following Acts: the Sanitary and Hoisting Engineers' Act; the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the Employment Agencies Act; The Steam Boiler Act; the Apprenticeship Act. The operations of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada are also described.

Citing the employment index number prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the report emphasizes the increase in employment in the province during the fiscal year 1929, pointing out that for the four years ending in 1929 progress in this respect was uninterrupted, each month showing an advance as compared with the same month of the previous year, while on October 1, 1929, the index number reached its maximum of 128.4 or 8 points higher than in the same amount of 1928. Referring to the new base of 100 for the calendar year 1926, adopted in connection with the employment index by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the report points out that on this basis the volume of employment for the fiscal year 1929 would be represented by an index number of 122.7 as compared with 112.6 for 1928, or an advance of 10.1 points. The expansion reported on May 1, 1929, was the greatest on record, indicating an addition of 22,355 persons to the working forces of the firms reporting, bringing the index number more than 13 points higher than at May 1, 1928. The increased activity at this time was most pronounced in manufacturing, especially iron and steel, construction and transportation. As compared with 1928, the greatest advance in the index number for the year 1929 was in the services group, which gained over 21 points. The increase in tourist traffic during the summer and autumn accounted largely for this activity affecting the hotel and restaurant division, and from July 1 to October 1, the index number remained above 160.

Factory Inspection.—The Factory Inspection Branch reported greater industrial activity during 1929 than in any year since 1920. A total of 17,944 inspections and visits were made by the inspectors, and in the factories, mercantile establishments and office buildings inspected 319,646 persons were employed, as compared with 313,595 in 1928. Altogether, 6,839 orders relating to various requirements of the Factory Shop and Office Building Act were issued. It was necessary to take proceedings against two firms for violation of the Act, fines being imposed in both cases. Reports of 1,277 violations of Acts in the enforcement of which the inspectors have a responsibility were submitted, the majority of which were due to negligence in connection with orders of the Minimum Wage Board. In addition there were 120 complaints received during the year. Upon investigation, 58 were upheld, 43 were not upheld, 17 are pending investigation, and 20 did not come within the jurisdiction of the branch. Of the total number of complaints, the chief causes were as follows: hours of labour, 36; overtime, 15; ventilation, 11, lavatories, 10; heat, 8; sanitation, 6. There were 1,496 permits issued for overtime and other reasons.

Employment.—The accompanying tables show the number of employees by sex and age in industrial and mercantile establishments and office buildings, together with hours of work, during 1928 and 1929.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES IN ONTARIO

Employees	1929	1928
Males over 16	240,173	226,331
Males 14–16	653	556
Females over 18	75,557	81,737
Females 14-16	3,263	4,971
Children under 14 dismissed	50	24
	319,646	313,595

HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES IN ONTARIO

Males	Number of Employees
45 hours per week	88,855
50 hours per week	59 918
54 hours per week	40,338
58 hours per week	5,719
60 hours per week	25,946
Females	
45 hours per week	43,176
50 hours per week	18,118
54 hours per week	7,567
58 hours per week	916
60 hours per week	3,931

In addition to the numbers in the above table there were also 25,162 employees, male and female, working approximately 50 hours per week.

The Examiner of Reports and Designs who is attached to the Factory Inspection Branch, and whose duty it is to examine all plans for new buildings to be used for factories, shops and office buildings, and for alterations to such existing buildings reported that during 1929 the number of plans submitted and the value of buildings represented were considerably in excess of any previous year. In 1929 the value of such building was $36,588,950 as compared with $32,614,300 in 1928; and $8,250,000 in 1924. The safety factor in the proper planning of stairways is emphasized as follows: "The proper planning of a stairways is an important factor in a building demanding the most careful consideration, as records show that a surprisingly large number of accidents occur through falls on stairs. 'Winders' in stairs lead almost invariably to falls and, although the use of them has been condemned by all competent authorities for years, they still appear in plans of important buildings."

Accidents.—In dealing with accidents to industrial workers, the report of the chief inspector of factories reports 7,083 which occurred within his jurisdiction during the year. Of this number, 63 were fatal, as compared with 35 fatalities out of a total of 5,809 accidents in 1928. Of the total of 63 fatal accidents 10 were caused by falls; 9 by falling substances; 6 by explosions and 6 by burns. Non-fatal accidents showed an increase of 1,274 as compared with 1928. The chief inspector comments as follows on accidents: "It is claimed that ninety-five per cent of all accidents in factories and workshops can be placed in two categories; those caused by a lack of proper safeguards and good housekeeping and those caused by inattention on the part of the worker. It is estimated that hundreds of accidents occur to workers tending machines whose minds are probably centered on illness at home or some other uneasiness of mind that causes unhappiness. But even those accidents can be almost eliminated if employers would put into operation all the known devices for making a machine reasonably safe."

Employment Service.—That "the fiscal year ending October 31, 1929, was the best, judged from an employment standpoint, since the Ontario Employment Services were organized in 1916" is the declaration of the general superintendent in his annual review which is incorporated in the report. It is stated that during the year work was more plentiful in the province than ever before, and the industrial activity was reflected in the increased number of workers asked for by employers and in the increased number of placements made by the Service. The vacancies listed with 26 offices of the Service totalled 156,995 in 1926; 159,729 in 1927; 175,870, in 1928; and 182,620 in 1929. This increase in the number of vacancies was paralled by an increase in the number of applications, the figures for 1928 and 1929 being 212,422 and 223,600. These parallel increases were regarded as indicating that the Public Employment Service is not only maintaining the confidence of employers but that its usefulness is being fully appreciated by the workers. The placements also increased each year from 135,331 in 1926 to 159,519 in 1929. The latter figure represents the highest point reached in any year since the offices were opened. Two thirds of the jobs, 102,473, were of more than one week's duration; the remainder, 57,046, were of a casual nature.

In the Handicap Section of the Toronto office (where employment opportunities are looked after on behalf of disabled ex-service men and others crippled by injuries) 3,820 placements were made, of which 1,000 were of a regular nature and 2,820 for casual work. This total shows an increase of approximately 11 per cent as compared with 1928, and 87 per cent of the men placed were disabled ex-soldiers. There were altogether 804 new applicants.

Private Employment Agencies.—When the public employment service was organized in Ontario in 1916 there were 99 private employment agencies in the province. This number has been reduced to 14. These private agencies are licensed under the Ontario Employment Agencies Act, and are under the supervision of the Department of Labour. During 1929 these 14 private employment agencies reported a total of 41,786 placements.

Stationary and Hoisting Engineers.—In explaining the protection afforded to employers in efficiency and to the public in safety, the Board of Examiners of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers outlines the system whereby such engineers are licensed and graded according to degree of technical knowledge and practical proficiency. In this respect, the Board sets forth the benefit of the system as follows: "Engineers of the higher grades only are qualified for posts involving the greater responsibility and consequently higher remuneration, while the engineers in the lower grades have opportunity for improving their status through experience, study and examination. The graded certificate is a guide to employers in the choice of men to take charge of their power plants, and there is among them a tendency to employ men holding certificates of higher grade than is re-

quired by the Act in order to secure a high degree of efficiency and economy. Greater safety is secured for the general public in the protection of life and property."

During the fiscal year 1929 a total of 16,037 certificates were issued by the Board, as compared with 16,625 in 1928. Of this number 1,705, or 332 more than last year, were issued upon examination, 26 were provisional certificates, 34 duplicate and 124 were plant owners' registration certificates. All of these showed advances over last year, the decrease occurring in the renewal of certificates which numbered 14,149 as compared with 15,085. The candidates examined totalled 2,055, an increase of 204 over last year, and examinations for 727 of these were held at the office of the Board in Toronto, the balance of 1,328 being examined at convenient centres throughout the Province. Of the 2,055 candidates, 1,094 wrote the examination for fourth class; 407 for third; 139 for second; 56 for first class certificates; 164 for hoisting and 195 for portable engineers' certificates. The net revenue of the Board for the year amounted to $24,830.77 as compared with $23,474.02 or an increase of $1,356.75.

Steam Boiler Branch.—A continued increase in every division of the work of the Steam Boiler Branch was reported for the year 1929. Special activity was indicated in the increased number of pressure vessels constructed from designs approved by the Branch, a total of 831, or 249 more than last year. Consequently a greater number of drawings and specifications were surveyed and registered, 624 as compared with 567. The number of pressure vessels inspected when repaired, sold or exchanged, including 763 annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels, totalled 1,636 as compared with 1,566 in 1928 and altogether 3,862 certificates were issued during the year. This general increase in the volume of work of the Branch resulted in an increased revenue, which amounted to $25,167.15 as compared with $22,152 for the previous year.

Apprenticeship Branch.—Included in the Department's report is the first annual review of the Apprenticeship Branch which details the work involved in putting into operation the Apprenticeship Act. In reviewing the administrative work of this branch the report states that in addition to the Inspector of Apprenticeship, Mr. A. W. Crawford, B.Sc., five district inspectors and one assistant district inspector have been appointed to organize the work in the larger centres and co-operate with local advisory committees in carrying out the provisions of the Act and Regulations. A survey of the building trades has been undertaken for the purpose of securing the registration of all minors employed in designated trades and various means have been taken to inform employers and the general public of the requirements of the Apprenticeship Act and Regulations, and the work that has been accomplished by this Branch. Requests for such information have been received from all parts of the Dominion, the British Empire and the United States of America. It is also pointed out that a full measure of success in the administration of this Act may be attained only through close co-operation between employers, employees and the Inspector of Apprenticeship, and it it stated that the progress in this respect during the year has been most gratifying.

At the end of the fiscal year 1929 the number of apprentices who had registered totalled 1,078, of which 29 were registered previous to the beginning of the year and 1,409 during the year. Of this total, 19 were cancelled and 31 completed during the year, leaving 1,028 active contracts at the end of the fiscal year. The distribution of these 1,028 apprentices among the designated trades is as follows: Bricklaying, 126; masonry, 5; carpentry, 116; painting, 38; plastering, 69; plumbing, 322; steamfitting, 110; sheet metal, 91; and electrical, 151. According to districts the distribution is as follows: Toronto district, 527; Hamilton, 227; Ottawa, 83; London, 53; Windsor, 52; Central, 43; and Northern, 43.

The Late James L. Sugrue

Mr. James L. Sugrue, a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, passed away on June 24, after an illness of more than two years. The late Mr. Sugrue had been prominent in social and labour affairs in the province for many years. A carpenter by trade, he was past president and secretary of the Saint John Trades and Labour Council, and on two occasions was labour candidate for the position of City Commissioner. In 1914 he organized the New Brunswick Federation of Labour and was its president and legislative representative from the time of its organization up to 1918. When the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act was passed—he became a member of the board, representing organized labour.

REPORT OF BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR 1929

THE annual report of the British Ministry of Labour, outlining the work carried on during, 1929, was published recently. Its main sections deal respectively with employment and unemployment insurance; training for employment; juveniles; industrial relations; trade boards; labour statistics, and international labour.

Employment.—The average percentage of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain in 1929 was 10.4 as compared with 10.7 in 1928. The outstanding feature during 1929 was the decided improvement in the coal mining industry, though unemployment was still high. The average number of unemployed insured persons in this industry was 177,248 in 1929, compared with 252,364 in 1928. The most unsatisfactory feature was the increased slackness in the textile industries. Cotton exports showed a marked decrease as compared with 1928, and there was a considerable falling off in employment in the woollen and worsted trade. The figures for the textile trades as a whole showed that the number of workers unemployed during 1929 averaged 154,175, as compared with 133,427 in 1928.

If industry is surveyed as a whole, however, a general increase in employment is shown over the year; this appears not only from the unemployment percentages, but also from the continuous growth in the working population of the country. An analysis by districts of the unemployment figures affords further evidence of the more active employment market in the south of England.

The number of vacancies filled by the employment exchanges, viz., 1,554,433, was the highest figure yet reached. The trade groups in which the largest number of vacancies for men were filled by employment exchanges were: building; general labourers; public works contracting; transport trades; and engineering, in the order named. These five groups accounted for about 60 per cent of the total number of men's vacancies filled. Other trade groups with more than 20,000 men's vacancies filled were: commercial occupations; shipbuilding; mining and quarrying; agriculture; domestic service; gas, water, etc., in the order named.

The trade groups in which the largest number of women's vacancies were filled were: domestic service; cotton; dress; commercial occupations; and miscellaneous textiles, in the order named. Domestic service alone accounted for over 40 per cent of the women's vacancies filled.

Training for employment.—For the training of young unemployed men, the Ministry's scheme provides two distinct types of training, one for home employment and the other for employment oversea. The object on the home training side is to provide a course of instruction or training which will enable an unemployed man to obtain and to hold industrial employment; whilst on the oversea side it is designed to provide an elementary knowledge of agricultural work for those who wish to settle in the Dominions, and to test their fitness, temperamentally and physically, for their new work.

The Canadian authorities, it is stated, had intimated that they could provide openings during 1929 for 6,000 men, and in order to meet this contingency a further five centres were opened, providing a course of four weeks' duration, at which testing, rather than training, was the chief aim. It became clear, however, as the year advanced, that the figure of 6,000 was likely to be in excess of Canada's requirements; the short courses of training were suspended, and the men in training were transferred to the long courses. In addition to the 3,428 men who went to Canada in 1929 after a course of training at the Ministry's training centres, 680 men went to Australia after training. During the year, 4,456 men completed training in the various oversea training centres, making a total of 7,657 since the opening of the centres.

Training facilities for home employment were considerably extended during the year 1929. Centres are now established at Birmingham, Wallsend, Dudley, Bristol, Glasgow, Park Royal, Slough, and Watford; and a certain number of men for home employment are also received at the farm training centres at Claydon, Brandon, and Carstairs. The total number admitted to training at all the home training centres from the time of their establishment to the end of 1929 was 16,118, of whom 13,429 passed through the centres. Of these 11,515 completed their training or were placed in employment during the course; and 10,823 men passed into employment. The report suggests that the training scheme has demonstrated the possibility of increasing a man's prospects of employment by giving him some technical equipment. But for the existence of the scheme there is no doubt that the majority of the men trained had no prospect beyond irregular employment in general labouring or other unskilled work.

The Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment throughout the year provided home training facilities for unemployed women and girls at 39 centres, the majority of which were situated in depressed areas. In all, 2,770 women and 1,519 girls received training during the year, and the number in training on December 28, was 905. The normal course lasted three months, and covered instruction in cookery, housewifery, laundry and needlework. An innovation during 1929 was the admission of a limited number of girls between 15 and 16 years of age to home training centres under special conditions.

Juveniles.—The gradual reduction, resulting from the falling birth-rate during the war, in the number of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 available for employment continued to make itself felt during the year. The decrease in 1929, however mainly affected the 14 year age-group; and the number of juveniles of insurable age remained approximately the same as in 1928. As in the year 1928, the percentage of unemployment amongst insured juveniles was much lower than among adult insured persons (3.3 against 11.0). The distribution of unemployment amongst boys and girls varied widely according to the locality.

The Junior Instruction Centres were conducted on the same lines as in 1928. The athletic side of the activities of the centres has been developed, and one centre ran a successful holiday camp during the summer vacation. A noticeable feature during the year was the increase in the proportion of those who attended the centres voluntarily (i.e., not as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit).

Industrial Relations.—As a result of the discussions that took place during 1928 between the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and a representative group of employers, a general committee was set up representing the General Council, the Federation of British Industries, and the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, to consider how far the three bodies might usefully consult together upon matters of common interest to British industry. Proposals to this end were finally agreed upon by the committee, adopted by a full conference, and subsequently approved by the governing body of each of the three organizations (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1929, page 1099).

PROPOSALS OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR FOR DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

PRESIDENT William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, giving evidence before a committee of the United States Senate during April, made the following suggestions for the prevention and cure of unemployment.

1. *Fact finding.*—No basic plans can be developed before actual conditions are known and a complete picture of unemployment obtained. Facts may be secured from three principal sources:—

(a) The Federal unemployment census already undertaken. The enumeration of the unemployed should also be made a regular part of every decennial census.

(b) To supplement the census data there should be a national clearing house for current information on unemployment, such as could only be made available through an adequate Federal employment service. In addition special studies of unemployment should be made from time to time for the discovery of trends.

(c) Employment data should be assembled and published by one Federal agency. Various departments are at present gathering this information for some industries. The compilations now made are based on payrolls and do not show the full extent of unemployment, as part-time employment is not considered nor is the number of man-hours worked given.

2. *Federal employment service.*—An adequate Federal employment service must establish standards and practices for local agencies. This national service should have an advisory council in which both labour and management should be represented.

3. *Deferred programs for public construction.*—These should be planned to offset cyclical unemployment. Although such a program has been before Congress and has been discussed at length for years, the recent 1929 depression "came upon us without provision for initiating a constructive program, together with the machinery for putting it into operation."

4. *Special employment counsel and vocational training opportunities.*—These are needed for workers dismissed because of technological changes.

5. *Job analysis.*—Job analyses should be made to ascertain job requirements, in order

to find suitable employment for older workers. There has been discrimination against such workers through hiring policies which favour younger workers and without due regard to needed qualifications.

6. *Stabilization.*—Industry must meet its responsibility for its workers by fair wages and hours. The major responsibility for planning the regularization of production rests upon management; unions, however, have aided substantially in such plans. The possibilities of stabilization have been demonstrated by certain progressive industries. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the railway shopmen recently signed an agreement to co-operate in the regularization of employment. In the construction industry, a marked advance has been made along this line, seasonal factors having been offset by new materials and new methods.

(a) When, however, seasonal fluctuations can not be completely overcome, arrangements should be made between management and the workers to establish incomes on an annual basis.

(b) It is also suggested, in the case of employment irregularities which the industry is unable to eliminate, that hours be still further cut and the work apportioned among the staff in order that none may be obliged to have recourse to charity. "There is a moral obligation on the part of the employer to tide these men over."

Plants and raw materials are useless without human workers. "Too many managements get from under the consequences of bad management, unwise sales and buying policies, business depression, etc., by charging the losses to workers in the form of wage reductions and lay-offs."

7. *Unemployment insurance in industry.*—"If there was not such relentless warfare made upon trade-unions by corporations and large employers of labour there could be developed through collective actions forms of unemployment insurance which would result in tiding the employees over these periods of seasonal unemployment." In certain industries where trade-unions do function, plans of this kind have been jointly worked out and are now in operation.

8. *Steady increases in income.*—Steady increases in wage earners incomes are necessary in order that there may be purchasers for the greater industrial and agricultural output. "High wages are a sustaining element in prosperity and prevention of unemployment."

9. *Steady adoption of 5-day week.*—Referring to his various recommendations made for coping with unemployment the president of the American Federation of Labour said: "I think it all ought to be supplemented by a reduction in the hours worked per day and in the days worked per week. I think the 5-day work week ought to be established universally."

United States Employers' Remedies for Unemployment

A report on public unemployment insurance recently made by a joint committee of the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Industrial Council, expresses the view that before such a government scheme is undertaken it would be wise to consider a further application of existing methods of solving the problem of unemployment. Eight such methods are now in use in various localities, and, in the committee's opinion, they should be given further trial in a wider field. These eight methods are as follows:—

1. Unemployment insurance by companies for their own employees. Ten such schemes are now in operation in the United States, besides the following employer-union unemployment insurance plans at persent functioning, those covering the Chicago Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Cleveland Ladies' Garment Workers, and the Workers in the lace industry of Kingston, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, and in the New York cloth hat and cap industry.

2. A growing number of industrial undertakings pay a so-called "dismissal wage" to employees who have served for a long period, but are not old enough or have not been employed long enough to be eligible for the regular company pension.

3. Stabilization of industry and employment, it is declared, may be accomplished even in industries formerly considered as being seasonal.

4. Federal, State, and municipal governments should adopt the plan of ordering public works so that they will serve as a "buffer" during periods of unemployment.

5. Business stability would result from regularizing the purchasing power of the dollar.

6. Unemployment insurance might be carried by insurance companies.

7. Elimination of local taxes.

8. Payment of higher wages in certain industries to offset the seasonal nature of employment.

RECENT LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour

THE eighth biennial convention of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, was opened at Winnipeg, on June 9, 1930, with 216 delegates present, representing approximately 35,000 workers. President R. J. Tallon, Montreal, presided over the various sessions of the convention, at which representatives of the following international craft organizations were present: Machinists; Boilermakers; Blacksmiths; Firemen and Oilers; Electrical Workers and Sheet Metal Workers. President B. M. Jewell, of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, was also present. An official welcome was extended to the delegates by Colonel Webb, mayor of Winnipeg, and by the Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—Demanding a 40-hour week with 48 hours pay in the next wage agreements.

Instructing the negotiating committee to press for time and one-half pay for work done on Sunday and assigned day off.

In favour of the abolition of piece-work on roads where that practice still exists.

Seeking continuity of employment for shopmen.

Asking the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to discontinue the practice of laying-off large numbers of men periodically.

Reindorsing the union-management co-operative policy.

Recommending that all railroad work be done in railroad shops.

Favouring an efficient system of unemployment insurance.

In favour of payment of standard wages in all contracts for equipment awarded by the Canadian National Railways.

Recommending affiliation with the International Transport Workers' Federation at Amsterdam.

Favouring a reduction in the number of apprentices and lengthening the period of train-in.

Favouring two weeks' annual vacation with pay.

Protesting against the practice of patriotic and welfare organizations in bringing immigrants to Canada upon the promise that they would be taken care of.

In the election of officers, Messrs. R. J. Tallon, Frank McKenna and Charles A. Dickie were unanimously re-elected president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

The next convention of Division No. 3 will be held in Toronto in 1932.

Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters

The annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters was held at Hamilton on June 26, 1930, with thirty delegates present, representing locals from various parts of the province. Included among the visitors were Messrs. George L. Lakey, first general vice-president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Arthur Martel, general executive board member for Canada; James Marsh, general representative; E. O'Dell, representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and Fred. Molineux, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

The delegates were welcomed by Albert Blythe, on behalf of the local carpenters, Mayor Peebles, on behalf of the City of Hamilton, and Fred. Maxted, on behalf of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council. Others who addressed the delegates at the opening session were Controller Sam Lawrence and Alderman Humphrey Mitchell, chairman of the Ontario executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Mr. A. E. Crawford, Inspector of the Apprenticeship council of Ontario, informed the delegates that the Council had under its jurisdiction 1,325 apprentices representing 9 different trades, 254 of these being carpenter apprentices. At the close of his address, Mr. Crawford presented a cheque on behalf of the Hamilton District Council of Carpenters, to Leonard George Lawrence, an apprentice,who had received the highest marks for progress and efficiency during the past year. Mr. Lawrence was also presented with a case of drawing instruments from the Provincial Council.

The executive in their report recommended a shortening of the hours of labour to meet the situation caused by the introduction of improved machinery resulting in the elimination

of labour. Unemployment insurance was also advocated for periods of depression.

Secretary-treasurer Jackson in his report showed that the members in good standing in the province numbered 3,344, with approximately 830 in arrears owing to the condition of the trade.

Owing to the many resolutions on the unemployment situation, the convention decided to devote one session to the discussion of this question as well as that of unemployment insurance. All the resolutions dealing with these two questions were adopted. The convention went on record as favouring the curtailment of immigration during times of depression and the shortening of the work day. Resolutions were also adopted as follows:—

Favouring legislation for the granting of free medical and surgical treatment and free medicine to those coming under the Old Age Pension Act.

Protesting against the hours worked on the Hydro undertakings, and asking for the adoption of fair wages clauses in Hydro contracts.

Recommending a committee to investigate housing conditions of the poorer classes in cities and towns.

Seeking an eight hour day and the forty-four hour week on all provincial work or work done where public funds are expended.

Favouring the eight-hour day for all bus and truck drivers.

Opposing industries receiving benefits from the new tariffs that do not pass on some benefits to their workers.

Protesting against legislation requiring an election deposit from candidates for the provincial legislature.

Expressing appreciation for the co-operation of all parties concerned with the Apprenticeship Council of Ontario.

Officers elected were: President, Mr. Fred. H. Hawes, Hamilton; Vice-presidents, Messrs. C. R. Nicols, Ottawa; Albert Blythe, Hamilton, and Wm. Thompson, Windsor; secretary-treasurer, Mr. T. Jackson, Toronto.

Welland was chosen as the convention city for 1931.

District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America

The annual convention of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, was held at Truro, N.S., from June 23 to July 1, 1930, with one hundred and thirty-one delegates present, representing twenty-seven local unions, which was stated to have been the largest delegation to attend a convention of the United Mine Workers of America in the District. President D. W. Morrison being absent attending the International Labour Conference at Geneva, vice-president Muise presided.

The delegates considered about ninety resolutions dealing with wages and working conditions in the mines, workmen's compensation, and mining legislation, which included the eight-hour day, and old age pensions. One of the most important subjects, from an organization standpoint, to come before the convention, was the proposal to take a referendum vote of the members in order to ascertain whether they preferred to remain with the United Mine Workers of America or to become affiliated with some other form of organization. After a lengthy discussion the proposal was defeated by a considerable majority. The convention endorsed a vote of confidence in the District Officers for successfully negotiating a two-year wage agreement providing for an increase in wages for datal men.

Ontario and Quebec Conference of Printers

The nineteenth annual convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions was held in Peterborough, Ont., on June 27-28, with representatives present from the larger cities of the two provinces. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Roland Denne, Mr. E. A. Peck, ex-M.P., and Mr. R. M. Glover, manager of the *Peterborough Examiner*. Others who spoke at the opening session were Mrs. A. Garvie, representative of the women's auxiliary of the London Typographical Union, and Mr. Frank J. Plant, chief of Labour Intelligence Branch of the Federal Department of Labour. At a later session the delegates were welcomed by Mr. T. J. McMurray, president of the local Trades and Labour Council. Reports were presented by the president, first and second vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer, all of which were referred to the respective committees. The reports were later approved, as were also the following recommendations of the committee on officers' reports: (1) that more financial assistance be secured; (2) in favour of campaigns for the adoption of the union label; (3) in favour of the appointment of an organizer for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec;

(4) in favour of the five-day week; (5) in favour of closer affiliation of the allied printing trades.

It was decided to raise the *per capita* tax to 15 cents per year for the first 300 members, the tax of 2½ cents on all over 300 to remain as at present. Reports were also given by the various delegates on trade matters in their respective jurisdictions, in which the need for organization work was strongly urged. It was decided that the executive of the International Typographical Union be requested to place an organizer in Ontario and Quebec.

Approval was given to a request of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Typographical union for more activity in organizing auxiliaries in the respective jurisdictions of the local unions, and it was decided to allow women's auxiliaries to be represented at future conventions.

Second vice-president Hugh S. Bentley, of Hamilton, spoke of the advantages of apprenticeship contests to the conference and to the apprentices and the trade generally. These contests were organized by the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions with a view to encouraging the best efforts of apprentices to become competent printers. Mr. Bentley announced the names of the winners in the various contests in the seventh annual competition.

It was resolved that the work of the conference and the request for financial aid from headquarters be brought to the attention of International President Chas. Howard, who was to visit Toronto in July on the occasion of the convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

The conference closed with the re-election of the following officers: President, G. William Smith, Kitchener; first vice-president, Wm. S. McGowan, Toronto; second vice-president (chairman of apprentices), Hugh S. Bentley, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, A. H. Wheatley, London.

Montreal was chosen as the convention city for 1931.

American Federation of Musicians

President Joseph N. Weber presided over the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, which was held at Boston, Mass., on June 9-14, with approximately 400 delegates in attendance.

In addressing the delegates President Weber gave a historical résumé of the organization since its inception. He also traced the steady mechanization of industry from the earliest beginnings. The delegates were warned to be on the alert against the influence of those who would destroy everything that was constructive and beneficial in the Federation. Some of the other subjects treated in the president's address were: shorter work week; relations with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees; television; finances and laws of the organization.

The report of Secretary Kerngood showed that 675 cases had received the attention of the executive board during the past year. Receipts from all sources together with balance on hand on April 1, 1929, amounted to $574,689.67, and disbursements totalled $271,777.13, leaving a balance on hand of $302,912.54. The credit balance for the year was $41,537.35.

A number of changes in the laws of the organization were authorized by the convention. The efforts of the American Federation of Labour to secure the five-day week was endorsed. The executive of the American Federation of Labour was requested to petition the United States Congress to appoint a non-partisan commission to investigate the unemployment situation, define the causes, and recommend a remedy.

The following officers were re-elected: President, Joseph N. Weber, 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; vice-president, W. L. Mayer, New York, N.Y.; secretary, Wm. J. Kerngood, 37-39 William St., Newark, N.J.; treasurer, H. E. Brenton, Box B, Boston, Mass.; G. B. Henderson, 489 Davenport Rd., Toronto, Ont., was also re-elected as a member of the executive committee.

Chattanooga, Tenn., was selected as convention city for 1931.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen

The convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, held at Detroit, Mich., on June 9-13, 1930, adopted plans, submitted by the general executive board, for the establishment of a home for aged and incapacitated members. The convention also passed a resolution favouring old age pensions, and voted unanimously in favour of the five-day week in the packing industry.

Miners' International Federation

The 29th Congress of this organization was held last May at Cracow, with delegates present representing the following countries:—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The total affiliated membership represented at the congress was 1,222,687. Resolutions were adopted relating to the need for the international organization of the coal industry; hours of work in coal mines; vocational training for miners; migration; war; workmen's compensation; the inspection of mines by workers; and workers' holidays.

The chairman, W. J. Dejardin, referred to the "chaotic conditions" under which the industry was carried on, no account being taken of the consumers' needs. In seeking a remedy for this condition the Federation had asked the League of Nations to collaborate in finding ways and means of achieving greater uniformity in the labour legislation of the various coal producing nations, thus reducing the competition among them which had had such disastrous effects on the workers. (The economic committee of the League of Nations responded to this request with special reports on the coal situation. These reports were briefly outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 681).

There were differences, the chairman continued, in laws and regulations, in working hours, in pensions, in workmen's compensation, in compensation for industrial diseases. In some countries the workers were paid for holidays; in others this reform was contemplated; in others again nothing was being done in this respect. In countries of the third category the cost of production, unburdened by social charges, stood at such a low figure as to enable coal to be marketed at cheap rates. Therefore the Federation had requested the International Labour Office to speed up its activity with a view to establishing a standard of international labour legislation which would safeguard democratic nations against being handicapped in the international market because their legislation tended to improve the lot of the mine-worker. The chairman stated that "the coal industry was in a quasi-permanent state of crisis oscillating between periods of artificial prosperity, which enabled private capitalists to enjoy huge profits, and periods of intense depression during which the worker had to foot the bill by submitting to reductions of wages and to prolonged periods of unemployment, causing profound misery and at times starvation."

Conciliation and Arbitration.—In regard to the conciliation and arbitration of labour disputes a report was presented by Mr. A. J. Cook, on behalf of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, on wage fixing machinery. The report, after describing in detail the methods of conciliation and arbitration and also the wage fixing machinery for miners in Great Britain, pointed out that trade union agreements in Great Britain were not subject to legal sanction, and that the principle of obligatory arbitration in the legal sense had never been accepted by any important trade union of Great Britain. In accepting such a principle the workers would necessarily have to renounce their right to withdraw labour, and the British workers considered that this right should not be given up in any circumstances. In practice, the employers and workers respected any engagement they made under a collective agreement, which was based on the good faith of the contracting parties. The British miners considered that the methods of conciliation and arbitration which obtained in Great Britain conformed to the best interests of the workers and of the industry itself, and served better to promote the development of trade union organization than any system of conciliation and arbitration based on legal sanction.

This question is to be included in the agenda of the next congress.

The resolution on vocational training recommended co-operation among all countries represented in securing a uniform training system, regulated by the state, the workers having a voice in drawing up the curriculum, etc.

In regard to migration, the Federation recommended the establishment in each country of immigration, of a national council of mining labour, for determining the requirements of the industry in regard to foreign labour.

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British Labour and Family Allowances

The British Labour movement as represented by the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, has been studying the question of family allowances. An investigation was conducted through a Joint Committee on the Living Wage, which recently issued an interim report on family allowances and child welfare. No recommendation was made in this report, the opinion of the committee being divided on the subject. Subsequently the Joint Committee resumed its inquiry, issuing a majority and a minority report. The Labour Party Executive favours the majority report, while the General Council of the Trade Union Congress has accepted the minority report. No final recommendation has been agreed upon for submission either to the Trades Union Congress in September or to the conference of the Labour Party next October.

The main recommendations of the majority report are as follows: (*a*) that family allowances be paid, out of public funds, in respect of each child from birth to the school-leaving age for the time being in force; (*b*) that the allowances be at the rate of 5s. per week for the first child and 3s. per week for each successive child; (*c*) that the allowances be paid direct to the mother, or appropriate guardian; (*d*) that the allowances be paid for all children (in respect of whom income tax rebate is not obtainable); (*e*) that the allowances be paid through the Post Office.

The minority report recommends: That before any decision on family allowances is taken the following social services should be fully established out of public funds: (1) A complete medical service (preventive and treatment) for all children from birth to the school-leaving age; (2) pre-natal and post-natal maternity service together with a cash payment for each child for the first year or two years after birth; (3) the raising of the school-leaving age with adequate maintenance allowance during the additional year; (4) the provision of nursery schools for children up to the age of admission to elementary schools; (5) the provision of adequate health houses; (6) the elimination of tuberculosis and the provision of pure milk.

"We agree entirely," the minority report continues, "that further financial provision is urgently needed for the improvement of the health, education, and general well-being of the children. We differ only in our view as to the most effective and economical means to that end in the present circumstances of the nation. Such funds as are available would achieve far more valuable results in the form of improved health, education, and other conditions of well-being for the children if expended in developing the social services than if spent in cash payments. An allowance of 5s. a week, for instance, will not enable a slum family to get a decent house somewhere else. The houses have to be built, the slums have to be cleared, and if the funds available are limited, we consider that these socially provided services should come first in the interests of the children themselves. No amount of maternal care plus a small cash allowance, can provide remedial measures, including perhaps special treatment for the sick child."

The interim report gives a summary of the various plans of family allowances in the countries where the system has been adopted in industry or by the State. The five types of family endowment schemes either in operation in other countries or suggested are reviewed as follows: (1) The simple payment of allowances by single employers (it is stated that this system has been universally condemned as favouring the employment of single men); (2) the Equalization Fund or "pool" system whereby allowances are paid out of a pool or fund established by contributions from employers; (3) a national insurance scheme; (4) a national scheme financed out of taxation; (5) a national scheme financed by a levy on industry.

Canadian opinion on the subject of family allowances also shows a marked division. Last year the House of Commons adopted the following resolution moved by Mr. J. E. Letellier and seconded by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth; "that, in the opinion of this House, the question of granting family allowances should be studied, taking into consideration the respective jurisdiction of both federal and provincial parliaments in the matter, and that the said question should be referred to the committee on industrial and international relations, with instructions to enquire into and make report."

A report on this subject by the Parliamentary Committee on Industrial and International Relations, adopted by the House of Commons at the same session, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 605. Opposition to the proposal was recorded by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at its session of 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, page 1011). The All-Canadian Congress of Labour at its 1929 convention, registered its approval of family allowances provided by the State to wage earners with two or more children (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, page 1364).

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SAFETY LEAGUE

THE Province of Quebec Safety League held its second annual industrial safety conference at Montreal on May 19-22, the delegates representing practically all industries in the Province. The League was founded in 1923, and at the present time has seven hundred firms enrolled as members, besides insurance companies, schools and miscellaneous organizations, representing in all over 100,000 employees. Marked progress was shown in the work of the organization during the past year, several speakers referring to the "round table conferences," and the other methods of furthering safe practices that had been carried out with good results through the initiative of the general secretary, Mr. Arthur Gaboury and the other officers of the League. During the course of the Conference addresses were delivered by leaders in the safety movement both in the Province of Quebec and in other Canadian Provinces and the United States.

At the opening session of the conference, at which Mr. Allan M. Mitchell, chairman of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, presided, an address was given by Mr. Frank B. Common, chairman of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault St. Marie, Ontario. "The minimizing of industrial accidents," he said, "is not only essential in the interests of corporations but it is a duty to the employees and to our country. The payment of an insurance claim will never fully indemnify the injured workman or his family against the loss which they are called upon to suffer, nor will it restore to the industry the services of a member whose skill and energy have been destroyed as the result of an accident which might have been avoided. Interest in this subject is not confined to the employee and the company which he serves, but also affects the public generally as every corporation is obliged to include in its production cost and price which it asks for its product, the cost of such insurance as is required to be maintained by it against loss arising from this cause. Although it is only in recent years that this movement has received the serious attention which it deserves, sufficient progress has been made to conclusively demonstrate that money and effort expended in the utilization of proper safety devices and the practice of educational methods among the employees are well expended."

Mr. Common gave an account of the record of the Algoma Steel Corporation during the past three years in regard to industrial accidents as follows:—"Accidents per thousand employees were reduced from 103 in 1926, 72 in 1927, 52 in 1928 and 38 in 1929, an improvement of 30 per cent in 1927, 51 per cent in 1928 and 65 per cent in 1929, all as compared with 1926. The severity of accidents was also reduced over a loss of 4½ days per 1,000 hours worked in 1926 to 2½ days in 1927, 1½ days in 1928 and approximately 1¾ days in 1929, this resulting in severity improvement of 51 per cent in 1927, 69 per cent in 1928 and 60 per cent in 1929, all as compared with 1926. Accident costs based on our ingot production also show following percentage of reduction: 61 per cent in 1927, 67 per cent in 1928 and 68 per cent in 1929, all as compared with 1926.

"In the province of Ontario," the speaker continued, "industries are classified and grouped under the Ontario Compensation Act according to the nature of the particular business, and the improved position of the Algoma Steel plant in accident prevention has placed that company at the head of the group in its class under the Compensation Act thereby resulting in a substantial reduction of its insurance assessment rate."

At the same session Dr. R. M. Little, chief of the Rehabilitation Bureau of the Department of Education of New York State, gave an address in which he referred to the successful safety work carried on by various industrial organizations, including the Steel Company of Canada, the Canada Cement Company, the Portland Cement Company, and others.

Mr. E. W. Beattie, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who addressed the convention on the first day, referred to his company's accident prevention work. There were 8,500 men employed at the Angus Works and last year they had only 240 minor accidents, eight being serious while one only resulted in death. They were indeed fortunate, he said, but it must not rest at this, and efforts must never cease if it is desired to show improvement. The railways, he said, had grappled with the situation and have come out fairly successful. Safety measures are simply the result of education, education in the principles of Safety First. The most effective method in dealing with the problem is by placing the responsibility on the officer in charge of a department or shop.

Mr. Walter E. Darling, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who had been severely injured in an industrial accident, gave an address on the necessity of safety work. He declared that 90 per cent of accidents were due to carelessness.

Mr. Arthur Gaboury, general secretary of

the League, gave an address in French, outlining the work of the League, and pointing out that success could only be achieved through the co-operation of workmen and their employers.

Mr. Louis Guyon, deputy Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec, referred to the fact that the earliest safety movement had been in France, where an organization had been formed in 1867 among the cotton workers of Mulhouse under the presidency of Dolphus Engel. He praised the work of the Province of Quebec Safety League, pointing out that however important compensation laws might be, the prevention of accidents was infinitely more important.

Mr. Alphonse Bélanger, director of the Technical School, Montreal, referred to the multiplicity of manufacturing processes, and maintained that the protection of employees should keep pace with developments in industry. He stated that the Province of Quebec Safety League was now the most active agency in the Province, largely owing to the work of its indefatigable secretary, Mr. Arthur Gaboury.

Dr. W. Winfrey, official examiner of the Saint John Ambulance Association, described the work of the Association during the past twenty years in providing for remedial measures in connection with accidents on the street and in the home, in the country and in the workshop.

Mr. A. G. Shakespeare, chief instructor of the Province of Quebec Safety League Centre of the Saint John Ambulance Association, referring to the task before the Safety league of the world, stated that despite the millions of dollars spent last year in the United States, there were 95,000 deaths from accidents, 24,000 of these being in industries, 31,500 due to automobiles and 250,000 resulting from infection in industries alone.

"I do not know," he said, "how many of those 95,000 lives could have been saved had a knowledge of First Aid been applied, but I do know there would not have been one of the 250,000 cases of infection, had the knowledge of First Aid been applied when the injury was produced. And therefore, you must all see in industries, in the home and on the highway, the knowledge of First Aid is necessary and I strongly urge that all arrange to attain this knowledge at once."

Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, described the progress of the movement in that province, with special reference to the construction industry. Discussing the share of the management in preventing accidents, the speaker stated that employers should provide the following six conditions for safe work. 1. A clean and orderly department; 2. Proper equipment; 3. Proper materials; 4. Proper instructions; 5. Proper supervision; 6. Proper pay.

During the convention "safety playlets" were performed before the delegates, one of these being played by the employees of the Bell Telephone Company, Montreal.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety in Elevator Construction

An address on this subject was given on June 20 by Mr. C. F. Ritchie, manager of the Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, to the Province of Quebec Safety League. He began by outlining the history of elevator construction from the earliest times, and proceeded to give a description of the special risks involved in the use of elevators in building construction. "As soon as a building is to go higher than three or four floors, one elevator or more are usually installed. The installation at all times presents many hazards, and it is a wonder at times that accidents are not more numerous. The men employed are required to have had some elevator experience, and because of their knowledge of the danger involved, are always on the lookout for accidents. To delve into the causes, let me point out how they arise. About the first thing that is done during the installation is the hoisting and securing of the main and counterweight rails, the hoisting may be done by means of a power winch or else by hand rope, depending upon the height of the building, and due to the rapidity and class of work which requires an open hatchway, scaffolding is done away with and planks are usually thrown across the hatchways and the securing of the rails is made.

"A cause of inconvenience and source of accident is brought about by the indiscriminate cluttering of the approaches to the hatchways by material belonging to other trades. On the ground floor of a building it is possible to find in front and around the hatchways piles of pipes, terracotta tile, planking, crates, concrete forms and materials of all descriptions. The uper floors are almost as bad or worse. A small piece of wood may seem a harmless item, and yet when it has dropped

a few floors the momentum it has gathered is enough to stun and seriously injure a person. An interfering piece of concrete is chipped off easily with a hammer and several floors below strikes like a ton of bricks.

"Several different trades may work at one time in the hatchway, and the precautions and safeguards one might take may interfere with the other man's work, and yet each must do his work in the allotted time. The man making or dismantling concrete forms on an upper floor is a hazard to the bricklayer or tile man at a lower floor, to say nothing of the elevator man, who may be anywhere in the hatchway.

"Do not entertain, however, the idea that the elevator man is blameless altogether, because in spite of the skill he may exercise even he makes mistakes. When ever it is necessary for him to do a considerable amount of work at any floor he scaffolds up properly and covers himself on the next higher floor. The foreman on the job inspects his scaffolding and sees if it is safe. On the back of his Daily Time Sheet a statement appears in which the company demands that necessary and proper scaffolds are made and used, and that all time and material so required will be furnished.

"A move in the proper direction has been made by the general contractors in this province on most jobs to provide a barrier about 4 feet high around all elevator hatchways for the protection of all workmen. A very thoughtful idea, which is not carried out as well as it might be because of the flimsiness of these barriers. A man leaning against one or a truck backed into one and it has lost its shape and its purpose. In one city in Canada, I am told, the builder is compelled to erect a barrier around the elevator hatchway and other shafts placed not closer that 2 feet from the shaft. The vertical struts to have at least three bars at approximately a height of 48" and rigid inspection is made by the authorities.

"In tall buildings accidents of all kinds are fairly numerous, numerous enough to warrant the having of a First Aid Station with a trained nurse in attendance at all times, and a doctor during a certain period of the day. This scheme has been tried on a few of our big jobs in Montreal and I suggest that it become an understood thing on all big contracts. Suppose that no such First Aid Station exists on the job, then a man when injured may be treated by his foreman, who may or may not be a first-aider, and then must go to hospital, usually a distance away. Then again a small injury may be neglected and never reported because of all the trouble to obtain either First Aid or get to a hospital. A First Aid Station on the job supported by the various sub-contractors under the supervision of the General contractor, would be a great boon to the workmen, and in the long run an economic saving to all the contractors. Prevention is the best and cheapest, but in case an accident does happen the sooner it is treated the least inconvenience and cost is involved.

"As has been expressed by many parties, but to my knowledge never carried out locally, there should be a Safety Meeting about once a week, attended by the foremen or First Aid men of each contractor on the job. All of the men should be interested in observing the other fellow's working conditions and practices and discuss their merits and demerits, and if some particularly hazardous practice is observed, to suggest some means of lessening the danger. They are interested in each other's welfare and if one can help the other to work more safely it will promote a greater feeling and understanding amongst everyone on the job, and if the workman realizes what is being done to help his lot he will show his appreciation in the type of work he produces.

"In many instances not sufficient protection is provided around the hatchway and the entrances when an elevator of fairly high speed is being used for this service. In some cases the walls at the back and sides have already been built, but the openings are exposed, and many a man has been killed by looking into the unprotected opening to see whether the elevator was up above or down below and being caught by the descending car, and assuming that an elevator is running for temporary service in a hatchway where the side and rear walls have not been built, then proper barricades should be provided for the protection of the workmen in the building. These barricades should be at least 7 feet high, and be built of boards. There should not be any more than 2 inches between each board so as to prevent anyone putting their hand through the opening and also prevent materials falling down the hatchway. In either case the entrance should be protected with a door or gate, either hinges or on tracks, of sufficient height to prevent anyone getting their head over the top, this gate being opened only from the hatchway side.

"The operator employed on an elevator for temporary service in a building under construction should be a very competent and trustworthy employee, who can be relied upon to see that his doors or gates are always locked and closed, and control movement in and out of the car and be thoroughly familiar

with the operation of the elevator. In other words he must be a thoroughly competent man and capable in every way of handling the elevator. The elevator platform, of course, it is agreed by all, should be enclosed with a temporary enclosure of rugged design and construction, particularly over the top to protect passengers from materials falling down the hatchway."

Safety Code for Wrecking Buildings

The Industrial Commission of the State of Minnesota recently adopted the following safety code relating to the wrecking of buildings.

1. When wrecking any buildings, the floors and walls shall not be disturbed until the roof has been removed.

2. Side walls shall not be removed more than one story at a time, after which the floor of that particular story shall be removed.

3. Chutes shall be provided to lower plaster, bricks, and other loose material. Material shall not be allowed to accumulate on floors.

4. Stairways and passageways shall be kept clear of materials at all times.

5. All floor openings shall be provided with substantial railings, or shall be kept securely covered.

6. Adequate scaffolding shall be provided and maintained for use of employees removing walls and partitions.

7. All boards and other loose material shall be kept free of protruding nails.

8. Employees shall not be allowed to stand or work on the top of walls being removed.

9. Employees shall not be allowed to stand or work underneath steam-shovel dippers or other mechanical devices used for carrying or hoisting materials.

Quarry Accidents in United States

A report on quarry accidents during 1927 was published recently by the United States Department of Commerce (Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 314). Returns received by the Bureau of Mines from quarry operators in the United States showed an average of 91,517 men employed in 1927. This number included employees in and around quarries and those at crushing and rock-dressing plants, cement mills, and limekilns. The total working time for all employees was 24,782,561 man shifts, an average of 271 shifts per man. Accidents killed 135 men, or 19 less than in the previous year and injured 13,459 men, and increase of 258 over 1926. The death rate of 1.63 per thousand 300-day employees represented a reduction of 13 per cent from the previous year's rate of 1.87.

Chief among the causes of fatal accidents to men working inside the quarries were falls or slides of rock or overburden; 38 out of 99 deaths in 1927 were due to this cause. Explosives were another important contributor to the fatality record, 18 deaths being reported in this group. Fifteen deaths resulted from haulage accidents, while falls of persons were responsible for the death of 11 men. Accidents at crushers, mills, and other plants outside the quarries were, as regards fatalities, due chiefly to machinery, 15 out of 36 deaths being thus accounted for.

CHANGING OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE results of a study of the occupations of the people as shown in the successive decennial censuses of the population of the United States are presented in the monthly *Bulletin* published by the National Industrial Conference Board (U.S.A.). Definite statistics of occupations begin with 1850, but for 1840 and 1820 information is available for certain leading occupations. For the period 1850 to 1920 the classifications of occupation were not uniform, but they have been adjusted in the present study so as to present a true picture of changing conditions. To the census figures an estimate for 1929 is added, having been prepared by Dr. E. Dana Durand, statistical assistant to the United States Secretary of Commerce. Dr. Durand was director of the 13th census (1910). A table is given showing the actual numbers employed by occupational groups from 1820 to 1929. The table reproduced below shows the proportion of each group to the total working population in the same years. It is pointed out that "at the beginning of the record nearly three quarters of all those gainfully occupied were employed in agriculture." As the years have progressed this proportion has constantly dwindled until in the estimates for 1929 it is less than one-fourth of the total number of occupied persons. From approximately one-eighth, the total persons employed in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits have gained in numbers till they now represent more than one-fourth. It is to be noted, however, that this growth was largely attained by 1880. From then until 1920 this group increased somewhat more

rapidly than the total, and reached three-tenths of all employed in that year. But in the 1929 estimates it is relatively losing ground. Domestic and personal service has during the entire period shown little change in its proportion of the total employed. Of the smaller groups professional service has at each date since 1860 increased its proportion, while mining generally increased until 1920 but shows a slight decline since that date.

The outstanding feature of the table is the increased importance of the group "trade and transportation," now the largest of all those noted, and comprising in the estimates for 1929 nearly three-tenths of all those gainfully occupied. By contrast only one-fortieth of the total number in 1820 fell to this group. Throughout the entire period the growth has been consistent, though more rapid from 1920 to 1929 than in any equal number of years.

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS IN U.S.A., 1820-1929

Year	Agriculture	Manufacturing and Mechanical	Trade and Transportation	Domestic and Personal Service	Professional Service	Mining
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1820	72·26	12·15	2·50	10·00	2·81	0·28
1830	70·76	13·30	3·10	9·79	2·77	0·28
1840	68·99	14·61	3·82	9·59	2·71	0·28
1850	64·83	16·38	5·39	9·55	2·69	1·16
1860	60·20	18·34	7·44	9·52	2·90	1·60
1870	53·85	21·24	10·42	10·20	2·93	1·36
1880	49·42	24·07	12·20	9·33	3·46	1·52
1890	42·63	25·60	15·65	10·31	4·06	1·75
1900	37·45	27·02	18·73	10·58	4·17	2·05
1910	31·90	28·38	21·33	11·26	4·55	2·58
1920	26·74	30·63	24·93	10·05	5·05	2·60
1929	22·81	28·51	29·93	10·42	5·92	2·41

Variation in Employment Trends of Women and Men

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has published Bulletin No. 73, giving a report on the variations in employment trends of women and men in the State of Ohio over an 11-year period. The study was undertaken at the request of the American Statistical Association, the State of Ohio being taken as affording a sample of conditions prevailing throughout the country. It is pointed out that although women are in the minority among wage earners, the present developments of the economic and industrial life of the country are bringing about significant changes in their status. If public policies are to be guided wisely toward the stimulation of employment and the reduction of unemployment for all wage earners it will be necessary to know just how the developments of women's employment differ from those of men's. If there is no great difference in trends for the two sexes, figures giving employment statistics for the two groups combined will be adequate and will be simpler of collection and presentation. But, on the other hand, it may be that women's employment is subject to different influences and reacts differently from men's. If this is so, it will be essential that employment trends for each sex be known.

"During the entire war period," it is stated, "and including the months immediately following the war, the employment figures for Ohio manufacturing industries show that there was considerable diversity in the trends of men's and women's employment. The curves showing the long-term trends illustrate that during this period women gained a position of increased importance among the wage earners in a number of classifications, and retained it, to a greater or less extent, throughout the rest of the period studied. . . . Second in importance only to the war in its effect on trends of employment is the depression of 1920-21, that hit industry to a greater or less degree all over the United States. Many other periods of depression, equally or more severe, have affected the industries of the country, but within the 11-year period under discussion it is the years 1920-21 that stand out as a time of greatly decreased employment."

The report contains tables and charts, showing the proportion of male and female employees in all industries, and also in each of the industries in which women are employed.

In service occupations as a whole the relative importance of men and women wage earners seems not to have been affected at all by the war until the middle of 1918, when men's employment decreased rapidly although women's continued along a normal course. By the middle of 1919 the men's curve had risen again until they had more than regained their former position of superiority in this classification.

In trade (retail and wholesale) during the latter part of 1918 the characteristic slight decrease for men and considerable increase for women occurred and women maintained their gains after this, with certain seasonal fluctuation, until the middle of 1921.

In transportation and public utilities the effect of the war on the relative position of men and women became evident early in 1917, when the women's curve started above the men's. By the end of 1918 the index of women's employment was more than 50 points above the index foremen, and although there was a slight decrease in the relative importance of women during 1919 their curve remained well above that of men, and continued so through 1924.

In manufacturing, the armistice in November, 1918, was followed by a rapid drop in women's employment, but it does not seem to have had a very striking effect on men, whose employment continued to decline after the armistice at about the same rate as before. In the depression immediately following the war, in 1919, women's employment decreased more than men's but recovery came at about the same time for both.

MALE AND FEMALE WAGE EARNERS IN INDUSTRIES IN OHIO, 1914-1924

Year	Male	Female
1914	465,569	87,569
1915	541,118	97,225
1916	699,574	112,514
1917	764,737	123,140
1918	754,727	141,000
1919	737,757	138,347
1920	797,601	145,324
1921	537,345	117,995
1922	625,644	124,759
1923	743,881	145,746
1924	715,902	144,477

Distribution of Women in British Industry

The British Home Department has published a short report of a recent study of the factors operating to determine the distribution of women in industry. The relative proportions of male and female workers employed in the principal industries using female labour, for the year 1928, are shown in the following table:—

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Industry	Percentage of	
	Males	Females
Textile factories	36·11	63·89
Cotton	36·86	63·14
Woollen and worsted	39·86	60·14
Non-textile factories	72·91	27·09
China and earthenware	49,90	50·10
Food and drink	63·97	36·03
Tobacco	27·93	72·07
Metal (except extraction and founding)	86·96	13·04
Printing, bleaching, dyeing and lace warehouses	67·68	32·32
Clothing	32·04	67·96
Paper, printing and stationery	62·55	37·45
Chemicals	81·31	18·69

The general conclusions reached in the study are stated as follows:—

"Women's part in industry has been steadily increasing, and the distribution of men and women in industry has been in the past and is being to-day, except in a few isolated cases, determined by factors quite independent of the legal restrictions on women's employment. This increase has taken place notwithstanding an increase in the rates of women's wages at least equal to and in some industries greater than the increase in men's rates.

"In the earlier stages of industry, the distribution of men and women in industry was largely determined by tradition, aptitude and physical strength, and in particular cases by the shortage or otherwise of male labour. As industry developed, distribution constantly tended to be modified by changes in the nature of the work brought about by the introduction of new types of machinery and new processes.

"In the more recent developments of industry, the constant increase of light repetition work has greatly enlarged the field for the employment of women.

"A marked feature in connection with women's employment as compared with men's is the tendency for women to be found in the unskilled processes. The number of processes carried out by women during the war on which they had not previously been employed, and the skilled work done by women in certain trades, are sufficient to show that this tendency is not due to any innate want of aptitude for or capacity to learn certain kinds of work. The cause is undoubtedly to be found in the difference of attitude towards industrial work.

"The industrial life of women is, in general, a short one. Though in some industries, such as cotton weaving, women may continue to work at their trades after marriage, in the majority of cases they do not. This makes

them unwilling to spend much time on a course of training, and disposes them to seek occupations where they can earn a good wage as quickly as possible. For the same reason, managers are unwilling to train up workers for skilled occupations if they are likely to lose them when they have become really useful. The large majority of women employed are under thirty-five years of age. In fact, in over half the trades included in the study less than 20 per cent are over thirty-five, and in two trades only 6 to 8 per cent stay on over that age.

"The influence of the marriage factor in limiting women's industrial life is estimated in the report. Work in the factory is looked upon by most as a temporary career, which fills in the time and enables them to earn a living between school and marriage, and for this reason they tend to seek the easily-learned repetition work, and are apt to lack the enterprise and ambition which would make such work seem irksome. The increasing specialization of processes and the substitution of a machine operation for craftsmanship or skill acquired by training have facilitated this tendency.

"The replacement of acquired skill by a machine process is not, of course, invariably in favour of the women. The introduction of machinery may eliminate the hand work of women as well as the craftshmanship of men. This happened in lace making, in cigarette making and other industries. In confectionery works, much work, such as covering chocolate biscuits, and wrapping of chocolates, which used to be hand work done by women, is now done by machines.

"The following illustration from a large confectionery works may be given as showing the influence of the different factors in determining the action both of the management and of workers.

"The lower wage rates paid to women make it to the advantage of the firm to employ women whenever possible. Moreover, for much of the work women have the advantage of being by temperament and character more suited to it. In processes such as the packing of chocolates or the making of handmade chocolates, they attain a high standard of manual dexterity within a short time. Also, they easily attain a standard of neatness and cleanliness in their work, which is necessary in the case of food-stuffs, and they are apparently unaffected by the monotony of the work. Women are consequently employed in every possible process, except those which require physical strength and those which require skill involving a long period of training. The 'skill' in a confectionery works consists to a large extent in acquired knowledge of a specialized kind. For instance, the 'mixers' at the works in question must have an intimate knowledge of the ingredients and of the precise temperature and 'length' of the mixings of the many varieties of chocolates made. This knowledge takes some three or four years to acquire, and when the firm has taught a man they reckon on having his services for a number of years. The necessary knowledge could quite easily be acquired by a woman, but naturally the firm would not consider it worth while to spend the time teaching a woman, when the chance of her remaining in their service is so small."

Automobile Statistics for Canada in May

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that the production of automobiles in Canada during May, at 24,672 cars, was the greatest number reported for any month since May of last year when the output amounted to 31,559 cars. In May, 1928, production totalled 27,308 cars and in May, 1927, it numbered 25,708 cars. The Bureau's monthly index number on motor car production, which makes due allowances for seasonal tendencies and is based on the long term trend, 1919 to 1927 inclusive, shows that output which started in January of this year at 40 per cent below normal gradually worked into an improved position until it passed the normal line in April and in May was 4.7 per cent above the normal for that month.

When compared with the data for April the figures for May show a gain in the output of all types of cars with the exception of trucks which dropped to 693 from 777. Open passenger cars advanced to 2,622 from 2,517, closed model passenger cars to 17,480 from 17,409. chassis to 3,837 from 3,547, and 40 taxicabs and busses were made as against 7 of this type in the preceding month.

Customs' records show that the number of cars imported into Canada during May increased to 3,976 from 3,432 in April, while exports declined to 3,091 from 3,321.

Of the total cars produced in Canada during May 3,193 were intended for export and the balance of 21,479 cars were made for sale in the Canadian market. The apparent consumption of automobiles in Canada during the month, as determined by adding the 21,479 cars made for sale in Canada to the 3,976 cars imported, amounted to 25,455 cars. For the year to date the apparent consumption, thus computed, was 90,067 cars.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from June 10 to 28, 1930.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreements.

Thirteen previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924); Geneva, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925); Geneva, 1926 (8th and 9th Sessions) (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926); Geneva, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927); Geneva, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929); and Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929).

The Treaty of Peace requires that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall he held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year." It will be observed that two sessions of the Conference were held in 1926 and also in 1929.

Each member state is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-third majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented on the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendations or Draft Conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

Conference Agenda

The agenda of the Fourteenth Session of the Conference comprised three items as follows: (1) Forced Labour (final discussion); (2) Hours of Work of Salaried Employees (final discussion); and (3) Hours of Work in Coal Mines.

In accordance with the double-discussion procedure, the first two of these items were the subjects of a preliminary discussion last year at the Twelfth Session of the Conference, which placed them on the agenda of the present Session for the second and final discussion. To complete this second stage of the double-discussion procedure, the Fourteenth Session was called upon to consider these items with a view to the adoption of proposals on them in the forms prescribed in Article 405 of the Peace Treaty, i.e., draft conventions or recommendations. The Conference accordingly had before it reports on each of these two items which reproduced and analyzed the replies of the Governments to the questionnaires sent to them after the Twelfth Session and which concluded with proposals for draft conventions or recommendations which the Conference took as a basis for discussion.

The third item (hours of work in coal mines) was added to the agenda of the Conference by the Governing Body in February last on the basis of the results of a Preparatory Technical Conference in January, on conditions of work in coal mines, which the Governing Body had convened in pursuance of a resolution of the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, and which was attended by government, employers' and workers' representatives

of the nine principal coal-producing countries of Europe. The steps leading up to this decision and the circumstances in which it was taken were explained in a report on Hours of Work in Coal Mines which the Conference had before it as a basis of discussion on this item. This report was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 686. The report indicated that the Governing Body, when it decided to add the item to the agenda, left two general matters affecting it to be decided by the Conference itself: (1) whether it would consider the item as a general problem for the Organization as a whole, or as a problem limited to European countries, and (2) whether the Conference could arrive at a final decision on the item at the present Session without applying the double-discussion procedure. The report was accordingly based on the resolutions and discussions of the Preparatory Technical Conference and concluded with a proposed draft convention intended to enable the Conference if it wished to take a final decision at the Fourteenth Session, to proceed immediately to discuss a draft which takes account of the opinions and preferences expressed at the Preparatory Technical Conference.

Decisions of the Conference

The decisions of the Fourteenth Conference may be summarized as follows:—

Forced Labour.

By 93 votes to 0, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention embodying an undertaking to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period. The imposition of such labour for the benefit of private individuals, companies or associations would be immediately prohibited, as also would the use of such labour for work underground in mines. During a transitional period, recourse might be had to forced labour for public purposes only, as an exceptional measure, and subject to conditions defined in the Convention. The question of final abolition would be considered after five years.

By 91 votes to 0, the Conference adopted a Recommendation embodying principles for the avoidance of indirect compulsion to labour, and by 91 votes to 1 it adopted a Recommendation laying down rules to be observed in the regulation of forced labour.

Hours of Work of Salaried Employees.

By 86 votes to 31, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention providing that the hours of work of persons employed in commercial establishments and offices should not exceed forty-eight in the week and eight in the day; provided, however, that the weekly maximum might be so arranged that on one or more days the hours worked might amount to ten. Provision was made for exemptions and exceptions.

By 103 votes to 18, the Conference adopted three Recommendations in favour of national inquiries into hours of work in (*a*) hotels, restaurants and similar establishments, (*b*) theatres and other places of public amusement, and (*c*) establishments for the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit, such establishments being excluded from the Convention. The question of adopting special Conventions to cover them would be considered within four years.

Hours of Work in Coal Mines.

A Draft Convention limiting hours of work of underground workers in coal mines failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority on final vote.

The Conference had previously rejected by 79 votes to 33 a proposal made by the employers' delegates that this discussion should be regarded as the first, and that the second and decisive discussion should be held next year. It had examined the proposed Convention article by article, and had adopted it as a whole on the preliminary vote by 75 to 33. On the final vote, however, the majority for it was only 70 to 40.

It was next decided unanimously not to transform the proposed Convention into a Recommendation. Finally, it was decided by 105 votes to 22 that the question should be placed on the agenda of the 1931 Session of the Conference.

Four Resolutions bearing on the proposed Convention had been adopted before the final vote. One related to the safeguarding of conditions of work in coal mines where they were better than those prescribed by the Convention; another was in favour of the regulation of the hours of work of surface workers, on the lines of the Washington Hours Convention, at the same time as those of underground workers; the third pointed out that a complete solution of the coal problem would require the conclusion of one or more international agreements of an economic character, and drew the attention of the Economic Organization of the League of Nations to the need for and possibilities of reaching an economic agreement between the coal-producing countries. These three resolutions were adopted without opposition. The fourth, which was adopted by 84 votes to 3, was in

favour of placing the question of hours of work in lignite mines on the agenda of the 1931 Session of the Conference.

Resolutions.

At the instance of individual delegates, the Conference adopted four Resolutions requesting the Governing Body:

To explore means of hastening ratification of the Conventions concerning children and young persons, and to investigate other means of ensuring the protection of their health and their preparation for a fully-developed life (83 votes to 1);

To organize an exchange of views between the Governments of the chief industrial countries as to particular questions affecting labour which should receive the special attention of factory inspectors and be dealt with in their annual reports (80 votes to 3);

To consider the possibility of placing the question of holidays with pay on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference (84 votes to 21); and

To consider the possibility of placing the question of freedom of association on the agenda of an early Session (81 votes to 5).

A further Resolution, in favour of consultation with Governments as to the calling of an Advisory Asiatic Conference, failed to obtain the quorum, the vote being 52 for and 11 against.

Application of Conventions.

The Conference unanimously adopted the report of a committee which had examined the annual reports furnished under Article 408 on measures for the application of ratified Conventions. The report contained a number of observations on cases in which the annual reports were not presented, or were inadequate, or in which the Conventions did not appear to be fully applied by national legislative or administrative measures, and called on Governments which ratified Conventions to apply them immediately and completely.

Standing Orders.

The Conference adopted and applied for the first time a new procedure for dealing with resolutions submitted by delegates on matters not related to the items on the formal agenda. It referred to the Governing Body for consideration the questions of the composition of committees of the Conference and the allocation of votes, the use of non-official languages in committees, and the number of substitute delegates and advisers who might be nominated by Governments.

The text of the various Draft Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Conference will be found on page 796 and following pages.

Countries Represented

Of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, fifty-one sent delegates to the Fourteenth Session, this being the highest representation yet recorded. In addition, Norway, although not officially represented, sent an observer, as did also some of the states which are not members of the Organization, including for the first time, Mexico. Of the fifty-one delegations, thirty-five were "complete" in that they comprised representatives of employers and workers as well as of governments, while sixteen included only government delegates. It should be noted, however, that these incomplete delegations were from Member States whose industrial importance is still small. A list of the countries represented follows:—

Albania	India
Australia	Irish Free State
Austria	Italy
Belgium	Japan
Bolivia	Latvia
Brazil	Liberia
Bulgaria	Lithuania
Canada	Luxemburg
Chile	Netherlands
China	New Zealand
Columbia	Nicaragua
Cuba	Panama
Czechoslovakia	Paraguay
Denmark	Persia
Dominican Republic	Peru
Estonia	Poland
Finland	Portugal
France	Roumania
Germany	Siam
Great Britain	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Guatemala	Sweden
Haiti	Switzerland
Honduras	Uruguay
Hungary	Venezuela

Yugoslavia

Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference was as follows:—

Government Delegates.—Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour; and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, Geneva.

Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates.—Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Byron Baker, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. Daniel W. Morrison, Glace Bay, N.S.; and Mr. Alfred Martin Boucher, Quebec, P.Q.

Employers' Delegate.—Major J. R. Roaf, Chairman, British Columbia Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver, B.C.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary, Industrial Relations Dept., Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ont.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. J. T. Foster, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Outremont, Que.

Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

President.—Professor Ernest Mahaim, Belgian Government delegate, was unanimously elected.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Tchou, Government Delegate for China; Mr. Szydlowski, Employers' Delegate for Poland; and Mr. Suzuki, Workers' Delegate for Japan.

Secretary-General.—Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

Deputy Secretary-General.—Mr. Harold B. Butler, Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office.

Appointment of Committees

Committees were appointed by the Conference as follows:—

Selection Committee.—Twenty-four members: 12 from the Government group, 6 from the Employers' group, and 6 from the Workers' group.

Credentials Committee.—Three members: one each from Government, Employers' and Workers' groups. (Appointed to examine the credentials of delegates and the protests received against certain nominations.)

Committee on Forced Labour.—Forty-five members: 15 from each group. (appointed to consider this question on the basis of the report presented by the International Labour Office.)

Committee on Hours of Work of Salaried Employees.—Sixty-eight members: 34 Government representatives, 17 employers' and 17 workers', each member of the last two groups having two votes.

Committee on Hours of Work in Coal Mines.—Forty-eight members: 16 from each group. (Appointed to consider the report submitted by the International Labour Office on this question.)

Committee on Reports under Article 408.—Thirty-six members: 12 from each group. (Appointed to consider the annual reports by States on measures taken to give effect to Draft Conventions ratified by them, these reports being summarized in the Director's Report to the Conference and accompanied by the findings of the Committee of Experts.)

Committee on Standing Orders.—Thirty members: 10 from each group. (Appointed to consider the report presented by the International Labour Office on various questions arising in connection with the Standing Orders of the Conference.)

Canada was represented on all but the second and third of the above-mentioned committees.

The President's Address

Professor Earnest Mahaim was unanimously elected president, his nomination being proposed by Miss Bondfield (Government, British Empire) supported by Mr. Jouhaux (workers, France) and by the representatives of Germany, Japan, Spain, Denmark and Chile.

The president in his address recalled the early efforts of the International Association for Labour Legislation, in which he had played an active part, and showed how they had paved for the foundation of the International Labour Organization. He summed up the results of the first ten years' activity of the Organization, both in building up an international labour code, and in cultivating and fertilizing public opinion by the distribution of knowledge. Looking to the future, he pointed to the need not only of certain improvements in the machinery of the Organization, but also of "right ways of thinking on the part of the State members."

The President thanked the Conference for the honour conferred on himself and his country, which claimed to be entitled to a place in the front rank of those who supported the International Labour Conference wholeheartedly.

Referring to his long association with international labour legislation, which began even before the foundation in 1900 of the International Association for Labour Legislation, he asked whether those who then dreamed of social progress imagined that within a generation international labour legislation could not merely come into existence, but could be ex-

tended to a large number of countries and offer the prospect of certain and unlimited development. It was the privilege of the International Association for Labour Legislation to start the movement of opinion in favour of such legislation, and, as a result, the idea gradually took shape and developed. The war upset the hopes of 1913, but did not check the development of the idea. On the contrary, the movement, which had previously been confined to individuals, now received the support of a new element of social force—the workers' organizations—and it was undoubtedly owing to their pressure that the Peace Conference set up the Committee which drafted Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, whereby the International Labour Organization was created.

The President called attention to some of the chief features of the new institution—its permanence as an association of States with its own constitution and its own system of law; its provision for collaboration between governments, employers and workers, without which the prestige, influence and efficiency of the Organization would never have been so great; the obligations it imposed on governments with regard to its Conventions; the universality of its composition; and, finally, the provision for the application of sanctions against States which did not give effect to Conventions they had ratified.

Some Results.—What use had been made of this machinery during the past ten years he asked. If was something to have obtained 29 Conventions and 33 Recommendations. Possibly it might be said that the total of 390 ratifications was relatively small. It had been shown, however, that this represented 62 per cent of the reasonable possibilities, and that was certainly a satisfactory proportion.

He himself attached even more importance to the relations which the whole world maintained with the International Labour Office, and to its authority, its confirmed and growing reputation. The measure of what had been achieved was to be found in the thousands of requests for information, proving each year the increasing need of the governments, administrations and industrial organizations for that full and accurate information which the Office alone could supply. It was to be found in the effects of the deliberations of the Conference, which could be felt in the most distant countries and even in States which were not members of the Organization. In such features could be found the growth of the idea, the diffusion of the conception of social justice, which was the necessary prelude to any positive legislative or administrative action. Before a law could be passed or a national institution created, public opinion must be aroused and persuaded of the necessity of action. It was in this way that the vital spark travelled from point to point to the confines of the earth.

"A True Labour Code".—After congratulating the Director on his success in putting together this incomparable machinery, and on the recognized scientific value of the publications of the Office and especially of the Director's annual report, the speaker proceeded to examine the international labour code constituted by the general body of Conventions and Recommendations adopted by successive Sessions of the Conference. While it could not, he said, be denied that there were gaps, and that certain reforms demanded by the enthusiasm of 1919 had not yet been secured, nevertheless a comparison with the initial program showed that all the important chapters of a true labour code had found some place in the Conventions and Recommendations. The protection of children, the protection of women, the safeguarding of workers' spare time, the campaign against unemployment, industrial hygiene, social insurance, equality of treatment of foreign and national workers, migration, factory inspection, and even wages—all these had formed the subject of decisions of the Conference. Thus, the strictly legislative work of the Organization was already extensive and varied.

The Future.—Turning to the problems of the future, the speaker expressed the opinion that the machinery of the Organization was a trifle unwieldy and presented certain defects, some of them serious. As Conventions became more numerous, the need for drafting them well was better understood. Clear, precise and simple wording was the most difficult thing in the world to achieve. This was the task of the committees of the Conference, and it was capable of improvement. A Convention ratified by several countries must be understood everywhere in the same way. There was need, therefore, of a means of arriving at an interpretation which should be as uniform as possible. This, he believed, could be achieved without the setting up of new machinery or the revision of the Peace Treaties. They had not yet exhausted all the resources placed at their disposal by the existing constitution, and particularly the possibilities of overcoming difficulties by the final articles of the Conventions. But the improvement of technical methods would never of itself suffice to fill the gaps or to overcome the defects in the Organization. The essential thing was to induce right ways of thinking. It was not

enough for States to come to the Conference and vote in favour of Conventions; there must be the will to ratify them.

"It must indeed be said," the President concluded, "that so long as there are children in the world whose life, whose physical intellectual and moral development is hampered, arrested and endangered by the obligation to work; so long as there are men and women whose inexperience, ignorance and weakness expose them to economic exploitation; so long as the dignity of human labour is unrecognized to such an extent that the product of labour does not permit the full life of a human being; so long as working conditions do not leave the noblest facilities scope for their essential development—so long must it be said that social justice has not been realized and that the International Labour Organization has still a duty to perform".

Address of Chairman of Governing Body

Mr. Arthur Fontaine (Government delegate, France), as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, presided at the opening of the Conference. He welcomed the delegates of the 51 States represented. This was the highest number of States Members which had ever taken part in a session of the Conference. He welcomed particularly the delegation from New Zealand, which was present for the first time. Only three States Members were not represented: Argentina, Salvador and Abyssinia. Norway, though not represented by a delegation, had sent an observer. Observers were also present from several States not Members of the Organization, including, for the first time, Mexico. In all, the 51 States had sent 86 Government delegates, 35 employers' and 35 workers'. There were therefore 35 complete delegations, while the 16 which consisted only of Government representatives came from States whose industrial importance was still small.

Looking back over the past ten years, he thought the Conference had reason for gratification at the results obtained and in prospect. It was true that there were shadows in the picture, but, generally speaking, there had been solid progress towards social justice and peace.

Proceeding, the speaker briefly reviewed the agenda of the present session, and laid stress on the special circumstances in which the question of hours of work in coal mines was placed before the Conference. After calling attention to the chief social, technical and economic aspects of this problem, he pointed out that it was for the Conference itself to determine whether the subject was ripe for decision at this session. It was probable that no European state would agree to bind itself unless its principal European competitors gave the same undertaking at the same time. This situation would probably lead to the insertion in the proposed Convention of a special clause. There appeared to be no difficulty in that respect. The rules of the Organization, however, made it impossible either to limit the Conference or to open the Convention to certain countries only. He hoped that, in the interests of the miners, the proposed Convention would be adopted and widely ratified.

Discussion of Director's Report

The Annual Report of the Director, a summary of which appears at the end of the present article, was under discussion in the Conference at successive sittings from June 16 to June 21. During this discussion, 46 speeches were made by spokesmen for the Governments, employers or workers of 26 out of the 51 countries represented at the Conference. A number of subjects were touched on and the work of the Organization came under critical examination in certain respects.

During the discussion, Mr. Gerald H. Brown (Government, Canada), after announcing that the Parliament of Canada had recently granted the eight-hour day to all federal employees and required its application to federal public works, in accordance with the Hours Convention, recalled the statement made at previous sessions as to the difficulties experienced in Canada in ratifying Conventions which dealt with matters within provincial jurisdiction. In this connection, he suggested that an effort should be made to show, in the periodical chart published by the Office dealing with ratifications, the extent to which the individual Conventions were applied in the different provinces of Canada and in the states of other federal countries. He also suggested that more precise information should be given in the Director's Report as to the countries which had definitely accepted and applied the Recommendations adopted by the Conferences.

Mr. J. R. Roaf (Employers, Canada) spoke of the economic disadvantage at which Member States might be placed by the competition of States which were not Members of the Organization and were not bound by its Conventions. He referred mainly to the United States, with which country the manufacturers in Canada had to be in competition day by day. Hours of labour, whether for manual workers, salaried employees, or coal miners in

particular, should be governed to a great extent by the hours of labour prevailing in countries which did not form part of the Organization.

Other suggestions and criticisms made during the debate were: that there were not sufficient direct contacts between Geneva and India, by correspondence offices, by the inclusion of more Indians on the staff of the Office, and by the representation of Indian employers on the Governing Body of the Office, and that steps should be taken to bring the Indian States into line with British India as regards labour conditions; that the Organization should give the closest attention to the efforts which were being made to find solutions for the general problems involved in the present economic situation; that the Organization should take a more active part in dealing with the agricultural problem; that the Governing Body should examine what measures could be taken to recall to Governments their duty with regard to the Recommendation of 1919 concerning unemployment insurance.

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, in his reply on June 23, confined himself to some of the most salient features of the debate. Among these, he called attention to the many signs of the steady progress of the Organization, and the large measure of public confidence which it enjoyed. The real problem now, he said, was whether the Organization would have the necessary strength and resources to respond to all the appeals which were being made to it, and so retain the confidence reposed in it. Renewed efforts and possibly fresh methods were necessary to secure the ratification and application of Conventions. Account must be taken of the tendency towards regionalism which was discernible nowadays in Asia, in the Pacific countries, in South America and in Europe. The Organization, while maintaining the universal basis on which it was established by the Peace Treaties, must have a share in these regional movements. Further problems were created by the fact that the Organization, though universal, was sometimes called on to deal with special questions not of direct interest to all its component States; for example, forced labour, conditions of work in coal mines, and conditions of labour of seafarers. New methods must be found to solve these constitutional problems, and it was for this reason that an experiment had been made this year by the holding of the Preparatory Technical Conference on conditions of work in mines. The Director stated that this "auxiliary" procedure was purely tentative, and not intended to supersede or encroach upon the normal procedure laid down in the Peace Treaties. Progress could only be made by experiment, with the consent of all parties, animated by a determination to surmount obstacles. The present world-wide economic crisis undoubtedly gave rise to anxiety and called for energetic action. The Organization must study economic difficulties, and take account of their bearing on social progress, but economic circumstances must not be allowed to constitute an insuperable barrier to social reform, rather, the study of such obstacles must be directed towards overcoming and removing them.

The Director accepted the suggestion that had been made by Mr. Brown (Government delegate, Canada) above referred to.

TEXT OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK IN COMMERCE AND OFFICES

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fourteenth Session on June 10, 1930, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices, which is included in the second item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts, this 28th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1

1. This Convention shall apply to persons employed in the following establishments, whether public or private:

(*a*) commercial or trading establishments, including postal, telegraph and telephone services and commercial or trading branches of any other establishments;

(*b*) establishments and administrative services in which the persons employed are mainly engaged in office work;

(*c*) mixed commercial and industrial establishments, unless they are deemed to be industrial establishments.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line which separates commercial and trading establishments, and establishments in which the persons employed are mainly engaged in office work, from industrial and agricultural establishments.

2. The Convention shall not apply to persons employed in the following establishments:

(*a*) establishments for the treatment or the care of the sick, infirm, destitute, or mentally unfit;
(*b*) hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, clubs, cafés and other refreshment houses;
(*c*) theatres and places of public amusement.

The Convention shall nevertheless apply;

To persons employed in branches of the establishments mentioned in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) in cases where such branches would, if they were independant undertakings, be included among the establishments to which the Convention applies.

3. It shall be open to the competent authority in each country to exempt from the application of the Convention:

(*a*) establishments in which only members of the employer's family are employed;
(*b*) offices in which the staff is engaged in connection with the administration of public authority;
(*c*) persons occupying positions of management or employed in a confidential capacity;
(*d*) travellers and representatives, in so far as they carry on their work outside the establishment.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Convention the term "hours of work" means the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the employer; it does not include rest periods during which the persons employed are not at the disposal of the employer.

Article 3

The hours of work of persons to whom this Convention applies shall not exceed forty-eight hours in the week and eight hours in the day, except as herein after otherwise provided.

Article 4

The maximum hours of work in the week laid down in Article 3 may be so arranged that hours of work in any day do not exceed ten hours.

Article 5

1. In case of a general interruption of work due to (*a*) local holidays, or (*b*) accidents or *force majeure* (accidents to plant, interruption of power, light, heating or water, or occurrences causing serious material damage to the establishment), hours of work in the day may be increased for the purpose of making up the hours of work which have been lost, provided that the following conditions are complied with:

(*a*) hours of work which have been lost shall not be allowed to be made up on more than thirty days in the year and shall be made up within a reasonable lapse of time;
(*b*) the increase in hours of work in the day shall not exceed one hour;
(*c*) hours of work in the day shall not exceed ten.

2. The competent authority shall be notified of the nature, cause and date of the general interruption of work, of the number of hours of work which have been lost, and of the temporary alterations provided for in the working time-table.

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Article 6

In exceptional cases where the circumstances in which the work has to be carried on make the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 inapplicable, regulations made by public authority may permit hours of work to be distributed over a period longer than the week, provided that the average hours of work over the number of weeks included in the period do not exceed forty-eight hours in the week and that hours of work in any day do not exceed ten hours.

Article 7

Regulations made by public authority shall determine:

1. The permanent exceptions which may be allowed for:

(*a*) certain classes of persons whose work is inherently intermittent, such as caretakers and persons employed to look after working premises and warehouses;
(*b*) classes of persons directly engaged in preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the hours of work of the rest of the persons employed in the establishment;
(*c*) shops and other establishments where the nature of the work, the size of the population or the number of persons employed render inapplicable the working hours fixed in Articles 3 and 4.

2. The temporary exceptions which may be granted in the following cases:

(*a*) in case of accident, actual or threatened, *force majeure*, or urgent work to machinery or plant, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the establishment;
(*b*) in order to prevent the loss of perishable goods or avoid endangering the technical results of the work;
(*c*) in order to allow for special work such as stocktaking and the preparation of balance sheets, settlement days, liquidations, and the balancing and closing of accounts;
(*d*) in order to enable establishments to deal with cases of abnormal pressure of work due to special circumstances, in so far as the employer cannot ordinarily be expected to resort to other measures.

3. Save as regards paragraph (2) (*a*), the regulations made under this Article shall determine the number of additional hours of work which may be allowed in the day and, in respect of temporary exceptions, in the year. The rate of pay for the additional hours of work permitted under paragraph 2 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this Article shall not be less than one-and-a quarter times the regular rate.

Article 8

The regulations provided for in Articles 6 and 7 shall be made after consultation with the workers' and employers' organizations concerned, special regard being paid to collective agreements, if any, existing between such workers' and employers' organizations.

Article 9

The operation of the provisions of this Convention may be suspended in any country by the Government in the event of war or other emergency endangering national safety.

Article 10

1. Nothing in this Convention shall affect any custom or agreement whereby shorter hours are worked or higher rates of remuneration are paid than those provided by this Convention.

2. Any restrictions imposed by this Convention shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other restrictions imposed by any law, order or regulation which fixes a lower maximum number of hours of employment or a higher rate of remuneration than those provided by this Convention.

Article 11

For the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention,

1. The necessary measures shall be taken to ensure adequate inspection.

2. Every employer shall be required:

(*a*) to notify, by the posting of notices in conspicuous positions in the establishment or other suitable place, or by such method as may be approved by the competent authority, the times at which hours of work begin and end, and, where work is carried on by shifts, the times at which each shift begins and ends;

(*b*) to notify in the same way the rest periods, granted to the persons employed which, in accordance with Article 2, are not included in the hours of work;

(*c*) to keep a record in the form prescribed by the competent authority of all additional hours of work performed in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Article 7 and of the payments made in respect thereof.

3. It shall be made an offence to employ any person outside the times fixed in accordance with paragraph 2 (*a*) or during the periods fixed in accordance with paragraph 2 (*b*) of this Article.

Article 12

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall take the necessary measures in the form of penalties to ensure that the provisions of the Convention are enforced.

Article 13

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 14

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 15

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 16

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 17

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 18

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of this Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 16 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

Nevertheless, this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 19

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK IN HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fourteenth Session on 10 June 1930, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to hours of work in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments, which is included in the second item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

adopts, this 28th day of June of the year one Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration, with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provision of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace;

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices; and

Wishing to extend subsequently the application of the rules laid down in the said Draft Convention to as many classes of establishments as possible, including hotels, restaurants and similar establishments;

The Conference recommends:

1. That those Members in which no statutory regulation yet exists of the hours of work of persons employed in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, cafés and similar establishments which are exclusively or mainly engaged in providing board and lodging or supplying refreshments for consumption on the premises, should make special investigations into the conditions obtaining in these establishments, in the light of the rules laid down in the above-mentioned Draft Convention.

2. That those Members in which statutory regulation of the hours of work of the said persons already exists should make special investigations into the application of the regulations, in the light of the rules laid down in the Draft Convention in question; and

3. That in both cases the Members should, within four years of the adoption of this Recommendation, communicate to the International Labour Office, on a uniform plan to be approved by the Governing Body, full information as to the results of the investigation, so that a special report may be prepared by the Office as a basis for considering the desirability of placing the question of the hours of work of persons employed in the establishments concerned on the Agenda of a subsequent Session of the Conference, with a view to the adoption of a Draft Convention.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK IN THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fourteenth Session on June 10, 1930, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the regulation of hours of work in theatres and other places of public amusement, which is included in the second item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals should take the form of a recommendation,

adopts, this 28th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration, with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices; and

Wishing to extend subsequently the application of the rules laid down in the said Draft Convention to as many classes of establishments as possible, including theatres and other places of public amusement;

The Conference recommends:

1. That those Members in which no statutory regulation yet exists of the hours of work of persons employed in theatres, music halls, cinemas and places of public amusement generally, whether indoor or outdoor, should make special investigations into the conditions obtaining in these establishments, in the light of the rules laid down in the above-mentioned Draft Convention;

2. That those Members in which statutory regulation of the hours of work of the said persons already exists should make special investigations into the application of the regulations, in the light of the rules laid down in the Draft Convention in question; and

3. That in both cases the Members should, within four years of the adoption of this Recommendation, communicate to the International Labour Office, on a uniform plan to be approved by the Governing Body, full information as to the results of the investigations, so that a special report may be prepared by the Office as a basis for considering the desirability of placing the question of the hours of work of persons employed in the establishments concerned on the Agenda of a subsequent Session of the Conference, with a view of the adoption of a Draft Convention.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK IN ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE CARE OF THE SICK, INFIRM, DESTITUTE OR MENTALLY UNFIT

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fourteenth Session on June 10, 1930, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the regulation of hours of work in establishments for the treatment or the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or metally unfit, which is included in the second item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

adopts, this 28th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration, with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or other-

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wise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace;

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices; and

Wishing to extend such regulations to as many classes of establishments as possible, including establishments for the treatment or the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit.

The Conference recommends:

1. That those Members in which no statutory regulations yet exist on the hours of work of persons employed in establishments for the treatment or the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit, should make special investigations into the conditions obtaining in these establishments, in the light of the rules laid down in the above-mentioned Draft Convention;

2. That those Members in which statutory regulation of the hours of work of the said persons already exists should make special investigations into the application of the regulations, in the light of the rules laid down in the Draft Convention in question; and

3. That in both cases the Members should, within four years of the adoption of this Recommendation, communicate to the International Labour Office, on a uniform plan to be approved by the Governing Body, full information as to the results of the investigations, so that a special report may be prepared by the Office as a basis for considering the desirability of placing the question of the hours of work of persons employed in the establishments concerned on the Agenda of a subsequent Session of the Conference, with a view to the adoption of a Draft Convention.

TEXT OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOUR

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fourteenth Session on June 10, 1930, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to forced or compulsory labour which is included in the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international Convention,

adopts, this 29th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period.

With a view to this complete suppression, recourse to forced or compulsory labour may be had, during the transitional period, for public purposes only and as an exceptional measure, subject to the conditions and guarantees hereinafter provided.

At the expiration of a period of five years after the coming into force of this Convention, and when the Governing Body of the International Labour Office prepares the report provided for in Article 31 below, the said Governing Body shall consider the possibility of the suppression of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms without a further transitional period and the desirability of placing this question on the Agenda of the Conference.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.

Nevertheless, for the purposes of this Convention, the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:

(*a*) any work or service exacted in virtue of compulsory military service laws for work of a purely military character;

(*b*) any work or service which forms part of the normal civic obligations of the citizens of a fully self-governing country;

(*c*) any work or service exacted from any person as a consequence of a conviction in a court of law, provided that the said work or service is carried out under the supervision and control of a public authority and that the said person is not hired to or placed at the disposal of private individuals, companies or associations;

(*d*) any work or service exacted in cases of emergency, that is to say, in the event of war or of a calamity or threatened calamity, such as fire, flood, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic diseases, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, and in general any circumstance that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population;

(*e*) minor communal services of a kind which, being performed by the members of the community in the direct interest of the said community, can therefore be considered as normal civic obligations incumbent upon the members of the community, provided that the members of the community or their direct representatives shall have the right to be consulted in regard to the need for such services.

Article 3

For the purposes of this Convention the term "competent authority" shall mean either an authority of the metropolitan country or the highest central authority in the territory concerned.

Article 4

The competent authority shall not impose or permit the imposition of forced or compulsory labour for the benefit of private individuals, companies or associations.

Where such forced or compulsory labour for the benefit of private individuals, companies or associations exists at the date on which a Member's ratification of this Convention is registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Member shall completely suppress such forced or compulsory labour from the date on which this Convention comes into force for that Member.

Article 5

No concession granted to private individuals, companies or associations shall involve any form of forced or compulsory labour for the production or the collection of products which such private individuals, companies or associations utilize or in which they trade.

Where concessions exist containing provisions involving such forced or compulsory labour, such provisions shall be rescinded as soon as possible, in order to comply with Article 1 of this Convention.

Article 6

Officials of the administration, even when they have the duty of encouraging the populations under their charge to engage in some form of labour, shall not put constraint upon the said populations or upon any individual members thereof to work for private individuals, companies or associations.

Article 7

Chiefs who do not exercise administrative functions shall not have recourse to forced or compulsory labour.

Chiefs who exercise administrative functions may, with the express permission of the competent authority, have recourse to forced or compulsory labour, subject to the provisions of Article 10 of this Convention.

Chiefs who are duly recognized and who do not receive adequate remuneration in other form, may have the enjoyment of personal services, subject to due regulations and provided that all necessary measures are taken to prevent abuses.

Article 8

The responsibility for every decision to have recourse to forced or compulsory labour shall rest with highest civil authority in the territory concerned.

Nevtreheless, that authority may delegate powers to highest local authorities to exact forced or compulsory labour which does not involve the removal of the workers from their place of habitual residence. That authority may also delegate, for such periods and subject to such conditions as may be laid down in the regulations provided for in Article 23 of this Convention, powers to highest local authorities to exact forced or compulsory labour which involves the removal of the workers from their place of habitual residence for the purpose of facilitating the movement of officials of the administration. when on duty, and for the transport of Government stores.

Article 9

Except as otherwise provided for in Article 10 of this Convention, any authority competent to exact forced or compulsory labour shall, before deciding to have recourse to such labour, satisfy itself:

(*a*) that the work to be done or the service to be rendered is of important direct interest for the community called upon to do the work or render the service;
(*b*) that the work or service is of present or imminent necessity;
(*c*) that it has been impossible to obtain voluntary labour for carrying out the work or rendering the service by the offer of the rates of wages and conditions of labour not less favourable than those prevailing in the area concerned for similar work or service; and
(*d*) that the work or service will not lay too heavy a burden upon the present population, having regard to the labour available and its capacity to undertake the work.

Article 10

Forced or compulsory labour exacted as a tax and forced or compulsory labour to which recourse is had for the execution of public works by chiefs who exercise administrative functions shall be progressively abolished.

Meanwhile, where forced or compulsory labour is exacted as a tax, and where recourse is had to forced or compulsory labour for the execution of public works, by chiefs who exercise administrative functions, the authority concerned shall first satisfy itself:

(*a*) that the work to be done or the service to be rendered is of important direct interest for the community called upon to do the work or render the service;
(*b*) that the work or the service is of present or imminent necessity;
(*c*) that the work or service will not lay too heavy a burden upon the present population, having regard to the labour available and its capacity to undertake the work;
(*d*) that the work or service will not entail the removal of the workers from their place of habitual residence;
(*e*) that the execution of the work or the rendering of the service wil be directed in accordance with the exigencies of religion, social life and agriculture.

Article 11

Only adult able-bodied males who are of an apparent age of not less than 18 and not more than 45 years may be called upon for forced or compulsory labour. Except in respect of the kinds of labour provided for in Article 10 of this Convention, the following limitations and conditions shall apply:

(*a*) whenever possible prior determination by a medical officer appointed by the administration that the persons concerned are not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease and that they are physically fit for the work required and for the conditions under which it is to be carried out;
(*b*) exemption of school teachers and pupils and of officials of the administration in general;
(*c*) the maintenance in each community of the number of adult able-bodied men indispensable for family and social life;
(*d*) respect for conjugal and family ties.

For the purposes of sub-paragraph (*c*) of the preceding paragraph, the regulations provided for in Article 23 of this Convention shall

fix the proportion of the resident adult able-bodied males who may be taken at any one time for forced or compulsory labour, provided always that this proportion shall in no case exceed 25 per cent. In fixing this proportion the competent authority shall take account of the density of the population, of its social and physical development, of the seasons, and of the work which must be done by the persons concerned on their own behalf in their locality, and, generally, shall have regard to the economic and social interests of the normal life of the community concerned.

Article 12

The maximum period for which any person may be taken for forced or compulsory labour of all kinds in any one period of 12 months, shall not exceed 60 days, including the time spent in going to and from the place of work.

Every person from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted shall be furnished with a certificate indicating the periods of such labour which he has completed.

Article 13

The normal working hours of any person from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted shall be the same as those prevailing in the case of voluntary labour, and the hours worked in excess of the normal working hours shall be remunerated at the rates prevailing in the case of overtime for voluntary labour.

A weekly day of rest shall be granted to all persons from whom forced or compulsory labour of any kind is exacted and this day shall coincide as far as possible with the day fixed by tradition or custom in the territories or regions concerned.

Article 14

With the exception of the forced or compulsory labour provided for in Article 10 of this Convention, forced or compulsory labour of all kinds shall be remunerated in cash at rates not less than those prevailing for similar kinds of work either in the district in which the labour is employed or in the district from which the labour is recruited, whichever may be the higher.

In the case of labour to which recourse is had by chiefs in the exercise of their administrative functions, payment of wages in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be introduced as soon as possible.

The wages shall be paid to each worker individually and not to his tribal chief or to any other authority.

For the purpose of payment of wages the days spent in travelling to and from the place of work shall be counted as working days.

Nothing in this Article shall prevent ordinary rations being given as a part of wages, such rations to be at least equivalent in value to the money payment they are taken to represent, but deductions from wages shall not be made either for the payment of taxes or for special food, clothing or accommodation supplied to a worker for the purpose of maintaining him in a fit condition to carry on his work under the special conditions of any employment, or for the supply of tools.

Article 15

Any laws or regulations relating to workmen's compensation for accidents or sickness arising out of the employment of the worker and any laws or regulations providing compensation for the dependants of deceased or incapacitated workers which are or shall be in force in the territory concerned, shall be equally applicable to persons from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted and to voluntary workers.

In any case it shall be an obligation on any authority employing any worker on forced or compulsory labour to ensure the subsistence of any such worker who, by accident or sickness arising out of his employment, is rendered wholly or partially incapable of providing for himself; and to take measures to ensure the maintenance of any persons actually dependent upon such a worker in the event of his incapacity or decease arising out of his employment.

Article 16

Except in cases of special necessity, persons from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted shall not be transferred to districts where the food and climate differ so considerably from those to which they have been accustomed as to endanger their health.

In no case shall the transfer of such workers be permitted unless all measures relating to hygiene and accommodation which are necessary to adapt such workers to the conditions and to safeguard their health can be strictly applied.

When such transfer cannot be avoided, measures of gradual habituation to the new conditions of diet and of climate shall be adopted on competent medical advice.

In cases where such workers are required to perform regular work to which they are not accustomed, measures shall be taken to ensure their habituation to it, especially as regards progressive training, the hours of work and the provision of rest intervals, and any increase or amelioration of diet which may be necessary.

Article 17

Before permitting recourse to forced or compulsory labour for works of construction or maintenance which entails the workers remaining at the workplaces for considerable periods, the competent authority shall satisfy itself:

(1) that all necessary measures are taken to safeguard the health of the workers and to guarantee the necessary medical care, and, in particular, (*a*) that the workers are medically examined before commencing the work and at fixed intervals during the period of service, (*b*) that there is an adequate medical staff, provided with the dispensaries, infirmaries, hospitals and equipment necessary to meet all requirements, and (*c*) that the sanitary conditions of the workplaces, the supply of drinking water, food, fuel, and cooking utensils, and, where necessary, of housing and clothing, are satisfactory;

(2) that definite arrangements are made to ensure the subsistence of the families of the workers, in particular by facilitating the remittance, by a safe method, of part of the wages to the family, at the request or with the consent of the workers;

(3) that the journeys of the workers to and from the workplaces are made at the expense and under the responsibility of the administration, which shall facilitate

such journeys by making the fullest use of all available means of transport;

(4) that, in case of illness or accident causing incapacity to work of a certain duration, the worker is repatriated at the expense of the administration;

(5) that any worker who may wish to remain as a voluntary worker at the end of his period of forced or compulsory labour is permitted to do so without, for a period of two years, losing his right to repatriation free of expense to himself.

Article 18

Forced or compulsory labour for the transport of persons or goods, such as the labour of porters or boatmen, shall be abolished within the shortest possible period. Meanwhile the competent authority shall promulgate regulations determining, *inter alia*, (*a*) that such labour shall only be employed for the purpose of facilitating the movement of officials of the administration, when on duty, or for the transport of Government stores or, in case of very urgent necessity, the transport of persons other than officials, (*b*) that the workers so employed shall be medically certified to be physically fit, where medical examination is possible, and that where such medical examination is not practicable the person employing such workers shall be held responsible for ensuring that they are physically fit and not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, (*c*) the maximum load which these workers may carry, (*d*) the maximum distance from their homes to which they may be taken, (*e*) the maximum number of days per month or other period for which they may be taken, including the days spent in returning to their homes, and (*f*) the persons entitled to demand this form of forced or compulsory labour and the extent to which they are entitled to demand it.

In fixing the maxima referred to under (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) in the foregoing paragraph, the competent authority shall have regard to all relevant factors, including the physical development of the population from which the workers are recruited, the nature of the country through which they must travel and the climatic conditions.

The competent authority shall further provide that the normal daily journey of such workers shall not exceed a distance corresponding to an average working day of eight hours, it being understood that account shall be taken not only of the weight to be carried and the distance to be covered, but also of the nature of the road, the season and all other relevant factors, and that, where hours of journey in excess of the normal daily journey are exacted, they shall be remunerated at rates higher than the normal rates.

Article 19

The competent authority shall only authorize recourse to compulsory cultivation as a method of precaution against famine or a deficiency of food supplies and always under the condition that the food or produce shall remain the property of the individuals or the community producing it.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed as abrogating the obligation on members of a community, where production is organized on a communal basis by virtue of law or custom and where the produce or any profit accruing from the sale thereof remain the property of the community, to perform the work demanded by the community by virtue of law or custom.

Article 20

Collective punishment laws under which a community may be punished for crimes committed by any of its members shall not contain provisions for forced or compulsory labour by the community as one of the methods of punishment.

Article 21

Forced or compulsory labour shall not be used for work underground in mines.

Article 22

The annual reports that Members which ratify this Convention agree to make to the International Labour Office, pursuant to the provisions of Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace, on the measures they have taken to give effect to the provisions of this Convention, shall contain as full information as possible, in respect of each territory concerned, regarding the extent to which recourse has been had to forced or compulsory labour in that territory, the purposes for which it has been employed, the sickness and death rates, hours of work, methods of payment of wages and rates of wages, and any other relevant information.

Article 23

To give effect to the provisions of this Convention the competent authority shall issue complete and precise regulations governing the use of forced or compulsory labour.

These regulations shall contain, *inter alia*, rules permitting any person from whom forced or compulsorw labour is exacted to forward all complaints relative to the conditions of labour to the authorities and ensuring that such complaints will be examined and taken into consideration.

Article 24

Adequate measures shall in all cases be taken to ensure that the regulations governing the employment of forced or compulsory labour are strictly applied, either by extending the duties of any existing labour inspectorate which has been established for the inspection of voluntary labour to cover the inspection of forced or compulsory labour or in some other appropriate manner. Measures shall also be taken to ensure that the regulations are brought to the knowledge of persons from whom such labour is exacted.

Article 25

The illegal exaction of forced or compulsory labour shall be punishable as a penal offence, and it shall be an obligation on any Member ratifying this Convention to ensure that the penalties imposed by law are really adequate and are strictly enforced.

Article 26

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to apply it to the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection,

suzerainty, tutelage or authority, so far as it has the right to accept obligations affecting matters of internal jurisdiction; provided that, if such Member may desire to take advantage of the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace, it shall append to its ratification a declaration stating:

(1) the territories to which it intends to apply the provisions of this Convention without modification;
(2) the territories to which it intends to apply the provisions of this Convention with modifications together with details of the said modifications;
(3) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision.

The aforesaid declaration shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification. It shall be open to any Member, by a subsequent declaration, to cancel in whole or in part the reservations made, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article, in the original declaration.

Article 27

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Articles 28

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which the ratification has been registered.

Article 29

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 30

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 31

At the expiration of each period of five years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 32

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of this Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 30 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

Nevertheless, this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 33

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING INDIRECT COMPULSION TO LABOUR

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fourteenth Session on 10 June 1930, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to indirect compulsion to labour, which is included in the first item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals should take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 29th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the following Recommendations, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, and

Desiring to supplement this Draft Convention by a statement of the principles which appear best fitted to guide the policy of the Members in endeavouring to avoid any indirect compulsion to labour which would lay too heavy a burden upon the populations of territories to which the Draft Convention may apply.

The Conference recommends that each Member should take the following principles into consideration:

I.

The amount of labour available, the capacities for labour of the population, and the evil effects which too sudden changes in the habits of life and labour may have on the social conditions of the population, are factors which should be taken into consideration in deciding questions connected with the economic development of territories in a primitive stage of development, and, in particular, when deciding upon:

(a) increases in the number and extent of industrial, mining and agricultural undertakings in such territories;

(b) the non-indigenous settlement, if any, which is to be permitted;

(c) the granting of forest or other concessions, with or without the character of monopolies.

II.

The desirability of avoiding indirect means of artificially increasing the economic pressure upon populations to seek wage-earning employment, and particularly such means as:

(*a*) imposing such taxation upon populations as would have the effect of compelling them to seek wage-earning employment with private undertakings;

(*b*) imposing such restrictions on the possession, occupation, or use of land as would have the effect of rendering difficult the gaining of a living by independent cultivation;

(*c*) extending abusively the generally accepted meaning of vagrancy;

(*d*) adopting such pass laws as would have the effect of placing workers in the service of others in a position of advantage as compared with that of other workers.

III

The desirability of avoiding any restrictions on the voluntary flow of labour from one form of employment to another or from one district to another which might have the indirect effect of compelling workers to take employment in particular industries or districts, except where such restrictions are considered necessary in the interest of the population or of the workers concerned.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOUR

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fourteenth Session on June 10, 1930, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the regulation of forced or compulsory labour, which is included in the first item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 29th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, and

Desiring to give expression to certain principles and rules relating to forced or compulsory labour which appear to be of a nature to render the application of the said Draft Convention more effective,

The Conference recommends that each Member should take the following principles and rules into consideration:

I

Any regulations issued in application of the Draft Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, as well as any other legal provisions or administrative orders, existing at the time of the ratification of the said Draft Convention or thereafter enacted, governing the employment of forced or compulsory labour, including any laws or administrative orders concerning compensation or indemnification for sickness, injury to, or death of workers taken for forced or compulsory labour, should be printed by the competent authority in such one or more native languages as will convey their import to the workers concerned and to the population from which the workers are to be drawn. Such printed texts should be widely exhibited and, if necessary, arrangements made for their oral communication to the workers and to the population concerned; copies should also be made available to the workers concerned and to others at cost price.

II

Recourse to forced or compulsory labour should be so regulated as not to imperil the food supply of the community concerned.

III

When recourse is had to forced or compulsory labour all possible measures should be taken to ensure that the imposition of such labour in no case leads indirectly to the illegal employment of women and children on forced or compulsory labour.

IV

All possible measures should be taken to reduce the necessity for recourse to forced or compulsory labour for the transport of persons or goods. Such recourse should be prohibited when and where animal or mechanical transport is available.

V

All possible steps should be taken to see that no alcoholic temptations are placed in the way of workers engaged in forced or compulsory labour.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS FOR A FULLY DEVELOPED LIFE

Whereas in 1924 the Conference, conforming with the general principles affirmed in Article 427 of the Treaty of Peace, declared, in its Recommendation concerning the utilization of workers' spare time, that the workers should have the opportunity of developing their intellectual and moral as well as their physical powers, so that they could live lives worthy of human beings;

Whereas access to the vast field of human knowledge would be rendered easier for them during their working life if it was possible for them to acquire sufficient knowledge in their youth, and premature admission to employment cannot but arrest their physical development and delay or arrest their mental development;

Whereas a very considerable number of the States Members of the International Labour Organization have not yet ratified the Draft Conventions which the Conference has adopted for the purpose of furthering this preparation of children and young persons for a life useful to themselves and beneficial to society; and

Whereas proposals to establish concordance between the upper age limit for compulsory school attendance and the age for admission to employment as fixed by the said Draft Conventions have met with certain obstacles in different countries;

The Conference invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office;

(1) To explore the means of hastening and generalizing ratification of the aforesaid Draft Conventions;

(2) To investigate the other means of ensuring the proper protection of the health of children and young persons of enabling their aptitudes to attain their full development, and of preparing them for a really human life by physical and mental education and by a suitable general and technical training; and

(3) To investigate the means of making the whole field of Science, Letters and Art fully accessible to the workers.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING FACTORY INSPECTION

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office—in the spirit of the observations on the yearly reports of factory inspectors contained in the Director's Report to the present Session (pp. 182-183)—to organize an exchange of views between the Governments of the more important industrial countries among the States Members on the possibility of agreeing year by year on one or two special questions affecting the protection of the workers to which factory inspectors would be required to pay special attention in the ordinary course of their duties, and with which they would have to deal in greater detail in their yearly reports, so that the International Labour Office could co-ordinate and publish the information thus obtained.

The Governing Body is requested to report to the next Session of the Conference on the results of the action taken in accordance with the above suggestion, and to make any proposals which it thinks fit for giving practical effect to it.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

Whereas the institution of annual holidays with pay is important for the welfare of the workers;

Whereas it appears from the studies of the International Labour Office that in most industrial countries a large number of workers are at present entitled to an annual holiday with pay, whether by law, collective agreement, or custom; and

Whereas international uniformity in hours of work would be suitably supplemented by rapidly establishing uniformity in the right to annual holidays;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the possibility of placing the question of annual holidays with pay for the workers on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

Whereas freedom of association is a fundamental right of workers guaranteed by the Treaty of Peace;

Whereas, in spite of the efforts made previously, the attempt to regulate the matter of enforcement of this fundamental principle with the effective means of an international Convention has failed;

Whereas, owing to this failure, the most elementary right of workers to organize and to act together for the defence of their rights is hampered; and

Whereas the present situation is calculated to engender unrest in important industrial communities;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the possibility of placing the question of freedom of association on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference.

Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office

The annual report of Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, was presented at the Fourteenth Conference. The report is in two substantial volumes.

Volume I deals in two sections with the general activity of the International Labour Organization. Section 1 is devoted to the general working of the Organization, and deals with questions of organization, international information, and relations. Section 2 reviews the results obtained, and comprises the following seven subdivisions: Working conditions; Social insurance; Wages; Possibilities of employment; Protection of special classes of workers; Workers' living conditions; and workers' general rights.

Volume II contains a summary of the annual reports furnished by the Governments under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles on the measures taken by them to give effect to Conventions to which they are parties.

General Activity of the Organization

The following is the list of the States Members: Albania; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; British Empire; Bulgaria; Canada; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; Czecho-slovakia; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Estonia; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Hungary; India; Irish Free State; Italy; Japan; Latvia; Liberia; Lithuania; Luxemburg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Norway; Panama; Paraguay; Persia; Peru; Poland; Portugal; Rumania; Salvador; Siam; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yugoslavia.

It was stated in last year's report that Brazil had decided to retain its membership of the International Labour Organization in spite of its withdrawal from the League of Nations. In accordance with this decision, Brazil took a full part in the work of the Organization during 1929.

In the course of an outline of the Office's relations to the State members the report discusses certain developments of the past year that were calculated to promote the work of general co-operation. In the first place, special sections or services for international relations were created in the different countries either in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs for all the Geneva institutions, or in the Ministries of Labour for the International Labour Organization by itself. Every year, with the development of international life, it is stated, existing services find their activities increasing, and new services are created. Then there are the special bodies, inter-departmental or other committees, which have been set up to co-ordinate the relations of different departments with the International Labour Office. Further, there are the permanent delegations which different states have established in Geneva. These were maintained in 1929.

The Pacific Ocean States.—In this connection the report refers to the "Pan-American" conference and the Pan-Pacific Union. In regard to the latter it is pointed out that the countries of the Pacific are working intensively in the direction of labour legislation.

"Australia and New Zealand have systems of labour legislation which are among the most advanced in the world. Japan has rapidly built up a scheme of labour legislation which is very largely in accordance with the provisions of the international labour conventions. The labour laws of Soviet Russia are abundant and inspired by a desire to secure good conditions for the workers. China, after many difficulties and some attempts to take action in accordance with the proposals of the International Labour Conference, is preparing to put into force a far-reaching and advanced Labour Code. On the American continent, too, it should be pointed out that in the United States and Canada, where labour legislation is a matter for the States or Provinces, those on the Pacific Coast are among the foremost in their respective countries in the matter. And in Latin-America it is a Pacific State, Chile, which has been in the van in the ratification of international labour Conventions.

"These developments have provided considerable justification for this somewhat unexpected movement of opinion and interest, which to some minds might appear artificial.

"What form will it take in the future? Will the Office be asked to organize an official demonstration of its activities in the Pacific area? Will the idea of a consultative conference take birth in that area also? If so, how will the more purely Asiatic movement be reconciled with this Pacific movement? How will the different regional understandings be defined. All these problems may be premature, but they do not detract from the fact that, in studying and sympathetically following movements of this kind, the Office can only find opportunities for fresh progress, as indeed was shown by its participation in the Kyoto Congress."

United States.—In regard to the non-participation of the United States in the Organiza-

tion, the Director makes the following statement:—

"During the ten years of its existence the International Labour Organization has undoubtedly done good practical work in international legislation, not to mention its other activities, without the participation of the United States. But when the Office endeavours to secure ratification of its international labour Conventions by the States of Europe, Asia or South America or to overcome the opposition of employers preoccupied by the fear of foreign competition, it is constantly being told that all its efforts are negatived by the fact that the most powerful industrial country in the world not only cannot subscribe to any of its Conventions, but does not even interest itself in its work. The difficulties of the Office's position are, indeed, being aggravated by the fact that during the last few years employers in a considerable number of countries have been seriously concerned by what they are sometimes apt to call American economic imperialism. Surely there are some grounds for thinking that, if some representatives or observers from the United States were to meet some European employers and workers in conference, whether officially or unofficially at a session of the International Labour Conference or otherwise, in an endeavour to ascertain in all sincerity and objectivity what might be the real consequences of their economic policy on the labour conditions of the rest of the world, many prejudices might be dispelled, many possibly unfounded apprehensions allayed, and perhaps a clearer idea obtained in their own interest of the possible repercussions and reactions on their own country. Surely it is not impossible that a more serene atmosphere would be created by such a meeting.

However, the Director proceeds to state that "in any case there is one indication which appears to warrant some hope for closer relationship between the Office and the American labour movement, i.e. the increasing recognition of the fundamental identity of the industrial problems confronting Europe and the United States. There also appears to be a growing tendency in the United States to see in State intervention the best means of meeting the hazards of industrial life and a growing belief in the need of labour legislation, as is exemplified by the change of attitude on the part of the American Federation of Labour towards the question of old age pensions. At the same time, there appears to be in Europe an increasing disposition on the part both of employers' and workers' organizations to seek the solution of some of their industrial difficulties—for instance in the matter of rationalization—in a policy of consultation and co-operation. Lastly, another feature from which some satisfaction may be derived is the action being taken by the World Peace Foundation and by the League of Nations Association of America, the latter of which has now appointed a representative at Geneva in the person of Mr. Felix Morley, with whom the office maintains close and cordial relations."

Russia.—The Director states, in reference to the relation of the Office to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, that the hopes expressed in his previous report for favourable development were not confirmed during the past year. "In spite of the fact that the Soviet Government continues to be represented at certain conferences, it would appear that Soviet policy during 1929 underwent an appreciable change in the other direction. The Third International has certainly reverted to its early ideas." For example, the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Trade Unions, at its meeting in Moscow in December last year, affirmed its resolution to support all workers' revolutionary organizations which recognize "the necessity of a class struggle and are working for the liberation of colonial peoples and opposing the reformist agencies of world imperialism, the International Labour office, the International Federation of Trade Unions, the American Federation of Labour" (*Trood,* 12 January, 1930). "This reappearance of the old ideas in favour of external isolation and hostility was in the main the outcome of the new orientation of the internal policy and the revival of the Communist policy."

One result of the new policy has been the discontinuance of collaboration, even in the scientific field, between Soviet institutions and the international institutions, or those of the "bourgeois and capitalist" countries, because such collaboration involves, according to the journal of the Commissariat, "the separation of science from politics" and a distinction "between the examination of the actual situation and Marxian analysis," which latter is considered to be "the only real scientific method." In regard to this policy of the Soviet government, the Director states that "as far as the Office is concerned, it continues to think that there is only one science, which is above classes and nations and is international, and that collaboration in the scientific field is always possible where there is a common desire to seek only for the truth. . . . . In any case, the Office will always be ready, either by exchanging its publications—and this still

continues—or exchanging information to serve the cause of truth, which is also the cause of peace."

Work of the Past Year

The next section of the report contains an outline of the work of the past year, and gives a summary of the organization of the International Labour Office, its finances, and its relations with the League of Nations. Summing up the situation at the end of 1929 the Director says:—

"On the one hand, no fresh progress was made during the year towards making the Organization a world-embracing institution. Neither in the direction of the United States nor in that of Russia, do circumstances seem propitious for the further development of existing relations. Previous relations, however, have at least been maintained, and the existing co-operation, embryonic as it is, continues as well as the exchanges of information. Is it too much to hope that the world will one day be knit together by closer bonds of mutual understanding and mutual aid?

"On the other hand, work in the international institutions goes on increasing and, it may almost be said becoming more complicated. Fresh problems are continually arising, and the Organization is constantly having to meet more clearly defined needs. Hence perhaps a tendency to greater complexity in the machinery and its working. It is the duty of the Office to be continually on the watch to see that the Organization properly responds to all the new requirements without losing itself in more formalism.

"But, however, much formalism has to be guarded against, the Organization cannot respond to the appeals made to it unless it is provided with adequate resources. It has been seen that one of the main preoccupations of the Office last year was just this fear that a too rigid budget might unduly tie its hands in carrying out its work."

Information Service

This section gives an account of the varied activities of the Office in fulfilling the task assigned to it by Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, namely the "collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour." Reference is made to the increase in the amount of scientific research work carried on during the past year. "The decisions taken by the Governing Body and the Conference in themselves demand a considerable amount of collection of information and research work. . . Moreover, the reports submitted to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Sessions of the Conference—on the prevention of industrial accidents, the protection of workers engaged in loading or unloading ships, forced labour, the hours of work of salaried employees, unemployment, the regulation of hours of work on board ship, the protection of seamen in case of sickness (including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship), the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports, the minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of officers of the mercantile marine—together represent very extensive research work. It will also be observed that two at least of these reports show an extension of the scope of the Office's scientific activity; the report on the hours of work of salaried employees and the report on forced labour.

"With a view to the examination of the questions which the Governing Body might place on the Agenda of the 1931 (General) Session of the Conference, the Office had to prepare studies on the law and practice in different countries in regard to the minimum weight of loads, the age of admission of children to commercial employment, annual holidays with pay, and the institution of the four-shift system in glass works of the type known as automatic. The Office has also continued to compile and publish periodical comparative data on wages and the cost of living."

Studies were made also on the laws governing freedom of association, migration, insurance, industrial hygiene, safety, and vocational training; and on the subject of rationalization of industry.

The regular publications of the Office, in addition to the *Monthly Labour Review,* and the weekly *Industrial and Labour Information,* include the Legislative series; the International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law; the Encyclopaedia of Industrial Hygiene; the International Labour Directory; and the "Studies and Reports" series, which deals with the principal labour topics. Summing up this branch of the work of the Office the Director says:

"The office is of course not unaware that its scientific work seems too slow to those who desire to see various social reforms rapidly brought about, and especially to the workers. It may also happen that some reforms are carried out without any reference to the stage reached in the scientific investigation of them. But once reforms have been obtained they can hardly be consolidated and developed without the help of science. And very often scientific preparation of subjects which at the time of their investigation are not planks in the immediate program of social reform may in

certain circumstances suddenly render fresh progress possible. Scientific work and action must thus be carried on *pari passu,* in some cases as parallel developments and in others in close interrelation.

"What the Office desires is to develop within and around itself the scientific spirit and a passion for science and the truth. Perhaps it is inevitable, having regard to its functions, that its investigations will always be confined to rather prosaic matters such as comparisons of figures or analyses of laws. But all this can be made of vital interest if the Office feels that in carrying it out it is serving a wide movement of public opinion and faith in social reform. The Office's work is not pure science, but applied science, and science applied to an object of inestimable value—social progress."

Examination of Results

The last chapter of Volume I of the Report gives an extended account of the position of the State members in reference to the subjects of past Draft Conventions and Recommendations. The General conclusions reached from this study are summarized in the concluding section of the Report. Dismissing the idea that the effectiveness of the Office can be measured by the number of ratifications the Director refers to "the movement of social progress that the International Labour Organization has aroused in every part of the world, and the healthy ferment of scientific research, legislative reform, and currents of opinion which it has created or guided or rendered more active and fruitful.

"Despite the stagnation of certain movements, a survey of the past year leaves little doubt but that the demand for social justice is becoming more urgent and more irresistible, more systematic and more international in practically every country and among all classes. A hundred signs of this have been noted in this Report: the fresh if slow progress made by workers' trade union movements, with its tendency to consolidate itself in spite of the vicissitudes of industrial life; the vigorous national and international activity of organizations of salaried employees of all shades of opinion; the development of agricultural groups which are getting into closer touch with the Office demanding a place in the Conference and forcing the doors of the Economic Committee; the growing consciousness in the co-operative movement of its international power; the attempts of handicraftsmen to organize themselves and put forward their claims, the social preoccupations of the churches, etc., etc. All this is reflected in new labour codes, important systems of social insurance, the spread of organizations for industrial relations, new conceptions of labour law and bilateral and multilateral labour treaties. . . . .

"As far as the Office is concerned, it will continue to ask its sovereign bodies, the Conference or the Governing Body, to take such measures as will make the Organization more and more capable as time goes on to respond by its studies, its machinery and its powers of control to the growing aspirations for social justice. It will draw on all the forces of imagination and enthusiasm at its disposal to prevent the Organization from being reduced to the state of an unwieldy lifeless body, and to ensure that all the big streams of social life flow towards it and give it increasing vitality and strength.

"Sometimes, when the Office has suggested that action should be taken in this direction, or when it has supported a request for the creation of new technical committees or new representative committees, on salaried employees, handicraftsmen, etc., some members of the Governing Body have expressed uneasiness. They have felt that the Office was dissipating its energy in too many different directions, while at the same time it complained of its inadequate resources. They felt that it ran the risk of losing in authority what it would gain in popularity. After ten years of experience the Office cannot take this view. It has lost nothing by trying to meet all the demands made upon it. Its committees and its consultations with experts have won for it the sympathy of numerous and extensive groups and have in no wise detracted from its scientific research. On the contrary, they have helped to guide its work and check its early conclusions. They have not led the Governing Body into any premature decisions. Sometimes even, by the influence of their resolutions, they have calmed impatient feelings and prevented misunderstandings.

"When simpler, more rapid and effective methods of international procedure enable the Office to respond to all the aspirations which is has studied and defined, then the hard and difficult period of its early struggles will be over. Supported by the confidence of important movements for the defence of the workers or for social ideals and provided with a more pliable technique, it will have less difficulty in obtaining the desired ratifications and will be able to carry out its mission to the full.

"One final condition, however, must be fulfilled. As has been observed in the conclusions to all previous Reports, and the observation holds good as much as ever to-day, the success of the Organization depends on its faith in social justice and its will to achieve it. Ten

years have passed, and the time has come for full and frank self-examination. Has there been too much facile acceptance of the limitations imposed by outside conditions? Has too much heed been paid to the frequent counsels of wisdom and prudence? Can it be said that the ideals set up by the nations in 1919 have not been too much lost sight of, and that the League of Nations as a whole and this Office in particular have really become what their creators intended? The Office can confidently say that it has done valuable work, but it is small in comparison with the ideals to which it owes its birth. Can it not be argued with some justification that, unconsciously and under new names, the old routine and the old ideas have gained the upper hand and that the international organizations have been inspired more by the rules of the old diplomacy than by the ideals of President Wilson? The regression may perhaps have been so great that critics may even object to any reference to the name of Wilson or to the ideals of the armistice period. We are rooted in the past and held in the grip of tradition, and the only method of escape from it into the new world glimpsed in 1919, the world of organization and justice, is by unremitting examination and testing of methods and procedure, by continuous adaptation of them to changing conditions, and by constantly holding up the results obtained to the mirror of the great ideal of world peace which is the life work of the generations which have known the war."

49th Session of Governing Body

The main question considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 49th Session, which began on June 5, and was to conclude immediately after the close of the Fourteenth Conference, was that of the desirability or otherwise of initiating the procedure laid down for the revision of eight Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

It may be explained that the six Conventions adopted at Washington in 1919, and two of those adopted at Genoa in 1920, will have been in force for ten years at varying dates in 1931.

The Director was authorized to put before the Governing Body in October proposals for re-organizing the correspondence Committee on Social Insurance. In this connection, Mr. Tom Moore (Canada) pointed out that as regards legislation and practice in the field of workmen's compensation, Canada was greatly in advance of European countries, and he asked the Director to include in his proposals the names of Canadian experts in this field.

By one of the standard clauses of these Conventions, the Governing Body is required at least once in ten years to present to the Conference a report on the working of each Convention, and to consider the question of its amendment. In accordance with the rules of procedure established by the Standing Orders of the Governing Body, the Office prepared for its information a draft report on the existing situation, from the point of view of legislation and practice, with regard to each of the eight Conventions enumerated. It was for the Governing Body to decide whether, in respect of any of them, it should put in motion the machinery for revision, or whether it should merely communicate the report, with such changes, as it might think fit, to the Conference.

On one of the Conventions—that relating to the employment of women during the night—the Governing Body had not pronounced when this report of the Session was received, the British Government having asked for the amendment of one of its clauses in order to allow the employment of women engineers in electrical stations. As regards the rest, however, it was decided that there was no need to contemplate revision, and that the reports should merely be communicated to the 1931 Session of the Conference.

In connection with the Convention concerning unemployment, a request was made by the German Government for the insertion of a clause relating to the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies. This, it will be remembered, was the subject of one of the Recommendations of the Washington Conference. The Governing Body took the view that the matter should be dealt with, if at all, by means of a new Convention, and instructed the Office to prepare a report on the present law and practice for consideration at its next session.

The position with regard to the Hours Convention was discussed at some length, a demand for its revision having been presented by the Swedish Government, which also called for changes in four other Conventions. The Governing Body was divided on the question, and a proposal was made to postpone decision. This, however, was rejected by a majority, and it was finally decided, by 14 votes to 7 with 2 abstentions, that there was no occasion to take steps for the amendment of the Convention. An end has thus been put to an uncertainty which has prevailed for some time past. The Hours Convention will continue to stand in the form in which it was adopted nearly eleven years ago.

Study of International "Real Wages"

The director of the International Labour Office, in his annual report to the Fourteenth Conference (outlined on another page of this issue) illustrated the increasing complexity of the work of the Office by referring to an investigation recently undertaken in response to a request by the Ford Motor Company. The study, it is claimed, will be the first comprehensive study of international "real wages." In May, 1929, the Ford Motor Company requested the International Labour Office to furnish information as to the minimum wage rates which that company would need to pay in the seventeen European cities where the Ford Company had, or contemplated having, automobile plants, in order that the employees in each of these cities might be able to maintain the same general standard of living as that of the company's employees in Detroit. The 17 cities for which information was desired were: Manchester, London, Cork, Paris, Marseilles, Berlin, Frankfort, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Helsingfors, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Trieste, Genoa, Barcelona, Warsaw, and Istanbul (Constantinople). The International Labour Office replied that a special inquiry would be necessary to obtain this information. The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics agreed, upon request, to make the basic survey in Detroit.

Workman's Budget at Detroit

The latter survey was made by the Bureau of Labour Statistics in the early part of 1930. Its purpose was to secure detailed data regarding the living conditions and expenses of a representative number of the Ford Motor Company's employees in Detroit who were maintaining a family on the company's minimum wage of $7 per day. The report gives the average cost of each item in the family budget, and the quantity purchased. The cost of a similar budget in each of the foreign cities may be obtained by pricing each of the quantity items, and totalling the results.

The results of the basic survey of conditions in Detroit are given in the *Monthly Labour Review*, June, 1930, in an article containing numerous tables. The average earnings of the husbands in the one hundred families canvassed was $1,694.63, and the average income from other sources was $17.24, making a total average income of $1,711.87. The average expenditures of the 100 families amounted to $1,719.83, leaving an average deficit for all the families of $7.96.

AVERAGE AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR EACH GROUP OF ITEMS

Number of families. 100; average persons per family, 4.5; average equivalent adult males, 3.27; average income per family, $1,711.87.

Item	Average yearly expense	Per cent of yearly expense
Food	$ 556 12	32.3
Clothing of—		
Husband	63 59	3.7
Wife	59 21	3.4
Children	87 87	5.1
Total, clothing	210 67	12.2
Housing	388 81	22.6
Fuel and light	103 20	6.0
Furniture and house furnishings	88 55	5.2
Life insurance	59 16	3.4
Street-car and bus fares	37 40	2.2
Expenses of sickness	64 73	3.8
School expenses	6 41	0.4
Cleaning supplies	16 64	1.0
Barber	12 37	0.7
Miscellaneous expenses	175 77	10.2
Total expenses	$1,719 83	100.0

Tables are given showing the various items in this expenditure. Food is the most expensive item in the family budget of the wage earner, representing 32.3 per cent of his average expenditures for all purposes. The average outlay for clothing was 12.2 per cent of the total family expenditure. In regard to housing, 32 families were purchasing their homes, the others living in rented houses, apartments or flats, the cost of rented quarters averaging $391.47 a year. Details are given also of the expenditures on fuel and light, furniture, life insurance, street car and bus fares, sickness, school, barbering, and "miscellaneous," including optional items such as church expenses, gifts, entertainments, reading matter, tobacco, etc.

It is pointed out that in Detroit, the automobile is becoming more and more a part of the family equipment for recreation, 47 of the 100 families owning cars. Over a third of the number owned radio sets, and about half had electric washing machines and phonographs.

Articles were bought on the instalment plan by 59 of the 100 families included in this study. Thirty-five families were paying on purchases made in 1929; eleven families were paying instalments on articles bought in 1928 and 1929, ten on 1928 purchases only; one on 1927 purchases only; one on 1927 and 1929 purchases; one family was still paying on a living-room suite, a dining-room suite, and a phonograph

purchased in 1925. Furniture (in either suites or separate articles) and house furnishings are the commodities most frequently purchased on the instalment plan. Automobiles were the next most popular article bought on instalment, fourteen families having so purchased them; thirteen families were making instalment payments on washing machines.

International Federation of League of Nations Societies

The International Federation of League of Nations Societies held its 14th Plenary Congress at Geneva in June. One of the resolutions that were adopted declared that the Congress "considers that no effort should be spared to secure a general improvement in the standard of living through the activities of the International Labour Organization and to this end urgently calls upon affiliated societies to continue their efforts to induce the Governments of their respective countries to ratify international Labour Conventions and in particular to ensure at the earliest possible moment the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention; Welcomes the action of the Governing Body in placing on the agenda of the International Labour Conference the question of Hours of Work in the Coal Industry, and urges the Labour Conference, in view of the extent to which the Preparatory Technical Coal Conference afforded an opportunity for preliminary discussion of the subject, to arrive at an International Agreement at its Fourteenth Session.

Another resolution called on the League of Nations and upon the International Labour Organization to consider the expediency of convening a World Conference on Unemployment, in its industrial, economic and financial aspect.

Canada was represented at the Congress by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress.

Co-operative Milk Selling in U.S.A.

The progress made in the United States in recent years in the co-operative marketing of fluid milk is described in a recent report published by the United States Department of Agriculture (Technical Bulletin, No. 179). It is stated that fluid milk marketing associations marketed approximately two-fifths of the milk sold in the United States during 1928. This milk had a value of more than $325,000,000.

The rapid growth of co-operative milk-marketing associations began during the World War. Much of the time since 1920 has been spent in strengthening and perfecting the associations already organized. The object which the producers had in mind in forming most of the earlier co-operative-marketing associations was the retail distribution of milk. They felt that the distributor was getting more than his share of the consumer's dollar. By retailing the milk used for fluid consumption and processing the remainder they reasoned that they would not only receive the same wholesale price that they received under the private-distributor system but would obtain the distributors' share of the profits, which they believed to be exceptionally large.

The growth of co-operative fluid-milk marketing associations previous to the World War was slow. The first such association formed which is still in existence and reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture was formed in 1882. Only 4 such associations had been established before 1900. Three of those established from 1900 to 1910 are still operating; 7 of those established from 1910 to 1915; 57 of those established from 1915 to 1920; 76 of those established from 1920 to 1924; and 12 of those established from 1925 to 1928. Only 14 of the 159 active associations reporting to the Department of Agriculture were established prior to 1915; the larger growth in numbers came principally in the 10-year period from 1915 to 1925.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MAY, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1, was 7,256, their employees numbering 1,021,951 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May, was 1,679, having an aggregate membership of 198,595 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1930, as Reported by the Employers

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than on June 1 of all other years on record with the single exception of 1929. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,256 firms with 1,021,951 employees, as compared with 976,538 on May 1; this increase of 45,413 persons, or 4.7 per cent, brought the index number to 116.5 as compared with 111.4 in the preceding month and 122.2, 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7 on June 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

Unusually large advances were registered in logging and construction, while transportation, manufacturing, trade, services, mining and communications also showed important increases. Employment in the service and trade groups was higher than at the same date of any other year on record.

Employment by Economic Areas

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.—Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 561 employers with a combined working force of 82,333 persons, as compared with 76,029 on May 1. This gain was considerably greater than that reported on June 1 last year, when the index was some ten points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber and fish products), logging and construction registered heightened activity, while transportation was seasonally slacker.

Quebec.—Construction, transportation, manufacturing and logging recorded pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in the service and trade groups; the gain in logging was due to river-drives. Employment was in slightly less volume than on the same date in 1929, but was higher than on June 1 in any of the preceding eight years, the index standing of 114.5, compared with 115.9 on June 1, 1929, and 110.7 on June 1, 1928, the previous maximum. Statements were tabulated from 1,698 firms employing 291,462 workers, or 21,574 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario showed a further advance and the index, at 117.8 was higher than on June 1 in any other year of the record except 1929. The payrolls of the 3,200 co-operating establishments aggregated 422,369 employees, as against 414,853 on May 1. Construction registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in logging, mining, transportation, communications and services. In manufacturing, considerable increase in the lumber, food, building material and some other groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, textile and pulp and paper factories.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, services, trade, communications and manufacturing reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces, where the 1,055 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 137,036 persons, as against 129,028 in the preceding month.

Larger increases were indicated on June 1, 1929, and the index then was many points higher; employment in these provinces continued to show the unfavourable effects of the tie-up in the disposal of the 1929 harvest.

British Columbia.—An aggregate payroll of 88,751 workers was registered by the 742 reporting employers, who had 86,740 at the beginning of May. Employment was in greater volume than in the early summer of any of the last ten years with the exception of June 1, 1929. Construction and manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, while other groups showed little general change.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

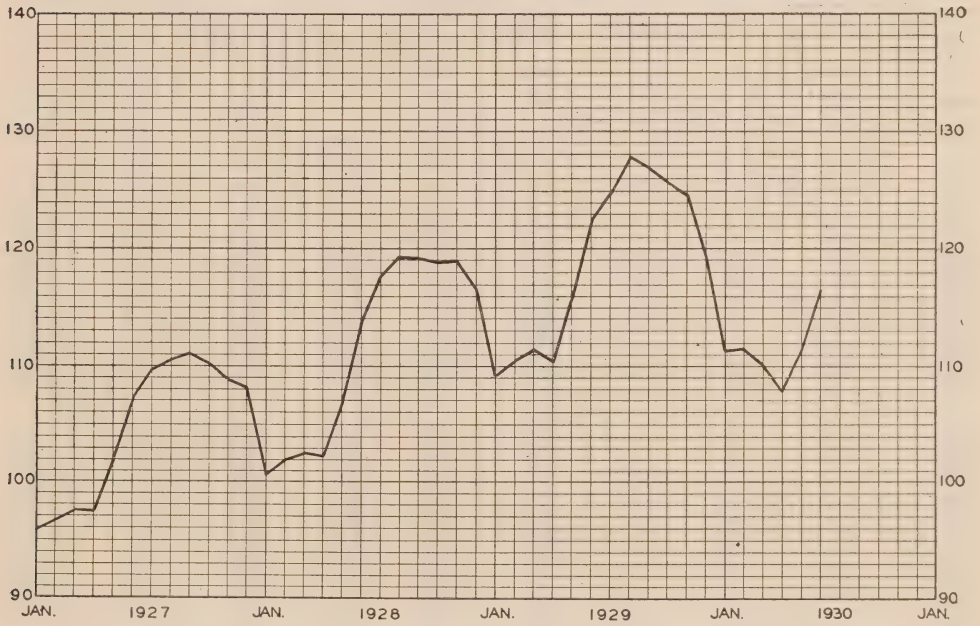


Table 1 gives index numbers of economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in five of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made. Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg all showed considerable gains; declines were noted in Hamilton and in Windsor (including the adjacent Border Cities) while in Vancouver the situation was reported as unchanged.

Montreal.—Improvement on a large scale was recorded in Montreal, where the 916 co-operating firms employed 145,026 persons, an increase of 7,080 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction, manufacturing and trade reported the greatest increases, but services were also busier. The index, at 116·6, was higher than in any other June on record with the exception of June, 1929.

Quebec.—Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing and construction. Statements were tabulated from 121 establishments having 12,531 workers, as against 11,887 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had also been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was fractionally lower. Employment on the date under review was in greater volume than on June 1 in any other year for which statistics are available.

Toronto.—Returns were furnished by 993 employers in Toronto with 125,934 persons on their payrolls, compared with 125,311 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of textile and iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction, trade and transportation. The general gain was smaller than that noted on June 1, 1929, when the index was a few points higher; with this exception, however, the situation was

better than in the early summer of any previous year on record.

Ottawa.—Construction showed heightened activity in Ottawa, where employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of June of last year, when an increase had been recorded. A combined working force of 13,979 employees was indicated by the 145 co-operating firms; this was 549 more than in their last report.

Hamilton.—Further reductions in staffs were noted in Hamilton, where 218 employers reported 35,349 workers on their paylists, as compared with 35,562 at the beginning of May. Most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, while construction was busier. Conditions were not so favourable as on the same date of a year ago, when a program of industrial expansion was being executed, but they were better than in the early summer of any other year for which data are compiled.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Following a period of seasonal activity, employment in the Border Cities showed a decline on June 1, when data were received from

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
June 1	87·7	100·4	79·5	90·4	90·5	82·8
1922						
June 1	90·3	98·1	84·0	93·5	92·2	85·7
1923						
June 1	98·5	105·5	95·4	103·1	94·8	89·1
1924						
June 1	96·4	101·0	95·3	98·1	93·4	91·7
1925						
June 1	95·6	101·3	95·9	95·6	92·4	94·5
1926						
June 1	102·2	98·7	103·7	101·4	102·8	103·5
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Feb. 1	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Mar. 1	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
April 1	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
May 1	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
June 1	116·5	122·4	114·5	117 8	115·8	113·0
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at June 1, 1930	100·0	8·1	28·5	41·3	13·4	8·7

139 firms with 18,433 employees, or 129 less than at the beginning of May. Most of the reduction took place in automobile factories, but construction was also slacker. Very much larger losses had been registered on June 1, 1929, but employment was then in greater volume, the index standing at 168·3, as compared with 149·4 on the date under review.

Winnipeg.—An aggregate working force of 32,351 persons was indicated by the 350 employers whose statistics were received, and who had had 31,884 employees on May 1. This gain involved a larger number of persons than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then higher. Most of the advance recorded in June of the present year was in construction, manufacturing and communications, while trading establishments released some help.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing reported gains in Vancouver, but there were reductions in trade and some other industries, so that no general change was recorded in the city. Statements were tabulated from 284 employers with 29,769 workers in their employ. Improvement was indicated on June 1 a year ago, when the situation was practically the same as this year.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
June 1	87·0	.....	95·7	.....	.....	.....	95·1	84·1
1923								
June 1	96·6	.....	99·3	116·7	99·6	.....	89·2	82·0
1924								
June 1	97·4	.....	94·1	108·2	87·5	.....	85·6	86·3
1925								
June 1	96·8	96·8	95·8	106·6	88·3	.....	87·5	89·3
1926								
June 1	104·5	90·3	99·7	105·9	101·1	111·1	99·2	99·7
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	123·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Feb. 1	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Mar. 1	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
April 1	109·2	111·7	116·5	116·2	120·4	140·9	103·4	110·4
May 1	110·8	115·3	117·8	125·3	118·4	150·5	105·7	110·8
June 1	116·6	122·3	118·5	130·4	118·0	149·4	107·1	110·8
Relative weight of employment by cities as at June 1, 1930	14·2	1·2	12·3	1·4	3·5	1·8	3·2	2·9

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Statements were tabulated from 4,425 manufacturers employing 548,051 operatives, as compared with 541,928 in the preceding month. This increase was not so extensive as that reported on the same date in 1929 when the situation was generally more favourable, but with that exception, employment continued higher than in June of all other years for which data are available. Lumber mills registered the greatest gains, which were of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in the fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric current, tobacco, mineral product, non-ferrous metal and some other industries. On the other hand, iron and steel, textile, and leather-using plants were slacker.

Animal Products, Edible.—There were further pronounced increases in the number employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statistics were tabulated from 224 firms employing 20,064 persons,

NOTE:—The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
June 1	87·7	87·8	85·4	92·8	91·2	90·6	68·7	86·7	91·8
1922									
June 1	90·3	91·1	67·7	96·9	86·5	98·1	79·4	83·8	89·3
1923									
June 1	98·5	101·2	94·8	106·3	87·8	100·7	86·0	90·9	91·2
1924									
June 1	96·4	95·7	96·6	108·5	94·5	101·6	90·4	95·1	91·8
1925									
June 1	95·6	95·6	92·6	98·8	94·6	97·1	95·6	97·2	93·1
1926									
June 1	102·2	101·6	96·4	96·5	100·4	102·1	114·5	100·9	96·7
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·5	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Feb. 1	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Mar. 1	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
April 1	107·8	111·3	87·6	114·5	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
May 1	111·4	112·4	63·5	114·1	117·3	104·3	112·6	128·9	125·6
June 1	116·5	113·6	90·0	115·6	119·6	108·0	137·0	134·7	127·6
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at June 1, 1930	100·0	53·6	2·4	5·0	3·0	12·2	12·9	2·3	8·6

as compared with 18,173 in the preceding month. This increase was slightly more extensive than that reported on June 1, 1929, but the index was then a few points higher.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this group, chiefly in boot and shoe plants, showed a falling-off, which was larger than that indicated in the same month last year when the index was several points higher. The working forces of the 188 co-operating employers totalled 15,889 persons, as against 16,259 in the preceding month. The largest declines were in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—Continued seasonal expansion was noted in lumber mills and there were also gains in vehicle and other wood-using factories. Returns were compiled from 729 manufacturers in the lumber group having

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	June 1930	May 1 1930	June 1929	June 1928	June 1927	June 1926	June 1925
Manufacturing	53·6	113·6	112·4	121·2	112·6	106·9	101·6	95·6
Animal products—edible	2·0	116·9	106·7	119·5	116·7	115·4	109·0	104·3
Fur and products	·2	98·9	88·6	102·5	91·1	97·3	101·0	92·5
Leather and products	1·5	88·6	90·4	91·0	100·4	100·3	92·3	89·7
Lumber and products	5·5	109·3	97·6	120·7	109·7	111·3	110·2	108·6
Rough and dressed lumber	3·3	105·6	87·7	119·6	106·5	113·2	115·0	116·1
Furniture	·9	112·0	113·0	123·7	117·1	105·6	100·8	90·2
Other lumber products	1·3	118·3	115·0	121·6	113·4	108·5	102·9	95·2
Musical instruments	·2	64·5	63·0	96·5	92·4	96·9	95·8	78·7
Plant products—edible	2·9	106·7	102·9	104·8	100·0	98·5	93·7	91·2
Pulp and paper products	6·5	110·9	110·9	111·8	111·3	108·1	100·0	93·1
Pulp and paper	3·2	108·6	108·1	108·7	113·5	113·1	101·3	90·0
Paper products	·8	106·7	107·8	111·4	112·5	104·4	98·3	97·6
Printing and publishing	2·5	115·4	115·8	116·0	108·7	103·1	99·0	97·2
Rubber products	1·5	118·0	112·8	143·6	125·7	113·8	97·3	97·1
Textile products	8·0	102·1	104·9	108·8	106·3	105·5	98·9	94·6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·7	97·3	100·4	107·0	110·5	109·6	100·2	94·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	106·6	108·2	114·0	104·0	102·5	99·9	89·1
Garments and personal furnishings	2·7	105·1	109·1	107·2	101·9	99·8	97·0	96·6
Other textile products	1·0	101·3	101·9	109·4	108·7	114·3	98·9	99·0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·6	126·3	120·9	125·2	120·1	107·7	101·7	101·5
Tobacco	·9	113·5	107·2	112·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	146·4	142·3	145·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	138·1	130·0	186·5	133·8	95·7	99·9	95·7
Chemicals and allied products	·8	120·7	121·9	117·6	114·1	106·2	103·1	95·5
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	130·3	123·1	131·3	115·7	108·0	105·8	90·9
Electric current	1·7	139·7	132·6	132·3	118·9	106·7	99·8	105·1
Electrical apparatus	1·5	158·2	159·5	139·0	117·5	105·0	94·5	88·6
Iron and steel products	14·6	115·8	118·8	133·2	118·1	105·9	104·2	92·9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	122·8	122·7	143·9	125·3	112·8	105·3	102·0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	126·8	127·6	133·3	123·9	110·6	99·5	94·3
Agricultural implements	·6	75·4	81·1	124·9	102·8	109·9	100·9	69·6
Land vehicles	6·7	114·6	118·4	131·5	118·7	103·1	106·6	95·7
Automobiles and parts	1·9	138·3	153·2	182·9	170·0	116·6	113·1	91·7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	122·6	128·0	135·2	125·4	110·3	111·3	122·2
Heating appliances	·5	113·2	118·9	137·9	112·7	101·9	101·7	94·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·0	162·8	169·0	178·2	138·8	111·0	102·4	77·7
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	115·9	118·4	137·2	113·9	105·5	100·1	88·9
Other iron and steel products	2·0	111·0	111·9	117·4	108·4	104·5	100·4	89·0
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	128·0	126·8	136·5	120·7	114·0	95·2	82·0
Mineral products	1·4	149·1	146·7	136·7	116·9	104·5	101·7	105·0
Miscellaneous	·4	113·6	111·2	113·2	103·9	106·9	100·0	95·7
Logging	2·4	90·0	63·5	92·7	85·9	86·8	96·4	92·6
Mining	5·0	115·6	114·1	115·8	112·3	105·5	96·5	98·8
Coal	2·5	96·4	95·6	99·3	100·7	101·8	94·6	94·5
Metallic ores	1·7	148·8	149·3	138·4	126·6	110·9	95·1	102·5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	135·3	127·2	140·9	135·2	111·9	105·2	98·3
Communications	3·0	119·6	117·3	120·9	106·9	103·7	100·4	94·6
Telegraphs	·6	119·9	111·4	126·8	111·5	106·8	102·6	94·7
Telephones	2·4	119·5	118·7	119·3	105·7	102·7	99·9	94·6
Transportation	12·2	108·0	104·3	113·9	108·0	104·8	102·1	97·1
Street railways and cartage	2·5	124·1	121·8	125·1	112·3	104·4	100·8	98·7
Steam railways	7·8	101·7	100·1	109·9	105·1	103·0	98·5	95·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·9	118·3	102·9	120·3	119·8	114·8	124·6	105·8
Construction and Maintenance	12·9	137·0	112·0	144·6	136·8	121·3	114·5	95·6
Building	5·4	140·8	127·6	134·7	118·3	112·4	104·3	76·8
Highway	3·1	177·2	101·2	144·3	142·5	125·0	95·4	100·6
Railway	4·4	114·8	101·5	154·2	144·1	126·8	128·3	109·8
Services	2·3	134·7	128·9	131·1	118·4	105·4	100·9	97·2
Hotels and restaurants	1·3	136·4	125·6	131·9	114·7	101·5	101·0	100·6
Professional	·2	126·8	126·3	122·5	118·5	107·2	100·2	100·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·8	134·3	135·2	132·5	123·6	109·8	100·9	91·1
Trade	8·6	127·6	125·6	126·0	113·7	104·8	96·7	93·1
Retail	6·2	132·6	129·9	130·8	116·3	106·5	95·6	92·5
Wholesale	2·4	117·2	116·0	115·4	108·3	101·9	98·9	94·2
All Industries	100·0	116·5	111·4	122·2	113·8	107·2	102·2	95·6

[1] The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

55,948 employees, compared with 49,955 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement on June 1, the most marked advance taking place in Quebec and Ontario. Greater additions to staffs were made on the same date last year, when the index was considerably higher.

Musical Instruments.—There was a slightly upward movement in employment in musical instruments factories, 38 of which increased their payrolls from 1,860 persons at the beginning of May to 1,889 on June 1. A decline had been indicated on the same date last summer, but employment then was at a higher level.

Plant Products, Edible.—Large increases were noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 1,120 persons were added to the forces of the 382 co-operating manufacturers, who had 30,131 employees. Sugar and syrup, fruit and vegetable canning, biscuit and confectionery establishments reported most of the improvement, which occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The increase registered on June 1, 1929, was somewhat smaller, and the situation then was not so favourable as on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Practically no change was indicated in this group, gains in pulp and paper mills being largely offset by declines in printing and publishing. The index number stood at 110.9, compared with 111.8 at the beginning of June of last year, when considerable advances had been noted. An aggregate payroll of 66,559 workers was reported by the 544 establishments whose statistics were compiled, which had employed 66,477 in the preceding month.

Rubber Products.—Thirty-nine rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 15,104 persons, or 663 more than in their last return, most of the gain being in Quebec. Employment was in less volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, although the increase then indicated was on a smaller scale.

Textile Products.—There was a seasonal reduction in activity in textiles on the date under review, chiefly in woollen, knitting and clothing factories in Quebec and Ontario. Data were received from 685 firms employing 81,721 persons, as against 84,008 in the preceding month. This contraction involved a greater number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1929, when the index was above its level at the time of writing.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Activity in this group showed a considerable increase, according to 144 employers whose staffs rose from 15,309 in the preceding month to 15,990 on the date under review. Tobacco factories in Quebec reported most of this advance, which greatly exceeded that shown on the same date last year. The index number then was slightly lower.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were tabulated from 126 plants in this division with 7,847 persons on their payrolls, as against 7,927 in the preceding month. The index number was higher than in the same month in any other of the years since 1920.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further marked improvement was shown in building material plants, 163 of which reported an aggregate working force of 13,534 persons, or 926 more than on May 1. The index stood at 130.3, compared with 131.3 on June 1, 1929, the maximum in the record of ten years. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported the bulk of the increase, in which all branches of the industry shared.

Electric Current.—A further advance was shown in electric current plants in which the index was slightly higher than in any other month since the series was commenced. The 94 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 882 workers to 16,872 at the beginning of June. Quebec recorded the greatest gain, but the tendency was generally upward.

Electrical Apparatus.—Decreased activity was shown in electrical appliance factories, 58 of which reduced their payrolls by 128 employees to 16,654 on the date under review. An increase had been recorded on June 1, 1929, but employment at the time of writing was at a higher level than on June 1 in any other year on record. Ontario firms registered practically all the decline.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was a further decrease in iron and steel works, mainly in automobile plants, although some other divisions also reported curtailment. Returns were tabulated from 694 manufacturers employing 148,952 persons, compared with 152,938 on May 1. Additions to staffs were noted in Quebec and British Columbia, but elsewhere the tendency was downward, particularly in Ontario. Losses were also registered on June 1, 1929, when the index was many points higher.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries and manufacturers of aluminum products reported slightly greater activity, according to 107 firms employing 19,558 persons, compared with 19,425 at the beginning of May. This increase, which took place chiefly

in Ontario and British Columbia, was not so pronounced as that recorded at the beginning of June of a year ago, when employment was in considerably greater volume.

Mineral Products. Continued seasonal advances were noted generally in this group, in which they were of practically the same size as those indicated on June 1, 1929, when the index number was many points lower. An aggregated payroll of 14,343 persons was employed by the 82 co-operating firms, who had 14,120 in the preceding month.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.—The production of roofing materials and various other articles listed under this heading showed an increase, 137 workers having been added to the forces of the 75 manufacturers whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 4,532 at the beginning of May.

Logging

Employment in logging camps, chiefly owing to river-driving operations, showed an advance which was on a larger scale than on the same date in the preceding year. The index number, however, was then rather higher. Returns were received from 217 firms employing 23,965 persons, or 6,890 more than on May 1.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in the western coal fields was seasonally slacker, but improvement was reported in the Maritime Provinces; statements were compiled from a total of 81 operators with 25,477 employees, or 217 more than at the beginning of May. The index was a few points lower than on June 1, 1929, when declines had been recorded.

Metallic Ores.—A decrease was shown in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Ontario; 68 employers reduced their staffs from 17,213 workers on May 1, to 17,095 at the beginning of June. Despite this loss, the index was higher than on June 1 of any other year since the series was commenced.

Non-Metallic Minerals, (other than coal).—According to data received from 74 firms in this group, they employed 8,853 persons, or 586 more than in the preceding month. Employment was in rather less volume than on June 1, 1929, although it was higher than on that date in earlier years of the record.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—A further increase in employment was registered in local transportation on June 1, when 142 companies added 445 employees to their staffs, bringing them to 25,025 on the date under review. This gain was not so large as that noted at the beginning of June, 1929, when the index was one point higher. The improvement shown was chiefly in Quebec.

Steam Railways.—Continued expansion was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 105 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs from 78,705 in the preceding month to 79,978 on June 1. Quebec and the Prairie Provinces reported most of the increase, which was smaller than on the same date of a year ago.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, but the trend was decidedly upward in Quebec and Ontario. Statistics were received from 76 firms with 19,175 employees, as compared with 16,642 in the preceding month. Similar gains were noted on June 1, 1929, when the index was slightly higher.

Communications

Continued improvement was indicated on telephones and telegraphs; 66 companies and branches enlarged their staffs from 30,487 persons at the beginning of May, to 31,035 on June 1. Employment was at practically the same level as at the beginning of June, 1929.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—The volume of employment afforded in building was greater than in the early summer of any other year on record. An aggregate staff of 55,228 was reported by the 705 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 49,902 workers on May 1. Activity increased in all except the Maritime Provinces, but the largest gains were in Ontario.

Highway.—The 251 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 31,762 persons in their employ, or 13,712 more than at the beginning of May. This improvement, in which all provinces shared, was more extensive, and the level of employment was higher, than on June 1 in any other year since 1920.

Railway.—Continued advances were registered by the track departments of the railways, in which the volume of employment was less than at the beginning of June, 1929. The working forces of the 49 employers totalled 45,167 persons, as against 39,922 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy increases were in the Prairie Provinces, although there was general improvement except in British Columbia.

Services

Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while only small changes took place in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 240 firms employing 23,435 workers, as compared with 22,385 on May 1. The index was higher than on June 1 in any other year of the record.

Trade

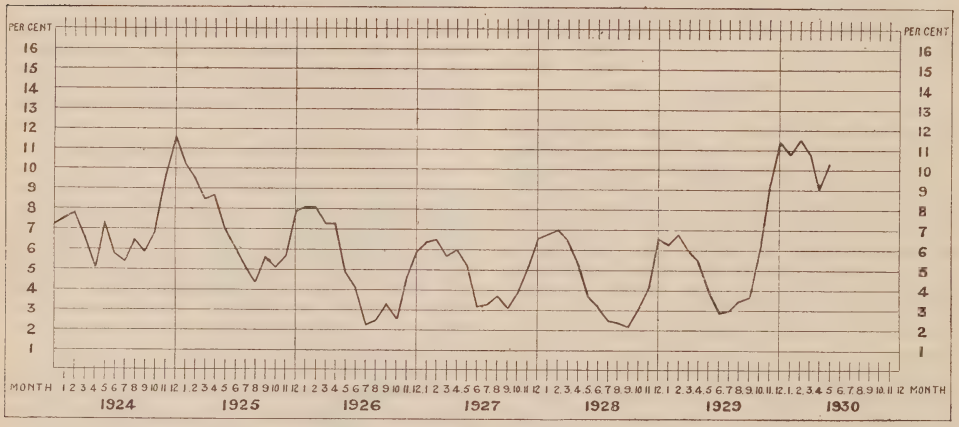
Improvement was indicated in both retail and wholesale trade; 757 establishments reported 87,705 employees, or 1,583 more than in their last monthly return. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on June 1 in any other year since 1920, in all of which the level of employment was lower.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of May, 1930

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployed is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Chiefly due to quietness in the Quebec garment trades at the close of May unemployment showed a moderate increase in volume from the preceding month, the 1,679 local unions from which reports were tabulated with an aggregate of 198,595 members indicating 10·3 per cent of idleness compared with 9·0 per cent in April. Declines in employment of minor importance than were recorded in Quebec occurred in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, while of the gains in the remaining provinces Saskatchewan reported the most noteworthy. Contrasted with the situation in May of last year when 4·0 per cent of the members reported were idle, Quebec as in the previous comparison, was a large factor in the adverse situation indicated during the month under survey, though in all provinces some curtailment of employment was noted.

A separate tabulation is compiled each month of unemployment among local trade unions in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. A considerable drop in the volume of work afforded Montreal members was indicated during May, operations for garment workers particularly being largely restricted. Moderate reductions in activity were reported by Vancouver unions, while in Winnipeg the decline indicated was

fractional only. On the other hand, the level of employment for Edmonton unions was substantially higher than in April and moderate improvement was recorded in Halifax. Regina, Toronto and Saint John unions also reported an upward employment tendency. All cities used in the comparison reflected less favourable conditions than in May of last year, Montreal, Regina and Vancouver union members being especially slack.

Accompanying this article is a chart which indicates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1924, to date. It will be noticed that the curve at the close of May extended in an upward direction from that of the previous month, indicating a reduction in the employment volume afforded and at the end of the month the level attained was substantially higher than that shown in May of last year.

Employment in the manufacturing industries during May showed a marked falling off from the previous month, an outstanding feature in the adverse situation being the inactivity recorded in the garment trades of Quebec, where employment was at a low ebb. Reports for May were tabulated from an aggregate of 475 unions, comprising a membership of 57,016 persons, 7,077 of whom, or a percentage of 12·4 were idle at the end of the month contrasted with 6·6 per cent in April and with 4·8 per cent in May, 1929. Reductions in activity on a much smaller scale than in the garment trades were recorded by leather, wood, jewellery, and glass workers. On the other hand, cigar makers, printing tradesmen, iron and steel workers, hat and cap makers and unclassified workers reported some improvement, though the gains did not involve a large number of workers. As in the previous comparison, garment workers were important contributors to the total increase in unemployment reported over May last year, though the reductions indicated by iron and steel workers were also substantial. In the majority of the remaining trades some curtailment of operations was apparent from May a year ago. Hat and cap makers, cigar makers and brewery workers alone showing increases in activity which were, however, quite small.

The coal mining situation showed little change during May from the previous month, the 43 unions from which returns were tabulated with 17,205 members reporting 9·2 per cent of idleness compared with 8·6 per cent in April. Employment in the Alberta mines subsided slightly from April, while in Nova Scotia and British Columbia the level of activity remained approximately the same in both months. Compared with the situation in May last year, when 5·8 per cent of the members reported were idle, Alberta and British Columbia unions both shared substantially in the depression indicated during the month reviewed, while in Nova Scotia conditions were somewhat improved.

Practically the same volume of inactivity was shown by workers in the building trades during May as in the previous month, the 210 unions from which returns were tabulated with 28,927 members indicating 23.3 per cent of idleness compared with 23·2 per cent of unemployed members in April. Hod carriers and building labourers were much busier than in April and employment for carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, tile

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
May, 1919.....	4·7	3·4	5·3	2·6	1·5	2·9	1·4	4·9	3·6
May, 1920.....	·4	·5	4·0	1·7	2·6	1·3	1·5	5·6	2·4
May, 1921.....	12·9	6·2	26·5	9·1	10·4	9·4	12·0	21·7	15·5
May, 1922.....	12·1	3·1	16·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	8·7
May, 1923.....	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
May, 1924.....	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	7·3
May, 1925.....	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
May, 1926.....	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
May, 1927.....	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	5·2
Jan., 1928.....	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Feb., 1928.....	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	7·0
Mar., 1928.....	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
April 1928.....	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
May, 1928.....	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
June, 1928.....	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
July, 1928.....	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·6	4·5	2·8	2·5
Aug., 1928.....	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Sept., 1928.....	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Oct., 1928.....	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Nov., 1928.....	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Dec., 1928.....	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Jan., 1929.....	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Feb., 1929.....	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Mar., 1929.....	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
April, 1929.....	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
May, 1929.....	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
June, 1929.....	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
July, 1929.....	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
Aug., 1929.....	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Sept., 1929.....	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Oct., 1929.....	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Nov., 1929.....	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3
Dec., 1929.....	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
Jan., 1930.....	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	10·8
Feb., 1930.....	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	11·5
Mar., 1930.....	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	10·8
April, 1930.....	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	9·0
May, 1930.....	4·1	2·2	14·8	7·7	9·0	7·9	16·5	10·6	10·3

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Governmental.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
May, 1919	4·1	....	2·8	3·6	2·4	·6	1·2	·5	0	·7	·3	·7	0	1·6	7·3	2·5	6·0	0	....	8·7	1·6	8·0	1·8	·4	0	0	....	2·3	1·1	0	2·6	3·6
May, 1920	0	....	1·2	3·2	4·8	·8	0	1·2	12·2	1·1	0	2·6	....	5·4	3·9	·5	1·5	2·9	·1	4·3	1·1	2·0	1·5	·1	·1	·1	....	·1	1·3	·0	2·2	2·4
May, 1921	24·9	42·2	12·6	22·6	8·5	3·6	4·4	3·2	5·6	43·6	2·0	61·4	....	17·9	26·5	29·7	24·8	20·5	1·6	15·8	8·2	8·1	9·9	·9	4·8	4·8	....	0	6·1	5·1	7·7	15·5
May, 1922	37·7	2·7	11·0	15·0	3·2	2·7	1·0	3·5	10·4	41·5	5·0	54·5	....	15·6	5·9	10·5	24·4	0	1·6	8·3	5·4	13·7	5·6	3·1	·5	·5	....	0	2·8	·4	8·3	8·7
May, 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
May, 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	0	0	0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
May, 1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
May, 1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
May, 1927	5·9	0	8·7	8·9	5·2	2·4	2·4	2·4	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	8·2	1·2	4·8	1·0	30·6	0	0	9·3	2·1	14·4	2·2	0	·1	·1	0	0	2·0	·1	6·6	5·2
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·4	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·0	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
October., 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·6	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	9	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·	33·	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	39·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·	5·6	11·4
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8
April, 1930	1·3	11·9	11·0	6·6	6·3	6·1	8·5	5·0	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	....	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	1·4	3·2	3·3	0	0	3·7	·5	7·2	9·0
May, 1930	1·3	12·7	9·2	12·4	3·0	4·8	9·4	3·1	18·8	41·1	27·8	44·5	11·3	25·0	6·1	11·4	30·5	0	21·9	23·3	6·1	17·7	6·8	7·7	1·4	1·5	0	0	3·8	·7	7·8	10·3

layers, lathers and roofers and granite and stonecutters also showed advancement. On the contrary, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and electrical workers recorded employment losses. Conditions were decidedly less active in the building trades, as a whole, than in May a year ago when 8·2 per cent of the members were idle, all trades participating in this depression. The most extensive contractions, however, were indicated by carpenters and joiners and bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

The transportation industries with 718 unions reporting 69,053 members, registered 6·1 per cent of idleness at the end of May contrasted with 6·8 per cent in April and with 2·1 per cent in May, 1929. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, were slightly better engaged than in April and the situation for navigation workers, street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs also showed some improvement. Steam railway employees reported reductions involving the greatest number of workers when compared with May a year ago and noteworthy declines occurred among navigation workers. Street and electric railway employees reported a fractional adverse change only. On the other hand, employment for teamsters and chauffeurs was more prevalent than in May of last year.

Longshoremen whose returns are tabulated separately each month owing to the casual nature of their employment, indicated improvement during May over both the previous month and May, 1929. Returns for the month under review were tabulated from 13 associations of these workers with 6,563 members, 932 or 14.2 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 23.7 per cent in April and with 15.1 per cent in May of last year.

Retail clerks reported adequate work for all their members during May as in the previous month, contrasted with .6 per cent of idleness in May, 1929. Reports were received from 5 unions of these workers during the month surveyed embracing a membership of 1,280 persons.

Reports tabulated during May from 65 unions of civic employees with a membership total of 8,117 persons, indicated .7 per cent of inactivity compared with .5 per cent in April and .7 per cent in May a year ago.

In the miscellaneous group of trades a nominal decline in employment was reported during May from the previous month according to the returns tabulated from 116 labour organizations covering a membership of 6,070 persons. Of these 476 or 7.8 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 7.2 per cent in April. Activity for theatre and stage employees was somewhat reduced from April and in the unclassified division employment eased off slightly. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen, however, reported minor improvement. Contrasted with the situation existing in May of last year when 4.6 per cent of unemployment was reported in the miscellaneous group of trades, theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen indicated noteworthy reductions in the employment volume during the month reviewed, and barbers and unclassified workers declines on a much smaller scale. On the other hand hotel and restaurant employees were somewhat better engaged.

Fishermen reported the same percentage of unemployment during May as in the previous month namely 1.3, compared with 3.7 per cent of idleness in May, 1929. The percentage for the month under survey was based on the returns received from 2 unions of these workers with 775 members.

Lumber workers and loggers with 4 unions showing a combined membership of 920 persons, indicated 12.7 per cent of their members idle on the last day of May contrasted with 11.9 per cent in April and with a fully employed situation in May last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for May each year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1930

The volume of business transacted in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of May, 1930, as shown by the average daily placements effected showed declines of over 4 per cent and nearly 26 per cent, when the records were compared with those of the preceding month and with those of May last year. The total placements for the entire month under review were slightly higher, however, due to the fact that there were two more working days in May than in April. On comparison with last month sub-

stantial gains were shown in services and logging, followed by minor increases in manufacturing, transportation, mining and trade, but heavy declines occurred in construction and maintenance and farming. Logging was the only group to show a gain in placements over those of May, 1929, declines being shown in all remaining industries, the largest of which were in construction and maintenance, manufacturing, farming and services.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January 1928 to date as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications showed practically no change the first half of the month, but registered a marked downward trend during the latter half of the period, while that of placements was downward throughout May. The major decline, however, occurring during the latter half of the period. In both instances, the levels attained were from 16 to 19 points below those shown at the close of May, 1929. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 70.0 and 65.1 during the first and second half of May, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 85.9 and 83.9 during the same periods of 1929. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 64.1 and 61.0, as compared with 78.9 and 78.0 during the corresponding month of 1929.

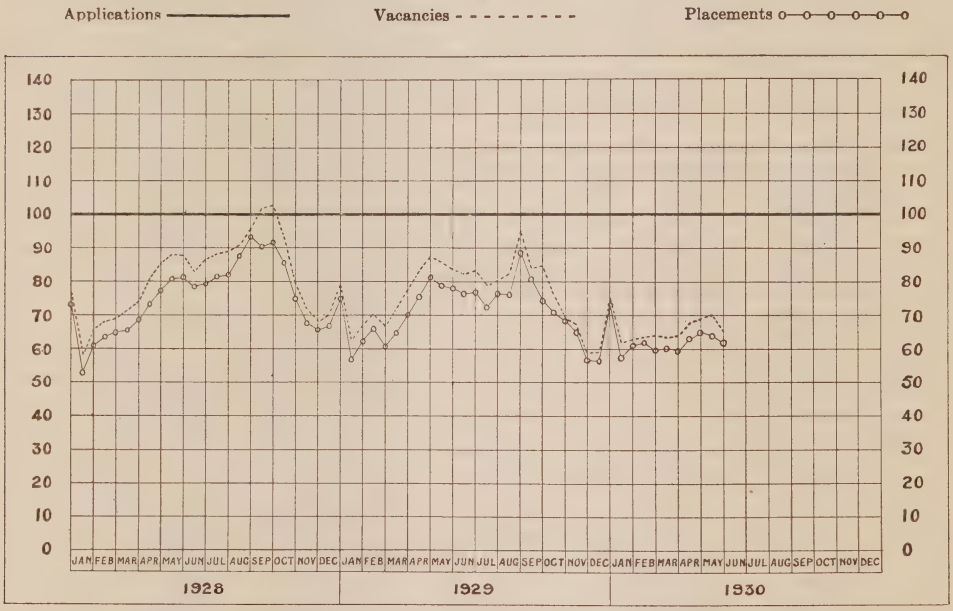
The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1930, was 1,210, as compared with a daily average of 1,265 in the preceding month and 1,646 in May, 1929.

The average number of applications for employment received by the offices during the month under review was 1,789, in comparison with 1,840 in April and with 1,939 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1930, was 1,128, of which 629 were in regular employment and 499 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,180 in the previous month. Placements during May last year averaged 1,521, consisting of 955 placements in regular and 566 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 30,585 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 29,318 placements, of these the placements in regular employment were 16,361, of which 12,304 were for men and

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1929
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**959**	**67**	**1,149**	**951**	**184**	**728**	**615**	**324**
Halifax	597	43	651	570	67	503	251	63
New Glasgow	139	22	128	162	60	64	85	126
Sydney	223	2	370	219	57	161	279	135
New Brunswick	**1,111**	**19**	**1,140**	**1,056**	**265**	**791**	**586**	**334**
Chatham	228	6	245	203	167	36	200	40
Moncton	371	13	346	340	67	273	79	122
St. John	512	0	549	513	31	482	307	172
Quebec	**2,718**	**391**	**4,755**	**2,737**	**2,085**	**301**	**1,084**	**2,486**
Amos	146	8	152	163	168	0	7	.....
Hull	264	32	486	324	324	0	73	354
Montreal	1,359	290	2,813	1,145	786	235	767	1,573
Quebec	404	1	584	464	365	44	104	259
Rouyn	70	0	35	36	32	4	3	.....
Sherbrooke	257	23	404	285	236	9	63	134
Three Rivers	218	37	281	320	174	9	67	166
Ontario	**15,223**	**1,219**	**20,889**	**14,418**	**7,952**	**5,879**	**11,794**	**10,844**
Belleville	168	0	164	164	109	55	84	78
Brantford	331	14	448	337	136	190	642	212
Chatham	255	8	275	246	136	110	125	271
Cobalt	277	24	186	165	154	11	50	171
Fort William	436	14	443	413	315	98	91	359
Guelph	148	20	308	175	78	72	219	156
Hamilton	1,044	0	2,070	1,054	290	764	2,445	826
Kingston	515	38	529	503	265	238	87	259
Kitchener	279	33	626	283	166	105	553	175
London	618	49	677	623	347	241	634	339
Niagara Falls	312	34	248	255	135	114	279	137
North Bay	351	0	437	437	326	110	1	667
Oshawa	358	1	384	342	121	221	195	397
Ottawa	1,057	235	1,058	948	439	406	1,186	658
Pembroke	351	10	327	297	231	66	16	304
Peterborough	221	26	193	200	132	47	120	191
Port Arthur	803	0	790	787	699	88	24	768
St. Catharines	454	26	564	410	144	266	689	342
St. Thomas	232	13	246	224	108	115	116	170
Sarnia	302	0	336	300	106	194	158	189
Sault Ste. Marie	406	1	657	413	244	143	136	148
Sudbury	769	54	981	721	633	88	87	654
Timmins	281	18	290	250	229	21	55	212
Toronto	4,470	579	7,765	4,096	2,048	1,702	3,093	2,713
Windsor	785	22	851	775	361	414	709	518
Manitoba	**2,980**	**36**	**4,750**	**3,022**	**1,244**	**1,706**	**3,027**	**1,941**
Brandon	212	11	233	183	123	60	55	427
Dauphin	99	3	253	93	62	32	116	68
Portage la Prairie	25	3	17	17	17	0	0	50
Winnipeg	2,644	19	4,247	2,729	1,042	1,614	2,856	1,396
Saskatchewan	2,946	61	3,343	2,800	1,632	1,161	2,233	3,047
Estevan	143	0	105	128	62	66	61	87
Melfort	140	0	140	140	140	0	0	141
Moose Jaw	763	28	768	705	440	258	543	1,153
North Battleford	147	6	105	104	62	42	19	91
Prince Albert	215	8	317	200	92	108	125	214
Regina	777	14	1,030	808	520	288	518	788
Saskatoon	347	0	340	335	185	150	757	348
Swift Current	124	5	180	101	60	41	98	75
Weyburn	85	0	101	82	44	38	70	86
Yorkton	205	0	257	197	27	170	42	64
Alberta	**2,653**	**71**	**4,877**	**2,635**	**1,589**	**1,042**	**2,465**	**3,239**
Calgary	833	39	2,234	835	490	345	962	1,046
Drumheller	308	1	765	291	91	200	446	199
Edmonton	1,010	21	1,181	1,030	728	298	623	1,399
Lethbridge	288	10	438	261	127	134	319	314
Medicine Hat	214	0	259	218	153	65	115	281
British Columbia	**2,859**	**101**	**5,604**	**2,966**	**1,410**	**1,349**	**3,011**	**2,623**
Cranbrook	80	0	213	73	71	2	115	188
Kamloops	98	6	282	95	75	16	84	111
Kelowna	38	0	45	38	30	8	11	.....
Nanaimo	269	0	388	235	14	221	181	21
Nelson	116	1	124	110	88	22	14	192
New Westminster	109	1	172	108	69	39	219	70
Penticton	100	3	119	93	31	50	44	57
Prince George	62	0	54	47	47	–	4	175
Prince Rupert	97	0	163	100	83	17	83	59
Revelstoke	13	0	192	10	7	3	80	52
Vancouver	1,260	87	3,072	1,452	663	598	1,578	1,364
Vernon	64	1	80	63	45	18	31	31
Victoria	553	2	700	542	187	355	567	303
All Offices	**31,449**	**1,965**	**46,507**	**29,585**	**16,361**	**12,957**	**24,815**	**24,838**
Men	19,936	498	32,388	19,660	12,304	7,132	19,889	20,331
Women	11,513	1,467	14,119	10,925	4,057	5,835	4,926	4,507

95 placements effected by offices since closed

NOTE.—In the corresponding table published in the last issue on page 702 the name of Melfort was omitted from the list of Saskatchewan offices, after Estevan. The names from "Ontario" to "Estevan" should have been moved up one line.

4,057 for women, while placements in casual work numbered 12,957. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 19,936 for men and 11,513 for women, a total of 31,449, while applications for work numbered 46,507, of which 32,388 were from men and 14,119 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1920, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 (5 months)	69,104	59,709	128,813

NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during May were nearly 18 per cent better than in the preceding month, but 7 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 22 per cent in excess of April, but were nearly 9 per cent less than during May, 1929. Services was the only group in which there was any appreciable gain in placements over May of last year and this increase was more than offset by declines in manufacturing, logging and construction and maintenance, the latter being the most noteworthy. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—manufacturing, 47; construction and maintenance, 69; trade, 88; and services, 639, of which 413 were of household workers. During the month 100 men and 84 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of nearly 33 per cent in the number of positions offered by New Brunswick employment offices during May when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 4 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 30 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decline of over one per cent in comparison with May, 1929. Services and construction and maintenance were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than in May last year, the gain under construction and maintenance being nominal only. None of the declines in placements were large, but combined, they slightly more than offset the gains mentioned above. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 36; construction and maintenance, 179; and services, 806 of which 581 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 206 men and 59 women.

QUEBEC

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec were over 26 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 4 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 56 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decline of nearly 7 per cent in comparison with May, 1929. Placements in the logging industry were considerably higher than in May last year, and manufacturing and mining showed some improvement. These gains, however, were more than offset by declines in other groups, of which those in trade, services, construction and maintenance and transportation were the most pronounced. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 194; logging, 500; farming, 98; transportation, 40; construction and maintenance, 642; trade, 59; and services, 837, of which 558 were of household workers. There were 1,599 men and 486 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ONTARIO

During the month of May, positions offered through employment offices in Ontario showed a gain of over 19 per cent when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 21 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 18 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decline of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with May, 1929. Logging and services were the only groups to show gains of importance in placements over May a year ago. There were large reductions in placements under manufacturing and construction and maintenance, with smaller declines under transportation, trade, farming and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,261; logging, 1,539; farming, 798; mining, 78; transportation, 330; construction and maintenance, 2,733; trade, 452;

and services, 6,561, of which 3,179 were of household workers. During the month 6,314 men and 1,638 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Employment offices in Manitoba were notified of nearly 12 per cent less vacancies during May than in the preceding month and of nearly 31 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 19 per cent less than in April and over 30 per cent below May, 1929. All industrial divisions, except logging, where a small gain was reported, participated in the declines in placements for May of last year, those in services, construction and maintenance and farming being the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 86; logging, 111; farming, 378; construction and maintenance, 181; trade, 108; and services, 2,058, of which 1,628 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 609 of men and 635 of women.

Saskatchewan

The demand for workers as indicated by orders, listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during May was nearly 22 per cent less than in the preceding month and 41 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 17 per cent in placements when compared with April and of nearly 38 per cent in comparison with May, 1929. All industrial divisions participated in the declines in placements from May last year, those in farming, services and construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 130; farming, 569; transportation, 61; construction and maintenance, 768; trade, 116; and services, 1,140, of which 650 were of household workers. There were 1,187 men and 445 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Alberta

During May orders received at employment offices in Alberta called for over 22 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 40 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 22 per cent when compared with April and of nearly 39 per cent in comparison with May, 1929. Declines in placements from May of last year were recorded in all industrial divisions except communication and finance and in these the gains were nominal only. The largest reductions were reported under farming and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 202; farming, 819; construction and maintenance, 425; trade, 61; and services, 1,057, of which 679 were of household workers. During the month 1,209 men and 380 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

Orders listed at employment offices in British Columbia during May called for 11 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and of over 41 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 12 per cent in placements when compared with April and of nearly 41 per cent in comparison with May, 1929. Of the declines in placements from May last year, in which all industrial divisions participated, those in the manufacturing industries were the most pronounced, although the reductions under construction and maintenance, logging and services were also substantial. Placements by industrial divisions were: manufacturing, 231; logging, 213; farming, 183; mining, 50; transportation, 140; construction and maintenance, 749; trade, 85 and services, 1,098, of which 581 were of household workers. There were 1,080 men and 330 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 16,361 placements in regular employment of which 7,898 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,011 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 798 going to points within the same province as the dispatching office and 213 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00 is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour both within and from the province of Quebec during May was of bushmen and involved an issue of 161 reduced rate certificates, 83 of which were to centres within the province and 78 to points outside. Provincially the Montreal office was responsible for the transfer of 72 bushmen and Quebec of 11 to employment within their respective zones. The interprovincial movement

originated in Hull from which centre 78 bushmen proceeded to Pembroke and vicinity.

The offices in Ontario granted 331 certificates for reduced transportation during May, 302 of which were issued to provincial points, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. Travelling on certificates granted at Port Arthur 2 carpenters went to Kingston and 110 bush workers and 7 survey workers to various points in the Port Arthur zone, while from Pembroke 5 chain-men, one civil engineer, one cook and one cookee journeyed to Fort William, 2 river drivers, 2 carpenters and one millwright to Sudbury, 2 river drivers, one sawmill labourer and one lumber piler to Sault St. Marie and one mill hand to Timmins. The transfers from North Bay included 92 bush workers and one farm hand going to Cobalt and 9 survey workers and one painter to Timmins. Carried from Toronto at the special rate 5 labourers were bound for Ottawa, one stationary engineer and one painter for North Bay, 2 hotel cooks for Sudbury, one patrol man for Port Arthur, one bottler for Windsor, one miner for Timmins and one porter for Sarnia. Destined to points within their respective zones, 44 bush workers were transferred from Sudbury and 5 bush workers from Fort William. The 29 persons journeying outside the province were railway construction workers for employment in the Winnipeg zone, all of whom received their certificates for reduced transportation at Port Arthur.

In Manitoba 225 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during May, 131 of whom travelled to provincial employment and 94 to other provinces. Within the province all the transfers were effected by the Winnipeg office which dispatched 15 farm domestics, one cook and 2 hotel workers to Brandon, 2 cooks and one waitress to Dauphin and 52 farm hands, 2 farm generals, 21 bush workers, 15 mine workers, 14 highway construction workers, 2 electricians, one labourer, one pipe fitter's helper, one handy man and one domestic to points within the Winnipeg zone. Of the persons going outside the province Winnipeg transferred 31 bush workers, 15 lumber workers, one highway construction worker, 2 hotel employees, 2 farm hands and one town general to Port Arthur, one highway construction cook to Yorkton, one railway construction worker to Prince Albert, one hotel cook to Regina and 33 farm hands and 2 farm housekeepers to employment at various Saskatchewan points. In addition from Dauphin 2 labourers were conveyed at the special rate to Edmonton and 2 hotel waitresses to Prince Albert.

Saskatchewan offices were instrumental in the transfer of 45 workers, 42 of whom went to points within the province and 3 to centres outside. The movement to other provinces originated at Regina and comprised the transfer of one pattern maker to Winnipeg and one plumber each to the Ottawa and Dauphin zones. The Saskatchewan rural districts received a substantial share of the workers travelling to employment within the province, 22 farm hands and 2 farm housekeepers being dispatched from Regina, 4 farm hands from Saskatoon and 2 farm hands from Moose Jaw to various agricultural centres throughout the province. From Regina, also, one hotel porter and one highway construction cook went to Yorkton, one waitress and one cook to Estevan, and one hotel cook to Prince Albert, which zone also received 1 sawmill worker, 1 bushman and one cook from Saskatoon. To points within their respective zones, Moose Jaw transferred in addition one hotel waitress and Prince Albert one river driver, one blacksmith and one blacksmith's helper.

From Alberta centres 120 persons travelled at the special reduced rate during May, 113 to provincial situations and 7 to points in other provinces. Of the latter, the Edmonton office was responsible for the transfer of 3 farm hands to the Saskatoon zone and of one farm hand and one farm domestic to North Battleford, while from Lethbridge, one sanitarium orderly went to Kamloops and from Calgary one maid to Cranbrook. Of the transfers within the province 89 were from Edmonton and included 4 farm hands and one farm cook going to Lethbridge, one farm hand to Medicine Hat and 35 sawmill workers, 12 farm hands, 9 bush workers, 11 highway construction labourers, 4 hotel employees, 4 mine workers, 5 labourers, one cook, one rock driller and one draughtsman to employment within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary in addition, 4 farm hands, 3 farm domestics and one cook proceeded to Drumheller, 3 farm hands to Medicine Hat, 2 farm hands and one restaurant cook to Lethbridge, one farm hand to Edmonton and 9 farm hands within the Calgary zone.

Transportation certificates issued by British Columbia offices in May numbered 129 of which 127 were provincial and 2 interprovincial. Provincially from Vancouver 11 mine workers, 3 cooks and one farm hand went to Penticton, 6 miners and 5 farm hands to Prince George, 4 highway construction workers and one railway construction foreman to Nelson, 2 mine workers, one first aid man and one cook to Revelstoke, one hotel worker to Kamloops and 22 bush workers, 9 mine workers, 15 carpenters, 2 flunkeys, one baker, 5 cooks and one waitress to centres within the Vancouver zone. To employment within their respective zones Prince George transferred 15 railway construction workers and 5 highway construc-

tion workers, Nelson 9 bush workers and 4 sawmill workers and Prince Rupert 2 mine workers and one teamster. Of the 2 persons going outside the province one was a carpenter destined to Edmonton and one a ranch housekeeper going to Lethbridge, both of whom travelled on certificates issued at Vancouver.

Of the 1,011 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May, 664 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 313 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 32 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During May

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May, 1930 was higher by 20.5 per cent than in April, 1930, but lower by 18.9 per cent than in May, 1929. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorizations amounted to $19,621,302 as compared with $16,286,993 in the preceding month and $24,185,738 in May, 1929. The total for the first five months of 1930 namely, $65,267,996, was higher than that for the corresponding period of any of the years from 1920 to 1927, but lower than in the same period of 1928 or 1929. Wholesale prices of building materials were lower in 1930 than in any other year of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 1,300 permits for dwellings valued at aproximately $5,300,000 and for some 3,200 other buildings estimated to cost over $10,000,000. In April, authority was given for the erection of some 1,400 dwellings and 3,300 other buildings, valued at approximately $5,000,000 and $19,000,000 respectively.

Quebec Ontario and Manitoba reported increases of 105.6 per cent, 32.4 per cent and 25.7 per cent, respectively, in the value of the permits issued as compared with April, 1930. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of $1,185,714 or 90.2 per cent in New Brunswick was most pronounced.

As compared with May, 1929, Ontario alone registered an increase. All the other provinces recorded declines, of which that of $2,068,204 or 28.9 per cent in Quebec was most noteworthy.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	April, 1930	March, 1930	April, 1929
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Isld.			
Charlottetown	Nil	47,500	Nil
Nova Scotia	387,690	654,540	432,321
*Halifax	331,682	616,620	414,951
New Glasgow	9,950	30,700	4,850
*Sydney	46,058	7,220	12,520
New Brunswick	128,780	1,314,494	180,415
Fredericton	[2]	4,000	5,500
*Moncton	80,225	27,405	84,135
*Saint John	41,555	1,283,089	90,780
Quebec	5,091,909	2,476,778	7,160,113
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	3,527,543	1,403,765	6,068,947
*Quebec	1,071,006	529,385	509,146
Shawinigan Falls	99,640	21,200	64,550
*Sherbrooke	97,300	63,400	87,300
*Three Rivers	35,920	438,695	122,000
*Westmount	260,500	20,333	308,170
Ontario	9,574,441	6,467,232	8,656,769
Belleville	29,975	15,340	30,125
*Brantford	28,792	32,887	81,180
Chatham	12,100	23,720	201,070
*Fort William	43,650	49,200	160,800
Galt	33,425	34,785	41,770
*Guelph	65,418	54,778	67,465
*Hamilton	334,650	675,900	615,850
*Kingston	271,886	78,713	21,827
*Kitchener	112,073	251,566	301,677
*London	1,125,730	436,320	342,405
Niagara Falls	108,260	65,320	62,430
Oshawa	16,710	17,835	270,360
*Ottawa	3,505,065	279,095	293,585
Owen Sound	10,150	12,700	35,200
*Peterborough	22,130	36,945	58,145
*Port Arthur	28,321	38,410	81,916
*Stratford	52,203	68,891	26,576
*St. Catharines	48,440	76,665	97,150
*St. Thomas	20,260	24,960[1]	8,680
Ontario—Con.			
Sarnia	64,580	60,861	139,210
Sault Ste. Marie	61,498	56,812	71,506
*Toronto	2,520,908	2,742,750	4,137,328
York and East York townships	806,050	871,048	880,395
Welland	28,660	16,135	10,175
*Windsor	143,772	174,975	365,930
East Windsor	8,170	77,450	104,850
Riverside	15,300	22,350	25,350
Sandwich	13,750	9,975	35,050
Walkerville	8,000	141,000	73,000
Woodstock	34,515	19,846	15,764
Manitoba	1,083,524	862,327	1,763,855
*Brandon	5,104	9,812	82,705
St. Boniface	18,220	16,365	92,300
*Winnipeg	1,060,200	836,150	1,588,850
Saskatchewan	1,148,134	1,232,572	2,321,119
*Moose Jaw	23,960	47,610	270,350
*Regina	409,969	445,257	1,209,599
*Saskatoon	714,205	739,705	841,170
Alberta	868,796	1,865,175	1,855,391
*Calgary	290,056	847,888	1,004,759
*Edmonton	503,210	922,480	788,450
Lethbridge	68,195	92,312	33,287
Medicine Hat	7,335	2,495	28,895
British Columbia	1,338,028	1,366,375	1,815,755
Kamloops	39,835	30,835	12,475
Nanaimo	3,600	11,225	10,460
*New Westminster	65,715	99,470	97,535
Prince Rupert	15,290	3,250	6,580
*Vancouver	1,153,485	1,114,450	1,406,350
North Vancouver	7,000	19,315	22,355
*Victoria	53,103	87,830	260,000
Total—61 cities	19,621,302	16,286,993	24,185,738
*Total—35 cities	18,101,094	14,463,149	21,908,231

[1] Corrected figure for St. Thomas.

[2] Report not received.

Of the larger cities, Montreal reported a higher total of building permits issued than in April, 1930, but a lower than in May, 1929; in Toronto there was a decrease in both comparisons, while Winnipeg and Vancouver showed an increase in the first but a loss in the second. Of the other centres, Sydney, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Welland, Woodstock, Kamloops and Prince Rupert recorded increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with both the preceding month and the same month of last year.

Cumulative Record for First Five Months, 1930.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities in May and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

The aggregate for the first five months of this year was 32.6 per cent lower than in 1929, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in most of the years since 1920.

Year	Value of permits issued in May	Value of permits issued in first five months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first five months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1930.....	19,621,302	65,267,996	137.0	92·8
1929.....	24,185,738	96,792,675	200·6	99·1
1928.....	27,515,522	79,285,027	166·4	96·9
1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	131·1	96·7
1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,359	126·0	101·3
1925.....	15,520,435	50,983,833	107·0	103·1
1924.....	14,807,589	46,544,689	97·7	111·3
1923.....	18,937,638	57,946,608	121·6	111·1
1922.....	19,527,061	54,040,922	113·4	102·0
1921.....	14,460,878	41,530,750	87·2	132·2
1920.....	13,082,015	47,640,916	100·0	144·7

Table I gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May and April 1930, and May, 1929. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during May is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information published by the United States Department of Labor, giving statistics showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for June, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

There was a further decline in employment during May. The industries in which the principal increases in the numbers unemployed occurred during the month were coal mining, shipbuilding and marine engineering, motor vehicle manufacture, the cotton, linen, and lace industries, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, slate quarrying, and dock and harbour service. On the other hand there was improvement in the building, public works contracting, general ironfounding, silk and artificial silk, hosiery, boot and shoe, and clothing industries.

Among the workpeople numbering approximately 12,100,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at May 26, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 15·3, as compared with 14·6 at April 28, 1930, and with 9·7 at May 27, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at May 26, 1930, was 11·1, as compared with 10·8 at April 28, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4·2, as compared with 3·8. For males alone the percentage at May 26, 1930, was 15·5, and for females, 15·0; at April 28, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 14·9 and 13·8.

On May 26, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were 1,207,011 wholly unemployed, 517,061 temporarily stopped and 99,160 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,823,232. This was 71,426 more than a month before and 657,930 more than a year before. The total

on May 26, 1930, comprised 1,292,915 men, 45,584 boys, 440,033 women and 44,700 girls.

United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor reports a slight change in employment in the combined 13 industrial groups surveyed in May as compared with April. Reports to the department from other sources indicate an improvement in employment conditions, notably in the building trades which, however, are not covered in the bureau's employment figures. Federal, State, and Municipal construction work has increased steadily under the current program of expansion.

May ordinarily shows little net change in employment in the 13 industrial groups surveyed by the bureau. Excluding manufacturing, the total for the remaining 12 groups shows an increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent in employment and a gain of 1 per cent in pay-roll totals. Manufacturing industries, which have shown declines from April to May in 5 of the 7 years preceding 1930, reported a decrease of 1·6 per cent in employment and a loss of 2·4 per cent in earnings. The combined total for the 13 groups, covering 39,422 establishments with 5,063,416 workers whose earnings in one week were $135,496,232, shows 0·9 per cent fewer employees and a decrease of 1·2 per cent in pay-roll totals in May.

Six of the 13 industrial groups reported increased employment in May—anthracite mining, quarrying, electric railroads, telephone and telegraph, power-light-water plants, and crude petroleum production.

The seven groups reporting decreased employment were—manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, metalliferous mining, wholesale and retail trade, hotels, and canning.

The figures for the several groups are not weighted according to the relative importance of each industry, therefore, they represent only the employees in the establishments concerned.

The per cents of change in May in employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries are based upon returns made by 13,388 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in May, 1930, had 3,271,015 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $87,477,094.

Fifteen of the 54 separate industries had more employees in May than in April, the greatest gains having been in the ice cream, woolen goods, cement, brick, rubber tire, and slaughtering industries. The automobile industry reported an increase of 1·5 per cent in employment and a gain of 0·8 per cent in earnings. Each of the fifteen industries reporting increased employment also showed increased pay-roll totals with the exception of newspaper printing, which coupled a small gain in employment with a slight decrease in earnings.

Four groups of industries—food, tobacco, stone-clay-glass, and vehicles—showed employment gains in May, the food and tobacco groups also reporting increased earnings.

The outstanding decrease in employment in May was a seasonal one of 41·7 per cent in fertilizers, marking the close of the spring shipping season. Nine of the ten industries of the textile group had fewer employees in May than in April and decreased employment also occurred in the following important manufacturing industries: Electrical machinery (3·8 per cent), steam car building and repairing (1·0 per cent), foundries (2·5 per cent), and boots and shoes (3·9 per cent). Employment in the iron and steel industry remained practically unchanged, a decline of one-tenth of 1 per cent in employment occurring between April and May.

Decreased employment and earnings were shown in each geographic division in May, with the exception of the Mountain district which showed a gain in both items.

Per capita earnings in manufacturing industries in May, 1930, were 0·9 per cent lower than in April, 1930.

In May, 1930, 10,776 manufacturing establishments reported an average of 85 per cent of a full normal force of employees, who were working an average of 94 per cent of full time; the percentages reported showing a decrease of 2 per cent in average normal force with no change in average time operated.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent, June, 1930, 20 per cent.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as

respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams).

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below,* or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a house boat for the Hydrographic Service of the Pacific Coast. Name of contractors, Vancouver Shipyards, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 28, 1930. Amount of contract, $31,350.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of living quarters, etc., for the personnel of the Radio Station at Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractor, J. A. Peters, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, June 24, 1930.

*Where more than 8 hours a day are shown in certain of these schedules, tenders had been accepted prior to the Eight-Hour Day Act becoming effective on Government works, and the hours shown were based on those prevailing in the district.

Amount of contract, $7,537.45. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 15	8
Sheet metal workers	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Teamsters, team and wagon	95	8
Painters & Glaziers	95	8
Felt & Gravel roofers	80	8
Sheet metal improvers	75	8
Electricians' helpers	60	8
Plumbers & steamfitters' helpers	60	8
Truck drivers	50	8
Building labourers	50	8
Common labourers	55	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on basis of time and one half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Supply, fabrication and erection of the structural steel required for the Hangar at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Establishment, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, John T. Hepburn, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 25, 1930. Amount of contract, $14,950.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers	$1 10	8
Bricklayers' labourers	50	8
Masons	1 10	8
Masons' labourers	50	8
Plasterers	1 10	8
Plumbers	70	8
Carpenters	80	8
Electricians	70	8
Painters & Glaziers	70	8
Concrete labourers	40	8
Ordinary labourers	40	8
Sheet metal workers	70	8
Roofers—felt and gravel	50	8
Roofers—sheet metal	70	8
Driver—2 horses & wagon	75	8
Structural ironworkers	1 00	8

N.B.—Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of Hangar foundations at Trenton Air Port, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, J. J. McNab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, June 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $5,000.00. The foregoing fair wages schedule was included in the contract.

Laying of water mains at Trenton Air Port, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, J. J. McNab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, June 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $10,000.00. The foregoing fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

Levelling Cottage Point, Trenton Air Port, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, J. J. McNab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, June 17, 1930. Amount of contract, $4,337.52. The foregoing fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

Grading Aerodrome at Trenton Air Port, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, J. J. McNab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, June 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $4,799.65. The foregoing fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

Construction of Caretaker's Quarters at the Rifle Range, North Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Stuart and Grant, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,493.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 35	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Cement finisher	93¾	8
Cement mixer	56¼	8
Electricians	1 17½	8
Electricians' helpers	62½	8
Engineer—2 drum	87½	8
Engineer—gasoline	75	8
Labourers, common	50	8
Lathers	1 00	8
Painters and paperhangers	90	8
Plasterers	1 30	8
Plasterers' helpers	87½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 18¾	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	62½	8
Sheet metal workers	1 12½	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	56¼	8
Terrazzo layers	75	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	50	8
Tile setters	1 25	8
Tile setters' helpers	62½	8
Teamsters with team and wagon	1 25	8

Rebuilding Fortification Walls at St. John's Gate, between retaining wall and Auditorium, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Emile Cote, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $4,920.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$ 60	8
Masons	1 00	8
Stonecutters	75	8
Labourers	40	8

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Lloydminster, Sask. Name of contractors, Fred and John Shoquist, of Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, June 2, 1930. Amount of contract, $61,400.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners	$1 00	8
Bricklayers, hollow tile setters and stonemasons	$1 45	8
Cement finishers	1 00	8
Cement floaters	1 00	8
Cement mixer engineer (steam)	92½	8
Cement mixer engineer (gasoline)	50	8–10
Concrete workers	50	8–10
Electricians (wiremen)	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers	50–60	8
Labourers	45	8–10
Lathers (metal)	1 00	8
Marble setters	1 45	8
Painters and glaziers	95	8
Plasterers	1 45	8
Plasterers' helpers	65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 15	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	60	8
Roofers (felt and gravel)	80	8
Sheet metal workers	1 10	8
Sheet metal workers' improvers	75	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	60	8
Teamster with 2 horses and wagon	95	8–10
Truck driver (motor)	50	8–10

Construction of repairs and extensions to the public pier and warehouse. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 10, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $178,093.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per day	per day	per week
Foreman	$7 00	9	54
Driver, horse & cart	4 50	9	54
Driver, team and wagon	7 00	9	54
	per hour		
Blacksmiths	60	9	54
Common labour	35	9	54
Skilled labour	40	9	54
Painters	60	9	54
Roofers	60	9	54
Carpenters	60	9	54
Wharf carpenters	50	9	54
Bricklayers	1 00	9	54

Construction of an extension to the breakwater wharf at Broad Cove Marsh, Inverness Co., N.S. Name of contractors, John D. McLeod, of Dunvegan, N.S., and D. M. McKay, of Chimney Corners, N.S. Date of contract, June 12, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $8,459.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	50	8
Blacksmiths	50	8
Common labourers	35	8
Skilled labourers	40	8
	per day	
Horse, cart & driver	5 00	8
Wagon, team & driver	7 00	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of a public building at Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Name of contractor, Ludger Lacasse, of Sudbury, Ont. Date of contract, June 15, 1930. Amount of contract, $37,406.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers	$1 15	9
Stonemasons	1 15	9
Hollow tile setters	1 15	9
Plasterers	1 15	9
Marble setters	1 15	9
Plumbers and steamfitters	75	9
Sheet metal workers	75	9
Carpenters and joiners	70	9
Concrete finishers	60	9
Electricians	75	9
Metal lathers	70	9
Structural steel workers	1 00	9
Terrazzo layers	1 05	9
Painters and glaziers	65	9
Felt and gravel roofers	70c. (for man in charge)	9
Ornamental iron workers	55	9
Plasterers' helpers	45	9
Plumbers' helpers	45	9
Steamfitters' helpers	45	9
Terrazzo layers' helpers	45	9
Sheet metal workers' helpers	45	9
Electricians' helpers	45	9
Concrete mixers and layers	40	9
Common labourers	40	9
Teamsters with team and wagon	70	9–10

Construction of additions and alterations to the public building at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Name of contractors, Pierre Paquet and Jean T. Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, June 14, 1930. Amount of contract, $26,872.00 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at La-Tuque, P.Q. Name of contractor, Zenon Ouellette, Rimouski, Que. Date of contract, June 11, 1930. Amount of contract, $21,770.00 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Miramichi River, N.B. Name of contractors, Miramichi Dredging Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, June 13, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $23,-575.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening and widening the channel leading to the wharf at Valleyfield, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Limitée, of Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, June 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $46,400.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening and widening channel at Coal Harbour, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Amount of contract, approximately $125,590.95. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 17, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $72,387.15. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel at Little Current Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 4, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $90,000.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening a straight channel across the St. Louis Lagoon, lower St. Louis River, N.B. Name of contractors, Leger Bros., Mount Carmel, N.B. Date of contract, June 9, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $6,660.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairing and painting public building at Atlin B.C. Name of contractor, John E. French, Whitehouse, Yukon Terr. Date of contract, May 31, 1930. Amount of contract, $6,100.00. A fair wages clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Construction and installation of interior fittings in public building, Ste. Rose, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, June 12, 1930. Amount of contract, $849.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Vegreville, Alta. Name of contractor, Charles Gordon, Vegreville, Alta. Date of contract, June 18, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,100. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installation of electric wiring and fittings in the public building at Bathurst, N.B. Name of contractors, Jones Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, June 4, 1930. Amount of contract, $850.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Manufacture of two steel stern spuds, complete with racking and points, for use with the Dipper Dredges on the Hudson Bay Railway Terminals at Fort Churchill, Man. Name of contractors, The Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 2, 1930. Amount of contract, $20,-675.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a reinforced concrete grain elevator plant at Churchill, Man. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 19, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,115,529.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than per hour
Labour	$0 42½
Pile driving or skilled labour	55
Pile driving crew	60
Pile driving captain	70
Fireman	55
Pile driving engineer	90
Carpenters	90
Hoist runners	85
Locomotive crane operator	1 00
Plumbers	1 12½
Sheet metal workers	80
Bricklayers	1 35
Concrete finishers	70
Plasterers	1 35
Plasterers' helpers	55
Painters	85
Millwrights	90
Electricians	1 00
Caterpillar tractor driver	60
Structural steel workers	90

Time and one-half to be allowed for time over ten hours, and time and one-half for Sunday time.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in June, 1930, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which

were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payments to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	$ 917 88

Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	$ 209 93
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont.	10 55

Making up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms

Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, Que.	$ 402 29
Muir Cap & Regalia Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	13 89
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, Que.	2 25
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	14,626 32
E. Guillet & Sons Co., Marieville, P.Q.	97 21
Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.	36 20
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	710 87
J. E. Lortie, Montreal, P.Q.	384 00

Mail Bag Fittings

Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.	1,937 85
Parmenter & Bulloch Co., Ltd., Gananoque, Ont.	45 00
Ontario Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	989 80

Scales

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	137 55

Letter Boxes, etc.

Capital Brass Limited, Ottawa, Ont.	100 69
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	100 80

Stamping Ink, etc.

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	22 55
J .E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	166 94

Satchels

Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	3,388 18

Old Age and Invalid Pensions in Australia

In accordance with the provisions of the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has published its annual report on invalid and old age pensions. The report, which is for the twelve months ended June 30, 1929, presents a comprehensive review of the administration of the Act.

A review of the pension legislation in effect in Australia was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September 1929, page 967. The Commonwealth commenced to pay Old-age Pensions on July 1, 1909. That portion of the Act which authorizes payment to women on attaining the age of 60 years came into operation on December 15, 1910.

Tabular statistics indicate that the total number of pensions current on June 30, 1929, was 204,541. Of this total, 145,393 were old age, and 59,148 were invalid pensions. During the year, there were granted 18,712 claims for old age pensions, and 8,599 claims for invalid pensions. In 1928-29, the total payments to pensioners and benevolent asylums and hospitals for maintenance of pensioners was £10,124,239. The average number of pensioners for each 10,000 of the population is given as 224 for old age and 93 for invalid pensioners.

Unemployment in Trade Unions in Australia

The *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, published at Canberra by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, in the section on labour and industrial statistics, gives figures of trade union membership, and the percentage of union members who were unemployed for each year from 1924 to the first quarter of 1930. These percentages were as follows:—

1924	8·9
1925	8·8
1926	7·1
1927	7·0
1928	10·8
1929	11·1
1930 (1st quarter)	14·6

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has published Bulletin No. 514, in its Wages and Hours of Labour Series, on "Pennsylvania Railroad Wage Data." Certain employees of the maintenance of way and other departments of the Pennsylvania Railroad made a request for increases of their October 1, 1927, wage rates. A joint fact finding committee, consisting of four representatives of the railroad management and also of four representatives of the employees of the railroad, was appointed to obtain and tabulate information to be used in arriving at a decision. The report of the committee contained comprehensive statistics regarding wages paid by the various companies comprising the Pennsylvania Railroad regional system. These wage statistics are reproduced, almost in full, in this bulletin.

AGREEMENTS AND CHANGES IN WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, ETC., ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, page 1419, reference was made to new agreements and changes in working conditions for various classes of railway employees, and it was noted that for clerks, freight handlers, etc., proposals for changes had been made and were under consideration.

CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, ETC., CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS.—A dispute between the railway company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in June, 1929. The report of the Board, with a minority report, was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 491. In the meantime the representatives of the employees and of the company had continued negotiations as to some of the points in dispute, namely, changes in rules and the adjustment of inequalities. The Board report, therefore, dealt with a general increase in wages of six cents per hour, with equivalent increases for classes not on hourly rates. The Board recommended against any increase, but the minority report, signed by the member representing the employees, held that the claims of the employees should be met. No general increases in wages were made, but agreements were reached between the employees and the company, covering Eastern and Western lines, providing for changes in rules and working conditions and adjustments in wage rates for various classes and positions. The chief changes were to provide increases of $10 per month for certain freight checkers on Eastern lines, and by putting them on a monthly basis to give them two weeks holidays with pay each year. For some other positions increases were as high as $15 per month. These changes became effective on May 16, 1930. Separate agreements as to stores employees were made effective on the same date, similarly amending existing agreements.

CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, ETC., CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.—Agreements covering the various regions, amending existing rules, and providing for the adjustment of inequalities, were reached by the railway company and representatives of the employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The adjustment of inequalities was to be worked out by committees and is reported to have been completed in the spring of 1930.

CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, ETC., DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY.—A dispute as to wages and working conditions between these classes of employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and the railway company, was referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in August, 1929, the Board being completed on September 16, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1929, page 1081). The Board has not yet made its report.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour, and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

KENORA, ONTARIO.—KENORA PAPER MILLS LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER-MAKERS, LOCAL NO. 238.

Through conciliation by the Department of Labour, the agreement which came into effect May 1, 1927, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1927, page 1100, and later renewed with wage adjustments as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 924, has been renewed to April 30, 1931, with the following adjustment:—

According to the terms of the 1927 agreement, wages of machine help are to be increased if the speed of the machine is increased. The minimum rates per hour as reported in June, 1930, are as follows: No. 1 machine—boss machine tenders $1.83, machine tenders $1.54, back tenders $1.36, third hands $1.04, fourth hands 65 cents, fifth hands 55 cents, sixth hands 41 cents; No. 2 machine—boss machine tenders $1.83, machine tenders $1.63, back tenders $1.45, third hands $1.06, fourth hands 68 cents, fifth hands 58 cents, sixth hands 44 cents; beater engineer 90 cents.

The wages of other classes are the same as in 1927, namely: head clothing man $1.10 per hour, head oiler 70 cents, oilers 59 cents, rewinder man 65 cents.

KENORA, ONTARIO.—KENORA PAPER MILLS LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 133.

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1927, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1927, page 1237, was renewed with minor changes in working conditions in 1928 to April 30, 1930. Through conciliation by the Department of Labour this agreement has been renewed without change to April 30, 1931.

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 92.

Through conciliation by the Department of Labour, the agreement which came into effect May 1, 1926, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1926, page 906, and later amended as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1929, page 803, has been renewed verbally to April 30, 1931.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 248.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1930, to February 28, 1933.

Only local union members to be employed.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and holidays double time except when part of regular shift on newspapers.

One apprentice allowed for every four journeymen or fraction thereof. Apprentices must be at least sixteen years old and must have a fair common school education. They will serve five years and will be examined yearly by the apprentice committee of the union. An apprentice after he has become a union member will not be discharged for any reason except neglect of duty or violation of office rules. Apprentices must complete the course in printing of the International Union.

Wages per week for apprentices: first six months $7.50, second six months $8.50, third six months $9.50, fourth six months $10.50, third year $13, fourth year one-half of journeyman's scale, fifth year two-thirds of journeyman's scale.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute struck work received from or destined for unfair employing printers.

Foreman to have the right to employ and discharge help for certain specified reasons, provided that when the staff is reduced, the persons last employed will be laid off first, and when reinstated, they shall be employed in the reverse order.

Anything not provided in the agreement shall be governed by the laws of the union.

Newspaper Department

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week for day work and 44 hours for night work.

Wages per week for foremen, linotype machinists and machinist operators: from March 1, 1930 to February 28, 1931, $37.70; from March 1, 1931, to February 28, 1932, $38.70; from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933, $39.70.

Wages per week for hand compositors, stone hands, proof-readers, machine operators: from March 1, 1930, to February 28, 1931, $35.70; from March 1, 1931, to February 28, 1932, $36.70; from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933, $37.70.

Book and Job Department

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Wages per week for foremen, linotype machinists and machinist operators: from March 1, 1930, to February 28, 1931, $35; from March 1, 1931, to February 28, 1932, $36, from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933, $37.

Wages per week for hand compositors, stone hands, binders and machine operators: from March 1, 1930, to February 28, 1931, $33; from March 1, 1931, to February 28, 1932, $34; from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933, $35.

REGINA, SASK.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL NO. 205.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1928, with the exception that the men's scale of wages has been altered.

Wages for journeymen bookbinders: $1 per hour. The rate of wages for men apprentices and for women remains unchanged.

REGINA, SASK.—DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 75.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, and from year to year thereafter unless notice is given by either party thirty days prior to May 1 in any year.

Only local union members to be employed. The man in charge of a pressroom shall also be a union member and shall hire and discharge all help, subject to the management.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week for day work or 7½ hours, six nights per week for night work.

Overtime: on evening papers all work over 8 hours, time and one-half and after 12 hours double time; on morning papers all work over

7½ hours, time and one-half and over 11 hours, double time. Double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages per week: journeymen pressmen $47.04 for day work and $50.04 for night work.

Wages per week for apprentices: first year $17, second year $20, third year $24, fourth year $30, fifth year $34.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by conciliation will be referred to an arbitration board consisting of two members of each party and a fifth chosen by them, the decision of this board to be final and binding.

REGINA, SASK.—CERTAIN JOB OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 75.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931.

Only union members to be employed if available. The foreman must also be a union member. If staff is decreased, those last employed will be laid off first, but if staff again increased within 90 days those laid off will be reemployed before others. Employers will not take work for any firm that does not employ members of the union and the union will not allow its members to work in non-union shops, except by mutual consent.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week for day work; night work 42 hours per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours, double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays. For work on holidays, time and one-half for first three hours with double time thereafter, except in case of morning newspapers where instead of overtime rate, the night's work on a holiday will consist of five hours and will be paid for 7 hours.

Wages per week: foreman in charge of one or two cylinder presses $46.05, foreman in charge of three or more cylinder presses $48.95, foreman in charge of one cylinder and three platen presses constitutes a combination job $46.05, journeyman pressman operating two cylinder presses $43.15, foreman in charge of offset presses $48.95, journeyman offset pressman $45.10, offset assistant $35.45, cylinder assistant $32.20, cylinder assistants working in combination shop and working part time on platens $25.95, foreman in charge of one to four platen presses $42.20, foreman in charge of five or more platen presses $47.05, journeyman platen pressman $40.45. Wages for platen feeders to be left to discretion of the foreman.

Any dispute will be settled by a board of arbitration consisting of two members of each party and a fifth chosen by them, the award of this board to be final.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 129.

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1929, to May 26, 1932. Either party may open negotiations for a new agreement 30 days before the expiration date.

Only union members to be employed, if available. But if none available others may be employed and will later be admitted to the union, if eligible.

Hours: 45 per week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; double time thereafter and for work on Sundays except when part of regular shift. Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day a full holiday will be allowed and paid for. Any work on these days will be paid for at time and one-half extra. Time and one-half for work on other specified holidays. The night preceding a holiday shall be considered the holiday for the night crew.

Wages per hour for journeyman stereotypers and electrotypers: from May 27, 1929, to May 26, 1931, $1.05 for day work and $1.11⅔ for night work; from May 27, 1931, to May 26, 1932, $1.06⅔ for day work and $1.13⅓ for night work. If any lower scale of wages or other concession is accepted from any other daily newspaper publishers in the city, the same lower scale will apply in the office signing this agreement.

No apprentice will be allowed unless two journeymen are regularly employed. Any duly registered apprentice who loses his position through no fault of his own will be given the first vacancy.

Wages for apprentices: $12 per week for day work for first year, one-third of journeymen's scale for second year, one-half of journeymen's scale for third year, two-thirds for fourth year and three-quarters for fifth year.

Two weeks notice will be given of resignation or dismissal.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute struck work received from or destined for unfair local employers.

All disputes will be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of two members of each party and a fifth chosen by them. If the matter cannot be settled by such local conciliation or arbitration it will then be submitted to arbitration as provided for in the International Arbitration Agreement effective May 1, 1917, between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN MATTRESS MANUFACTURING AND UPHOLSTERING ESTABLISHMENT AND THE UPHOLSTERERS' CARPET AND LINOLEUM MECHANICS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 30.

Agreement to be in effect from February 2, 1930, to February 1, 1931, and from year to year until notice is given by either party 30 days before February 2 of any year.

Only union members to be employed if available. If none available other upholsterers may be employed and subsequently retained if they join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. In the slack season the shop committee may alter the hours so as to give journeymen and apprentices the maximum of freedom without interfering with production.

No overtime or work on Sundays or holidays except with the consent of the shop committee. Work on Saturday afternoons to be paid at time and one half.

Wages: The shop committee will decide what work will be done on an hourly basis and what

on a piece-work basis. All work done on an hourly basis will be paid at the rate of $1 per hour. A schedule of the rates of wages for piece work forms part of the agreement.

The number of apprentices is limited to one for every twenty-five journeymen upholsterers employed. When once employed they shall be continued in employment to conclusion of their apprenticeship. Apprentices must belong to the union and will serve three years.

Wages per week for apprentices: $10 during first six months, $15 during second six months, $20 during second year, $25 during third year.

A shop committee consisting of union employees of the Company will be appointed by the union and this committee will have the right to distribute all work with due regard to the wishes of the company who may appeal the decision of the shop committee to a board of arbitration consisting of one member of each party and a third chosen by them. The shop committee will co-operate with the Company in a time of rush work by adding to the staff, working overtime, etc. The shop committee will have charge of work done in the shop and shall supervise each man's work and in a general way be responsible for the efficiency of the shop, the quality of the work, etc.

The number of journeymen to be employed shall be decided by the Shop Committee provided that in case of reduction in staff those discharged or laid off shall be those who were most recently engaged. No journeymen shall be engaged without the consent of the shop committee, and when new men are required they will be engaged through the union secretary.

No man will be discharged unless agreed to by both the shop committee and the company.

All work done by the company must be done at its plant and the company will not have upholstery work done outside or deal in upholstery products of another manufacturer without the consent of the shop committee.

Any dispute will be settled by a board of three arbitrators, or if they fail to agree then it shall be settled in accordance with the Ontario Arbitration Act. There shall be no strike or lockout pending such arbitration and the decision of the board will be final and binding.

Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying: Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying

GRANITEVILLE, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN QUARRY MASTERS AND THE PAVING CUTTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 60.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1932. Either party desiring a change will give three months' notice prior to the expiration date.

Only union members or those eligible to become such to be employed.

A schedule of piece rates is given, providing that should anything arise that the average paving cutter cannot make a standard rate of pay through rough stone or other cause, the prices will be adjusted while such conditions prevail.

All day work to be paid at $1 per hour with an 8 hour day and 4 hours on Saturdays.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF LATHERS OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1929, to July 1, 1930.

Employers agree to recognize the union and to employ only union members.

The working day is not to begin before 7 a.m. nor end after 6 p.m.

For work on Sundays and holidays, double rates will be paid.

A schedule of piece rates is included and also a schedule of minimum rates for the employer.

The employer is not to undertake any work at less than these specified rates and the union members will not work for less than their schedule of rates. Union members also agree not to work directly for general contractors.

For work out of the city, travelling expenses and board to be paid by the employer.

Any dispute over the agreement will be settled by conciliation by the representative of the employer and the business agent of the union.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL AND VICINITY AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 144.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1933. The negotiation committee of both associations will meet on October 1, 1932, to discuss a new agreement and an understanding to be reached for the first day of the year 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1928, page 199, with the following changes:—

Members of the Masters Plumbers' Association will be furnished with mechanics by the union in preference to outside master plumbers or general contractors.

The clause prohibiting curtailment of work by the union has been omitted.

Wages per hour for plumbers and steamfitters: from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, 85 cents; from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, 90 cents; from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1933, $1.

If the union is unable to furnish men and employers employ non-union men they may be kept on the job for which they were hired until it is finished.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO CHAPTER OF MASTER PAINTERS AND DECORATORS AND THE NATIONAL UNION OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, JUBILEE LOCAL NO. 1.

Similar agreements covering the same period and the same wage rates have also been signed by this union and a number of individual contractors.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1932. Negotiations for any new agreement will begin not later than December 31, 1931.

Preference to be given to members of the National Union at all times.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one half to midnight on other days and until 5 p.m. on Saturdays; there-

after and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day. Work requiring two or three shifts to be paid at regular rate.

Wages for journeymen members of the union to be 85 cents per hour for first year of the agreement and 90 cents per hour during second year.

For work out of the city, fare, travelling time and board to be paid by the employer.

No piece work or sub-contracting or contracting by the men will be allowed.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by the employer and the union will be referred to a conciliation board consisting of three members of each party, this board to meet within 48 hours and report its decision; in case of disagreement, a disinterested arbitrator will be appointed by the committee whose finding will be binding.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABOURERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 781.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1932.

The contractors agree to recognize the union. If the union is unable to supply sufficient men, the contractors may employ unskilled labour until the union can supply them. Proficient men will be allowed to join the union at an initiation fee not in excess of $20.

Overtime will be paid only when attending plasterers, for which time and one half will be paid; Saturday morning not to be considered as overtime.

Wages for plasterers' labourers: 80 cents per hour.

An arbitration board consisting of five representatives of each party will be formed to settle all disputes.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS' UNION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 46.

The agreement which came into effect in May, 1929, and was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 679, has been amended to provide for a 40-hour week, that is, 8 hours per day from Monday to Friday and no work on Saturdays. The agreement as thus amended will be in effect to April 30, 1931, and from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before April 30, of any year.

The 40-hour week was also in effect, by mutual understanding, during July and August, 1929.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 46.

The clauses of this agreement which was signed May 9, 1930, are given in full as follows:—

Clause 1—The ordinary hours of labour on Monday to Friday inclusive will be from 8 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m. with one hour for lunch.

Clause 2—The minimum rate of wages will be $1.25 per hour, payable in cash.

Clause 3—The minimum rate of wages for the 5th year junior mechanics will be 85 cents per hour

Clause 4—All overtime will be paid for at the rate of double time. All work shall count as overtime which is done other than the ordinary hours, and which is not otherwise provided for, including Sundays and the following holidays:—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Civic Holiday, Dominion Day, Picnic Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

If finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if to finish will not take more than one hour's time, it will be done at the regular rate of wages.

Clause 5—In the event of men being required for emergency work or setting sleeves or inserts on Saturday mornings, they shall be obtained through the Business Agent and report the night previous, and shall be paid the regular rate of wages from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. noon.

Men instructed to report for work on Saturday mornings will be paid a minimum of two hours single time.

Clause 6—Journeymen required on out-of-town work and sent out of Toronto in charge of work or to act as foreman or superintendent, shall have their fare and board paid, and time travelling to and from such work shall be paid for at the rate of single time, but only up till 9 p.m. If travelling at night, a sleeper to be provided.

If the job is within a radius of 200 miles of Toronto such workmen will be paid their fare, home and back, for a week-end at least once a month.

Other journeymen required on such work will only receive the rate of wages as per this agreement, and will be allowed transportation and travelling time to and from such work.

If the journeyman leaves the job before completion and of his own volition, transportation and travelling time returning to Toronto may be withheld.

In going to work outside the city limits and returning daily the workman shall be at the city limits at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. and shall receive transportation from the city limits to and from such work.

On out-of-town work from which the men cannot return daily they may work 8 hours on Saturday at the regular rate of wages.

Clause 7—The parties of the first part agree that only members of the United Association will be employed on work under the jurisdiction of this Local Union. If the Local Union is unable to furnish skilled mechanics, then the employer has the privilege of employing skilled plumbers and skilled steamfitters as required.

Clause 8—No workman will be employed to do any work in Toronto in connection with Sanitation or the City Water System who is not in possession of a City Licence under by-law 102, section 23940 and by-law 6388, section 70, or as the same may have been or may be replaced or amended.

Clause 9—That only members of Local Union 46 and duly indentured apprentices under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act shall handle any tools of the trade.

Clause 10—One junior mechanic only to be allowed on any job to each branch of the trade except where there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed and then one additional junior

mechanic may be allowed to each additional five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters.

Clause 11—The respective parties to this agreement agree to control the number of journeymen brought out each year, through control of the number of apprentices employed. Their number will not exceed 24 per year. 14 plumbers and 10 steamfitters, who shall serve five years' apprenticeship, four years under the supervision of a journeyman, and one year as a junior mechanic. Each must be registered with the Local Union. The parties hereto will observe and enforce all of the provisions of the law of Ontario as to apprentices.

Clause 12—All pipecutting machines on the building or jobs will be operated by members of Local Union 46.

Clause 13—All brasswork to be tinned by members of Local Union 46 or indentured apprentices.

Clause 14—All boiler trimmings, the erection of cast iron sectional boilers, setting up and connecting of all vento radiators or coils, all connections to pumps and humidifiers, shall be done by members of Local Union 46.

Clause 15—In the event of it becoming necessary to work shift work on any job, same will be permitted providing such shifts continue for a period of not less than one week on new work and not less than two weeks on old work, and shall commence at the close of the regular working day, and shall be paid for at the rate of eight hours' time for six hours' work. But no workmen will be allowed to work two continuous shifts or part of a shift in any calendar day under this rule.

Clause 16—A Joint Conference Board will be formed of five employers and five members of the Local Union who shall meet regularly once a month at which meeting three members of each party will form a quorum. Such board shall have power on behalf of the respective parties hereto to adjust trade disputes or grievances between the parties hereto or their members or any or either of them.

Clause 17—In case of any such dispute or grievance arising which cannot be adjusted informally by representatives of the parties hereto, it will be referred to such Joint Conference Board and such board, if necessary, shall meet within 48 hours.

Clause 18—In the event of a dispute arising which cannot be settled satisfactorily by the Joint Conference Board or any violation of this agreement, that before any definite action is taken, the matter must be referred to the general office of the United Association and no strike or lockout shall take place until an officer of the said association has investigated the matter, and rendered a decision.

Clause 19—This agreement shall become effective upon the execution thereof by both the parties hereto, and it shall remain in effect until the thirtieth day of April, 1931. Should either party hereto desire to make at the conclusion of this agreement, a different agreement in substitution herefor, that party agrees to give the other not less than one month's notice in writing, to terminate on the thirty-first day of March provided that no such notice is given in time by either party. This agreement shall remain in force from year to year until such notice is given as hereinbefore provided. If and when any such notice is given, a joint committee shall be forthwith formed consisting of equal representation of each of the parties hereto and such joint committee shall during such period of notice convene, consider and announce its decision or failure to reach a decision upon the matter of such proposed new agreement.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PLASTERERS AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 298.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1932. A committee will be appointed 90 days before expiration date to consider renewing or revising this agreement.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1262, with the exception of the wage rate for journeymen plasterers and cement finishers which is $1.25 per hour. This rate came into effect May 1, 1929, and was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 926.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' UNION, NO. 27.

The verbal agreement which came into effect May 1, 1929, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1929, page 1160, has been renewed verbally without change to May 1, 1931.

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, MASTER CARPENTERS OF THOROLD AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 1677.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931. If either party desires change, four months' notice to be given before expiration date, and an effort will be made to reach a decision by March 1.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 790, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen carpenters: $1 per hour.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYERS CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND CONTRACTORS AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 345.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 501, and which was amended and noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 806.

Wages for journeymen plasterers remain at $1.50 per hour with a 44-hour week.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 552.

Agreements signed with individual employers following the strike which was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 645.

Agreements to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, and for another year unless notice is given thirty days before the expiration date.

Hours: 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays. As soon as other trades adopt the 5-day week, this union will not work on Saturday mornings.

Overtime: all work done during other than ordinary working hours or on Saturday afternoons, Sundays or holidays shall be paid for at double time.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters, $1.35 per hour. Any workman superintending the work of three or more other workmen shall receive 10 cents per hour more than minimum rate.

Plumbers will not do nor be required to do steamfitting when steamfitters are available, nor steamfitters to do plumbing work when plumbers are available.

One apprentice to each branch of the trade will be allowed on any job except where more than five plumbers or five steamfitters are employed, then one additional apprentice will be allowed to each additional five journeymen plumbers or journeymen steamfitters. The Apprentice Act to be strictly adhered to.

For work out of Border Cities, fare and board to be paid and travelling time at single time up to 10 p.m. Workman will be paid his fare home and back for a week-end at least once a month.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—MOOSE JAW ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, LOCAL NO. 614.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1930, to June 1, 1931, and from year to year unless 30 days' notice is given by either party before expiration date.

This agreement which was signed following conciliation by the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is printed in full with the report of this board on page 750 of this issue.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again downward, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly lower, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices showed a substantial decline.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $11.10 at the beginning of June, as compared with $11.17 for May; $10.92 for June, 1929; $10.73 for June, 1928; $10.86 for June, 1927; $11.06 for June, 1926; $10.44 for June, 1925; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and $7.49 for June, 1914. The prices of milk, butter, cheese, flour, tea, veal and mutton were lower, while the prices of beef, fresh pork, eggs and potatoes were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.44 at the beginning of June, as compared with $21.49 for May; $21.18 for June, 1929; $20.97 for June, 1928; $21.04 for June, 1927; $21.31 for June, 1926; $20.67 for June, 1925; $20.22 for June, 1924; $20.72 for June, 1923; $20.58 for June, 1922; $21.74 for June, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.36 for June, 1918; and $14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was little changed, while rent was slightly higher in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 88 for June, as compared with 89·9 for May; 93·5 for June, 1929; 96·9 for June, 1928; 98·7 for June, 1927; and 100·1 for June, 1926. One hundred and twenty-six prices quotations were lower, twenty-two were higher and three hundred and fifty-four were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials all of the eight main groups were lower, the Vegetables and Vegetables Products group, due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour, tea and rubber; the Animals and their Products group, because of lower prices for steers, calves, milk, butter and eggs, which more than offset advances in the prices of hogs, lambs and hides; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to decreases in the prices of cotton, silk, hemp and jute, which more than offset higher prices for wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of declines in the prices of automobile body plates, steel sheets and scrap steel; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for silver, copper, brass sheets, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due chiefly to

(Continued on page 854)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1918	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1924	June 1925	June 1926	June 1927	June 1928	June 1929	May 1930	June 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	76·8	83·0	70·2	63·2	58·6	58·6	59·4	60·4	66·4	69·8	76·2	74·6	76·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·2	55·6	54·2	42·6	35·0	31·6	31·2	32·4	33·0	38·2	41·2	48·2	48·0	48·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	27·9	27·7	22·5	19·1	18·2	17·8	18·3	19·1	20·3	21·8	24·5	24·4	24·1
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	36·3	38·4	30·7	29·3	28·5	29·1	29·4	31·4	29·9	30·3	31·2	32·3	31·9
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·1	37·7	40·4	32·7	31·3	26·6	23·4	28·2	30·7	28·4	26·3	31·2	30·4	30·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·4	69·6	72·2	58·8	53·6	50·2	45·0	51·2	56·0	52·8	51·8	55·0	54·4	54·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·6	50·7	55·8	48·2	41·3	39·1	32·1	38·9	42·6	39·4	35·7	39·6	40·4	40·3
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	73·8	76·4	45·8	44·0	45·2	41·2	48·8	48·6	43·4	43·6	44·0	42·6	42·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	44·8	56·0	33·5	33·5	31·5	30·0	35·0	35·2	36·2	36·0	35·1	35·1	35·6
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·0	38·7	50·1	30·8	31·7	29·5	26·7	31·6	31·9	33·1	32·3	31·1	31·1	31·7
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·6	71·4	88·8	81·0	69·0	68·4	71·4	69·0	69·6	69·6	70·8	72·0	74·4	72·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	52·4	92·0	119·4	65·0	71·4	72·2	68·4	72·2	74·8	80·0	79·8	81·2	73·2	69·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·2	51·7	66·8	38·0	42·0	40·0	38·5	40·6	41·3	44·1	43·8	44·7	40·1	38·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·5	40·4	36·8	29·8	§31·2	§29·1	§30·7	§31·6	§30·6	§32·6	§33·2	§32·9	§32·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	30·5	38·2	30·6	26·1	§31·2	§29·1	§30·7	§31·6	§30·6	§32·6	§33·2	§32·9	§32·6
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	144·0	123·0	103·5	102·0	100·5	118·5	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	68·0	84·0	64·0	50·0	§45·0	§41·0	§58·0	§53·0	§53·0	§53·0	§48·0	§50·0	§49·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·5	42·5	30·0	28·0	27·5	27·0	31·0	28·5	30·0	32·0	31·0	31·0	31·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	23·0	33·6	21·0	19·6	§20·6	§20·8	§21·8	§21·8	§21·8	§21·8	§21·0	§20·6	§20·4	§20·4
Brans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	34·4	24·0	17·4	17·8	17·6	16·8	16·8	15·6	16·2	17·8	24·0	18·6	19·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	22·8	29·2	21·1	24·1	18·8	19·5	20·5	19·8	19·2	21·5	21·5	20·8	20·9
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·3	17·6	27·5	18·3	19·7	18·5	16·2	15·6	15·8	14·7	13·3	13·6	16·3	16·4
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·6	90·4	50·0	31·2	50·4	42·4	34·0	31·6	33·6	32·0	28·4	27·6	27·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·4	42·0	24·0	14·6	24·0	20·4	16·2	15·0	16·0	15·2	13·6	13·2	13·0
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	14·5	16·5	13·8	13·7	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9	§17·9	§17·6	§16·5	§15·1
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·2	13·9	16·9	14·9	15·0	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9	§17·9	§17·6	§16·5	§15·1
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	11·1	15·2	13·7	13·5	13·5	13·6	15·1	15·3	15·4	15·1	15·1	14·5	14·3
Potatoes	2pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	53·6	60·7	216·9	36·6	45·7	49·0	59·9	43·6	100·7	70·5	51·7	43·7	88·7	90·4
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·49	$ 12·79	$ 16·92	$ 11·16	$ 10·18	$ 10·23	$ 9·86	$ 10·44	$ 11·06	$ 10·86	$ 10·73	$ 10·92	$ 11·17	$ 11·10
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·7	c. 4·9	c. 4·5	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1
Coal anthracite	⅒ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	71·8	101·6	109·9	107·4	108·1	104·8	103·1	106·6	101·6	101·0	100·6	100·5	100·1
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·4	58·1	72·6	77·6	68·2	70·3	65·9	63·2	63·6	63·5	63·3	62·7	63·1	63·0
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·8	67·4	81·7	87·9	76·9	79·8	77·8	76·2	76·8	75·9	76·6	76·5	75·8	76·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	49·6	62·1	64·6	57·4	59·8	57·7	55·3	55·9	55·7	56·6	55·2	53·8	54·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	27·6	36·6	36·3	31·2	30·3	30·8	30·5	30·7	31·5	31·0	31·1	31·0	30·9
Fuel and light	*	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·75	$ 3·55	$ 3·76	$ 3·41	$ 3·48	$ 3·37	$ 3·28	$ 3·34	$ 3·28	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 3·24	$ 3·25
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·77	$ 6·39	$ 6·77	$ 6·95	$ 6·97	$ 6·95	$ 6·90	$ 6·87	$ 6·85	$ 6·91	$ 6·96	$ 7·02	$ 7·06
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·27	$ 20·36	$ 26·81	$ 21·74	$ 20·58	$ 20·72	$ 20·22	$ 20·67	$ 21·31	$ 21·04	$ 20·97	$ 21·18	$ 21·49	$ 21·44

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·29	12·65	17·04	11·43	10·30	10·81	10·31	10·60	11·24	10·73	10·61	10·89	11·17	11·12
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	7·23	.....	15·08	10·28	9·50	9·53	9·23	9·60	10·39	9·78	9·77	10·04	10·50	10·42
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·96	12·51	16·24	11·46	10·29	10·46	10·20	10·51	11·28	10·92	10·66	10·74	10·99	10·89
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	6·84	12·51	15·99	10·41	9·54	9·74	9·17	9·78	10·54	9·99	9·85	10·04	10·31	10·14
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·11	12·74	17·12	10·85	10·08	10·03	9·78	10·22	11·17	10·94	10·78	10·80	11·15	11·03
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·06	12·45	16·83	11·30	9·89	9·72	9·43	10·20	10·27	10·26	10·45	10·54	10·86	10·88
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·88	12·74	16·47	11·53	10·03	10·25	9·50	10·60	10·56	10·88	10·85	11·21	11·24	11·21
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·14	13·15	17·12	11·16	10·02	9·89	9·69	10·72	10·56	10·86	10·73	11·21	11·37	11·40
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·13	13·65	18·18	12·68	11·48	11·31	10·83	11·92	11·81	11·93	11·87	12·32	12·36	12·46

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**38·0**	**32·9**	**30·8**	**24·3**	**19·5**	**24·1**	**31·9**	**30·8**	**27·2**	**40·3**	**45·0**	**61·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**39·8**	**34·1**	**30·2**	**25·3**	**20·3**	**20·5**	**28·3**	**30·9**	**25·9**	**40·2**	**44·9**	**61·0**
1—Sydney	45	35	34·5	26·1	23·7	19	30	34·1	28·2	39·7	45·5	63·3
2—New Glasgow	35·8	33·8	28·1	24·1	18·3	17	—	31·8	25·7	37·8	41·2	57·9
3—Amherst	35	32·5	26·5	22·5	17·8	20	—	29	25·5	40	45	60
4—Halifax	43	33·3	33·8	25·8	20·8	19·7	33·3	30·6	25	38	42·3	60
5—Windsor	40	35	28	25	18	22	25	30	25	45	50	65
6—Truro	40	35	30	28	23	25	25	30	26	40·8	45·3	59·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	32·5	30	31·5	23·3	19·8	19·3	30	30	25·8	41·7	45	52·5
New Brunswick (average)	**38·1**	**31·2**	**29·5**	**23·7**	**18·2**	**19·7**	**30·0**	**30·8**	**25·7**	**38·8**	**45·3**	**61·7**
8—Moncton	34·2	30·8	24·2	20·3	15·3	22	—	33·3	25·8	40·8	45·8	61·7
9—St. John	42·5	30·8	32·3	25	18·5	21	35	30	25·9	37·6	42·6	61·4
10—Fredericton	39·7	33·3	31·7	26·3	20·7	16·8	25	30	26·1	40·9	46·6	62·5
11—Bathurst	36	30	29·8	23·2	18·3	19	—	30	25	36	46	61·3
Quebec (average)	**33·4**	**30·4**	**30 7**	**21·7**	**15·9**	**17·6**	**28·4**	**27·5**	**25·3**	**37·0**	**40·8**	**61·8**
12—Quebec	32·9	30·1	29·6	23·8	13·5	15·3	33·2	26·9	25·9	34·7	38·8	58·1
13—Three Rivers	32·1	31·9	30·9	20·7	15·3	19·4	22·5	26·3	26	40·7	45	62·1
14—Sherbrooke	40	35·7	37·7	24·7	18·2	17·8	28	29	25	37·3	42·5	66·7
15—Sorel	35	26·8	30	20	14	18	26	27·5	25	39	43·3	65
16—St. Hyacinthe	27·8	26·3	27·7	19·3	17·3	16·8	27·5	25	22·6	34·8	39·7	59·2
17—St. John's	32	30	29	21·5	15·8	18·3	27·5	30	24	35	40	61·7
18—Thetford Mines	24	24·8	23·8	19·5	14·3	23·3	27	22·3	24·6	37·5	40	57·5
19—Montreal	40·8	35·6	36	21·5	17·6	11·5	31·3	29·9	27·3	36·9	39·2	63·6
20—Hull—	36·3	32·5	31·8	24·5	16·7	17·6	32·5	30·3	27·5	36·8	39·1	62·7
Ontario (average)	**38·6**	**33·5**	**31·1**	**25·2**	**20·4**	**26·1**	**32·2**	**31·4**	**27·9**	**38·5**	**42·6**	**61·7**
21—Ottawa	36·2	31·9	31·2	24·8	17·4	19·7	30·5	29·9	27·4	38·4	41·1	62·9
22—Brockville	41·2	35	32·5	23·5	19·6	18·7	35	31·2	27	41·7	46	62
23—Kingston	36·7	31	30·1	23·5	17·4	19·2	28·7	29·3	26·3	35·9	40·4	60·2
24—Belleville	36·4	31·5	32·8	23·6	17·7	23·2	35	31·2	26·2	42·2	44·7	61·4
25—Peterborough	39·7	34·2	33·5	24·1	19·7	27 2	32	30·4	29·2	39·1	43·9	62·7
26—Oshawa	39·5	35	28·7	24·2	21·4	30·5	32·7	30	29	39·2	45	61
27—Orillia	34·3	30	28·7	24·3	22	26·2	35	30	27	38·1	41·7	60
28—Toronto	40·9	34·6	32·6	24·9	22·5	24·2	31·4	30·2	29·4	40·7	45·2	61·9
29—Niagara Falls	41	36·2	33	26·8	19·5	29	36·7	32·6	29·3	38·6	40·8	63·1
30—St. Catharines	39	33·5	32·2	25·3	19·2	27·2	36	30·4	26·7	37·3	40·1	62·4
31—Hamilton	40·4	35·4	32·5	25·2	21·1	27·3	27 5	29 4	—	37·1	41·9	62·8
32—Brantford	38·3	33·9	29·9	26·5	21·2	26·8	35·2	31·1	28·7	39·1	43	62·7
33—Galt	38·5	34·5	29·5	25·1	22·9	23·7	32·5	34·2	—	39·4	43·2	60·4
34—Guelph	38	33·1	31·1	25·4	22	27·8	30	26·6	29	36·3	42·9	60·2
35—Kitchener	37·8	34·1	28·3	25·6	21·2	26·3	30	32·5	25	35·1	38 6	60·3
36—Woodstock	37·9	32·7	31·4	25·2	20·2	27·2	31	31·6	25·6	36·7	40·3	60
37—Stratford	38·3	34·3	31	29·2	23·8	30·3	—	35	—	38·4	41·8	62·2
38—London	38·4	33·9	32·1	25·4	20	25·2	30·6	30·8	29·5	38·1	42	60·4
39—St. Thomas	39	34·5	29·8	24·1	22·3	26·1	31	30·2	28	39	41·5	62
40—Chatham	37	33·5	30·8	24·7	18·2	25·5	29·4	30·8	25·5	37·4	41	61·1
41—Windsor	36	31	29·1	24·4	18·5	25·7	28·3	29	26·2	36·1	40·3	60·6
42—Sarnia	37·5	33·2	32·5	27	20·7	30	31·2	31·7	27·6	36·6	43	61·4
43—Owen Sound	35	30	27·3	23·7	19·2	27·4	30	29	25	38·4	42	61·2
44—North Bay	43·7	36	30·7	23 2	21	25 7	32	31·5	28	37·5	41·2	60·7
45—Sudbury	42·6	36·7	33·5	27·4	21·9	28·4	35	34·5	29·9	39	43·8	63·2
46—Cobalt	42·7	36	40	29	23·2	25	—	39·2	30	39·7	44	64·4
47—Timmins	38	33·3	30	26·7	20·3	29	34	34	27·6	38·3	39·6	58·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	39·2	34·7	30·5	24·1	18·1	28·8	33·3	31·3	29·5	39·5	43·6	60
49—Port Arthur	37·5	32·5	29·4	25·1	21·1	26·7	35	33	30·3	40·7	45·7	64·1
50—Fort William	37·2	29·6	29·3	24·3	19·5	25·8	31·2	32	30·4	42·4	49·8	63·7
Manitoba (average)	**35·8**	**29·8**	**28·0**	**22·3**	**17·3**	**22·2**	**29·2**	**29·0**	**26·3**	**41·4**	**46·1**	**61·0**
51—Winnipeg	37·3	31·2	29·7	22·4	17·9	22	30·1	29·7	29	42·1	46	61·1
52—Brandon	34·2	28·4	26·3	22·1	16·7	22·3	28·2	28·2	23·5	40·6	46·2	60·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**35·6**	**30·1**	**28·0**	**22·5**	**18·1**	**23·4**	**31·9**	**27·6**	**26·2**	**44 3**	**50 8**	**62·8**
53—Regina	35·5	28·5	26·9	20·7	18·1	22·3	33·1	26·4	21	40·6	48·1	63·1
54—Prince Albert	32·5	27·5	24·3	22·5	18·8	23·5	31	27·8	27·5	46·8	52·5	60
55—Saskatoon	34·9	29·9	29·2	22·3	17·2	23	32·1	28	25	44·1	48·8	59·2
56—Moose Jaw	39·5	34·5	31·7	24·6	18·2	24·7	31 4	28 2	31·2	45·8	53·6	68 7
Alberta (average)	**37·0**	**31·3**	**30·1**	**23·7**	**18·2**	**24·8**	**32·3**	**29·2**	**26·4**	**42·8**	**48·4**	**59·1**
57—Medicine Hat	36·7	31·7	31 7	25	19·3	25	30·7	30	27·8	45·4	50·8	59·4
58—Drumheller	37·5	31·5	36	26·5	19	26·5	37·5	31 5	27·5	43·5	50	60
59—Edmonton	36·8	30·5	30·2	21·5	17·5	23·2	32·6	29·2	26·6	40·9	46·8	56·8
60—Calgary	36·8	31·7	26·8	22 9	19·6	25·4	30·9	28 6	29 9	44·3	50·3	61·4
61—Lethbridge	37	31	26	22·4	15·8	23 8	30	26·7	26·4	39·8	44·2	58
British Columbia (average)	**42·3**	**36·5**	**33·1**	**25·6**	**22·3**	**29·5**	**38·8**	**35·0**	**30·1**	**47·8**	**53·6**	**64·4**
62—Fernie	41·7	38·7	34·2	26·3	21·8	30·8	—	35	30	47	52·5	61·7
63—Nelson	43·5	35	35	26·5	25	31	40	37·5	27·3	45	51·3	61·1
64—Trail	42·5	35	33·5	25·8	18	30	42·5	40	30	51·7	60·	63·3
65—New Westminster	40·6	35·2	31·2	23·9	21·2	27 1	33	31 1	31	45 8	51·6	67 1
66—Vancouver	42·2	36	32·5	24·5	23·8	27·7	38·4	33·1	28·9	46·2	51·6	65·6
67—Victoria	43·1	37·6	33·4	25·7	22·4	28 5	36·1	31·9	29	48·4	52·	33·8
68—Nanaimo	43·2	36·9	32·4	28·6	27 5	32·8	41·5	34·6	30	50	54·6	67·7
69—Prince Rupert	41·7	37·5	32·3	23·8	18·5	28	40	36 8	34·4	48·5	54·3	65

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod, steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·2	**30·7**	**21·4**	**13·0**	**59·0**	**21·2**	**20·4**	**36·3**	**21·4**	**35·6**	**31·7**	**12·0**	**34·8**	**38·7**	
14·8	**33·5**	—	—	**55·0**	**18·6**	**16·9**	**29·9**	**22·0**	**39·3**	**35·6**	**12·2**	**36·5**	**42·2**	
12	30	—	—	60	17·9	15	28·1	21·4	42·7	39·8	13–15	33	38	1
—	30–35	—	—	50–60	18·1	15	32·1	19	36·6	32	12–13	38·3	43	2
15	35	—	—	50	19·2	16	33	21·2	33	30	10	38·5	43	3
12	35	—	—	60	18	17	24·3	22·9	44·2	39·8	a12·5	33·3	40	4
—	—	—	—	—	20	—	36·3	25	40	—	—	—	45	5
20	35	—	—	50	18·3	21·5	25·3	22·3	39·4	36·5	12	39·6	43·9	6
12	35	—	—	60	17·5	—	29·2	20·7	33	28·5	b11–12	35·5	38·5	7
17·3	**36·7**	—	**10·0**	**57·5**	**19·2**	**19·2**	**32·8**	**21·7**	**35·7**	**30·5**	**12·1**	**37·3**	**41·4**	
—	35	—	10	60	18·6	18·5	33·1	22·3	37·3	31	10–12	39·5	43·6	8
18	35	—	10	60	18·9	16·8	37·9	21	39·6	33	a13·5	37	41·1	9
20	40	—	—	60	19·6	19·8	35·9	21·8	35·7	—	12	37·8	42	10
14	—	—	—	50	19·5	21·5	24·2	—	30	27·5	12	35	39	11
17·3	**31·9**	**21·9**	**9·3**	**57·9**	**21·4**	**20·5**	**30·6**	**21·8**	**36·7**	**33·4**	**11·1**	**31·9**	**34·8**	
12	28	25	—	50	21·3	21	30·3	20·4	36·9	33·3	14	31·1	34·2	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	—	21·5	28·3	23·3	38·7	36·5	12	—	35·1	13
18–20	30–35	30	10	—	22·3	—	31·5	21·9	37·4	32·9	a10	30·5	33·9	14
20	—	15	—	—	—	—	26·7	20·9	34·2	—	12	30	34·3	15
—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	21·1	32·6	29	8	—	34·1	16
20	—	20	10	60	22·5	19	28·8	21	34·6	33	10	35	35·3	17
—	—	—	8	50	—	—	—	24	35	—	10	29·7	34·4	18
15–20	29–40	25	8	60–75	20·7	21·1	33·4	19·9	42·6	36·8	12	34·6	37	19
—	—	15	10	60	20	—	35·2	23·4	38·4	32·4	12	32·5	34·6	20
17·8	**30·2**	**22·2**	**11·7**	**63·6**	**20·8**	**19·8**	**39·1**	**20·6**	**35·2**	**32·3**	**12·0**	**34·3**	**37·5**	
18	32	—	—	—	21·4	20·2	38·2	20·4	37·7	33·3	12	32	35·1	21
16	28–32	22	9	—	24·2	18	32·3	20	31·5	—	10	34	36·4	22
15	35	25	10–20	—	20·3	18·5	37·7	19·2	32·8	28	11	30·8	34·5	23
—	28	25	15	—	25	—	37·1	21·2	30	28·2	a9·5	39·2	37·8	24
20	28	20	—	60	—	—	40	23·2	31·5	29	10	33·6	36·6	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42·1	22	36·1	34·5	12·5	—	37·6	26
20	30	20–25	10–12	—	—	25	39·5	20·2	30·5	29·7	a11·4	35·8	38·2	27
14	28	17	—	—	22·5	15·8	43·3	20·1	39·2	34·3	12·5	38	38·2	28
20	35	25	—	—	25	22·5	46	20·1	38·3	36	b13	—	39·1	29
14	30	—	—	—	18	18·5	43·8	18·8	36·1	34·4	14	35·3	36·9	30
18	25	20	—	75	17	20	45·3	19·9	37·3	35·4	12	33·2	38·6	31
20	32	—	15	—	21·5	20	38·3	19·3	33·3	30·6	12	34·2	35·8	32
15	35	20–23	12	—	23	22·5	38·8	19·9	34	32·3	a11·8	32·5	36·8	33
20	—	25	—	—	18	—	43·2	18·1	35·8	32·4	a12·5	32·5	36	34
—	—	23	—	—	19	—	32·6	18·5	32·7	29·1	13	33·3	36·8	35
—	—	25	—	—	19	—	35·2	19·2	30·7	27·2	11	35	36·1	36
22	38	24	8	50	20·5	19	37·2	19·5	32·7	28·6	11·8	33·7	36·4	37
15	25	15	—	—	19·3	18	36·4	20·1	33·3	32·8	11	32·2	34·4	38
16	28	25	—	50–60	22·4	24·2	—	20·5	31·9	30·7	12	37·8	38·4	39
19	37–38	17–25	12	—	25	19	35·9	19·6	28·6	27·2	b12	34·5	38	40
20	30	25	—	—	18·5	20	44·1	19·3	34·6	32·5	12	—	38·6	41
—	—	30	—	—	19	—	37·5	20·8	32·2	29·3	12	30	38·6	42
—	—	23	—	—	20	22	35	18	31·6	28·2	11	31·5	33·8	43
—	—	—	10	—	18	—	36·2	22	41·2	38	12	35	37	44
—	25–30	25	10	75	—	—	35·4	23·4	42·4	38·5	15	35·8	38·8	45
—	25–30	15	—	70	21·5	20	35·4	23·7	41·6	38	15	—	40·2	46
—	—	20	—	—	20·6	17	—	24	43·5	35·5	a16·7	—	40·4	47
—	—	23	—	—	20	—	44	22·1	40·5	36·9	12	36·7	39	48
—	25–30	20	—	—	21	16	43	23·7	36·7	33·1	10	35	40·4	49
—	25	18	—	60	20·8	19·3	40·1	20·5	38·4	32·5	10	35	40·4	50
24·9	**32·5**	**20·0**	**12·0**	—	**21·8**	**19·2**	**36·8**	**21·0**	**33·7**	**28·8**	**11·5**	**32·6**	**36·2**	
20–28	28–37	16–24	12	—	21	19·3	38·6	19·7	37·1	31·3	b11	34·3	37	51
—	—	—	—	—	22·5	19	35	22·3	30·3	26·2	12	30·8	35·4	52
28·1	**32·5**	**19·0**	**16·3**	—	**25·0**	**21·3**	**35·2**	**22·3**	**32·2**	**27·4**	**13·0**	**32·9**	**38·0**	
25	35	—	—	—	25	20·4	34	21·2	32·9	29·7	14	33·4	37·4	53
30	30	13–15	12·5	—	25	21·5	—	23·8	30	24·4	11	32·9	39·5	54
25–30	30	25	20	—	25	21·2	34·1	22·1	32·5	28·6	13	31·5	36·8	55
30	35	18	—	—	—	22	37·6	22	33·4	26·9	14	33·6	38·2	56
21·4	**27·8**	**19·3**	**17·7**	—	**24·8**	**23·2**	**35·8**	**21·4**	**32·5**	**26·2**	**11·4**	**32·9**	**40·3**	
—	35	20	—	—	25	25	34·2	24·2	30	24·3	12	31·5	41·8	57
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	36·7	21·7	30	25	a13	35	41·4	58
20–25	20–25	—	15	—	22·1	24·6	33·5	20·9	31·6	26·1	a11·1	33·8	38·5	59
20	24–29	20	18	—	25·3	20·4	34·9	19·4	36·3	28·7	11	32·5	39·4	60
18	25	—	20	—	26·8	20·8	39·6	21	34·5	27	10	31·7	40·4	61
21·9	**27·7**	**17·5**	**16·3**	—	**22·3**	**22·7**	**39·5**	**23·1**	**37·3**	**32·6**	**13·1**	**39·8**	**43·4**	
25	30	20	18	—	22·5	25	43·5	26	39	32	a12·5	—	43·6	62
30	35	—	—	—	25	25	37·4	24·7	38·1	35	a14·3	38·3	44·5	63
30	35	—	20	—	25	25	35	26·3	38·3	32·5	a14·3	41·7	43·9	64
18	25	—	15	—	21·9	20	40·9	19·6	34·6	28·3	11·1	38·5	41·1	65
—	21·5	15	15	—	19·6	18·2	39·6	19·4	34·6	32·5	11·1	37·4	41 1	66
15	25	—	15	—	21·7	20·6	38	20	35·2	32·3	a14·3	38·7	43·1	67
20	25	—	—	—	22·5	22·5	43·3	24·1	35	33	a12·5	41·7	45	68
15	25	—	15	—	20	25	38	25	43·2	35	a14·3	42·5	45	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·6**	**7·7**	**18·4**	**4·9**	**6·2**	**10·2**	**12·3**	**16·4**	**16·4**	**16·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·5**	**8·2**	**18·0**	**5·6**	**6·4**	**9·8**	**13·5**	**17·2**	**16·4**	**16·7**
1—Sydney	33	8	17·9	5·7	6·5	10·1	13·5	16·7	16·1	16·7
2—New Glasgow	31·7	8	17	5·4	6·2	9·7	13·5	16·5	16·1	15·4
3—Amherst	30·8	8·7	18	5·7	5·9	8·8	12·3	17·3	16·3	16
4—Halifax	32·6	8	17·8	4·8	6·5	10·1	15·3	17·1	16	16·2
5—Windsor	35	8·3	20	6·3	7	10	.....	18	17·5	19
6—Truro	32·1	8	17·3	5·5	6·3	10·3	12·7	17·3	16·4	16·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	18	5·2	6	10·5	15	17·3	15	16·3
New Brunswick (average)	**31·9**	**8·7**	**17·7**	**5·4**	**6·0**	**10·3**	**14·0**	**16·5**	**16·5**	**16·0**
8—Moncton	33·3	8·7	18·4	5·6	6·5	12	13·5	16·7	16·1	15·3
9—St. John	33	8·7	17·5	5	5·7	8·6	13·7	16	15·8	15·7
10—Fredericton	31·4	8·7	17	5·3	6·1	10·6	15·1	16	16	15·5
11—Bathurst	30	8·7	18	5·5	5·5	10	13·5	17·3	18	17·3
Quebec (average)	**29·2**	**6·3**	**17·7**	**5·0**	**6·4**	**9·1**	**12·8**	**15·1**	**15·9**	**15·6**
12—Quebec	29·9	5·5–8	16·8	5·2	6·5	9·8	13·2	15·3	16·3	15·8
13—Three Rivers	31	6	19·3	5·3	6	9·1	14·3	15·1	18·2	15·6
14—Sherbrooke	28	6–6·7	16·9	5·1	6·1	9·3	12·5	15·5	16·6	15·5
15—Sorel	26	6	18·1	4·3	6·3	8·7	11·1	15·4	14·6	16·9
16—St. Hyacinthe	26·3	5	16·7	4·2	6·5	9·7	13·3	14·5	14·2	15·5
17—St. John's	30·7	6–7·3	17·8	5	6·8	9·2	14·5	15	15	15·7
18—Thetford Mines	30·6	6·7	17·8	5·4	7	8·1	13·6	15·7	18·5	15·5
19—Montreal	30·7	6–8·7	18·1	5·4	5·9	9·9	11·7	15·2	15·4	15·1
20—Hull	29·6	5·3–6·7	17·6	5·3	6·5	8·3	11·1	14·6	14·3	14·4
Ontario (average)	**32·5**	**7·3**	**17·6**	**4·7**	**6·0**	**10·7**	**12·7**	**15·9**	**15·6**	**15·5**
21—Ottawa	34·4	6·7–8·7	18·7	5·5	6·4	10·9	11·6	15·6	15·5	15·4
22—Brockville	29·5	6·7	15	5·3	5·7	10·5	13·7	16	16·9	15·9
23—Kingston	32·1	7·3	15·2	5·2	5·5	9·5	12·1	14·8	14·5	14·7
24—Belleville	31·4	6·7	16·7	4·6	5·5	11	12	15·1	14·9	15
25—Peterborough	32·2	7·3	16·8	4·5	5·6	11·1	12·8	15·2	15·2	15·3
26—Oshawa	34·8	7·3	15	4·1	6·2	10·6	11·6	15·9	15·2	15·4
27—Orillia	32·4	6·7	18·6	4·6	5·8	11·2	12·9	16·2	15·7	15·6
28—Toronto	36	7·3–8	18·4	4·8	5·8	10·3	11·9	15·4	15·5	15·5
29—Niagara Falls	35·3	8	18·7	5·3	6	10·8	12·5	16·1	16·2	16·4
30—St. Catharines	30·6	7·3	17·4	4·4	6·1	11	12·8	15·3	15	15·1
31—Hamilton	35·4	7·3	17·6	4·4	5·9	11·2	11·1	15·8	15·5	14
32—Brantford	34·6	6·7–8	18·1	4·1	5·1	10·9	12·5	15·7	15·9	15·2
33—Galt	35·4	6·7	18·2	4·5	5·3	11·6	14	16·2	15·4	15·3
34—Guelph	33·1	6·7	19·1	4·4	6·2	10·6	11·6	16·7	16·2	16
35—Kitchener	31·1	6·7	18·3	4	5·4	11·4	11·8	15	15·1	14·8
36—Woodstock	32	6·7–7·3	18	4	5·9	10·6	12·4	15·7	15·4	15·4
37—Stratford	30·1	6·7	18·4	4·1	6·2	11·8	11·9	16·3	14·7	15·3
38—London	31·3	6·7–7·3	18·2	4·3	5·5	10·8	12·7	15·8	15·9	15·5
39—St. Thomas	31·9	7·3–8·7	18·8	4·7	5·9	11·9	13·8	17·2	16·1	16·2
40—Chatham	33·1	6·7	17·2	4·4	6	10·9	13·4	15·7	15·2	14·8
41—Windsor	32	8–9·3	18·8	4·8	6·3	11	12·4	15·5	15·8	15·6
42—Sarnia	31·1	7·3	17·2	3·9	5·7	10·1	13·3	15	14·4	14·7
43—Owen Sound	31·9	6·7–7·3	18·8	4	5·3	9·8	14·2	16·4	15·6	15·6
44—North Bay	32·4	8	15	5·3	6·5	10·6	13	15·5	15	15
45—Sudbury	32·1	8–8·7	16·8	5·3	7·8	9·6	15·4	16·8	15·9	16·4
46—Cobalt	33·4	8·3	19·5	5·4	7·2	10·4	15	18·5	18·5	18·5
47—Timmins	31	8·3	15	5·2	6	9	12·5	15·9	15·4	14·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·3	8	18·5	5·2	7·5	11·7	13·4	15·8	15·6	15·6
49—Port Arthur	32	6·7	18·5	4·8	5·9	10·2	11·2	16·6	14·8	15·5
50—Fort William	31·4	6·7	17·7	4·9	5·8	9·8	11	16·7	15·6	15·3
Manitoba (average)	**34·7**	**6·7**	**18·1**	**4·8**	**6·2**	**11·0**	**12·5**	**18·6**	**18·1**	**18·3**
51—Winnipeg	35·1	6·4–7	18·2	4·7	5·8	11·1	12·4	18·1	17·3	17·5
52—Brandon	34·3	6·3–7	18	4·8	6·5	10·8	12·5	19·1	18·9	19·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·9**	**7·4**	**19·3**	**4·8**	**6·3**	**10·4**	**12·5**	**18·4**	**18·4**	**18·6**
53—Regina	33·1	6·4–8	19·3	4·7	7·5	10·3	11·7	18·6	18·5	18·2
54—Prince Albert	38	7·2	20	4·7	6	9·1	12·9	18·3	18·3	18·3
55—Saskatoon	33·5	8·8	18	4·9	5·8	11·1	12·5	17·7	18·3	19
56—Moose Jaw	35	6·4	20	4·8	5·9	11·2	12·9	19	18·4	18·8
Alberta (average)	**34·7**	**8·5**	**19·6**	**4·9**	**6·2**	**10·7**	**10·7**	**17·3**	**18·3**	**18·8**
57—Medicine Hat	35·4	8	21·5	4·8	7	12·2	11	17·5	19·1	18·7
58—Drumheller	36·7	8·9	18·5	5·1	6·6	11·5	11·5	17·8	18·3	20
59—Edmonton	32·3	8	20·1	4·8	6·1	9·9	10·2	15·9	18·4	18·2
60—Calgary	35·9	8·8	20	4·8	5·3	10·4	10·4	17·1	18·3	18·5
61—Lethbridge	33·3	8–10	18	5·1	6	9·4	10·5	18	17·5	18·7
British Columbia (average)	**34·9**	**9·6**	**21·4**	**5·2**	**6·5**	**9·1**	**9·1**	**16·7**	**18·0**	**17·9**
62—Fernie	35	10	19	5·1	6	10·5	9·8	17·4	18·2	18·6
63—Nelson	35	10	18·8	5·4	6·7	9·8	9·6	17·4	20·8	19·9
64—Trail	31·7	9·1	18	5·2	5·7	9·3	9·3	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	36·7	8·3–9·5	21·6	5	5·8	8·1	8·4	15·6	16·5	16
66—Vancouver	34·2	8·3–9·5	22·7	5	6·4	8·7	8·1	15·1	16·9	15·6
67—Victoria	35·4	10	23·4	5	6·9	8·5	8·5	16·2	15·9	16·3
68—Nanaimo	36	10	22·5	5·6	7·8	9·4	9·6	18·2	18·1	20·1
69—Prince Rupert	35	10	25	5·5	6·4	8·4	9·2	18·7	19·3	18·1

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
9·5	**6·5**	**2·711**	**50·7**	**27·6**	**20·9**	**16·4**	**16·2**	**18·6**	**65·8**	**26·9**	**58·5**	**42·4**	
9·3	**6·2**	**1·958**	**37·7**	**22·0**	**19·6**	**16·5**	**15·1**	**18·6**	**62·9**	**27·1**	**55·2**	**40·7**	
9·1	6·6	2·31	44·3	.....	20	16	15	18·2	55	26·3	50	34	1
9·8	5·9	2·06	41·3	.....	.....	16·7	15	17·8	62·7	29·2	50·3	39	2
9·6	6·3	1·50	29·7	25	21·5	15·3	15	18·7	60	26·3	60	52·5	3
8·5	5·4	2·25	43·9	21	.....	16·8	14·9	18·9	62	26·4	59·7	39·2	4
10	6·5	1·88	35	.....	.....	18	15	20	.....	30	.....	.....	5
9	6·3	1·75	32	20	17·4	16	15·8	18	75	24·5	56	39	6
10	7	1·78	31·7	.....	.....	17·5	15	15·5	61	27·5	55	47·5	7
9·0	**6·1**	**1·718**	**36·2**	**32·5**	**19·0**	**16·5**	**14·9**	**17·8**	**66·3**	**27·3**	**61·9**	**46·1**	
9·9	6	1·70	34·4	.....	20	15·8	14·7	17·4	67·7	27·5	65	50	8
8·6	5·9	1·93	39·4	21·7	18·5	16·8	13·9	17·2	62·8	25·4	53·3	40	9
9·3	6·5	1·74	38·4	43·3	18·6	17·5	14·8	16·7	68·3	28·4	67·5	45·2	10
8·3	6	1·50	32·5	.....	19	16	16	20	.....	27·8	.....	49	11
9·6	**6·0**	**2·192**	**39·8**	**31·9**	**19·4**	**16·1**	**16·6**	**17·6**	**75·2**	**26·9**	**65·7**	**40·1**	
9·8	5·8	2·18	41·5	25	19·5	17·8	16·2	17·5	82·1	26·7	70	39·5	12
9·3	8	2·00	38·1	27·5	21	16	18·1	17·5	83·7	30·2	75	43·3	13
9·9	5·4	2·15	40·8	.....	20·3	13·9	16·8	18·6	73·8	27·1	65·7	41·7	14
10	6·6	2·24	40·8	.....	18	15·5	15·8	18·5	82·5	25	75	38·8	15
9	5	2·05	38·8	.....	17·8	16·4	17·8	14·4	70	26·1	.....	40	16
10	6	2·27	40	.....	18·5	17·5	18·3	18·8	.....	27	60	37	17
8·5	6·2	2·15	36	.....	.....	16·1	15·5	16·7	.....	30	.....	42·5	18
9·2	5·2	2·38	41·9	43·3	20·7	16·2	16·3	16·9	74 6	25 5	50·2	37·4	19
10·8	6·1	2·31	40·7	.....	19·3	15·5	14·4	19·3	60	24·7	64	40·6	20
9·7	**6·8**	**2·665**	**49·5**	**27·2**	**21·2**	**16·8**	**16·1**	**19·3**	**63·4**	**26·5**	**56·3**	**38·8**	
9·5	6·1	2·42	45	32·5	19	16·9	15·5	19·8	50·5	26·9	55	40·3	21
9·9	8·8	2·60	50	.....	.....	16·5	16	17·5	65	27·3	55	40	22
9·8	6	2·52	46·5	35	.....	16·6	16	17·9	72	25·6	53·3	38·6	23
10·8	7·4	2·75	51·1	20	.....	15·7	16·1	19	68	26·7	54·7	38·8	24
9·5	6·9	2·64	48·4	26·7	.....	17·7	15·7	18·9	65	27·8	58·8	38·2	25
9·8	7	2·68	48·6	35	.....	13·5	15·2	20	.....	27·2	67	39	26
10·3	6·8	2·63	49·2	25	.....	18·1	17·1	19·1	56·7	26·1	56	36·9	27
10·4	5·8	2·53	46·9	.....	.....	14·6	15·7	20·1	76	26	60·7	36·7	28
9·2	8·2	2·81	50·7	20	.....	19·2	17·7	19·5	.....	28·3	.....	41·5	29
10·2	7·5	2·78	49·5	24	.....	17·8	16·2	19·4	64·7	23·9	49·2	36·7	30
9·9	6·7	2·51	47·9	.....	23	15·1	15·2	17·7	.....	23·9	59·7	37·8	31
8·5	6·5	2·69	47·6	30	.....	15·7	16	17·8	.....	25·5	.....	36·4	32
10	7·3	2·80	53	.....	.....	16·1	17·4	19·3	.....	25·1	50	35·3	33
10·2	5·6	2·46	50·5	25	.....	17·1	15·9	18·9	50	26·4	52	37·7	34
8·8	5·8	2·44	46·2	20·3	.....	17·7	15	18·9	57	22	49	35·6	35
7·9	6·5	2·72	47·1	20	.....	17·2	15·3	17·5	65	24·5	55	35	36
9	5·9	2·61	48·8	.....	.....	17·7	16·2	18·3	65	25·5	65	38·3	37
8·5	6·1	2·54	47·7	.....	.....	15·7	14·1	17·5	.....	26·9	.....	36·2	38
9·7	6·6	2·83	50	.....	.....	18·8	15·5	19·5	70	26·8	50	38	39
9	6·4	2·54	44·4	.....	.....	15	15·2	18·4	70·5	25·5	49	35·4	40
9·9	7·2	2·63	49·5	30	.....	17·8	16·7	18·4	56·7	25·5	70	42·6	41
9·6	6·8	2·55	47	.....	.....	17	14·9	20·8	.....	28	75	36	42
9·4	6·6	2·46	44	.....	.....	18·2	16·5	19·3	.....	29	52·5	37·2	43
9·6	7	2·50	51	.....	.....	15	16·2	19·6	52·2	27	47·7	42	44
10·2	6·7	2·80	54·4	.....	25	16·8	18·4	21·4	63·6	27·5	60	40·5	45
9·7	8·3	2·88	55	.....	25	19	18·2	21	72·5	30	60	46·2	46
10·9	6·2	2·99	53·6	.....	19·3	17	17	19·2	66·2	27·6	55·7	44·4	47
9·4	5·4	2·66	52·8	32·4	19·3	16	17·2	21·2	70	29·3	60	41·2	48
10	7·6	2·97	53·1	32·2	20·1	17·5	15·4	21·7	58·5	26·8	50·5	38·8	49
10·2	9·2	3·00	55	.....	18·7	18·1	16·1	20·6	59·8	27·4	49·8	41·2	50
9·9	**6·9**	**3·320**	**62·5**	.....	**19·9**	**16·6**	**16·7**	**19·8**	**63·6**	**27·7**	**61·0**	**44·6**	
10·2	7·1	3·35	66·2	.....	18	17·8	15·9	19·8	60·4	25·9	54·5	43·3	51
9·6	6·7	3·29	58·8	.....	21·7	15·4	17·4	19·7	66·7	29·5	67·5	45·8	52
10·2	**7·9**	**3·188**	**59·9**	.....	**23·0**	**16·7**	**18·0**	**20·4**	**65·6**	**26·5**	**60·2**	**49·0**	
10·2	8·6	3·42	66·5	.....	23·8	18·2	17·9	19·6	66·6	27·1	56·3	48·7	53
10·5	8·4	2·54	43·3	.....	23·3	16·3	19·2	21·6	72·5	27·5	63	50	54
9·9	8·1	3·34	63·9	.....	25	16·7	16	20·6	63·8	24·5	61·8	48·3	55
10·2	6·4	3·45	66	.....	20	15·5	18·9	19·6	59·5	27	59·7	49	56
9·3	**6·9**	**3·512**	**64·9**	.....	**21·9**	**16·0**	**17·3**	**19·2**	**66·1**	**28·2**	**58·5**	**50·5**	
9·6	8·7	3·75	75·9	.....	23·4	14·5	17·5	21·2	36·2	29·4	63·6	51·7	57
9·4	8·3	3·82	70	.....	26·7	15·8	17·7	18·3	65	30	57·5	55	58
8·7	5·1	2·64	48·5	.....	21·4	14·7	16·9	18·5	1·3	26·8	57·4	49·5	59
9·9	6·3	3·83	75	.....	20	17·3	17	19·3	66·8	27	55·9	48·7	60
9	6	3·52	55	.....	18	17·7	17·3	18·7	71	28	58	47·7	61
8·8	**5·1**	**3·758**	**70·3**	.....	**22·4**	**14·9**	**16·1**	**16·9**	**67·1**	**27·0**	**59·2**	**48·2**	
10·6	4·8	3·86	72·5	.....	22·3	16	17	18	75	30	70	50	62
9	6·3	3·95	75	.....	22·5	16·3	15·6	18·1	73·3	31·1	62·8	51·9	63
8·8	4·7	3·60	70	.....	25	13·3	17·7	17·7	65	26·7	50	47·5	64
7·8	4·9	3·60	66·3	.....	20·5	13·1	14·7	14·3	59·9	25	55·7	43·3	65
8·6	4·3	3·61	71·4	.....	19·4	13·7	14·4	14·7	59·2	24·1	53·8	42·2	66
8·6	5·1	4·13	75	.....	23	13·9	15·6	14·7	64·4	25·5	56	45·5	67
8·8	5·4	3·92	71·9	.....	.....	16·4	17·1	19·3	65·2	27·4	60·6	51	68
8·5	5	3·39	60	.....	23·8	16·3	16·7	18·4	75	25·8	65	53·8	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·8**	**6·5**	**57·3**	**60·5**	**27·1**	**15·7**	**3·4**	**65·1**	**57·6**	**12·2**	**6·2**	**16·008**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·1**	**6·7**	**61·7**	**58·5**	**28·8**	**12·7**	**3·9**	**62·7**	**41·1**	**13·5**	**6·2**	**15·500**
1—Sydney	7	6·9	64	58·2	27·4	17·6	4	70·4	55	12·9	6·3	.....
2—New Glasgow	7	6·5	59	57·2	28·6	12·8	3·2	58·3	34·7	14·2	6·9	.....
3—Amherst	7·5	7	62·5	59·4	30	11	4·1	60	37·5	12·3	6·3	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	5·9	63·6	59·5	27·6	12·8	4·2	62·5	43·3	13·4	6·4	15·00
5—Windsor	7	7	60	60	30	10	4·3	.....	.....	15	5	.....
6—Truro	7·7	6·8	60·9	56·9	29	11·9	3·5	62·5	35	13	6·3	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	7	6·3	60	58·3	25	16·5	4	57·5	44	13·5	6	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	**7·0**	**6·5**	**60·8**	**59·9**	**26·8**	**12·8**	**3·3**	**66·6**	**39·2**	**12·5**	**6·3**	**16·667**
8—Moncton	7·4	7	61·4	61·4	28·8	13·2	3·6	70·5	40·6	14·2	6	g
9—St. John	6·8	6·4	61·3	58·6	25·5	12	3·1	68·2	41	11·7	6·9	16·00
10—Fredericton	7·3	6·9	60·3	59·6	27·8	13·1	2·9	65	40·3	11·4	6·1	16·00
11—Bathurst	6·3	5·8	60	60	25	13	3·6	62·5	35	12·5	6·3	18·00
Quebec (average)	**6·3**	**6·1**	**57·5**	**60·4**	**26·6**	**14·6**	**3·3**	**63·8**	**62·3**	**11·1**	**5·6**	**15·250**
12—Quebec	6·1	5·9	59·3	61·4	26·5	17·3	3·1	69	64	11·1	5·7	14·00–15·00
13—Three Rivers	7·1	6·7	58·6	61·5	27·7	13·5	4	65·8	70	11·5	6·2	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·7	5·7	58·9	59·4	26·7	15·7	3·1	60	58·6	10·8	5·8	15·50–16·00
15—Sorel	6·5	5·8	54·2	50	27	12·5	3·3	62	63·3	10	5·7	14·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·4	6·2	57·8	63·3	27·5	13·3	3·8	58·8	62·8	11·3	5·1	14·50–15·00
17—St. John's	5·8	5·6	56	63·8	26	15·5	3·3	66·7	70	12·5	5·7	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	6·6	6·3	60	63·9	27·6	14·6	3·2	65	55	12·3	5·4	16·50
19—Montreal	6	5·9	57·7	61·7	25·3	15	2·9	59	61·3	10·6	5·4	15·50–16·00
20—Hull	6·6	6·4	55	58·3	25·4	14·3	3·2	67·5	56	10	5·8	15·50
Ontario (average)	**6·6**	**6·3**	**58·2**	**61·5**	**26·1**	**14·2**	**3·3**	**66·3**	**59·5**	**11·3**	**6·0**	**15·417**
21—Ottawa	6·3	6	56·8	60·1	26·1	14·3	3·2	74·2	60·4	11·7	6	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	7·3	6·3	61·7	61·7	28·3	13·7	4	65	56·7	12·7	6·5	15·00
23—Kingston	6	5·7	54·9	58·5	26·3	12·9	3·9	65·5	53·1	10·7	6	15·00
24—Belleville	6·7	6·2	58·7	59·9	25·4	14·1	3·3	63·7	65	11·5	6·1	15·25
25—Peterborough	6·6	6	61	63·9	25·5	14·8	3·6	66·5	55	10·5	6·2	14·75
26—Oshawa	6·5	6·1	61·2	70	25·7	14·4	2·7	64·2	55	11·7	6	14·50–15·00
27—Orillia	6·4	6·2	62·1	59·7	25·4	14·5	3·7	65·6	55·7	10·7	5·3	14·50–15·00
28—Toronto	6·2	5·5	59·9	63·2	24·6	12·9	3·4	62·1	55	10	5·8	14·50–15·00
29—Niagara Falls	6·7	5·9	62·3	66·7	26·2	17·5	3·4	75	56·7	10·6	6·3	13·25–13·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·3	6·3	55·5	66·2	25·4	12·6	3·3	66·2	56	11·1	6·1	13·50–14·00g
31—Hamilton	5·9	5·8	61·1	62·8	24·7	11·2	3·1	70·8	56	10	5·8	15·00
32—Brantford	5·9	5·8	59·1	57·7	25·3	13	3·1	70	56·6	10·2	5·8	14·50–15·00
33—Galt	7·2	7·2	54·7	60·9	24·6	14	3·1	68·5	63·1	10·4	5·9	14·25–14·75
34—Guelph	6·3	6·3	58·6	62·1	26	13·3	3·2	63·7	58·3	10·5	6·3	14·50–15·00
35—Kitchener	6·1	6·1	46·6	60·1	25	13·3	3	60·5	56·4	10·4	5·6	14·50–15·00
36—Woodstock	6·1	5·8	61	58·8	25	13	2·9	66·2	60	10·6	6·1	14·75
37—Stratford	6·2	6·2	53·7	61·4	25·2	12·9	2·9	61·4	53·1	10·7	6·3	14·50–15·00
38—London	6·3	6·2	61·2	61·7	24·9	14·7	3	68·8	59·8	10	5·7	15·00–15·50
39—St. Thomas	6·7	6·6	61·5	63·2	25·1	14·3	3·7	65·5	70	12·5	6·5	16·00–16·50
40—Chatham	6·2	6·2	56·5	59·3	24·6	13·7	3·3	66·7	65	10·6	5·2	15·00
41—Windsor	6·6	6·6	57·4	59·5	25·8	14·5	3·1	62	60	9·9	6·6	15·50–16·00g
42—Sarnia	6·6	6·3	58	60·7	25·5	14·2	2·7	64·2	65	10·5	5·5	15·50
43—Owen Sound	6·6	6·4	63·8	65	26·2	13·3	3·7	73·7	64·5	11·6	5·6	14·50–15·50
44—North Bay	7·5	7·2	67	61·6	29·6	15·7	3·9	73	60	13·3	6·2	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·3	6·8	62	63·1	27·5	18·4	3·2	72·5	73·3	15	5·3	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	7·7	7	58·3	60	30	15	3·5	70	55	12·5	7	18·00
47—Timmins'	7·1	6·8	50·5	58·6	28	14·4	3·1	55	.....	12·7	5·1	17·50–18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·3	7·1	56·3	59·2	25·5	14·1	3·1	60	.....	14	6·4	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	6·9	6·3	47·5	60	27	16	3	62·8	58	9·9	5·3	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	7·2	6·7	56·8	60·7	29·1	15·5	2·8	67·1	63·3	11·4	6·6	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**51·1**	**57·6**	**28·4**	**13·8**	**3·2**	**65·5**	**60·8**	**12·6**	**5·8**	**20·750**
51—Winnipeg	7·2	7·1	50·5	55·8	27·6	12·9	3·3	67	59	12·2	6·3	19·50
52—Brandon	6·8	6·7	51·7	59·3	29·2	14·6	3	64	62·5	13	5·3	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·5**	**7·4**	**55·8**	**62·9**	**28·6**	**21·3**	**3·1**	**67·2**	**60·0**	**13·4**	**6·9**	**23·375**
53—Regina	7·1	6·9	56·8	61	27·9	19·9a	3	70·2	60	15	6·5	22·50
54—Prince Albert	8·2	8	55·8	65·5	29	23·3a	3·3	62	60	11	6·9	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·5	7·4	53·3	62	28·7	21·1a	3	61·4	50	12·7	6·8	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	7·3	7·4	57·3	63·1	28·6	20·8a	3·2	75	70	15	7·3	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·5**	**7·1**	**51·5**	**59·8**	**28·2**	**18·4**	**3·4**	**62·4**	**63·3**	**14·5**	**6·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8	8	53·7	59·4	29·8	20·2a	3·6	65·7	76·7	15	6	g
58—Drumheller	7·7	7·5	45	61·7	29·3	21·7a	3·5	66·7	62	15	7	.....
59—Edmonton	7·4	6·8	52·4	59·1	27·4	17·3a	3·3	60	58	14·8	6·2	.....
60—Calgary	6·7	6·8	52·9	57·7	26·3	17·8a	3·3	59·6	60	13·2	7·2	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·8	6·5	53·3	61·3	28·3	15a	3·3	60	60	14·5	7·2	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·8**	**6·5**	**54·5**	**58·8**	**28·5**	**22·2**	**3·5**	**64·3**	**61·2**	**13·4**	**6·8**	.....
62—Fernie	8·1	7·8	60	63·5	28	16·7a	3·5	.....	60	13·1	6·6	.....
63—Nelson	7·8	7·4	56·9	65·6	30·6	27·9a	4·1	62·1	64	15	6·3	.....
64—Trail	6·8	6·9	54·2	64·2	25	26·7a	2·9	65	60	13·8	7·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6	5·8	49·5	54·7	27·7	19a	3·3	55·8	56·7	11·9	5·7	.....
66—Vancouver	5·8	5·4	50·9	52·6	27	18·5a	2·7	59	53·7	11·2	6·6	.....
67—Victoria	6·6	6	54·1	53·7	28·7	22·1a	3·5	63·7	68·3	12·6	6·1	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·5	6·5	59·4	59·4	31·1	23·6a	4	69·3	57	14·4	6·9	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·7	6·4	51	56·7	30	23·3a	4	75	70	15	8·8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others $40-$60. r. Company houses $10-$20, others $30-35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·080	**12·600**	**12·230**	**14·596**	**8·665**	**10·972**	**9·771**	**30·9**	**11·1**	**28·227**	**20·157**	
9·025	**12·194**	**9·250**	**10·188**	**6·500**	**7·188**	**6·625**	**33·0**	**12·2**	**22·583**	**15·333**	
7·65	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	12	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·00c	6·00c	32	12	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	.....	7·00	30	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25–11·75	12·00–14·50d	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	32·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00–9·75	12·50–13·75d	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	5·00	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·50	10·50	6·75	7·50	7·50c	30	12	21·00–26·00	11·00–14·00	7
11·000	**12·958**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·9**	**11·8**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
10·50–12·50 g	13·00g	9·00g	10·00g	7·00g	8·00g	g	32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	.....	4·80–6·40c	30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·879	**13·464**	**14·215**	**16·415**	**9·167**	**11·037**	**10·610**	**28·4**	**10·3**	**24·222**	**15·813**	
10·00	12·50	14·67c	14·67c	12·00c	12·00c	12·00c	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	8·13c	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	11·00	13·00	8·50	10·00	16·00c	27–28	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	14
9·50–10·00	.....	16.00-18.67c	17·33–20·00c	10·67c	13·33c	10·00c	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	16·67c	.....	12·00c	.....	26	10	18·00–24·00	11·00–15·00	16
9·00	12·50	15·00	16·00c	8·00	9·00	9·00c	27–28	10	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·00	.....	16·50c	.....	10·50c	6·75c	30	15	16·00	11·00	1
12·40	13·25	15.00-16.00	16·00–18·00	10·00	11·00–12·00	12·00–16·00c	30	8·3 –10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	1
8·25	12·00–14·00	16·00c	17·23c	7·00	9·00	9·00	25	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·574	**11·551**	**13·222**	**15·807**	**9·677**	**12·290**	**11·615**	**29·2**	**10·1**	**29·696**	**21·433**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·25	.....	.....	17·60c	.....	14·80c	.....	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
9·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	15·00c	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	12·00	13·50	14·50	10·50	11·50	10·00	28–30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	10·50–11·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	26
19·50–11·50	11·50	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	7·72c	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–18·00	27
11·00	11·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	9·00–11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	28g	8	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
11·75	10·75	.....	15·00	.....	13·00	8·348c	28	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	12·00c	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·00	10·00–11·00	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	.....	27	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	34
11·00	11·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–11·00	11·00	12·00	15·00c	6·00	10·50c	.....	27	10	28·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	36
10·00–11·00	11·50–12·00	16·00	18·00	.....	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	10·00–11·00	.....	18·00c	.....	11·25c	11·25c	27–28	11	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
10·00	10·25–12·50	14.00-15.00	20·00c	.....	.....	20·00c	25	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	.....	20·00c	.....	18·00c	9·00–15·00c	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
8·00g	12·00g	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	30g	10	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	.....	16·00	.....	10·00	10·00	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·7	20·00–28·00	14·00–22·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	10·5	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	.....	15·00–17·25c	.....	10·50–15·00c	12·75c	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	15·00c	13·00	12·00–15·00c	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
14·00–14·50	14·00	.....	.....	6·00–7·00	12·00	.....	35	8	p	20·00–30·00	47
11·00	10·00	.....	12·75	.....	9·75	6·50	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·50	13·00	11·00	12·50c	10·00	11·50c	.....	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	12·50	10·00	11·00	8·50	9·50	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
10·750	**16·125**	.....	.....	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	.....	.....	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
7·00–12·00	16·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·375**	**8·000**	**11·750**	**6·500**	**10·125**	**12·000**	**34·4**	**11·7**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75	.....	13·00	.....	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	10	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	6·50 i	8·00 i	5·00	6·50	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	9·50 i	11·00 i	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
10·00	16·95 f	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	14·00c	14·00c	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·000**	.....	.....	.....	**11·000**	.....	**31·8**	**11·7**	**30·625**	**22·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	27·50	20·00	57
6·50h	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
5·00–6·00h	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	8·00	.....	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
8·50–11·50h	10·00 f	.....	.....	.....	13·00	.....	27	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	60
4·00–6·50h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·275	**11·640**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·458**	**5·023**	**35·6j**	**13·2**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·50	12·70	.....	.....	9·50	12·75	5·625c	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	13·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	30	10	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	9·00	.....	.....	7·50	10·00c	4·49c	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
7·70–8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In
n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	June 1926.	June 1927.	June 1928.	June 1929.	May 1930.	June 1930.
*All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·3	99·4	102·6	100·1	98·7	96·9	93·5	89·9	88·0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	100·6	104·7	96·4	84·9	85·3	83·0
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	100·8	98·8	105·8	107·7	103·3	98·8
III. Fibres, Texiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·5	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	99·7	92·5	93·9	91·6	83·0	82·1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·1	97·9	99·1	94·0	89·7	89·3
V. Iron and its Products	39	68·9	156·7	139·1	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	100·0	96·6	92·7	93·8	91·6	91·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·1	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	98·7	90·4	92·3	98·7	80·6	77·8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·1	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	99·0	94·1	91·3	93·0	90·8	90·5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	100·0	98·5	95·2	95·5	93·4	92·9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	204	61·9	107·0	140·0	108·0	95·1	93·7	93·2	97·2	100·6	95·4	95·4	93·4	91·3	89·8
Foods, beverages and tobacco	116	61·8	119·4	151·0	105·4	90·2	91·2	90·4	97·7	99·6	100·5	98·9	96·8	98·3	95·0
Other Consumers' Goods	88	62·2	91·4	126·3	111·4	101·4	97·0	96·8	96·5	101·2	92·0	93·1	91·2	86·7	86·4
II. Producers' Goods	351	67·4	131·5	163·1	112·8	99·1	97·8	99·5	104·9	100·4	100·7	98·8	93·5	87·1	85·2
Producers' Equipment	22	55·1	80·4	108·6	113·8	104·1	102·5	102·7	99·2	96·9	97·4	92·4	94·0	91·6	91·5
Producers' Materials	329	69·1	138·3	170·4	112·6	98·2	97·1	99·0	105·5	100·8	101·1	99·5	93·4	86·6	84·5
Building and construction materials	97	67·0	100·9	144·0	122·8	108·7	111·9	106·6	102·9	99·5	95·5	96·5	98·6	92·9	92·4
Manufacturers' materials	232	69·5	147·2	176·6	110·2	95·8	93·7	97·5	106·2	101·1	102·3	100·2	92·3	85·2	82·8
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	167	58·2	131·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9	102·3	100·0	102·5	95·2	84·2	82·5	80·4
B. Animal	90	70·4	129·9	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0	100·6	98·9	97·0	102·6	103·5	99·7	94·1
Farm (Canadian)	59	62·6	132·7	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9	100·3	98·8	107·0	102·5	93·1	92·1	86·4
II. Marine	16	64·4	111·1	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5	98·3	99·4	100·4	96·7	102·8	95·1	95·6
III. Forest	52	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·2	97·8	98·9	93·9	89·5	89·1
IV. Mineral	183	67·0	111·3	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6	101·6	99·6	93·6	90·8	93·0	88·5	87·9
All raw (or partly) (manufactured)	232	63·8	120·7	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8	100·8	99·2	102·2	98·3	92·9	88·6	84·9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	276	64·8	127·6	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9	103·8	100·1	96·3	95·3	91·2	89·1	87·6

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 846)

lower prices for fuel oil and cement; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower prices for copper sulphate, calcium chloride, shellac and citric acid.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were substantially lower, the former due mainly to declines in the prices of flour, tea, foreign fruits, eggs, milk and butter, and the latter due to lower prices for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods declined because of lower prices for grains, tea, steers, milk, eggs, copper, tin and silver, which more than offset higher prices for hides, raw sugar and raw wool. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, because of lower quotations for leather, butter, copper wire, brass sheets, cement, cotton yarn and bread. Domestic farm products, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin declined, while articles of marine origin were slightly higher.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry, starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1928, and monthly since January, 1929. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141·4; 1905, 135·6; 1910, 118·1; 1911, 113·4; 1912, 109·1; 1913, 100·0; 1914, 96·5; 1915, 90·3; 1916, 86·3; 1917, 84·6; 1918, 82·9; 1919, 81·6; 1920, 81·1; 1921, 81·4; 1922, 80·1; 1923, 77·7; 1924, 76·5; 1925, 73·8; 1926, 73·2; 1927, 70·9; 1928, 69·3; 1929, 67·3; 1930, 65·5.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1930*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	158	156	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	156	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	161
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
Apr. 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	158	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	158	155	166	156

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73·8; 1924, 72·2; 1925, 69·9; 1926, 68·7; 1927, 68·2; 1928, 67·1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98·3; 1915, 98·1; 1916, 96·3; 1917, 100·7; 1918, 107·4; 1919, 111·1; 1920, 125·4; 1921; 143·6; 1922, 140·6; 1923, 135·7; 1924, 134·6; 1925, 131·6; 1926, 131·1; 1927, 129·4; 1928, 127·8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107·0; 1915, 112·5; 1916, 112·5; 1917, 113·9; 1918, 114·0; 1919, 116·1; 1920, 125·1; 1921, 137·6; 1922, 163·2; 1923, 163·0; 1924, 162·2; 1925, 179·3; 1926, 172·4; 1927, 165·9; 1928, 158·6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125·8; 1901, 125·8; 1902, 125·8; 1903, 125·2; 1904, 123·9; 1905, 120·1; 1906, 107·5; 1907, 108·8; 1908, 106·9; 1909, 105·7; 1910, 103·8; 1911, 99·4; 1912, 106·6; 1913, 100·0.

Retail Prices

The advance in beef prices, in progress since the beginning of the year, was continued in June, sirloin steak being up from an average of 37·3 cents per pound in May to 38 cents in June; round steak from 32·3 cents per pound in May to 32·9 cents in June; rib roast from 30·5 cents per pound in May to 30·8 cents in June; and shoulder roast from 24 cents per pound in May to 24·3 cents in June. Veal was down from an average of 24·4 cents per pound in May to 24·1 cents in June and mutton from 32·3 cents per pound in May to 31·9 cents in June. Fresh pork was slightly higher, averaging 30·8 cents per pound. In fresh fish halibut and white fish were lower.

Eggs showed a seasonal advance, fresh being up from an average of 35·1 cents per dozen in

May to 35·6 cents in June and cooking from 31·1 cents per dozen in May to 31·7 cents in June. Increases were reported from most localities. Milk declined from an average price of 12·4 cents per quart in May to 12 cents in June. Lower prices were reported from Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Oshawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. Lower prices for butter were reported from most localities, dairy being down from an average of 36·6 cents per pound in May to 34·8 cents in June and creamery fom 40·1 cents per pound in May to 38·7 cents in June. Cheese was also slightly lower at an average price of 32·6 cents per pound.

Lower prices for bread were reported from New Glasgow, Guelph and Owen Sound. Flour showed a slight decrease, averaging 4·9 cents per pound. Onions rose from 5·4 cents per pound in May to 6·5 cents in June. Potatoes also showed an increase, averaging $2.71 per ninety pounds in June, as compared with $2.66 in May. Granulated sugar showed a slight decrease in most localities and the price in the average was down from 6·9 cents per pound in May to 6·8 cents in June. Tea again showed a substantial decrease, declining from an average price of 65·8 cents in May to 60·5 cents in June. The price at the beginning of the year was 70·4 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was slightly lower at $16 per ton in June, as compared with $16.09 in May. Decreases were reported from Montreal, Belleville, Peterborough, Oshawa, Woodstock and Owen Sound. Rent was higher at Halifax, St. Hyacinthe and Owen Sound.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices showed a substantial decline during the month, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, being down from $1.08 per bushel in May to $1.03 in June. More favourable crop conditions in the Canadian west and an increase in the visible supply of Canadian wheat were said to be the causes of the decline, together with poor export demand. Coarse grains also were lower, western barley being down from an average of 44·9 cents per bushel to 39·3 cents; American corn from 92·9 cents per bushel to 91·2 cents; flax from $2.19 per bushel to $2.12; oats from 49·9 cents per bushel to 47·6 cents; and rye from 62 cents per bushel to 53·8 cents. Flour prices also showed a sharp decline at an average price of $7.23 per barrel, as compared with $7.72 in May. Bran at Montreal fell from $32.40 per ton in May to $27.21 in June and shorts from $33.81 per ton in May to $29.21 in June. Raw sugar at New York advanced from $1·438 per hundred pounds to $1·563, while granulated at Montreal remained unchanged at $4.66 per hundred pounds. Ceylon rubber at New York fell from 14·6 cents per pound to 12·3 cents. Steers at Toronto declined from $10.70 per hundred pounds to $9.47; good veal calves from $10.84 per hundred pounds to $9.72, and lambs from $14.63 per hundred pounds to $13.95. Hogs, however, were higher, advancing from $12.13 per hundred pounds to $12.42. Price declines of from 2 to 5 cents per gallon for milk occurred at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Regina and Edmonton. Creamery butter at Montreal was down from 33·07 cents per pound in May to 30·1 cents in June, and at Toronto from 33·73 cents per pound in May to 31·7 cents in June. Fresh eggs at Montreal showed little change at 35·9 cents per dozen. Raw cotton at New York declined from 16·43 cents per pound to 14·4 cents. Raw wool at 17-18 cents per pound was ½ to 1 cent per pound higher than in May. Raw silk continued to decline, the price being down from $4.55 per pound in May to $4 in June. The price of common white pine declined $1 per thousand board feet to $42, while fir timber was down from $18 per thousand board feet to $17. In steel, automobile body plates declined in price from $3.80 per hundred pounds to $3.60, and black steel sheets from $3.50 per hundred pounds to $3.39. In non-ferrous metals tin declined from 34¾ cents per pound to 32¼ cents, and copper from $14.84 per hundred pounds to $14.28.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base of 1924=100, was 73.4 for May, a decline of 1.3 per cent for the month and continuing the steady decline since October, 1929, which in May amounted to 10.4 per cent. As compared with April, food was 1.4 per cent lower, declines in cereals, meat and fish being partly counteracted by an advance in other foods. Non-foods were 1.5 per cent lower than in April, with decreases in all groups with the exceptions of wool and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-1877 =100, was 98.8 at the end of May, which is 2.7 per cent lower than at the end of April and 12.6 per cent lower than at the end of May, 1929, and brings the index number of prices down to a level which is only 21.7 per cent higher than in June, 1914. The following paragraph is quoted from the *Statist*, June 21, 1930:—

"It is interesting to note that for the first time since January, 1915, the index number last month was below the figure of 100, i.e., it represented a level of wholesale prices actually lower than that which obtained on an average during the basic period of 1867 to 1877. The fall in the index number since the return to the gold standard in April, 1925, amounts to 30 per cent, while over the past two years alone the fall amounts to 22 per cent."

As compared with the previous month, the index numbers of all groups, with the exception of a slight advance in textiles, were lower at the end of May. Animal foods showed the greatest fall, amounting to 7.4 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base of July 1914 =100, was 154 at May 31, a fall of one point from May 1, which was entirely due to lower food prices, other groups being unchanged. The greatest decreases in the retail prices of foods were in bacon and butter.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, on the base of April 1914=100, was 774 for March, as compared with 791 for February. Of the 17 groups of commodities included, 15 were lower than the previous month, chemical products were unchanged and construction materials were slightly higher.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living of a middle class family of moderate income, on the base of 1921=100, was 236.27 for April, as compared with 241.25 for March. All groups were lower than in March with the exception of a slight advance in rent.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 125.7 for May, a fall of 0.8 per cent from the April level. Out of the 18 groups included in the compilation, 14 were lower than in April, the greatest falls being in non-ferrous metals and in rubber.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Melbourne Statistical Office, on the base 1911 = 1000, was 1647 for March as compared with 1674 for February and 1719 for January. As compared with February, price levels for jute, leather, wool, etc., agricultural produce, etc., groceries, and building materials were lower, while dairy produce and meat were higher; metals and coal and chemicals were unchanged.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1539 for April, as compared with 1542 for March. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and animal products were lower than in March; textile manufactures, metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products were higher. Wood and wood products and the chemicals and manures were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base of 1926 =100, was 89.1 for May, a fall of 1.7 per cent

(Continued on page 865)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Irish Free State		Austria		Belgium			Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	Danzig	Denmark		Esthonia	Finland	
Description of Index	29 foods — 60 cities — Dept. of Labour	Cost of Living — Dept. of Labour	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	Foods	Cost of living	56 articles, Brussels	Cost of living	Foods (*m*)	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living
Base period	(*k*)	1913	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1921	1921	April 1914	1914	July 1914	1913–14	July 1914	July 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1914
			(*e*)	(*e*)							(*g*)								
1913	7·34	100															100		
1914—July	7·42	(*k*) 103	100	100	100	100	100	100				(*b*) 100	100		100	100		100	100
1915—July	7·74	(*k*) 107	132	125								(*b*) 122			128	116			
1916—July	8·46	(*k*) 124	161	148											146	136			
1917—July	11·62	(*k*) 143	204	180											166	155			
1918—July	13·00	(*a*) 152	210	203											187	182			
1919—July	13·77	(*a*) 166	209	208											212	211			
1920—July	16·84	(*a*) 200	258	252							479				253	262		981·8	911·0
1921—July	10·96	(*a*) 165	220	219					(*b*) 100	(*b*) 100	393	(*b*) 1919	1303		236	237	85	1277·8	1139·0
1922—July	10·27	(*a*) 156	180	184	(*a*) 185	(*a*) 185			86·76	90·75	388	(*b*) 2619	1430		184	199	91	1105·4	1118·4
1923—July	10·17	(*a*) 156	162	169	182	180		76	104·25	109·20	445	(*b*) 2477	921		188	204	102	968·2	1090·1
1924—July	9·91	(*a*) 153	162	170	185	183		86	123·14	125·84	521	(*b*) 2833	909	127	200	214	94	1016·2	1132·3
1925—July	10·49	(*a*) 155	167	173	188	188		97	130·96	133·16	537	(*b*) 3014	916	147	210	219	110	1106·9	1194·4
1926—July	11·07	(*a*) 157	161	170	174	182	(*n*) 115	(*n*) 103	178·84	170·14	692	(*b*) 2886	876	137	159	184	107	1067·4	1160·7
1927—July	10·92	(*a*) 155	159	166	166	171	122	106	205·35	201·64	832	2728	962	146	153	176	110	1065·3	1180·5
1928—July	10·80	155	157	165	166	173	119	108	202·10	206·92	855	2861	943	141	153	176	116	1116·2	1212·8
1929—January	11·30	158	159	167	173	177	120	109	219·30	220·92	909	(*l*) 105·6	900	142	147	173	117	1125·8	1223·7
February	11·15	157	156	165			123	111	219·22	220·98	913	108·4	911	143			119	1109·7	1213·5
March	11·23	157	157	166			121	110	215·03	219·11	917	109·4	913	144			122	1102·7	1209·7
April	11·01	156	150	162	164	173	119	109	211·70	217·27	915	110·1	901	141	150	174	119	1081·2	1196·7
May	10·94	156	149	161			120	109	211·18	217·20	917	111·6	906	142			119	1065·3	1186·7
June	10·92	156	147	160			124	111	210·06	216·89	918	111·8	907	142			119	1064·7	1192·2
July	10·98	156	149	161	166	174	123	112	214·36	219·90	923	112·6	925	141	149	173	121	1078·6	1200·6
August	11·63	159	153	163			124	113	221·37	224·87	931	107·3	900				117	1093·6	1209·7
September	11·64	159	154	164			122	113	227·27	228·98	940	106·3	886	143			115	1091·7	1208·7
October	11·68	160	156	165	173	179	122	113	232·63	232·93	947	107·3	879	141	146	172	111	1101·3	1214·8
November	11·75	160	159	167			122	113	233·47	233·69	951	107·2	880	141			113	1090·9	1208·2
December	11·83	160	159	167			122	113	231·31	232·52	952	105·8	(*r*) 128·7	141			109	1060·7	1189·7
1930—January	11·88	161	157	166	172	179	123	113	226·84	229·86	951	104·9	127·5	140	145	170	109	1019·4	1164·0
February	11·83	160	154	164			120	112	223·67	247·10		103·9	126·5	138			109	993·4	1147·6
March	11·67	159	150	161			119	111	213·95	241·25	934	98·3	124·7	136			108	977·1	1136·7
April	11·24	157	143	157	156	168	118	111	206·50	236·27	924	94·7	124·5	135	140	167	107	943·0	1114·5
May	11·17	157	140	155			117	111									103		
June	11·10	156	138	154			121	113											

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

(Base Figure 100 except where noted)

Country	France		Germany		Greece		Hungary		Italy		Latvia		Lithuania	Luxemburg	Netherlands		Norway	Poland		Russia	
Description of Index	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living Paris	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Budapest	Cost of living, Budapest	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan	Foods, Riga	Cost of living, Riga	Cost of living, 84 towns	Cost of living	Cost of living Amsterdam	46 articles, 10 towns	Foods, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, 229 towns	Cost of living, 229 towns
Base period	July, 1914	1914	1913–1914		1914	1914	1913	1913	1913	1st half, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913	1st half, 1914	1911–1913	1921–25	July, 1914	1927	1927	1913	1913
		(c)															(c)				
1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100
1914—July	100	(b) 100	.....	.....	(b)100	(b)100	.....	.....	.....	(o) 100	.....	100	.....	(o) 100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915—July	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 113·69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916—July	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 146·09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917—July	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 197·24	.....	.....	.....	.....	(q)141·8	.....	261	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918—July	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396·1	(b) 285·42	.....	.....	.....	.....	(q)183·0	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919—July	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)362 3	(b) 327·29	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)194·8	.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920—July	373	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	451·8	(b) 442·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)218·8	.....	319	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921—July	306	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501·3	(b) 541·42	122	67	.....	.....	(a)207·9	(b) 117	292	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922—July	297	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527·3	(b) 500·67	100	75	.....	.....	(a)186·8	(b) 102	233	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923—July	321	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518·0	(b) 494·07	108	90	.....	.....	(a)173·5	(b) 93	218	.....	.....	152	184
1924—July	360	367	131·6	126·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	538·1	(b) 526·82	125	108	138	.....	(a)173·3	(b) 94	248	.....	.....	198	214
1925—July	421	401	153·8	143·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	604·7	(b) 610·82	141	114	158	.....	(a)179·1	.....	260	.....	.....	185	194
1926—July	574	539	145·3	142·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	645·2	648·62	132	110	140	.....	(p) (a) 170·9	90	198	(b)100	(b)100	(n) 208	(n)207
1927—July	557	507	156·8	150·0	.....	.....	126	110	540·2	548·37	134	112	143	113·0	(a)167·4	88	175	99·3	97·7	201	199
1928—July	(r) 111	519	154·1	152·6	.....	.....	131	118	516·1	525·67	147	113	139	117·2	(a)170·4	91	173	100·0	103·9	218	210
1929—Jan	.....	547	153·3	153·1	134·6	130·0	125	118	564·6	541·36	163	120	136	122·2	.....	90	158	101·1	105·5	(p) 222	(p)210
Feb	122	.....	155·7	154·4	136·2	131·9	130	121	564·7	543·65	170	121	137	123·8	.....	91	157	106·2	108·2	228	214
March	123	.....	159·3	156·5	135·6	131·3	132	121	570·9	560·51	169	124	141	122·8	168·5	91	158	101·3	105·6	233	218
April	125	556	154·0	153·6	135·4	131·1	131	121	565·5	550·76	164	125	139	123·8	.....	89	156	99·9	106·0	236	228
May	127	.....	154·1	153·5	135·5	129·2	134	122	563·3	541·83	164	126	138	122·9	.....	89	156	99 8	106·0	241	230
June	127	.....	154·0	153·4	135·4	131·1	129	120	564·4	544·12	175	127	136	124·5	169·0	89	156	96·2	104·4	240	229
July	123	.....	155·7	154·4	135·5	130·9	127	119	557·8	542·30	172	127	136	125·8	.....	89	157	96·6	104·6	.....	232
Aug	123	555	155·0	154·0	133·2	128·9	123	117	553·2	536·54	163	167	135	127·4	.....	90	161	95·3	103·9	.....	231
Sept	122	.....	154·2	153·6	131·2	127·2	116	113	547·3	540·36	157	110	130	129·4	166·7	89	160	95·4	104·1	.....	236
Oct	124	.....	153·8	153·5	131·1	127·0	114	113	546·2	544·83	157	107	127	130·6	.....	90	160	96·7	104·8	.....	.....
Nov	125	565	153·0	153·0	131·6	127·6	114	112	551·4	545·53	160	107	126	131·0	.....	90	159	98·0	106·1	.....	213
Dec	125	.....	152·2	152·6	130·3	126·4	115	112	554·2	.....	162	109	125	131·4	167·4	89	157	99·6	106·9	.....	219
1930—Jan	124	.....	150·2	151·6	127·3	123·9	115	112	.....	549·00	158	109	123	129·1	.....	89	156	90·9	102·5	.....	221
Feb	121	565	147·9	150·3	122·4	119·4	113	111	.....	543·47	155	106	120	128·8	.....	87	154	86·5	99·9	.....	224
March	120	.....	145·1	148·7	117·2	114·7	113	111	.....	538·07	149	106	121	127·3	.....	85	152	84·5	98·9	.....	.....
April	119	.....	142·8	147·4	113·1	110·9	110	110	.....	.....	.....	101	118	127·0	.....	.....	152	84·1	98·7	.....	.....
May	120	.....	141·7	146·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125·0	.....	.....	151	82·6	93·0	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand		Chile	Peru		United States			
Description of Index	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles, 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Cairo	Cost of living, Cairo	18 foods, 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living Santiago	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts
Base period	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914	July 1914	Jan.1913 July1914	1910=1000	July, 1914		1911=1000	July1914 =1000	July1914 =1000	March 1928	1913	1913	1913	1913	July 1914	1913
				(j)	(j)						(f)						(g)	(i)		
1913								1163			1106				100	100	100	100		100·0
1914—July	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100	100	100	(b) 1148	100	100	1164	1000	1000				102		100	102·1
1915—July	(b) 108	(c) 124				99	100	(b) 1228			1522	(q) 1133	(q) 1082		(b) 107	(b) 108	100		100·5	101·7
1916—July	(b) 116	(c) 142				123	118	(b) 1275			1516	(q) 1200	(q) 1168		(b) 115	(b) 118	111		108·7	109·9
1917—July	(b) 125	177				190	157	(b) 1418			1470	(q) 1274	(q) 1282		(b) 136	(b) 137	146		131·3	129·3
1918—July	(b) 155	268	219			216	184	(b) 1437			1523	(q) 1408	(q) 1440		(b) 151	(b) 158	167		(a)152·2	155·1
1919—July	(b) 175	310	257			224	201	(b) 1559	187	186	1714	(q) 1463	(q) 1573		(b) 176	(b) 181	190	(a)177·3	172·2	171·5
1920—July	(b) 191	297	270			281	237	(b) 2049	188	190	2260	(q) 1714	(q) 1815		(b) 194	(b) 202	219	(a)216·5	205	202·6
1921—July	(b) 189	232	236	211	197	196	189	(c) 1556	174	177	1876	(q) 1626	(q) 1782		(b) 171	(b) 191	148		163	160·8
1922—July	179	179	190	157	160	172	167	1335	160	165	1725	(q) 1413	(q) 1590		(b) 163	(b) 183	142	(a)166·6	155·6	156·2
1923—July	172	160	174	166	165	152	161	1330	148	153	1914	(q) 1430	(q) 1584		(b) 155	(b) 173	147	(a)169·7	161·9	159·1
1924—July	182	159	171	170	168	148	158	1339	151	157	1728	(q) 1463	(q) 1602		157	179	143·3	(a)169·1	162·0	157·8
1925—July	190	169	176	169	168	158	163	1382	152	157	1814	(q) 1520	(q) 1631		152	184	159·9	(a)173·5	169	163·4
1926—July	186	156	172	159	162	158	159	1337	155	157	1849	(q) 1492	(q) 1633		172	194	157·0	(a)174·8	166	161·9
1927—July	189	151	169	157	160	147	151	1364	154	156	1766	(q) 1435	(q) 1610		167	186	153·4	(a)173·4	162	158·6
1928—July	173	157	173	157	161	144	151	1328	143	147	1769	(q) 1464	(q) 1613	106	152	175	152·8		161·1	160·5
1929—Jan	184	150	170	157	161	146	152	1318	146	149				103	142	167	154·6		160·9	160·5
Feb	183	151		157	161	145	153	1319	146	148	1869	1479	1612	102	147	170	154·4		161·0	159·0
Mar	184	152		156	161	144	152	1339	146	149	1859			102	153	173	153·0		159·8	160·0
April	184	150	171	154	159	141	150	1356	145	148				104	150	171	151·6		159·3	159·8
May	182	149		154	160	141	151	1361	143	147	1858	1475	1608	106	150	172	153·3			160·2
June	179	149		155	161	139	149	1350	144	147	1869			111	149	171	154·8	170·2	160·0	159·6
July	177	151	169	155	161	140	149	1327	145	148				111	149	171	158·5		161·6	161·1
Aug	178	151		156	162	139	150	1304	146	149	1874	1465	1605	112	150	172	160·2		162·9	162·5
Sept	178	151		158	163	141	150	1307	146	149	1886			114	149	168	160·8		163·2	161·9
Oct	179	150	170	158	163	139	151	1300	147	149				112	148	167	160·5		163·4	161·7
Nov	181	148		157	162	141	151	1290	147	150	1914	1473	1605	112	149	167	159·7		163·0	160·7
Dec	181	147		156	162	139	150	1290	148	150	1807			115	149	166	158·0	171·4	162·0	160·6
1930—Jan	182	145	167	155	161	139	150	1283	145	147				105	150	168	155·4		160·4	159·4
Feb	182	144		154	160	138	150	1278	143	145		1450	1592	102	150	167	153·0			158·9
March	186	142		153	159	137	150	1278	139	142					150	165	150·1		157·4	157·0
April		140	165	152	158	135	149	1293	138	141					150	166	151·2		157·5	157·1
May				150	158				137	141						165	150·1		156·2	
June																				

(a) Figure for previous month. *(b)* Average for year. *(c)* Index published quarterly. *(d)* 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. *(e)* Beginning of month. *(f)* Base is average for six capital cities. *(g)* 15th of month. *(h)* December. *(i)* January 1913—December 1920, 22 foods. *(j)* End of month. *(k)* Cost of food budget. *(l)* Gold prices hereafter, 1914=100. *(m)* For 1921-1924 including fuel and soap; from 1925 foods only. *(n)* New index number in 1926. *(o)* First half of year. *(p)* New series. *(q)* Figures for following month. *(r)* Gold basis since date of stabilization.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada			Great Britain					Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Danzig	Denmark	Finland
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Michell	Board of Trade		Economist	Statist	Times	Federal Statistical Office	Ministry Ind. and Labour	National Bank	Central Bureau of Statistics	Official	Dept. of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of Commodities	502	81	40	150		58	45	60	42	132	39	126	—	118	139
Base Period	1926	1923	1900–1909	1913	1924	1927	1867–77	1913	1st half, 1914	April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913-14	1913	1926
		(e)	(k)	(j)	(j)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(e)			(g)			
1913	64·0			100			85	100						100	
1914—July	(b) 65·5						82·4				(b) 100	100			
1915—July	(b) 70·4						106·4								
1916—July	(b) 84·3						130·5								
1917—July	(b) 114·8						176·9								
1918—July	(b) 129·4						193·1								
1919—July	(b) 133·9	136·15	245·7				206·4								
1920—July	(b) 155·9	186·49	269·4	316·9			254·6	332·8							
1921—July	(b) 110·0	107·36	174·3	194·1			158·2	186·5		(d) 347					
1922—July	(b) 97·3	98·65	165·3	160·3			134·0	158·8	(b) 99	360		1464			
1923—July	(b) 98·0	98·54	176·4	156·5			124·8	155·6	(b) 124	504		968			
1924—July	(b) 99·4	95·57	175·6	162·6	(b) 100	114·6	138·4	167·5	(b) 136	566	(b) 2688	953			
1925—July	(b) 102·6	101·25	175·7	156·9	94·8	111·9	134·3	158·4	(b) 136	559	(b) 3052	1009	149·5	212	
1926—July	100·2	98·09	174·0	148·7	89·7	103·5	126·0	145·8	(b) 123	876	(b) 2781	948	142·8	156	(b) 100
1927—July	98·6	98·81	171·8	141·1	85·1	103·3	122·0	142·2	140	845	2759	992	143·2	152	(b) 101
1928—July	96·2	95·66	166·0	141·1	84·9	98·8	120·3	141·3	133	841	2987	979	140·5	155	103
1929—January	94·5	91·24	164·9	138·3	83·2	94·7	117·0	136·9	128	867	3211	953	137·9	151	100
February	95·7	92·88	165·5	138·4	83·3	95·6	120·1	138·7	130	865	3267	950	139·2	159	100
March	96·1	91·94	161·7	140·1	84·3	96·1	120·5	138·9	133	869	3290	964	141·3	154	100
April	94·1	95·20	163·7	138·8	83·5	94·0	116·5	135·5	134	862	3318	963	137·5	150	99
May	92·4	94·47	163·3	135·8	81·7	91·5	113·0	131·8	135	851	3338	940	135·3	148	98
June	92·6	95·40	163·9	135·6	81·6	91·7	113·1	132·1	134	848	3245	917	134·1	146	98
July	96·0	104·24	164·6	137·4	82·7	93·7	115·2	134·0	132	858	3200	922	135·2	149	97
August	98·1	104·15	168·2	135·8	81·8	93·6	113·9	134·0	132	850	3141	916	134·6	150	97
September	97·3	101·97	167·4	135·8	81·7	91·8	112·6	132·5	128	846	3111	902	134·2	150	96
October	96·7	102·20	170·7	136·1	81·9	90·2	111·1	132·6	127	838	3174	895	133·9	149	96
November	95·8	100·42	170·3	134·0	80·6	88·3	108·3	130·1	125	834	3085	888	131·5	147	95
December	96·2	101·40	169·9	132·5	79·7	88·3	108·8	128·8	123	823	3076	876	130·1	146	95
1930—January	95·6	101·31	171·2	131·0	78·8	86·1	106·6	125·8	125	808	3105	(q) 126·1	126·2	143	94
February	94·0	97·57	167·1	127·8	76·9	84·2	104·8	121·8	123	791	2988	124·2	125·7	140	93
March	91·9	92·17		124·5	74·9	83·1	103·0	120·8	121	774		121·5	124·5	136	92
April	91·7	92·91		123·7	74·4	81·6	101·5	118·9	119	777		121·0		135	92
May	89·9	91·02		122·0	73·4		98·8	116·3	118	774		120·2		132	
June	88·0	88·61													

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	France	Germany	Hungary	Italy		Latvia		Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland
Authority	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Statistical Bureau	Professor Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Official Statistical Bureau 34 imports	Official Statistical Bureau 37 exports	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk Revue	Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Bureau	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Svensk Finanstidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz
Number of Commodities	45	38	—	100	125	34 imports	37 exports	87	48	100	—	69	74	47	160	71
Base Period	July, 1914	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1st half, 1914	1927	1913	1913	July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914
	(h))	(j)		(j)								(n)		(c)		(g)
1913			100	100	100	100	100	100	100			100	100		100	
1914—July	100			92					(b) 109				(b) 101	(b) 116		100
1915—July	(b) 143			131					(b) 146				(b) 119	(b) 145		
1916—July	(b) 188			193					(b) 226				(b) 141	(b) 185		
1917—July	(b) 273			304					(b) 276				(b) 166	(b) 244		
1918—July	(b) 344			429					(b) 373				(b) 207	(b) 339		
1919—July	(b) 356			362					(b) 304	(c) 314			(b) 204	320		
1920—July	(b) 506			632					(b) 292	409			(b) 221	363	374	
1921—July	(b) 337			520	466·06				(b) 182	300			186	211	215	178·6
1922—July	332			558	524·54	(b) 128	(b) 144		164	232		(b) 296	174	165	173	161·3
1923—July	415			566	538·65	(b) 123	(b) 161		145	235		(b) 169	170	157	162	179·0
1924—July	491	127·9		567	544·88	(b) 122	(b) 191	126	151	271		(b) 172	182	148	157	173·3
1925—July	569	142·5		707	667·83	(b) 125	(b) 187	151	155	254		175	188	160	161	161
1926—July	854	133·1	123	(l) 618	676·73	(b) 121	(b) 159		141	196		182	178	143	148	145
1927—July	633	137·6	133	467	491·35	119	189	138	151	160	102·1	171	168	141	146	147
1928—July	637	141·6	133	453	488·11	(o) 112	(o) 174	135	148	160	101·9	172	164	149	150	(m)144·1
1929—January	644	138·9	(p) 132	461	496·35	112	168	133	146	149	97·5	177	171	138	144	142·5
February	652	139·3	136	463	498·24	117	166	134	146	150	98·8	178	173	139	145	142·9
March	653	139·6	136	461	498·86	116	163	137	147	150	99·0	179	174	138	144	141·8
April	640	137·1	135	455	492·64	110	164	137	144	148	98·3	180	174	136	141	140·1
May	636	135·5	123	452	484·62	108	161	136	142	146	95·4	181	171	133	140	139·3
June	623	135·1	122	447	480·35	107	158	132	141	147	95·2	180	170	132	139	139·4
July	626	137·8	119	440	477·27	108	155	131	141	149	95·5	180	169	132	140	142·8
August	609	138·1	114	437	474·03	109	154	128	142	148	95·1	181	170	133	141	142·7
September	610	138·1	109	437	472·31	109	152	122	141	148	93·9	182	171	132	140	142·2
October	602	137·2	111	436	470·19	107	150	119	140	147	93·1	181	172	132	138	142·0
November	596	135·5	107	431	464·23	106	150	121	137	146	94·6	181	171	130	135	140·0
December	588	134·3	107	424	459·18	104	158	120	135	146	92·0	182	172	128	134	138·6
1930—January	576	132·3	106	417	453·21	103	149	118	131	144	88·2	182	172	126	131	135·6
February	576	129·3	104	408	444·54	98	146	116	126	143	84·9		172		128	133·1
March	565	126·4	100	400	436·49			116	122	142	85·0		172		125	131·0
April	560	126·7	96	396	429·24				122	141	85·0				124	129·4
May	553	125·7		390	419·90						83·3				123	128·0
June																

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Egypt	South Africa	India		China	Japan	Dutch East Indies	Australia		New Zealand	Peru	United States				
Authority	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	Dept. of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	General Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher
Number of Commodities	23	188	75	43	—	56	92	92	100	—	—	550	106	200	72	150
Base Period	Jan.1,1913-July 31, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1900	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913	1913	1926	—	—	1913	1926
1913		1125				(j) (b) 132·3	100	1088	1093	(b) 1055	100	(j) 69·8	(g) 9·2076	(g) 118·576		66·2
1914—July		(b) 1090	100	100		(b) 126·3		(a) 1098	(b) 1138	(b) 1098		67·3	8·6566	119·708		(b) 65·0
1915—July	(b) 120	(b) 1204	(b) 112			(b) 127·8		(a) 1822	(b) 1402	(b) 1235	(b) 120·0	69·3	9·8698	124·958		(b) 66·8
1916—July	(b) 124	(b) 1379	(b) 128			(b) 154·9		(a) 1505	(b) 1491	(b) 1328	(b) 145·9	83·4	11·5294	145·142		(b) 84·0
1917—July	(b) 168	(b) 1583	(b) 145			(b) 196·4		(a) 1715	(b) 1728	(b) 1511	(b) 175·8	123·0	16·0680	211·950		(b) 117·4
1918—July	(b) 207	(b) 1723	(b) 178	(b) 237		(b) 259·1		(a) 1954	(b) 1935	(b) 1778	(b) 212·5	132·0	19·1624	232·575		(b) 128·7
1919—July	(b) 225	1810	(b) 196	(b) 222	(b) 132·7	326·8		(a) 2008	(b) 2092	(b) 1858	(b) 219·8	141·1	18·8964	233·707		
1920—July	283	2613	209	221	(b) 140·0	316·6		2671	2700	(b) 2181	(b) 238·1	165·8	19·3528	260·414		(b) 149·8
1921—July	164	1688	183	200	144·9	259·8	(b) 182	1813	1903	(b) 2025	(b) 204·6	93·4	10·7284	159·833		(b) 97·3
1922—July	138	1423	181	190	143·9	266·0	(b) 170	1789	1833	(b) 1736	(b) 189·8	99·4	12·1069	173·743		(b) 98·6
1923—July	123	1395	170	178	155·4	254·5	(b) 175	2052	2039	(b) 1666	(b) 189·1	98·4	13·0895	188·711		(b) 101·1
1924—July	132	1404	179	184	151·5	258·4	174	1855	1852	(b) 1739	(b) 191·9	94·9	12·2257	185·485		(b) 98·9
1925—July	151	1424	160	158	162·8	262·4	175	1846	1866	1698	198·3	104·3	13·8526	195·899		(b) 105·2
1926—July	129	1368	145	149	156·9	236·5	156	1843	1829	1644	204·0	99·5	12·7378	186·014	149·6	
1927—July	118	1356	150	147	171·0	224·6	153	1833	1840	1541	205	94·1	12·3803	185·598	142·8	92·2
1928—July	117	1335	148	147	159·2	223·2	150	1795	1815	1557	193	98·3	13·1418	195·183	150·6	99·6
1929—January	125	1346	145	148	160·1	227·9	(p) 149	1793	1814	1554	186	97·2	12·9651	192·365	147·0	97·4
February	122		144	149	162·4	226·2	149	1778	1843	1545	185	96·7	12·9828	194·165	146·6	97·7
March	123		143	147	164·2	226·2	150	1792	1861	1546	189	97·5	13·0004	194·247	146·5	98·3
April	120	1312	140	144	161·2	225·1	148	1798	1870	1545	185	96·8	12·8691	191·596	145·3	97·1
May	114		139	141	161·7	223·0	150	1784	1821	1547	186	95·8	12·6765	189·036	143·1	95·9
June	108		138	143	162·6	221·7	149	1799	1824	1548	186	96·4	12·4562	185·856	144·7	96·9
July	109	1289	142	145	162·7	219·6	149	1813	1841	1557	187	98·0	12·4853	188·689	149·1	98·5
August	112		143	146	164·7	218·5	148	1826	1884	1564	187	97·7	12·6309	192·206	148·6	97·3
September	113		143	147	167·1	217·5	148	1858	1923	1565	186	97·5	12·6655	192·004	147·6	96·0
October	115	1276	140	146	168·0	216·2	147	1832	1936	1562	186	96·3	12·7030	192·204	145·5	94·4
November	112		137	143	164·7	211·1	146	1804	1890	1552	184	94·4	12·4008	191·179	141·8	92·7
December	110		134	141	164·7	205·0	144	1760	1858	1541	182	94·2	12·2367	188·969	141·3	92·8
1930—January	109	1207	131	139	169·6	201·4	143	1719		1551	181	93·4	11·6795	186·513	139·8	93·3
February	106		126	137	174·7	199·8	141	1674		1545	181	92·1	11·5141	184·426	137·4	92·7
March	101		125	137	173·9	195·9	139	1647		1542	180	90·8	11·2235	180·939	134·0	90·8
April	101	1170	123	134	174·2	192·8		1662			179	90·7	11·1833	179·294	133·6	90·6
May											179	89·1	10·9393	177·730	132·1	88·6
June													10·7741		128·5	86·4

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. *(b)* Average for year. *(c)* Figure for previous month. *(d)* Following month. *(e)* Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(h)* End of month *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* New series. *(m)* New official index number, Labour Office. *(n)* Until end of 1926, "Gosplan." *(o)* New series based on 38 imports and 27 exports. *(p)* Revised series. *(q)* Since date of stabilization, gold index.

(Continued from page 858)

from April and of 7 per cent from May, 1929. All groups were lower in May than in April with the exceptions that fuel and light were slightly higher and housefurnishing goods were unchanged.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 128.5 for June, a fall of 2.7 per cent from May. Every group was lower than in the previous month, substantial decreases being recorded in farm products, food products, textile products, building materials and miscellaneous commodities, with smaller decreases in fuels, metals and chemicals.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities, was $10.5611 at July 1, a decline of 1.9 per cent from June 1, and of 15.3 per cent from July 1, 1929, and is the lowest index number recorded since November, 1915. Small increases were noted in coal and oils; hides and leather were unchanged, while all the other groups were lower than at June 1.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 156.2 for May, a fall of 0.8 per cent from April. All groups were included in the general decline, the greatest fall being in coal, amounting to 3.5 per cent; clothing fell 2.4 per cent and food prices 0.7 per cent.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Employer not liable for damages caused by unauthorized driver of car

AN employee of a certain company allowed another employee of the same company to drive a car that had been entrusted to him by the company. While driving the car, the latter employee negligently injured a car driven by a third person. Action was brought by the third person against the company, and also against the driver of the company's car. The County Court allowed damages in both cases, but on appeal, the Ontario Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the lower court as against the company, holding that, in the absence of proof that the man who was driving the car at the time of the accident was then acting as the company's agent, the company was not liable in damages either at common law or by Section 41 of the Highway Traffic Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, chapter 251, as amended). This section provides as follows:—

(1) The owner of a motor vehicle shall be responsible for any violation of this Act or of any regulation prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, unless at the time of such violation the motor vehicle was in the possession of some person other than the owner or his chauffeur, without the owner's consent, and the driver of a motor vehicle not being the owner shall also be responsible for any such violence.

Tudhope versus Henderson, Henderson versus Tudhope, Ontario (1930) 3 Dominion Law Reports, page 245.

Federal and Provincial Jurisdiction in Sunday Legislation

The respective jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial legislatures in regard to legislation on the subject of Sunday observance was again defined by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal in a recent decision. The same question arose in a case concerning the validity of a Manitoba act of 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927, page 587). The present action concerned the question of the validity of a by-law to compel the observance and prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day by ordering that dance halls should remain closed during Sunday. The Court declared that the by-law dealt with criminal law, a subject assigned exclusively to the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Justice Martin, in the course of his judgment said:—

"Legislation therefore of a prohibitive character, passed for the purpose of compelling observance of the Lord's Day, falls within s. 91 (27) of the B.N.A. Act, which confers upon the Dominion Parliament, exclusively, jurisdiction to legislate in respect of the criminal law. Following the reference to the Supreme Court, the Lord's Day Act was enacted, and appears as R.S.C. 1906, c. 153, now R.S.C. 1927, c. 123. The Act, by s. 4, prohibits the doing of certain things on Sunday, 'except as provided herein, or in any provincial Act,' and, under the provisions of s. 15, Acts in force in any Province of Canada at the time relating to the observance of the Lord's Day, are not in any way affected. The Lord's Day Act was an attempt to enact prohibitive legislation with regard to the

observance of Sunday for the whole Dominion; recognizing however the different circumstances which prevail in the several Provinces, Parliament delegated to the Legislatures the power to declare that any act prohibited by the Dominion Act might be exempted from the operation of the Act and allowed to be done by appropriate Provincial legislation, either existing at the time or subsequently enacted. This being so, in considering Provincial legislation with respect to Sunday, one must inquire whether it is legislation permitting something to be done on Sunday which is prohibited by the Dominion Act; if it is, the legislation is valid, because this power is delegated to the Province, by the Federal Act; if, however, Provincial legislation is prohibitive and not permissive, it is, so far as it is prohibitive, *ultra vires*. The by-law in question here is prohibitive in its character, and could not be enacted by the Legislature. It follows that it could not be enacted by the municipality under the power conferred upon it to 'license, regulate and control' places of amusement."

—*Clarke versus Rural Municipality of Wawken* (Saskatchewan), 1930, 2, *Dominion Law Reports,* page 596.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THE number of workers on industrial payrolls in Canada at the beginning of July showed a further pronounced increase, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 7,283 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 1,043,232 workers, or 21,296 more than the number they employed on June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), rose from 116·5 in the preceding months, to 118·9 in the month under review, as compared with 124·7, 117·7, 109·7, 105·0, 98·0, 97·1, 100·7, 92·2, and 88·6, at the beginning of July in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

At the beginning of July, 1930, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 10·6, contrasted with unemployment percentages of 10·3 at the beginning of June and with 2·9 at the beginning of July, 1929. The July percentage was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,688 labour organizations embracing a membership of 201,672 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted in June, as compared with May, and also in comparison with the transactions taking place during June last year.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.91 at the beginning of July, as compared with $11.10 for June; $10.98 for July, 1929; $10.80 for July, 1928; $10.92 for July, 1927; $11.07 for July, 1926; $10.49 for July, 1925; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 85·8 for July, as compared with 88 for June; 96 for July, 1929; 96·2 for July, 1928; 98·5 for July, 1927; and 100·1 for July, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during July was considerably less than in June, and was practically the same as the similar loss in July, 1929. Six disputes existed at some time during the month, involving 240 workers, and resulting in the loss of 2,600 working days. Corresponding figures for June, 1930, were as follows: six disputes, 1,116 workers, and 3,351 working days; and for July, 1929, nine disputes, 370 workers, and 2,279 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Department of Labour received in July the reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes respectively between the Luscar Collieries, Limited, and their employees; the Canadian National Railways and the officers and crew of the steamship "Prince Edward Island"; and the Shipping Federation of British Columbia and the waterfront workers at Vancouver. Two new applications were received during the month. An account of the recent proceedings under the Act, including the text of the reports of the Boards, is given in this issue commencing on page 880.

Ontario Trade Disputes Act

The section of this issue entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements" contains an outline of an agreement in the bakery industry at Toronto, in which provision is made for the settlement of any future disputes in accordance with the provisions of the Trades Disputes Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, chapter 178). This Act, which was first passed in 1894, was described in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1925, entitled "Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada." It makes provision for councils of conciliation of four members nominated by the parties to the dispute after application by one or both parties to the

registrar for the appointment of a council. Two councils of arbitration were to be appointed on the nomination of employers and employees for a term of two years, one council to have jurisdiction in railway labour disputes, and the other to deal with disputes in other industries. Reference to the council of arbitration was to be made by joint agreement of the two parties or by one party after failure of a conciliation council or refusal of the second party to submit the case to a council of conciliation. An arbitration award was to be binding only by joint consent of the disputants.

In accordance with the Act, the councils of arbitration were appointed, but no dispute was at any time referred to the council for railway labour disputes, and in only one case was application made to the other council for arbitration. A tailors' union in Toronto applied for action by the council in 1896, but the employers refusing their consent to arbitration, the result was an abortive investigation by the council. This failure of the law led to an amendment in 1897 which required the council of arbitration to communicate with the parties involved in a dispute and to endeavour to effect a settlement by mediation. Information regarding a dispute was to be sent by the mayor of the municipality concerned to the registrar. The amendment provided further that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might appoint the council of arbitration directly if nominations were not forthcoming from the employers or employees. These clauses extended the act beyond the purely permissive character of the original enactment, but increased the facilities for conciliatory methods rather than the provision for arbitration.

A further development in the direction of mediation was made in 1902 by an amendment which empowered the registrar under the Trades Disputes Act (the Secretary of the Bureau of Labour after its formation in 1900) to act as mediator when requested to do so by one party to the difference, or by the mayor of the municipality concerned.

New Minister of Labour of Canada

In connection with the change of the Dominion Government which occurred on August 7, the Hon. Peter Heenan was succeeded on that date as Minister of Labour by Senator the Hon. G. D. Robertson, who had previously served as Minister of Labour from 1918 to 1921.

Special session of Parliament to consider unemployment

The Parliament of Canada has been summoned to meet in a special session opening in September for the consideration of measures for the relief of unemployment in Canada during the coming winter. In view of this session the Department of Labour has been conducting an inquiry during the past month as to the number of unemployed workers throughout the country, having sent requests to the provincial governments and the larger municipalities for statements as to the extent of the problem in their several districts. On August 21, the Employment Service Council of Canada met at Ottawa for the purpose of investigating the situation and making recommendations to the Minister of Labour.

Unemployment inquiry by Canadian Manufacturers' Association

In the course of discussion on the "unemployment insurance" section of the report of the Industrial Relations Committee at the recent annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 674), the following resolution was proposed, and was adopted by the convention:—

"Resolved that in order to provide as much employment as possible in Canada, especially before next winter, this Annual General meeting request the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, with power to add, to make a special investigation into conditions along the following lines:—

"1. To ascertain and to define the causes of the lack of employment, particularly at certain periods.

"2. To consult with members of the Association and others in regard to these causes.

"3. To secure part time employment at least for those who are now out of work.

"4. To suggest methods of providing additional opportunities which, with those existing, will furnish all the people of Canada who are willing to work with employment at fair wages and under satisfactory conditions; and

"Further be it resolved that the Executive Committee be asked to supply the necessary funds."

Unemployment Insurance bill in New Zealand

An Act establishing a system of contributory unemployment insurance was passed by the New Zealand House of Assembly in July. Its provisions mainly follow the recommendations

of the Unemployment Committee whose report is outlined elsewhere in this issue of the Labour Gazette. A fund is to be created and administered by a board of eight members, one half being formed by means of an annual levy of thirty shillings on all male workers of 21 years of age and over, and an equal amount being paid by the Dominion Government out of consolidated revenue. According to press reports, the scheme provides for the payment of a sustenance allowance of 21 shillings ($5.25) weekly to contributors during unemployment, for a period up to six months, and also for payment of 17 shillings (about $4.36) in respect of the wife of an insured worker, and four shillings ($1) weekly for each child.

British Unemployment Insurance system

The *Economist* (London), July 26, 1930, discussed the Unemployment Insurance (No. 4) Bill, then before the British House of Commons, this bill providing for an increase in the Government's borrowing powers by ten million pounds. It was suggested that the time has come for a full review of the whole position of unemployment insurance in Great Britain, with a view to the creation of a new system in which insurance proper should be kept apart from eleemosynary relief.

"In such a review, as we have previously urged, the basis of benefits should be reconsidered. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, in the debate on the bill, laid stress upon this point, and said:—

"'The problem is immeasurably aggravated, I suggest, by our adherence to the British method of flat rates of contributions and flat rates of benefit. I call it the British method because, as far as I know, it is unique. I do not know of any Continental country where unemployment insurance is carried on by this system of flat-rate contributions and benefits. They all either divide the unemployed into groups according to their industrial status, with a special rate of benefit and of contribution, or the rates of contribution and of benefit are expressed as a percentage of their rate of wages.'

"The point is a very material one, and must be fully considered before the next Unemployment Insurance Act, which cannot be far distant, is drawn up."

Suggested measures to relieve unemployment in U.S.A.

The New York State Convention of the Socialist Party of the United States, held at Schenectady in July, adopted a resolution making the following recommendations to relieve the existing situation in regard to unemployment:—

1. The immediate launching of public works on an extensive scale by the State, City and County Governments and the prompt introduction of long-range planning of all future public works.

2. The extension of State and city public unemployment offices, in connection with a Federal system, under strict civil service and adequately financed.

3. The shortening of the work day to a maximum of six hours a day and a five-day week; the ratification of the Federal child labour amendment; absolute prohibition of child labour up to 16; compensation upon discharge by public and private employers, dependent upon length of service; and an old-age pension at 60

4. State insurance against unemployment.

Permanent unemployment committee recommended

The appointment of a permanent Committee for the prevention and relief of unemployment in Lansing, Michigan, has been recommended by Professor William Haber of the Michigan State College. "The most unfortunate aspect of the entire question of unemployment," he points out, "lies in the fact that, although the situation is a recurring one, little advance preparation for its coming is ever made. Relief and stabilization programs are emergency arrangements begun too late to be of any great value to the workers affected, and abandoned immediately after the situation is improved. The next depression finds the community no beter prepared and the same feverish interest and activity takes place with the same result, namely, the abandonment of the plan when the situation shows any improvement." What is needed, Professor Haber suggests, is a permanent institution in the community, studying and planning the two phases of its task, prevention and relief.

Records of industrial accidents

In his annual report for 1929, Mr. M. L. Fraser, the field officer of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, called attention to the importance of securing more accurate statistics of industrial accidents. In his opinion a distinction should be carefully drawn between the cause of an injury and the cause of an accident, and he urged employers to make a more thorough investigation of their accidents so that the causes might be dealt with. Unfortunately, he said, nearly all the accident reports which employers submit to the Workmen's Compensation Board give only the immediate cause of the injury sustained by the workman concerned, and "on this account it is not possible

to compile a statement of accident causes which would be of much value."

Mr. Fraser attributes the almost universal increase in accidents in part to the "wholesale spirit of recklessness" everywhere evident, and urged employers to give attention to more careful methods. As to the extent of the benefits that have been secured by past efforts in this direction he pointed out that these results may be difficult to show in concrete form, and he suggested that a more encouraging inquiry might be to ascertain what would have been the increase in industrial accidents, and what would compensation costs have been, if no safety organization had existed.

Progress of accident prevention in Ontario

Some progress in accident prevention has been shown so far this year in the records of industrial accidents in Ontario, although the number of fatalities in July was augmented by the disaster which occurred on the St. Lawrence River near Brockville, by which thirty workmen lost their lives in an explosion caused by lightning. Particulars of this disaster are given in the report on Industrial Accidents during the second quarter of 1930, in the present issue of this GAZETTE. There were 6,141 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of July, a decrease of 166 from the number during June, and 2,397 less than July a year ago, in which the largest number of accidents were reported that have been reported during any one month since the commencement of the Act. This brings the total number of accidents reported to date this year to 42,439, as compared with 50,053 for the same period last year, and 42,590 for the corresponding period of 1928. Eighty-eight fatal accidents were reported to the Board during July, this being the largest number of fatalities during any month since the Act has been in operation, the increase no doubt being partially due to the recent explosion near Brockville. The total benefits awarded during July amounted to $660,844.16, of which $563,168.49 was for compensation and $97,675.67 for medical aid, as compared with $716,649.28 total benefits during July a year ago.

Ontario compensation system studied in New Zealand

A commission appointed last April by the Government of New Zealand to inquire into the existing legislation in regard to workers' accident compensation recently presented their report. This report includes an historical summary showing that the New Zealand statutes on this subject have mainly followed the lines of English legislation, and proceeds to recommend various changes that would bring the law into fuller conformity with conditions in New Zealand. Among other aspects of the subject the commission considered the question of a monopoly of Workers' Compensation insurance, with particular reference to the Ontario system of a "state accident fund." Their finding on this subject is as follows:—

"The Ontario system is to be distinguished not by the employments covered or excluded, or by the scale of benefits provided—both are details variable by law from time to time under any system—but by the principle of combining under a Board of Commissioners (*a*) Compulsory insurance by employers on a mutual or collective liability basis without State guarantee and with all common-law rights abrogated; (*b*) Final adjudication of claims 'upon the real merits and justice of the case' without being bound by the strict legal precedent, and without the intervention of solicitors; (*c*) Accident-prevention and merit rating; (*d*) Administration of compensation-moneys by way of pensions or lump sums to injured workmen or their dependants.

"It is obvious that such a system, efficiently managed and kept free of political or other outside influences, eliminates all profit, reduces working-expenses, and expedites the final settlement of claims without the legal expense which an appeal to the Court involves. The evidence before us leads us to believe that the system in the country of its origin is giving general satisfaction apart from its limited scope (which there is an agitation to enlarge), and is providing out of the assessments on employers, and interest on investments, a greater percentage for the injured worker who is covered than would be possible under any system of competitive insurance.

"The success of the system in Canada, however, does not by any means establish that a similar system would be equally successful in New Zealand. The psychology of the people has to be considered, and we are not certain that this Dominion would take kindly to an autocratic system, however well administered, which combined the present functions of an insurance office with the judicial authority of the Arbitration Court. In Ontario the collective liability system was established coincidentally with the workers' compensation law, and on its introduction there was practically no business lost to the insurance companies. In New Zealand, however, its establishment would displace a system of insurance which was operated not unsatis-

factorily to employers and workers for twenty-nine years, and would more or less adversely affect the livelihood of many thousands of persons. In Ontario the establishment of the system had the support both of labour organizations and of the largest association of employers in Canada. In New Zealand, evidence was given to the Commission that the majority of employers would oppose a monopoly, and that the workers would oppose the loss of the right of action at common law.

"On the important question of comparative cost, the evidence shows that the low working-expense ratio in Ontario (in 1927 it was 6·54 per cent, on the basis of comparison adopted in New Zealand) is due to a considerable extent to the fact that workers' compensation liability in that province (as in nearly all American States, irrespective of whether competitive or monopolistic insurance systems operate) is not imposed upon farmers, employers of domestic, or small employers.....

"In New Zealand, on the other hand, the liability extends not only over the whole industrial field, irrespective of the nature or size of the industry, but even beyond it, and the demand is for the removal of the few remaining exemptions. The administrative cost in New Zealand, therefore, of a collective-liability system on the Ontario model, applied to all employers under the Act, however distantly situated from the administrative centre and without regard to the smallness of the wage-sheet, must of necessity be much higher than in Ontario, and might be expected to approximate that of Queensland, where State monopoly (not a collective-liability system as in Ontario) operates over a field of coverage more comparable with that in New Zealand. The expense ratio in Queensland in 1929 was 15·6 per cent.

"It is clear that any saving which might be effected by the establishment of a collective-liability system in New Zealand would be counterbalanced by the loss of much of that service which the present system now supplies to the employer, and to a lesser extent to the worker. The change would be felt particularly in the country districts. In addition, it is reasonable to believe that the administration would be hampered by the antagonism of employers, solicitors, displaced agents, and others who so long have been interested in the maintenance of the present system."

Technical Service Council for Canada

A report on the first two years' work of the Technical Service Council was presented at the last annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This movement orginated with a group of engineers who desired to find a method of providing employment in Canada for highly trained technical men, graduates of the faculties of applied science in Canadian universities, or graduates of technical schools. The University of Toronto, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and various other organizations gave their support, subscribing the necessary funds, and the Council was formed in 1928. Sir John Aird, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce became Honorary treasurer, and Sir Edward Kemp, the chairman of the Executive Committee, the other officials being prominent in education or industry. The objects of the Council are as follows: to retain in Canada the highly trained scientific and technical man; to co-ordinate industry and the universities; to bring suggestions from industry to the faculties of applied science; and to suggest to manufacturers how they might improve their products and methods of marketing by employing technical men. The report stated that during the past two years the Council received one thousand applications for men with specialized training, and as a result 550 highly trained university graduates and others were placed in the industries of Canada. In the four years preceding the formation of the Council it was claimed that 20 per cent of the graduates of Ontario universities left Canada in order to obtain a livelihood, whereas in 1929 barely 3 per cent of the graduates in applied science had to go outside Canada for employment. Moreover, 55 Canadians were brought back from the United States in the same period and placed in Canadian industries.

Joint Civil Service Council in Saskatchewan

The Legislature of Saskatchewan at its recent session made provision, in Part V of the Public Service Act, for the establishment of a Civil Service Joint Council. This Council is for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals from employees in the matter of classification or grading, and generally "for the purpose of hearing and adjudicating upon complaints of employees with respect to matters arising in the course of the duties of such employees." The composition of the Council is determined in the Act as follows—

"The joint council shall consist of the following members: Three members shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of whom one shall be a member of the Executive Council, and four shall be elected by the employees of the public service in the manner hereinafter set forth, provided that not more than three members elected by the employees shall sit at a hearing of any appeal or complaint. The members elected to represent the employees shall by mutual agreement decide which one of them shall not sit at such hearing, and if they fail to agree, they shall make the decision by lot.

Of the members representing the employees, one shall be elected by and from the employees in the mental hospitals, gaols and other similar institutions; one shall be elected by and from the employees in or under the Liquor Board; one shall be elected by and from the employees of the Department of Telephones and Telegraphs, the Saskatchewan Power Commission and any other public utility branches of the public service, and one member shall be elected by and from the remainder of the public service.

Only employees on the permanent staff shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the joint council. Each permanent employee shall be entitled to one vote. The voting shall take place in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations of the commission, approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Persons appointed to the joint council shall hold office during pleasure. Persons elected thereto shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

The *Saskatchewan Gazette,* July 12, 1930, contained the regulations governing the procedure to be observed in connection with the voting in the election of representatives to act on the Joint Council. These regulations were adopted by an Order in Council dated June 28, 1930.

South African "Labour Gazette"

The official organ of the Department of Labour of the Union of South Africa is henceforth to be published once in each quarter under its original title *The Labour Gazette.* It was at first a monthly publication, the first issue appearing soon after the Department was established in 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, *June,* 1925, page 549). The name of the magazine was changed in 1926 to *Social and Industrial Review,* but in future the earlier title will be resumed, the issues being quarterly instead of monthly for reasons of economy. In discussing the subject matter to be dealt with in the new magazine, the *Social and Industrial Review* in its final issue describes the recent growth of the functions of the Department as follows:—

"The initiation of the Ministry of Labour in July, 1924, marked an important stage in the administrative development of the Union. It indicated a sense of the growing importance of State intervention in industrial and social affairs, and the need for concentrated attention upon such by a Minister who would make this his special business. Previously, industrial matters, questions of unemployment, the improvement of social conditions, and kindred subjects had been regarded, administratively, as a sort of side-line of a Department engaged primarily on other important and well-established functions.

"With the passing in 1924 of the Industrial Conciliation Act, it was inevitable that a change should take place, for that Act was designed as, and has in fact proved, the dominant feature in controlling and regulating employment conditions in South African industry. The passing of the Wage Act in 1925 added another series of important and far-reaching functions, and completed, with the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1914, the Factories Act of 1918 and the Apprenticeship Act of 1922, the group of laws which constitute the major part of the Industrial Code of the Union. It is safe to say that there is no industry nor line of employment in any industrial area which has not been influenced directly or indirectly by the legislation referred to.

"On another side the Department has also a series of important functions, under the Juvenile Affairs Act, to establish contact with boys and girls in the last stages of their school life and guide and assist them to fit themselves into their life's occupation. . . . On yet another side the Department has been called upon to deal with all stages of unemployment, that is, to face a problem which has exacted the keenest attention of investigators, statesmen, and the whole of society in almost every civilized country. Unemployment in South Africa differs greatly in form from that prevailing in other countries; but, in proportion to the small white population, it is sufficiently serious, and unfortunately, shows signs of increasing in extent."

The government of Saskatchewan has announced that nurses in training, hospital orderlies, graduate nurses, and X-Ray operators are to be exempt for one year from the provisions on the One Day Rest in Seven Act, passed at the last session of the provincial legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 656). It was further stated that firemen will be included after the end of the current year, when plans would be completed for the necessary additions to existing staffs.

On August 5 the New York Typographical Union, by a vote of 4,486 to 3,137, rejected a proposal to make compulsory a five-day working week for the purpose of providing work for its unemployed members. The number of chapels participating in the vote was 358. The question submitted to the members was in the following form: "Shall the union adopt a compulsory five-day law, applicable to the book and job and newspaper branches?"

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, states that the producing power of the average worker increased 11 per cent in the years from 1899 to 1919, but in the short space of ten years from 1919 to 1929, half as long a time, it has increased 53 per cent. President Green estimates that in the United States 6,000,000 new jobs are needed.

By an Order in Council of the government of Saskatchewan, dated June 14, 1930, the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1926, chapter 2), were declared to apply to the permanent employees of the Public Service Commission. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the Labour Gazette, April, 1927, page 384.

British Co-operative Congress

The sixty-second Annual Congress of delegates from Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom was held at York in June, and was attended by 1,572 delegates representing 574 societies. There were also representatives of co-operative organizations from South Africa, and from France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. The Congress was convened by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, a federation of 1,239 societies, with an aggregate membership of over six millions. The Congress President was Mr. T. Liddle, O.B.E., J.P., a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and president of the Hartlepools Co-operative Society, Ltd.

The President, in his inaugural address, referred to the new policy of co-operative rationalization advocated by the President of the Congress of 1928. Societies he stated, are recognizing the wisdom of amalgamating with their neighbours as a first step towards the unification and consolidation of the movement nationally. He asked for greater loyalty in purchasing by the members of societies. The average weekly value of purchases during 1929, he said, was only 13s. 6d. per member; and the value of their own productions supplied by the two Wholesale Societies to the retail societies represented only 17.16 per cent of the movement's retail turnover.

The report of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union was presented to the Congress and discussed by the delegates.

In moving the adoption of the Labour Committee's section of the report, the chairman of the committee referred to the fact that, with the one exception of the dispute with the Co-operative Insurance Society's agents, the year had been free from disputes between the societies and their employees. He hoped that societies would do their best to carry out the committee's suggestions for mitigating the evil of "blind alley" occupations, and would co-operate with the Juvenile Employment Committees of the Ministry of Labour to that end.

The chairman of the Central Education Committee of the Union, in introducing the Committee's Report, referred to an arrangement which had been made with the Co-operative Wholesale Society whereby the technical education of apprentices and employees of higher grades would be directed by a joint committee of the two bodies. The report stated that the number of students enrolled in the various classes during 1929-30 was 49,665, an increase of 4,362 over the previous year.

In accordance with a resolution passed at last year's Congress, a committee had been set up to consider the milk problem of the movement; and the report of this committee was considered and approved. The report recommended the setting up of an association, to be called the National Co-operative Milk Trades Association, to centralize the organization of the co-operative milk trade.

Congress also approved the report of the Trade Advisory Committee, which had been appointed to consider a proposal to set up trades advisory bodies, "to encourage, strengthen and develop the business organization of the movement." The report recommended the setting up of trade associations in the various sections—meat, coal, bakery, etc.—on lines similar to those suggested for milk, to develop business in their several sections.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE Employment situation at the end of July was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Haying was well under way in the province of Nova Scotia and additional farm workers were being placed for this purpose. Other crops, for the most part, were progressing satisfactorily and good yields were anticipated. Fishing was reported as fair. Activity in logging continued, with many crews cutting and peeling pulpwood. Operations in the iron and steel industry were somewhat varied, some departments working at capacity, while others were on part time and a few were idle. Sawmills and wood working factories were busily engaged, as were also manufacturers of bread, confectionery, mineral water and ice cream. The coal mining industry showed quite satisfactory production, some of the mines working full time. Salt mines were particularly busy. Due to fine weather, great progress was made in all building projects. Street paving and highway construction also offered employment to many. Transportation, both passenger and freight, was heavy, while trade was slightly improved. There was a good demand for women domestic workers, which in some quarters exceeded the supply.

As in Nova Scotia, haying was well under way in the province of New Brunswick, with applicants being referred and placed. Crop prospects, generally, were reported as favourable. Catches in the fishing industry in the Province were stated to be fair, though in the vicinity of Saint John salmon fishing continued good, as did haddock also. There was a continued demand for loggers, but owing to longshore work being brisk, it was difficult to obtain men to fill the vacancies offered in this industry. In the manufacturing division, sawmills and sash and door factories were busy, while ice cream and soft drink plants worked overtime. Pulp mills were fairly well employed, but foundries reported slack time. Highway construction was employing a substantial number of workers, while a more progressive program was planned for the near future. Building construction was largely confined to indoor work, with a large number of skilled and unskilled labour employed. Passenger traffic was heavy but freight was only fair, though longshoremen were busy. Trade was seasonally good. The demand for women domestic workers continued, and placements were made.

The agricultural situation in the province of Quebec was reported as normal, some offices noted an increased demand for workers in this industry, resulting in a large number of placements. There was a slight revival of activity in logging, bushmen and general hands being in demand. In manufacturing, no outstanding changes had taken place. Activity was reported in certain branches, while in others, the demand for employees was not very great. In Montreal, the boot and shoe industry, textiles and metallurgy showed no gain. Tobacco and cigar trades, also printing, were busy. The conditions amongst clothing workers were satisfactory. Quebec reported factories were operating at 60 per cent of their capacity, while in Sherbrooke, silk and cotton mills, and iron and steel were active. In Three Rivers, there was no favourable change in the situation from the preceding month but rather a slight curtailment in employment in the paper mills. Building and construction showed increased activity, conditions being satisfactory in the larger cities of the province, though there was still a number of unemployed. Transportation was fair, as was also trade. The number of orders received for domestic workers was numerous and placements in this group easily effected.

Hay cutting was practically general in the province of Ontario and created quite a demand for farm help which was filled in some instances by men soliciting work on their own behalf. Although occasional orders for bushmen were received, the logging industry was fairly quiet, not much activity being anticipated in that division until fall operations are resumed in September. Little employment was afforded by the mines in this province, though men were transferred to Manitoba for work there. Continued rains in the Cobalt area held up operations owing to the flooding of some of the mines in that district. Reports from manufacturing industries did not show much encouragement, as further reductions in staff were made and most plants working below normal capacity, there being no indication as yet of any industrial revival. The building group showed continued activity and a substantial volume of employment was afforded in this industry, prospects being good for further contracts opening up in the Niagara Falls and Brantford areas. The employment situation for women remained practically unchanged, many inexperienced foreigners applying for positions for whom none could be

found. Hotels and inns also had their quota of workers hired and few vacancies existed there. Out of town orders, however, continued to relieve the situation somewhat.

An increase in the demand for farm help was noted in the province of Manitoba and a number of placements made, though hail and rust had, in some districts, done con-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1930			1929		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external, aggregate.... $	.....	172,080,230	181,008,526	219,887,028	226,441,621	235,051,300
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	91,543,981	101,544,817	114,200,854	111,949,272	125,615,364
Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	78,703,281	77,260,557	102,219,440	112,176,179	107,472,827
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	13,931,655	15,227,654	17,485,453	17,624,955	19,729,047
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,397,740,656	3,426,869,070	4,003,861,147	3,579,847,707	4,127,674,286
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	165,953,624	164,710,728	170,113,031	186,870,718	168,245,164
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,410,297,492	1,432,425,900	1,453,212,528	1,466,105,095	1,486,454,433
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. $	.....	1,306,664,545	1,430,115,609	1,326,851,830	1,319,840,440	1,311,219,611
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	132·0	134·7	152·1	192·8	185·6	187·1
Preferred stocks.....	97·4	99·5	102·6	104·8	104·8	104·3
(1)Index of interest rates.....	100·2	100·8	101·3	103·3	103·3	104·4
(2)Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	85·8	88·0	89·9	96·0	92·6	92·4
(2)Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·26	21·44	21·49	21·26	21·18	21·21
(3)Business failures, number.....	182	154	187	180	111	165
(3)Business failures, liabilities. $	2,992,395	2,683,842	2,724,006	2,592,073	1,528,743	4,417,245
(2)Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	118·9	116·5	111·4	124·7	122·2	116·2
(2) (4)Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	10·6	10·3	9·0	2·9	4·0	5·5
Immigration.....	.....	.....	.....	16,465	22,021	26,616
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	236,468	257,987	249,104	278,016	298,362	274,212
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	19,150,150	19,405,728	19,013,606	24,194,500	23,016,481	23,311,862
(7) Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	16,518,622	20,192,946	20,244,526	19,518,048
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings.... $	.....	15,530,841	14,695,839	19,078,500	18,322,596	17,932,382
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	12,710,759	13,469,571	15,185,843	15,329,671	15,402,893
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,213,015,000	2,794,332,676	2,895,078,954	2,872,483,251
Building permits..... $	.....	17,935,478	19,621,302	22,826,034	27,816,592	24,185,738
(8) Contracts awarded..... $	37,374,400	54,728,200	46,861,900	57,940,700	72,419,800	64,859,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	64,676	66,081	80,505	99,786	89,873	81,464
Steel ingots and castings.... tons	68,424	95,321	91,692	129,827	119,505	126,372
Ferro alloys..... tons	3,324	11,059	7,766	7,030	6,261	6,351
Coal..... tons	.....	1,128,124	1,114,848	1,289,517	1,347,653	1,388,465
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	.....	110,590	99,210,000	114,783,000	113,028,000	51,347,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	5,777,000	5,809,000	7,178,000	6,888,000	6,579,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	.....	4,981,000	7,056,000	6,447,000	6,402,000	11,219,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.	.....	312,893,921	245,698,473	262,502,571	289,992,236	242,755,666
Flour production..... bbls.	.....	.....	1,393,982	1,602,843	1,548,464	1,748,574
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	.....	86,595,000	68,168,000	79,960,000	78,880,000	74,778,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	47,481,000	49,536,000	45,506,000	45,937,000	46,990,000
(9) Sales of insurance..... $	.....	54,901,000	49,624,000	55,799,000	54,136,000	50,763,000
Newsprint..... tons	.....	213,630	237,680	229,045	225,055	245,644
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	12,194	21,251	13,600	16,511	25,129
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	162·7	170·4	182·3	175·1	188·3
Industrial production.....	.....	168·0	186·7	192·2	189·9	199·9
Manufacturing.....	.....	162·1	188·1	193·7	181·6	199·1

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Bradstreet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending July 26, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines east of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

siderable damage to crops. There was no demand for loggers but new activities were reported in mining districts and a few men were placed. Manufacturing showed no change. Building construction was very quiet, except in the city of Winnipeg, where tenders had been called for several large contracts. Highway work was still being carried on in some parts of the province but not to any great extent. Trade showed slight improvement. The general situation throughout the province was far from satisfactory and there continued to be many unemployed who were anxious to work, but could find no employment. In the Womens' Domestic Section a number of orders had been received which were easily filled.

Farm orders registered at Saskatchewan Employment Offices showed an increase but no shortage of available applicants was in evidence. Storms in some portions of the province had damaged the crops but in other parts, harvesting of rye was well under way. Building construction, throughout Saskatchewan, was very quiet though Regina reported an increase in that group, as well as in highway and railroad construction. Employment conditions were reported as far from satisfactory in many centres, but some improvement was shown. More than sufficient applicants, however, were available for all work offered. In the womens' division, there was a slight increase in the number of orders listed, with scarcity of workers reported at one office only.

As in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, farm help in the province of Alberta was in demand. All country towns, however, seemed plentifully supplied with available men. Although harvesting was not expected to begin for several days, prospects for a heavy crop in some localities were far from promising. Building construction showed some activity, still there was a surplus of tradesmen unemployed. At Calgary, contract work on the Glenmore Dam was to be started soon, with the proviso that none but local men should be employed, thus relieving the unemployment situation in that city, while other offices reported contracts finished, and men laid off. There was very little demand for loggers in the Edmonton district. At the date of this report, the coal mining industry was dull, but a reopening of two mines in the course of a few weeks is anticipated. The Womens' Domestic Division was quiet, with sufficient help to meet the demand.

The demand for farm workers in British Columbia had slightly increased, as haying had begun, but orders were easily filled. Fruit picking was not yet fully under way, but when fruit canneries opened, it was expected that all necessary help would be available locally. Logging was quiet in some portions of the province, while sawmills were running full time in others. Mining was also slack, with some mines working part time only. Construction showed new activity, the major part of the work carried on, being the finishing up of contracts already under way. There was little call for railway labourers. Highway work in the vicinity of Prince George, however, showed progress. Longshore workers were fairly busy. Retail trade was quiet, while wholesale was fair. Forest fires in some sections provided employment for a number of men but this work being of a temporary nature only, it did little to relieve the unemployment situation. With many women registering for domestic service, the supply far exceeded the demand. Employment conditions throughout the province showed no improvement, with many men still unemployed.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,283 firms employing 1,043,232 workers, or 21,296 more than on June 1. This advance brought the index number, (based upon the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) to 118.9, as compared with 116.5 in the preceding month, and with 124.7, 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Industrial employment was thus at a higher level on July 1, 1930, than at the beginning of July in any other year on record with the exception of 1929.

The trend was favourable in all provinces except Ontario, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Maritime provinces. In the Maritime provinces, construction recorded the greatest improvement, there being unusually large increases in highway construction, but there were also gains in logging, services, communications and trade; on the other hand, manufacturing and transportation were slacker. In Quebec, construction, transportation, trade and services reported the largest addition to staffs, but logging registered seasonal declines, and manufacturing also released employees. In Ontario, considerable gains were shown in construction, transportation, services and trade, but logging and manufacturing were seasonally quiet, and there were also losses in mining and communica-

tions. In the Prairie provinces, the most noteworthy advances were in construction, but manufacturing, transportation, services, trade and communications also showed improvement. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, was slacker, as was logging, but trade, services, transportation and construction recorded gains, that in highway construction being most important.

In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were registered, while improvement was indicated in Quebec city and Winnipeg. In Montreal, employment showed a slight decline, there being losses in manufacturing and transportation; on the other hand, construction and trade reported heightened activity. In Quebec city, construction, services and transportation registered practically all the gain. In Toronto, trade, services and road construction reported increased activity, while there were losses in manufacturing and building construction. In Ottawa, most of the decline took place in construction. In Hamilton, manufacturing showed practically all the reduction. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, further curtailment was noted, mainly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, communications, construction and trade registered advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. In Vancouver, there were small gains in construction, services and trade, but manufacturing was slacker.

In manufacturing, seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants, and there were also losses in leather, lumber, pulp and paper and some other groups. On the other hand, canneries and other food, rubber and building material factories recorded heightened activity, but the general trend in this division was downward. Apart from the manufacturing industries, there were declines in logging and mining, those in the former being seasonal in character; transportation showed practically no change on the whole, while trade, services and construction recorded important expansion, that in highway construction being particularly pronounced.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of July, 1930.

Trade Union Reports. There was a further though slight decline in the volume of employment reported by trade union members at the end of June, according to the reports tabulated from a total of 1,688 labour organizations with a combined membership of 201,672 persons. Of these 21,292, or a percentage of 10.6, were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 10.3 per cent in May. Employment, however, showed a considerable drop from June of last year when 2.9 per cent of the members reported were idle. In comparison with the May returns, Quebec, with an unemployment increase of about 3 per cent, registered the most outstanding change while in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba also the situation declined slightly. In Alberta and British Columbia moderate improvement was reported while the increases recorded in Nova Scotia and Ontario were less than 1 per cent. The percentages of unemployment registered in all provinces except Nova Scotia exceeded those shown at the close of June a year ago, Quebec unions indicating the greatest contractions in activity, though in Alberta also marked employment reductions occurred. The Nova Scotia situation remained unchanged in both months of the comparison.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article in greater detail on unemployment among trade union members at the close of June.

Employment Office Reports. Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1930, showed 26,150 references of persons to positions and a total of 24,884 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment totalled 14,589, of which 10,438 were of men and 4,151 of women, while placements in casual work were 10,295. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 26,221, of which 16,607 were for men and 9,614 for women. Applications for employment were registered from 27,921 men and 12,974 women, a total of 40,895. A decrease was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures were compared both with those of the preceding month and also with those of June last year, the reports for May, 1930, showing 31,449 vacancies offered, 46,507 applications made and 29,318 placements effected, while in June, 1929, there were recorded 36,744 vacancies, 44,365 applications for work, and 34,010 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of June, 1930, and for the quarterly period April to June may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded According to the monthly report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of permits issued in 61 cities during June, 1930, was $17,935,478, as compared with $19,621,302 in the preced-

ing month and with $27,816,592 in June a year ago.

The *MacLean Building Review* reports that construction in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces was being carried on during the first seven months of 1930 in greater volume than last year, while that in Western Canada and Ontario was less than a year ago. On the whole, it is stated, Canadian construction is 17·3 per cent less than for the same period in 1929. Building, omitting engineering contracts, was down 28·5 per cent. Hospitals, public buildings, educational buildings, and theatres each showed increased activity, and engineering contracts were up 11·7 per cent. The total for July this year was $37,374,400. Of this total $14,413,400 was for engineering purposes; $14,030,700 was for business buildings; $6,623,700 was for residential buildings and $2,306,600 for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during July by provinces was as follows: Ontario, $16,549,900; Quebec, $7,637,800; Saskatchewan, $3,696,700; British Columbia, $3,323,400; Manitoba, $2,941,200; New Brunswick, $1,510,900; Alberta, $1,346,200; Nova Scotia, $217,300; Prince Edward Island, $151,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months, and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 875.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations in Canada, measured by weighted indexes of physical volume, showed moderate recession during June from the levels of the preceding month. The output of automobiles was in considerably lesser volume even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. Production of newsprint was not so large as in May, and the exports of lumber to external markets were reduced. According to the latest available statistics, sugar and flour were produced in greater volume, and the production of steel was greater than in May, while the output of pig iron showed recession. While the gain over May in the imports of crude petroleum fell short of the normal seasonal increase, receipts were in good volume. Imports of crude petroleum during the first six months of the present year were 17 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1929. Imports of raw cotton declined from the moderate level of the preceding month. The net result was that the index of manufacturing production in June showed substantial reduction from May.

Newsprint production in Canada amounted to 213,634 tons during June and shipments were only slightly less. The June output is normally less than in May, but even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies the decrease this year was 7·8 per cent. Canadian mills operated at 73 per cent of capacity during June, and stocks on hand at the end of the month totalled 45,229 tons.

Canadian coal mines produced 1,128,124 tons during June, a slight increase over the output in the preceding month, but a 10 per cent decrease from the 1925-1929 average for June of 1,257,384 tons. Bituminous coal mined during the current month amounted to 989,840 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 29,737 tons, and lignite coal, 108,547 tons. Production from mines in Nova Scotia was 545,791 tons, in New Brunswick, 14,918 tons, in Saskatchewan, 20,452 tons, in Alberta, 345,856 tons, and in British Columbia, 201,107 tons.

Coal imported into Canada during June amounted to 1,887,497 tons as compared with 1,754,500 tons imported in the corresponding month of 1929. Imports of anthracite totalled 406,065 tons; of bituminous, 1,481,138 tons and of lignite, 294 tons. Shipments of coal were received from Great Britain, the United States and Russia during June.

Canadian coal exported totalled 68,362 tons, a considerable increase over the May exports, but a 2 per cent decrease from the five-year average for June of 69,797 tons.

Coal made available for consumption in Canada in June was approximately at the same level as the average for the month in the five preceding years and amounted to 2,947,259 tons. This total included 1,059,762 tons of Canadian coal and 1,887,497 tons of imported coal. The tonnage of coal made available for consumption during the month is calculated by adding the Canadian production to the imports and subtracting the exports from this total.

Production of pig iron in Canada during June amounted to 66,081 long tons, a decline of 18 per cent from the 80,505 tons in the previous month and 27 per cent less than the 89,873 tons produced in June of a year ago. The decline from the May figures was due to the lowered output of the basic and malleable grades. Basic iron dropped to 45,349 tons from 56,482 tons and no malleable iron was reported for June as against 12,636 tons of this grade in May, while foundry iron rose sharply to 20,732 tons from 11,387 tons.

Production of ferro-alloys in Canada in June at 11,059 long tons was the highest monthly output on record, being 42 per cent

over the 7,766 tons reported for the previous month and 60 per cent greater than the total of 6,933 tons made in June of last year.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada during June amounted to 95,321 tons, a gain of 4 per cent over the 91,692 tons of the next preceding month but 20 per cent under the total of 119,505 tons made in June of a year ago. The gain in June over May was due to an increase in the output of steel ingots to 91,694 tons from 86,040 tons; steel castings dropped to 3,627 tons from 5,652 tons in May.

External Trade.

A summary of Canadian trade by the Department of National Revenue shows that in June, 1930, the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to $91,543,981 as compared with $101,544,817 in the preceding month and with $111,949,272 in June, 1929. The chief imports in June, 1930 were: Iron and its products, $21,476,104; Non-metallic minerals and products, $16,036,229; Fibres, textiles, and textile products, $11,001,970.

The domestic merchandise exported during June, 1930, amounted to $78,703,281, as compared with $77,260,557 in the preceding month and with $112,176,179 in June, 1929. The chief exports in June, 1930 were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $25,238,293; Wood, wood products and paper, $22,357,790; Non-ferrous metals and their products, $8,963,073.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in July, 1930, was appreciably less than that occurring during June, 1930, and approximately only one-fifth as many workers were involved. As compared with July, 1929, the figures for July, 1930, show that only six strikes occurred during the month as compared with nine during the same month last year, and there was a reduction in the number of workers involved but an increase in the time loss incurred. There were in existence during the month six disputes, involving 240 workers and resulting in a time loss of 2,600 working days, as compared with six disputes involving 1,116 workers and resulting in a time loss of 3,351 working days during June, 1930. In July, 1929, there were on record nine disputes, involving 370 workers and resulting in a time loss of 2,279 working days. At the end of the month there were on record two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately 25 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off, or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again lower at $10.91 at the beginning of July, as compared with $11.10 for June; $10.98 for July, 1929; $10.80 for July, 1928; $10.92 for July, 1927; $11.07 for July, 1926; $10.49 for July, 1925; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. The prices of beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, bread, flour, potatoes, sugar and prunes were lower, while slight increases occurred in the prices of eggs. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.26 at the beginning of July, as compared with $21.44 for June; $21.26 for July, 1929; $21.01 for July, 1928; $21.10 for July, 1927; $21.30 for July, 1926; $20.70 for July, 1925; $20.30 for July, 1924; $20.65 for July, 1923; $20.67 for July, 1922; $21.53 for July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.66 for July, 1918; and $14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued toward lower levels, being 85.8 for July, as compared with 88 for June; 96 for July, 1929; 96.2 for July, 1928; 98.5 for July, 1927; and 100.1 for July, 1926. In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined, while two were unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower prices for grains, flour, rubber and sugar; the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to declines in the prices of steers, hogs, lambs, fresh meats, milk and butter; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of reduced prices for cotton, silk and worsted cloth yarns; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower quotations for certain lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their products group, due to decreased prices for aluminium, antimony, copper and zinc, which more than offset a slight advance in the price of silver, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of reduced quotations for bleaching powder, red lead and shellac. The Iron and Its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their products group were unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1930

DURING the month of July reports were received in the Department of Labour from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) Luscar Collieries Limited and certain of its employees, being members of Luscar Local Unit No. 24, Mine Workers Union of Canada; (2) Canadian National Railways and certain employees comprising the officers and crew of ss. *P. E. Island,* being engineers, mates, quarter masters, deck hands, firemen, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; and (3) the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.

Applications Received

During July applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

(1) from certain employees of the Saint John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association and other contractors of the city and county of Saint John not members of the Canadian Construction Association, being members of Local 568 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union. In this case a Board of Conciliation and Investigation could be established only by mutual consent of the parties concerned, and, the consent of the employers being refused, no action was taken looking to the establishment of a Board.

(2) from certain employees of the Hydro Electric Commission of the city of Hamilton, being members of Local Union No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The dispute related to the employees' request for an increase in wages, etc., forty-five employees being directly affected. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on July 17 and Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, was appointed as Board member on the recommendation of the employees.

Other Proceedings

Reference was made in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to an application received from certain employees of various electrical supply firms of Saint John, N.B., in which request was made for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute relating to a proposed new wage agreement. Word was received during the month from the employees withdrawing the application.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Luscar Collieries Limited and Its Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the Luscar Collieries Limited and certain of its employees as represented by Local Union No. 24, Mine Workers' Union of Canada, were received in the Department on July 7. The dispute related to wages and working conditions. The report was signed by the Chairman, Mr. Fraser MacLean, and the Board member representing the employees, Mr. J. O. Jones. Mr. Mayne Reid, K.C., the employer's member of the Board, submitted a minority report. The text of the majority and minority reports follows:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investiation Act and of a dispute between Luscar Collieries Limited, Employer, and certain of their Employees as represented by Local Union No. 24, Mine Workers Union of Canada, Employees.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, July 3, 1930.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you on the 21st day of May, 1930, to enquire into the matter above set forth, which is composed of Fraser MacLean, Chairman, Mayne Reid, K.C., and John O. Jones, has the honour to submit its report.

The Board had its first meeting on the 27th of May in the Board Room of the Luscar Collieries, Limited, Tegler Building, Edmonton, for the preliminary organization and swearing in of members, and again on the 28th of May, to discuss method of procedure, and adjourn until June 10, to meet at Luscar, Alberta, where sessions were held by the Board on June 10 and 11.

(The Employers) Luscar Collieries, Limited, were represented by R. G. Drinnan, General Manager, and A. N. Scott, Mine Manager: On behalf of the (Employees) Local Union No. 24 Mine Workers of Canada, James Sloan, S. Vining and W. A. Hughes.

The Board agreed to proceed with the clauses in dispute as laid in the Application of the Employees. Eight witnesses appeared before the Board and were examined. The Board adjourned at Luscar on June 11 to convene at the MacDonald Hotel, Edmonton, Board Room C, on Monday, June 16. Sessions were held on the 16, 17, and 18, where eight more witnesses appeared before the Board and were examined.

The Board adjourned until June 20, to meet at the Board Room of the Luscar Collieries Limited, Tegler Building, Edmonton. The Board also met in the same offices on the 23rd and 24th of June, which completed the sessions.

I might state at the beginning the Board used its efforts to see if it would be possible for Employers and Employees to come to an agreement, also after all evidence was in, members of the Board met to see if they could agree on an unanimous report, but without success.

Settlement of Disputes:

In regard to Clause C in the Miners Application Re Settlement of Disputes, the Miners are asking that this clause should be amended to do away with the Independent Chairman and have it that a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act should be established. The Company in their statement of reply objected to this change on the grounds that the decision of a Conciliation Board is not binding on either party. I feel that disputes which come up from time to time during the life of the agreement must be settled and a decision rendered which will be final and binding upon both parties. An official of the Union whose name was on the Application for the Board, and who was a witness, expressed himself as follows:—"Regarding this change to a Board of Conciliation from an Arbitration Board, I do not think the ideas of the Employees and of the District, were really that the decision should not be final, but we though that in an Arbitration Board there is one individual, and we would rather have the ideas of three men." I agree that it would be better and more satisfactory to both parties, that an Arbitration Board of three should investigate and decide these matters and a majority decision of the said Board should be final and binding upon both parties. Therefore I would recommend that Clause C in the Agreement be amended to read as follows:—

(c) "In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee and the Mine Management to settle any dispute so referred to them, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Mine Management and one or more District Officers of the Mine Workers Union of Canada, who shall endeavour to settle the dispute as speedily as possible. If they agree, their decision shall be final and binding on both parties. In the event of their failure to agree, they shall proceed to form an Arbitration Board of three, one to represent the Employers, and one the Employees, these two shall endeavour to select a Chairman; failing to select a Chairman the two shall ask the Federal Minister of Labour to select such Chairman, and this Board shall without delay consider the matters in dispute and a majority decision of the said Board shall be final, and binding on both parties."

New Work:

I recommend that this clause in the Agreement be amended to read as follows:—

"Whenever any new work arises, a price for which has not been provided for in this agreement, on the request of the Company or the Local Unit of Mine Workers of Canada, a joint committee of six (6), of whom three (3) shall represent the Company, and three (3) shall represent the Local Unit, shall meet within fourteen (14) days after the request for a new price shall have been made. If they shall agree, their decision shall be final and binding upon both parties. Should the joint committee fail to reach an agreement, the matter in dispute shall be referred to a Board of three, one to represent the Employers and one representing the employees, these two should meet immediately and try and agree on the selection of a Chairman, and failing to agree on a Chairman, they shall ask the Federal Minister of Labour to appoint such Chairman, and the Board so constituted shall consider the matter in dispute and a majority decision of said Board shall be final and binding on both parties. Whenever any new system is inaugurated, or radical change in the present system is made, where there is a contract price fixed, the Company or the Local Unit may ask for a price to be fixed on the work as new work, as, for example, a change from Longwall to the Pillar and Stall, or vice versa, shall be considered as "New Work." Meantime if the work is continued until such a price has been arranged, all men shall be paid on the Day Wage Scale."

Preference of Employment:

I recommend this Clause to be amended and to read as follows:—

"In case it is necessary to lay off any men in the various classifications of work, they shall be laid off according to seniority and put back to work in the same order. This does not apply to men discharged for cause, or leaving on their own accord. Checkweighmen shall come under this clause, and retain their seniority in the classification of work at which they were engaged before becoming Checkweighmen."

Wet Places:

I see no great reason why this clause should be changed at this mine. Therefore I recommend, this clause should be left as it is in the Agreement which was in effect until March 31, 1930.

Re Adjustment of the Following Day Wage Rates

Evidence being submitted that several companies had increased these rates; some in the form of bonuses, and others in the form of extra shifts, which were not worked, in order to bring the rates up to an equitable basis. Therefore I recommend that the following adjustments be made in the Day Wage Rates:—

Mine drivers to be raised from	$4 90	to	$5 10
Roperiders to be raised from	4 90	to	5 10
Railway car handlers to be raised from..	4 45	to	4 70
Firemen to be raised from. ..	4 45	to	4 75
Engineers, second class licence, to be raised from	5 70	to	6 80

According to tonnage submitted by the Company for 1928 and 1929, which was 246, 472 and 291,859 tons respectively, these increases recommended amount to approximately $2,700 per year, which would be about an average of one cent per ton.

Re Statement of Reply to Application by the Luscar Collieries Limited

The Company ask consideration of Contract Rates, which they asked to be included in a new agreement, namely, a rate of 25c. per ton for Pillar Coal in No. 3 Level East and No. 4 Level East, and a rate per yard for angles. The Employees representatives objected to these demands being considered by this Board. However, I find that Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would lead me to believe that the Statement of Reply should be considered by this Board:

(1) A rate of 25 cents per ton for Pillar Coal in No. 3 Level East and No. 4 Level East: According to evidence submitted, this issue has been a controversy since 1926, and I believe the Contract Rates should be as uniform as possible in the district; so I am convinced, in the interest of all concerned, that the contract rate of 56 cents should apply to all coal, other than coal from flat pillars and development work.

(2) *Rate for Angles:* The Company have asked that these angles be driven 8 feet by 8 feet and the price of $8.26 per lineal yard be established, having in mind the rate at the Cadomin mine, who are their closest competitors. I find that this rate asked by the Luscar Collieries is equitable and I therefore recommend this rate.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) FRASER MACLEAN,
Chairman,

(Sgd.) JOHN O. JONES,
Member.

Statement of Explanation by Member of Board Representing Employees, Re Statement of Reply to Application in Connection with Pillar Rate of Twenty-five Cents.

(1) Rate of 25 cents per ton for Pillar Coal in No. 3 Level East and No. 4 Level East. I believe the tonnage per man at this mine is amongst the highest, especially the cost of coal should be lower at this mine than many other steam coal mines who are competing in the same markets. The contract rates should be as uniform as possible. According to evidence submitted, this issue has been a controversy since 1926; also I understand that other Companies have tried, from time to time for many years past, to establish this contention, which the Employees have persistently objected to, and if this were granted it would be possible for several mines in the pitching seams, to drive development plans through any similar piece of coal that may be encountered in future, in such a manner as will enable total extraction of the coal to take place. If this present rate of 56 cents is not disturbed the benefit will apply in a general way, both Company and Employees participating; but on the other hand should this rate of 56 cents be disturbed and a lower rate established, there might be a tendency on the part of the Company to avoid development work, not only on a pocket of coal of this kind, but in all places where coal would cave or run from the face in the regular seam. Therefore no end of friction would ensue from such practice. So I am convinced in the interest of all con-

cerned, that the rate of 56 cents should apply to all coal, other than coal from flat pillars and development work.

(Sgd.) John O. Jones,
Member.

Minority Report

822 Tegler Building,
Edmonton, Alta.,
June 27, 1930.

The Minister of Labour,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

Re: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re: Differences between Luscar Collieries Limited and certain of its Employees as represented by Local Unit No. 24, Mine Workers Union of Canada.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the above matter has now concluded its Sittings.

I regret that the members of the Board have been unable to agree, and I accordingly now submit my report.

The Dispute

Luscar Collieries Limited and its employees represented by Local Unit No. 24 of the Mine Workers Union of Canada entered into an Agreement regarding wages and working conditions on May 2, 1928. This Agreement expired on March 31, 1930, but the parties have since been carrying on as if it were still in force. The Agreement provided that a conference should be held within sixty days of the expiry thereof to discuss a renewal of the Agreement. The Company indicated its willingness to meet in conference for that purpose, but the employees' representatives refused to discuss the matter until April 2, apparently because in the meantime the officials of the Mine Workers Union of Canada were making an endeavour, which however proved unsuccessful, to negotiate a joint wages agreement covering certain other coal mines in the province.

At the conference which took place between the representatives of the Company and of the employees, beginning with that on 2nd April, the employees requested certain changes in the method of settling disputes, in the definition of a "wet place" in the mine, and in the rates of pay for certain workers. The Company on the other hand indicated that it wished changes in the contract rates for certain mining work, but it offered to renew the whole Agreement for a further period of two years without any change. This offer was declined by the employees representatives.

The Application

Application was then made in writing on behalf of the employees for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, in which application there were set out as claims or demands the changes desired by the employees and above referred to.

The Reply

As required by the Act the Company filed a statement in reply. This reply set out the reasons why the Company refused to accede to the claims of the employees as set out in the application, and it also set out the changes which the Company desired in the contract rates for mining above referred to.

Sittings of the Board

At the request of the employees' representatives the members of the Board proceeded to Luscar, Alberta, where the Company's mine is located. The Board held sittings at Luscar and on returning to Edmonton additional hearings took place there. Representatives of the Company and of the employees were present at all sittings at which evidence was taken.

Employees' Refusal to Deal with the Company's Claims

At the hearing at Luscar the employees' representatives intimated that they declined to deal with the Company's claims set out in its statement in reply, taking the stand that the Board had no jurisdiction to deal with them on the ground that they were not included in the employees' application for the Board as matters in dispute between the parties. The majority of the Board (the Chairman and Mr. Jones) took the stand that they would not hear the Company's evidence on these claims at Luscar and that they would reserve the matter for decision later. I took the stand that the Company's claims must be dealt with, but as the chairman seemed to have a doubt on the point, I suggested to him that he should wire the Minister of Labour for an expression of opinion on the point. He agreed to do so and I understand that he received a wire in reply advising him that as the object of a Conciliation Board was the settlement of all matters in dispute between the employers and the employees the Company's claims should be dealt with and referred him to Section 23 of the Act, which reads as follows:

". . . . . the Registrar shall forward to the Board a copy of the application . . . . . and of the statement in reply and the Board *shall* forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to *in these documents.*"

Notwithstanding your ruling and the fact that every opportunity was given to the employees' representatives to present their case in reply to the Company's claims they refused to meet the Company's case, still claiming that the Board had no right to deal with these claims.

The attitude of the employee's representatives in this connection is hard to appreciate. They apparently want the company to sign a new agreement granting them certain concessions but they will not even discuss the changes sought by the Company.

The Company, however, presented its case to the Board for the changes sought by it in the presence of the employees' representatives.

The Employees' Claims

The employees made four distinct claims. As a matter of fact they submitted five, but I am treating the first and second claims as one as they are really both concerned with the one matter—the settlement of disputes. They are apparently willing to accept a new agreement in similar terms to the one which expired on 31st March last, provided that the Agreement is altered to meet the new claims. The claims are as follows:—

(1)—Settlement of Disputes.

Under the old agreement it was provided that in the event of any dispute arising between an official of the Company in charge of the work and any employee, whether as to the wages to be paid for new work or otherwise the Mine Superintendent and the Men's Pit Committee should endeavour to settle it, and if they agree their decision would be final. In the event of their being unable to agree, however, the Agreement provided that the matter in dispute should be referred to the Mine Superintendent and one or more District Officers of the Mines Union. If they came to an agreement their decision was final; but if they failed to agree the agreement provided that they should endeavour to agree upon an independent chairman, and if they could not agree in the choice of a chairman, they had to ask the Minister of Labour to appoint one, and the decision of that chairman was final and binding on both parties.

It will be seen that the agreement thus provides an eminently fair method of finally disposing of all disputes. The employees now ask that the provisions of the agreement calling for the appointment of an independent chairman be struck out, and that instead the failure of the Mine Superintendent and the men's representatives to reach an agreement, either as to the wages to be paid for new work or any other matter shall constitute a dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, and be referred to a Board of Conciliation under the provisions of that Act.

There are two objections to this proposal:—

(*a*) A dispute cannot be referred to a Board of Conciliation unless at least ten employees are affected (Section 22). It is quite obvious that disputes may arise in some cases where there are fewer than ten or even only one employee affected. For instance, suppose an employee should be dismissed and that he should claim that he has been wrongly discharged. Obviously the dispute affects only himself. Moreover, the granting of a Board of Conciliation is more or less in the discretion of the Minister of Labour. The men's proposal makes no provision whatever for settlement of disputes where the Board is not appointed by the Minister, either because the number of employees affected is less than ten or the Minister does not see fit to appoint a Board.

(*b*) A Board of Conciliation appointed under the Act does not settle a dispute. It merely investigates and makes recommendations, but neither party is bound to accept the recommendations. The men's proposal, therefore, is one which makes no provision for the final settlement of a dispute. In reply to a question the men's representatives admitted that they wished to preserve the right to strike, and that they were not now satisfied to refer disputes to the final decision of an independent chairman. It seems unfortunate that the men should desire to take this retrograde step and no reason whatever was advanced for desiring the change.

I, accordingly, recommend that no change be made in the wording of the Agreement regarding the settlement of disputes or new work.

(2)—Preference of employment.

The clause in the old agreement reads as follows:—

"In case an employee is thrown out of employment unless discharged or has left of his own accord he shall be given preference over a new man. Checkweighmen who have been previously employed in the Mine to be given preference over new men."

This clause was drafted away back in 1907 by the present Premier of Canada, who was then Deputy Minister of Labour. It has

proved quite satisfactory and is incorporated in practically all the agreements between operators of the steam coal mines and their employees. Moreover, the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, of which the Luscar employees form a unit, have recently signed agreements with other coal mining companies containing the same clause, and in one case—the Agreement with Brazeau Collieries Limited—an Agreement containing this identical clause has been signed by the employees since the Luscar employees made application for the Board of Conciliation. The new clause which the employees seek to have inserted in the Agreement reads as follows:—

"In case it is necessary to lay off any men, they shall be from the last men hired, but the men laid off shall be given preference over new men when such are required. This will not apply to men who have been discharged for cause, or have left of their own accord. During any slackness of work, the Company shall not hire any more men if the present crew are capable of meeting all requirements. Check-weighmen shall come under this clause."

Apparently, however, this clause as drafted does not set out accurately the employees' wishes, as their representatives stated that they wished the seniority rule to apply only in each class of employment, and one of them stated that in his view seniority should apply in favour of a member of one class of workers as against a member of a lower class of employment if he was capable of handling the work.

The Mines Superintendent stated that in laying off and taking on men he has always respected seniority of employment, other things being equal, but that in some cases he has to break away from the rule for reasons of efficiency, e.g. If it became necessary to lay off a carpenter whose services might be of value to the company in the event of work becoming more plentiful, he might put him on as a car handler rather than lose him. The employees admit that they do not wish to take away from the management the right to hire and discharge men. They were asked to give any particular cases of which they complained. Only two were referred to and these were both satisfactorily explained by the Mine Superintendent.

There appears to be a sort of unwritten law in these steam coal mines that once a contract miner has been given a working place he shall be entitled to keep it until it is worked out, no matter how long or short a time it may run.

I was not satisfied from the evidence that the contract miners wish to abandon this arrangement, which, of course, conflicts with the clause proposed by the men.

The Company's officials take the view that the proposed clause will deprive the Company of its right to hire and discharge men and will unduly handicap them in the management of the mine.

I recommend that the existing clause in the Agreement be allowed to stand.

(3)—Wet places.

Under the old agreement an employee who had to work in a "wet place" was entitled to an extra allowance of seventy-five cents per day. A "wet place" was defined as one in which there was standing water over six inches deep. The employees are satisfied with the amount of this allowance but ask that a place in which there is over two inches of standing water instead of six inches be now treated as a wet place. One cannot readily understand the motive behind this demand in view of the following established facts:—

(1) That six inches is the standard in all other steam coal mine agreements.

(2) That it was admitted that Luscar is not troubled with standing water.

(3) That the employees of Brazeau Collieries Limited which operates a steam coal mine at Nordegg, Alberta, and which employees are also members of a Unit of the same Trade Union as Luscar employees, have since this Conciliation Board was applied for signed an Agreement under which the standard is set at six inches and the daily allowance at fifty-five cents as contrasted with seventy-five cents at Luscar.

The employees representatives were asked to explain why the one set of employees should be satisfied with fifty-five cents a day and a standard of six inches, while the other is not satisfied with seventy-five cents a day and the same standard of six inches. No satisfactory explanation was given.

I recommend that the clause in the old Agreement regarding "wet places" be allowed to stand.

(4) Increase of Wages.

The employees ask for the following changes in the wage schedule:

Mine Drivers to be increased from	$4 90 to $5.10
Roperiders to be increased from	4 90 to 5 10
Firemen to be increased from	4 45 to 5 00
Power House Engineers to be increased from	5 70 to 7 20
Railway Car Handlers to be increased from	4 45 to 4 70

The Luscar Mine is one producing steam coal. The output is practically entirely sold

to the Canadian National Railways. There are ten large mines in Alberta producing steam coal, of these five are in the Crow's Nest Pass, one at Canmore, one at Nordegg, and three at Luscar, Cadomin and Mountain Park on the Alberta Coal Branch of the Canadian National Railways. Except at Canmore, where physical conditions are somewhat different, the rates of wages paid to employees in these mines have been uniform. This is almost necessarily so, as the companies are all producing steam coal and competing for the only large market, the two transcontinental railway systems.

The employees at some of these steam coal mines have within the past month or two signed new agreements providing for the same rates of wages as Luscar is at present paying, indeed the employees at Nordegg, who are also members of a Unit of the same Trade Union as Luscar employees have, since the Board of Conciliation was applied for by the Luscar employees, signed a new Agreement providing for the same rates of wages (with the exception noted below) as the Luscar employees are complaining about. No satisfactory answer has been given by the employees' representatives as to why the Union should attempt to secure higher wages at Luscar and insist on this demand whilst at the same time accepting a new agreement at Nordegg calling for the same wages as are paid at Luscar.

With reference to the application for an increase for Drivers, Roperiders and Box Car Handlers, it appears that the rates paid by Luscar are the same as those paid by all the other steam coal mines. The Luscar men have the advantage over the men at quite a number of the other mines as they appear to have had steadier employment.

Although the Board made a special trip to Luscar for the purpose of taking evidence not a single member of these three classes of employees was brought before the Board to give evidence, and no satisfactory reason was advanced for the granting of the application or why Luscar should be handicapped in its wages costs as against its competitors.

With regard to the claim advanced on behalf of the firemen, the following arguments were advanced in support of the application for an increase:—

(*a*) That the work on the day shift is too hard. The mine is running continuously and the twenty-four hours are divided into three shifts of eight hours each, the men taking the forenoon, afternoon and night shifts alternately, so that they work on day shift once in each three weeks. One of the engineers gave evidence that the work was at times too hard for the men. He, however, admitted that if a man were being overworked it was his duty to report it, and that as a matter of fact he had never reported to his superior that in his opinion any fireman was being overworked. His statement was exploded by one of the firemen themselves, who said "No, I do not want an easier job. I am quite satisfied with the Job."

(*b*) That a higher wage is paid to firemen at Cadomin and Nordegg. It seems that at Cadomin a bonus is paid to firemen who remain in the company's employment for more than three months. It was, however, admitted by a witness produced by the employees and who had worked as a fireman at Cadomin that in addition to firing two boilers of the same horse power as those at Luscar the firemen at Cadomin have to look after three boilers fitted with chain grates and in consequence the work is much heavier than at Luscar. The only other case cited was Nordegg, where the work is particularly hard owing to the company using the refuse from the dry washery to fire the boilers.

(*c*) That the cost of living is high. It is, however, just as high at all the other steam coal mines, and it is common knowledge that we are over the peak and the cost of living is now on the down grade. It is interesting to note in this connection that one of the firemen stated that his wages for 1929 came to over $1,700.

With regard to the claim for an increase of wages advanced on behalf of the Power House engineers the following arguments were put forward by the employees' representatives:

(1) That the wages are too low in comparison with those paid for similar work in other industries. In support of this contention various affidavits were produced. In spite of the very reasonable objection that evidence by affidavit should not be admitted as the company's representatives were unable to cross question the persons making the affidavits, the chairman allowed the affidavits to be filed with the Board. I understand that these affidavits merely show that in certain Municipally owned Power Houses in the larger cities in the province the rate of wages paid to engineers is higher than at Luscar. It was however shown that the wages paid at Luscar are in line with those paid at all the other steam coal mines and that the horse power of the Municipally owned Power Plants is very much higher than that at Luscar. With one exception no evidence was brought as to the wages paid to engineers in other industrial power plants in the Province. This is not an application for an increase in the wages of engineers at Coal Mines generally, but at one particular coal mine, and surely

the company's reply that as the other Units of the Trade Union to which the engineers have belonged have recently signed an agreement calling for the same rate of wages as are paid by Luscar, it is unreasonable to ask them to pay a higher rate than their competitors.

(2) That the wages are too low in view of the high cost of living. The position appears to be that at Luscar the engineers requested the Mine Superintendent to allow them to work shifts of twelve hours each instead of eight hours each. One of the engineers admitted that the twelve hour shift had been agreed to by the company at the request of the engineers. This same engineer admitted that his wages for the year 1929 amounted to $2,978.25.

I consider that the employees have not made out a case for the increase of any of their wages, but I would recommend that the company check up to see if any of the firemen are being overworked. The remedy for overworking a man is not to give him higher pay but to so adjust conditions that he only has to do a reasonable day's work. If on checking up it is found that any of the firemen are overworked on the day shift the company should put on another fireman.

I think that the twelve hours shift for engineers should be dropped and that instead of having two power house engineers working twelve hours each the company should as soon as possible have three men working eight hours shifts.

The Company's Claims

In their statement in reply the company requests that rates be established for the following items in dispute in any new wages agreement:

(*a*) A rate per ton for pillar coal in No. 3 Level East and No. 4 Level East.

(*b*) A rate per yard for angles.

As mentioned above the employees representatives absolutely declined to reply to this part of the company's case and objected to the Board's jurisdiction. The only evidence, therefore, before the board on these matters is that submitted by the company.

(a) *Rate per ton for Pillar Coal in No. 3 Level East and No. 4 Level East*

The company's submisisons in respect of this mater appear to be fair and reasonable. They contended that a rate of twenty-five cents per ton is a fair rate, having been based on an estimated daily wage for contract miners of Ten to Twelve Dollars.

(b) *Rate per Yard for Angles*

The company clearly showed the necessity for establishing a rate for angles. It is unnecessary to go into a technical explanation of this work, but the present method of pricing the work results in inefficient mining. The company submitted that a rate of $8.26 per yard on an angle 7 feet by 9 feet is a reasonable rate. As this rate corresponds with the rate paid at the Cadomin mine for similar work it appears to be a reasonable one.

I, accordingly, recommend that in any new agreement there shall be included the rate for Pillar Coal in the above levels and the rate for angles asked by the company.

The proceedings of the Board were all conducted harmoniously. It was gratifying to find that the officials of the company and the employees appeared to be on friendly terms.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Mayne Reid.

Interim Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian National Railways and Certain of Its Employees on the Railway Car Ferry, S.S. "P. E. Island"

An interim report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being officers and crew employed on the Railway Car Ferry, ss. *P. E. Island*, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was received in the Department on July 12. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Professor Herbert L. Stewart, of Halifax, N.S., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Mr. James Friel, K.C., of Moncton, N.B., and Mr. J. L. Cohen, of Toronto, Ontario, nominees of the employer and employes, respectively. The text of the report follows:—

Interim Report

Of Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to examine the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and Employees on the Car-Ferry "P. E. Island," presented to the Minister of Labour, July 10, 1930.

In November last, the employees on the car-ferry "Prince Edward Island" presented to

the Canadian National Railways a proposed schedule of wages and working conditions, with the request that in these matters the crew should be represented by Mr. W. C. Smith, of Halifax, N.S. It was submitted on their behalf to the Conciliation Board that this request had been prompted by various grievances in regard to wages and hours of labour, that the lack of a union of employees to bring forward such grievances had prevented them from being clearly understood and promptly adjusted, and that there was no reasons why the advantage of collective bargaining conceded to employers elsewhere should be withheld in this case.

The Canadian National Railways declined to agree, on the ground that the proposed schedule—copied, in the main, from an existing agreement between the Company and its employees on land—was inapplicable to the crew of a ship. It took no account of such special circumstances as, for example, the hazard of wind and weather, of ice and fog which might make a rigid eight-hour day rule lead at times to great inconvenience and even danger. The Company further objected that the disciplinary powers of the Master of the ship, and his discretionary rights in an emergency, should not be disturbed by any hard and fast agreement, and that an attempted agrement on such matters might easily conflict with marine law. Finally, the Company declined to accept Mr. W. C. Smith, of Halifax, N.S., as representative of the crew, not on any personal ground, but because he was an official of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, whose proper concern, they argued, is with land workers only. It was impossible, in the Company's view, to admit interference by any such organization in adjusting relations with the crew of this car-ferry. However, no objection would be made on their part to meeting in conference such representatives as the crew might select from *men in actual service on the "S.S. P. E. Island."*

After eight sittings and various individual conferences, and having heard representations on both sides (as set forth in the accompanying record) the Board judged it best to draw up an interim report. Considering first the questions of organization and representation, the Board was able to decide unanimously on its recommendations. It seemed in the general interest to issue these and immediately adjourn, that the parties might have an opportunity to act upon them in drawing up together a schedule of wages and working conditions which the Board might consider at a later date.

The general conclusions reached unanimously by the Board are the following:

(1) That there is need to establish a channel of communication through which employees on the car-ferry may bring grievances promptly to the Company's notice; that this would be valuable not only to the crew for rectifying real hardships, but also to the Company for disposing of hardships which are imaginary; and that the best means of such communication would be provided, here as elsewhere, by a union of employees choosing representatives to negotiate and deal on their behalf.

(2) That the Company was justified in objecting to the schedule proposed by the employees last November, because it took insufficient note of the special features that distinguish the ferry service between Cape Tormentine and Borden.

(3) That, without delay, a new agreement should be drawn up, to be signed by the Company on the one side and on the other side by members of the crew authorized by the crew as a whole to sign on its behalf. That this agreement, besides specifying rates of pay and regulations of labour in normal circumstances, should include also a clause relating to the special risks and abnormal sailing conditions from time to time incident to this service. It should make clear that nothing in the agreement shall be so interpreted as to conflict with marine law and custom in exceptional circumstances of climate and weather, or to interfere with the captain's discretionary power to suspend ordinary regulations and impose such exceptional discipline as he thinks fit at a time of emergency.

(4) That the employees should be free to appoint any spokesman or negotiator they may choose to represent them in settling the terms of agreement; and that if they select Mr. W. C. Smith as personally best qualified for this, no insuperable objection should be taken to him by the Company on the ground of his official status in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

(5) That the parties in this dispute, if the above recommendations are accepted by them, should without delay meet to negotiate a schedule, and should communicate its terms, or any outstanding points of difference, as soon as practicable to the Chairman of this Conciliation Board.

The Board takes much pleasure in being able to intimate to the Minister, not only that this interim report is made unanimously, but also that the parties to the dispute have agreed to accept its recommendations on the

points of principle, and to proceed at once with carrying them into effect. Further, the Board has to express its appreciation of the spirit of good will and mutual sympathy shown on both sides, which contributed so much to the success of this conciliation, and gives such promise that the settlement will endure.

The Board adjourned on Thursday, 10th July, 1930, to meet again at Halifax, N.S., on Tuesday, July 22, for reception and consideration of the proposed schedule.

(Sgd.) Herbert L. Stewart,
Chairman

(Sgd) J. L. Cohen,
" James Friel,
Members of Board.

Moncton, N.B.,
10th July, 1930.

Reports of Board in Dispute Between the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.

Mention was made in the July issue of the Labour Gazette of the receipt of an interim report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with the dispute between the longshoremen at Vancouver, as represented by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, and the employers as represented by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia. During the month a supplementary report was submitted and the final report of the Board was received in the Department on August 9. The dispute arose out of the employees' request for increased compensation and the employers' desire to have the working conditions adjusted in certain respects. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Mr. J. B. Thomson, of Vancouver, B.C., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. J. E. Hall and R. B. W. Pirie, both of Vancouver, B.C., nominated by the employers and employees, respectively. The texts of the interim, supplementary and final reports follow:—

Interim Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a Dispute between the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association and the Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited.

Introductory

Application having been made, pursuant to the provisions of the Act, by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, on 19th April, 1930, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and a statement in reply having been transmitted by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited to the Registrar on 20th May, 1930, a Board was duly established, consisting of the following:—

J. B. Thomson,
Chairman.
R. B. W. Pirie,
Nominee of Association.
J. E. Hall,
Nominee of Federation.

The Board held fifteen sittings, commencing on 4th June, 1930, and continuing until 19th June, 1930, in the course of which numerous witnesses testified and a large volume of documentary and statistical evidence was submitted.

After careful consideration thereof the Board unanimously finds as follows:—

1. That the agreement covering wage rates and working conditions which expired on December 1, 1929, should be renewed with the following alterations.

From the evidence it is agreed by both parties that the formation of the Federation and the Association has been distinctly beneficial not only to the parties themselves but also to the City and Port of Vancouver, and that the agreement made between them on 1st December, 1924, setting forth the working arrangements between the parties and having appended thereto a wage schedule, rules and working conditions, has been, on the whole, and as modified from time to time, very satisfactory to all concerned from the time it was entered into to the date of expiration.

Among the beneficial results accruing from this agreement are the following:—

(*a*) Co-operation and harmony between employer and employees;
(*b*) Guarantee to workers of employment;
(*c*) More satisfied and more efficient employees with increased earning power, by reason of such guarantee, tending to produce a much better type of worker

and citizen than when work is casual and uncertain;

(*d*) Greater honesty with consequent reduction of pilfering, damage and destruction of cargo, making Vancouver the model port of the Pacific Coast, and an attractive and satisfactory one to shipping interests, exporters and importers, redounding to the benefit not only of the City of Vancouver as a whole but also to Western Canada.

The Board feels that it has no power to direct that an agreement be entered into, but it also feels that it would be delinquent in its duty if it failed to point out how highly desirable it is in the interests of all concerned that a just and fair agreement along the lines of the existing one be entered into, especially as a clause similar to clause 14 of the existing agreement (see Exhibit 2, Schedule 1) will adequately protect both parties against any hardship which might result to either under such an agreement, due to unforeseen happenings or changed circumstances.

A. That an increase in wages be allowed to longshoremen engaged on ships (for loading and unloading vessels) of 3 cents per hour and an increase of 2 cents per hour to men working on the dock for loading and unloading ships. At present the wage rates are 87 cents and 83 cents, respectively.

The reasons therefor being set forth in the submission of the Association (see Exhibit 1, page 3), namely:—

(*a*) Increased cost of Living.
(*b*) Increased Hazard of Work.
(*c*) Present Basic Wage being less than that of other Pacific Ports.

Evidence was submitted by the Association, based on figures taken from the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1930, page 457 (see Exhibit 3), and a comparison is made between the cost of living figures for the month of March in each year from 1924 to 1930, inclusive. This, in the opinion of the Board, does not constitute nearly as sound a basis of determination as do the figures given by the Federation in Exhibit 17, which show cost of living as follows:—

1924..	$21 91
1926-7..	22 16
1927-8..	22 47
1928-9..	22 85

It has been brought out in evivdence that, as the result of negotiations between the Federation and the Association during the life of the existing agreement, advances in wages had been granted on two occasions, totalling seven cents per hour to ship men and four cents per hour to dock men, as compared with the 1924 rates.

Major Crombie for the Federation, in answer to Mr. Pirie (see transcript of his evidence, page 9) stated that the average hours of labour for a period of 365 days was 5·32 hours per day in 1929. This shows clearly to the Board that the increase in wages already granted more than meets the increased cost of living.

To be specific:—

5·32 hours per day at 7 cents increases ..	37·42 cents per day
Cost of living increase over 1925..	19·5 cents per day

Further, it appears to the Board from an examination of the figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (not submitted in evidence by either party) that the present cost of living figures show a tendency to a further decline, the wholesale commodity prices for May, 1930, being 89·9 as compared with 91·7 for March, 1930. A general index shows this to be the lowest since 1916, while the wholesale consumer division shows a substantial decline for each month of 1930. It is, therefore, certain that drastic reductions may be expected in retail prices. Some lines have already declined 10 per cent, and the prices of eleven staples, as per the figures of the Canadian Grocers, show a decline of 12 per cent. These facts, while not given in the evidence, are common knowledge, and have a distinct bearing on the case.

The Board, therefore, can see no justification for an advance in wages, either from the evidence submitted by the Association, or from other facts which could be applied as an indication of present cost of living.

The second reason submitted by the Association for an increase in wages in Increased Hazard of Work. The evidence given by both parties in this respect is in full agreement, that the occupation is one in which the hazard is greater than in the majority of working activities. The Board, however, is not called upon to deal with the hazard of this occupation as opposed to that of other occupations, but rather with the question of increased hazard in that particular occupation when compared with 1924 and 1928. The evidence of the Association, which is fairly well set forth in Exhibits 4, 4A, being extracts from the Reports of the Workmen's Compensation Board, is not, in the opinion of the Board, fair and conclusive ground for determination, for the reason that the relation between acci-

dents of a severe character and the number of men employed is not reliably ascertainable, so that the loss of earning power per man employed at different times is of a very vague and indeterminate character. The evidence of the Federation, as per Exhibit 23, submitted by Major Crombie, indicates an increase in accidents of from 3 days to 6 weeks severity of 24·7 per cent in 1929 over that of 1927.

The figures given in said Exhibit 23 are:—

1927	243
1929	303

On the other hand, a decline of 26·8 per cent is shown by the same Exhibit in accidents of a severity measured by 6 weeks to 6 months incapacitation, the figures being:—

1927	56
1929	41

The Board considers that it is only fair to point out that the number of men actually despatched has also increased from 232,488 in 1927, to 247,828 in 1929, an increase of about 6·6 per cent over 1927.

It is to be noted, also, that the statistics presented by the Association (see Exhibit 1, page 4, "b") are for the Province of British Columbia as a whole, the Workmen's Compensation Board not segregating Vancouver from the rest of the province, while the figures submitted by the Federation apply only to Vancouver, the subject matter under consideration.

Exhibit 24 indicates that in 1927, 0·132 per cent or 1·32 per thousand of men despatched sustained compensable accidents, while in 1929, 0·138 per cent or 1·38 per thousand suffered similarly, an increase of 0·006 per cent or 0·06 per thousand men despatched for 1929 over 1927. This can hardly be regarded as material ground for increased wages.

In order to ensure that no available evidence material to the case should be overlooked, the Chairman of the Board obtained from Mr. Winn, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, a letter dated 12th June, 1930, which was placed in evidence as Exhibit 38. This letter discloses the following:—

Cost Rates	
1926	6·50%
1927	5·25%
1928	6·00%
1929	6·00%

From these figures it again appears to the Board that the increased wages granted as the result of negotiation very adequately takes care of the increased hazard and, in fact, none of the figures presented as to increased hazard indicates otherwise.

A great deal of time was spent by the Board in listening to cross-examination on hazard and the Board would point out that, by the employment of a safety engineer, the Federation has gone a long way towards ensuring safety for the worker and to have its members adopt a safety-first policy.

The transcribed evidence of Mr. Burgess, witness for the Association, clearly indicates that the old type of ship is passing out of the picture and has been replaced by newer ships, the machinery of which is most modern and much safer, with consequent less hazard to the worker. His evidence (see pages 9 and 15 of the transcription thereof) stresses his firm conviction that hazard is created by longer hours of work, which tends to take from the workers the ideal efficiency and alertness which, in the opinion of the Board, they otherwise should have. It is the view of the Board that this hazard situation might better be improved and minimized by an attempt to decrease the hours of work than by putting a premium on longer hours by payment of overtime rates of wages.

Dealing with the third reason advanced by the Association as set forth in section C (see Exhibit 1, page 4) namely, that the present basic wage is less than that of other Pacific Ports. While the Board notes from page 5 of the same Exhibit that 3 cents per hour less for Ship Work and 7 cents per hour less for Dock Work is paid in Vancouver than in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco, which assertion is borne out by Exhibits 6, 7, 8 and 9, the Board feels so many other factors may enter into the determination of wage rates at these Ports, such as higher cost of living, a lower average of available work per day, and other considerations, touching which no evidence has been presented, that the mere fact of a difference in the rate of pay, taken by itself, and without evidence as to other concomitant circumstances and conditions, is not conclusive ground for an increase.

The Board, therefore, finds that on the evidence adduced no case has been made out for an increase in wages on the reasons advanced.

2. The second submission (see clause "b" of the Application) is that the maximum hours of labour in any one day shall be not more than ten hours, when other members of the Association are available.

It has been brought out clearly in the evidence of the witnesses for the Association

that the reasons underlying this submission were twofold, namely:—

(*a*) To attain a fair distribution of work among the Association's members; and

(*b*) To reduce hazard by the elimination of long hours of labour.

It seems necessary to point out at the beginning that the question before the Board is not what is commonly termed "a ten hours' day." At present the standard day is one of eight hours, and there is no indication of a disposition on either side to make any change in that respect. The real point at issue is a desire on the part of the Association to limit a maximum of ten hours the duration of any one day's work. That being so, it is not at all clear to the Board what bearing, if any, Exhibit 10, page 383, has on the question. At present, thirteen hours is the maximum agreed upon. The Association's claim is that a ten hours' maximum would work to better advantage, and would attain the desired results, and could be brought into effect without hurt to the Federation by modifying the Rules and Working Conditions in such manner as might be found necessary to safeguard the Federation against incurring "Penalty" rates of pay. It has been contended by the Federation that the adoption of a ten hours' maximum would result in loss of gear and in efficiency of work, due to having to change men more frequently, and to having to break into the third shift. At present, a shift consists of four hours, and ten hours would be the equivalent of two and one-half shifts.

The evidence of Captain Edmund Aikman, General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, and of Major Crombie (see transcript of his evidence of 10th June, 1930, pages 26-31) shows very clearly the objections of the Federation, but, after giving every consideration to this evidence, it is the belief of the Board that the argument alvanced by both parties to this dispute tends to show that the lesser hours of work would bring about higher efficiency and reduction of hazard, and would realize the expressed aim of the Association to attain a fairer distribution of work and more equitable earning opportunity among its members.

The Board is satisfied from the evidence submitted that the ideal working day is not more than eight hours, and that the Federation should endeavour to have all its members recognize this and be governed accordingly. The Board feels, also, that the adoption of a ten hour maximum per day should at least be given a fair trial for a period, as there does not appear to be evidence of sufficient weight to the contrary, nor to justify the continuance of the present thirteen hour maximum per day. It is the opinion of the Board that any loss which might accrue to the Federation from the changing of men or loss of gear would be compensated for by the higher efficiency of the men on the job, and the probable reduction of hazard.

The third submisison of the Association, as per section C of clause 1 in its Application, is "That a system of rotation of employment be adopted whereby gangs will receive a more equitable distribution of work."

The Board visited the Federation Hall on Dunlevy Avenue, and observed in practical operation the method of selecting and despatching men, which considerably clarified the Board's conception of the meaning of the evidence given on this point by both parties.

It is admitted by the Federation in evidence that under the present system of selection certain of its members have been unfair in giving preference to certain gangs. The evidence also convinces the Board that the Federation has tried to be fair, and to impress on its members the necessity and desirability of their dealing fairly with the Association in this respect. The problem is one not entirely under the control of the Federation, which is not in a position in its relation to its members to enforce its policies and desires, and it is admitted by the Federation that a complete solution of the difficulty has not been arrived at so far. Major Crombie has suggested to the Board that certain changes might be made by having employers make written reports to the Federation in all cases where such employers consider they have grounds for complaint or dissatisfaction in respect of the work of any gang or gangs, so that the Federation would be warranted in taking as a working assumption that all gangs against whom no complaints were made were prima facie acceptable to the employers.

The Board takes the view that the procedure, in conjunction with the adoption of a maximum working day of ten hours—which would prevent members of the Association who had already worked ten hours from being eligible so frequently—would go a long way to mitigate or remove the grievance of the Association as to "preferred gangs."

Mr. Macaulay, testifying on behalf of the Association, admitted that some men are more efficient than others, in the work of longshoreing. This is true in all walks of life. The gangs, being composed of individuals who are by no means of uniform capacity and ability, must inevitably in some measure differ from each other as to the character and

class of work performed. For illustration: On the Board's visit to the Federation Hall, it was observed that automobiles of many different makes were used by the workers. Each man has his own idea as to what car will give him the best service, and it is his unrestricted privilege to buy the one he prefers. The same principle should be applied when considering the right of an employer to engage his men.

The Board finds that the solution of this problem is not to be found in the adoption of a rotation system, nor in any attempt to compel employers to engage men who, in their opinion, are not the most suitable for their requirements. It is one thing for employers to recognize an Association or Union, and to confine their source of labour supply to members of such Association. It is another and a very different thing to ask employers to deprive themselves of the right to engage such members of the Association as the employers may from time to time consider best to meet their needs, and this right the Board upholds.

Subject to the above finding, the Board strongly recommends that all posible means be employed by the Federation to avoid and remedy the abuses which have been admitted to have in some instances prevailed in the past, and to have its members observe the spirit as well as the letter of a working arrangement of this kind.

Clause 2 of the application, sections A to F. inclusive, is not, accurately speaking, a submission of the Association, but is, rather, in the nature of objections taken by the Association to certain proposals of the Federation in the direction of modification of the existing agreement. In all cases the ground of objection is that, in the opinion of the Association, the changes sought by the Federation, if adopted, will result in reduction of the earning power of the Association's members.

Section A. reads:—"An alteration in the custom regarding foreign coastwise vessels wherey all vessels sailing beyond Cape Flattery and proceeding to the West Coast of the United States would be recognized as coast-wise shipping."

Mr. A. L. Palmer, of the Kingsley Navigation Company, testified to the handicap under which his company suffered under the present definition. Exhibit 32, being a copy of 73 B, Canada Shiping Act, Masters and Mates, Chapter 180, was entered, indicating the very wide range of the definition of foreign coastwise shipping within the meaning of that Act.

The apparent extra cost to that Company, as shown by Mr. Lucas in summing up for the Federation, amounted to only some $780 in wages, which would be lost to the members of the Association by placing the Kingsley Navigation Company under the proposed changed definition.

Exhibit 33, being the "report of a Special Committee *re* Definition of a Deep-Sea Vessel", shows that under the proposed new definition the Kingsley Navigation Company would pay less than at present for wages in handling cargo.

The Board is of opinion that the definition of foreign coastwise shipping contained in the Canada Shipping Act (Exhibit 32) covers altogether too wide a range of shipping routes to be considered as material evidence bearing on the point in dispute.

The Board is satisfied that Mr. Palmer's evidence does not show in a sufficiently conclusive manner justification for the Federation's request to extend to Californian Ports the definition of coastwise shipping, and that the extra wage cost to the Kingsley Navigation Company does not appear to be a very serious handicap to any shipping company, nor to be of sufficient importance to warrant the Federation to seek to alter an agreement with the Association, an agreement which the evidence has shown to have worked, generally speaking, to the satisfaction of both parties. The same conclusions apply to the evidence shown by Exhibit 33, which in the opinion of the Board, constitutes no adequate ground for change. It is apparent to the Board that cargo must be more carefully stowed when destined to points south of Cape Flattery, and no evidence of any considerable weight has been given to justify a lesser rate than the present one for handling cargo loaded to California Ports.

On these considerations the Board finds that the present definition should stand.

In section B of Clause 2 of the Application, objection is taken to the Federation's suggestion for "An amendment to the clause 'Waiting Time', which would cause a substantial reduction in those rates", meaning the rates of pay for "Waiting Time."

Similar objection is taken to section C. of Clause 2, for "An amendment to the clause 'Suspended Time', which would result in the employees' earnings being substantially reduced."

In dealing with "Waiting Time", it is necessary to make clear that "Waiting Time" is an entirely new definition introduced into the proposed new "Rules, Working Conditions and Schedule of Wages" put in by the Federation as Schedule 3 appended to Exhibit 2. The existing "Wage Schedule, Rules and Working Conditions" (See Schedule 2, appended to Ex-

hibit 2) contains nothing which quite corresponds, so that "Waiting Time" is not, strictly speaking, an amendment to something now existing, but is, rather, a new term sought by the Federation to be introduced as a convenient expression to denote a condition in regard to which the existing Rules were silent, unless by vague and uncertain implication. The nearest implied reference in the existing Rules to "Waiting Time" is to be found in Clause 6 under the heading "Stand-by Time", and nothing is expressly contained therein which meets the circumstances sought to be dealth with.

In order to make clear the distinction—and it is a very important one—it is desirable to set in contrast the existing definition of "Stand-by Time" (Schedule 2 to Exhibit 2) with the definitions of "Stand-by Time" and "Waiting Time" given in Clauses 11 and 12 respectively of the proposed new Rules (Schedule 3 to Exhibit 2) as follows:—

Schedule 2 to Exhibit 2 (Existing Rules).

Clause 6. Stand-by Time: When men are ordered for definite time and place and report ready for work, and no work is provided, but instead men are released, the following will apply. . . .

Schedule 3 to Exhibit 2 (proposed New Rules).

Clause 11. Stand-by Time: Stand-by Time applies when men are definitely ordered for work and no work is provided and men are released. . . .

Clause 12. Waiting Time: Waiting Time applies when men have been definitely ordered for work and have been despatched to work and/or report direct to the job and are waiting for the work to commence and are eventually put to work. . . .

From the above it will be seen that "Stand-by Time" as defined in the Existing Rules (Clause 6) and "Stand-by Time" as defined in the proposed New Rules (Clause 11) are, in effect identical, each providing for the contingency of men being definitely ordered for work, no work provided, and men eventually released.

The new expression "Waiting Time" (Clause 12) provides for the treatment of men who have been definitely ordered for work, despatched to work and/or report direct to the job, and, after waiting for work to commence, are eventually put to work.

The essential difference is in the eventual happening. In the proposed new "Stand-by Time" no work is provided and the men are released. In the proposed new "Waiting Time" work is provided (at a later time than anticipated), and the men are put to work.

It is quite apparent that the existing Rules are defective in making no explicit provision for "Waiting Time," and that the proposed new Rules, have, at least, the advantage—to all concerned—of recognizing and dealing plainly and explicitly with what is doubtless a frequent occurrence. Dealing first with "Stand-by Time" as defined in the proposed new Rules:—

Under the existing Rules "Stand-by Time" during normal working hours has to be paid for at approximately one-half normal pay. (See section A of Clause 6). Under the proposed new Rules "Stand-by Time" during normal working hours will be paid for in full. (See section B of Clause 2).

The provisions of the existing Rules (sections B and C of Clause 6) for the payment of "Stand-by Time" outside of normal working hours seem to be very unsatisfactory and capable of being interpreted and applied unfairly in practice. For example, Clause B provides that "If released between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m. and 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. two hours' time allowed," while an over-riding sentence, applicable to clauses A, B and C, alike, states that "The rate of pay is straight or overtime as the case may be." Under the provisions of Clause B a man might conceivably be held on "Stand-by Time" from 5 p.m. until 12.59 a.m. —a period of seven overtime hours—and yet paid only two overtime hours. Sections A to E inclusive of Clause 11 of the proposed new Rules are clear and explicit, except that the meaning of section D might be better expressed if the beginning thereof were modified to read, "If released after 1 a.m. *and before 7a.m. . . .*" On the whole, these provisions in the proposed new Rules give the men more generous treatment than those of the existing Rules, and have a marked advantage in being free from ambiguity, uncertainty of interpretation and application.

Under the provisions of Section E of Clause 6 of the existing Rules, when men were picked on Sunday or Holidays, payment was at one-half overtime rate from the time of picking until they are released or start work. Overtime being the equivalent of time-and-half, one-half thereof is the equivalent of three-quarters straight or normal time. While no special provision is made in the proposed new Rules for "Stand-by Time" on Sundays and Holidays (except in Section E of Clause 11, which provides for payment when men are released between 7 a.m. to at or before 8 a.m.)., the provision of sections C to E inclusive really attain the same end, and even better, by specifying "Full overtime" rates of pay.

A careful examination of the wording of section E of Clause 11 of the proposed new

Rules reveals to the Board a possible source of trouble in construing the same. The section reads:—

E. "If released between the hours of 7 a.m. and at or before 8 a.m., one hour overtime and one hour straight time (clause .. page ..) to be allowed. . . ."

Now a man may have earned stand-by time from say 4 a.m. to 7.30 a.m., that is, 3 hours at overtime rate and half-an-hour (presumably) at straight time rate, but because of the fact of his having been *released* at 7.30 a.m., a literal application of the terms of section E as it stands might yield him only one hour overtime and one hour straight time, which, clearly, is not the intention. The Board suggests that, to make the meaning and application clear, this section should be altered to read:—

E. "If released between the hours of 7 a.m. and at or before 8 a.m. one hour overtime and one hour straight time be allowed for this period, in addition to any stand-by time earned prior to 7 a.m."

The Board suggests that the word "when" might advantageously be substituted for the word "If" in all these sections, thus stating definitely what has to occur to make the clause effective.

The Board finds from the evidence that there is a real necessity to amend the existing Rules as to "Stand-by Time" (Clause 6, sections A to F inclusive), by reason of the very evident ambiguity and uncertainty in the interpretation and application thereof, and concurs with the Federation's desire to substitute therefor the proposed new Rules (Clause 11, Sections A to E inclusive), which are not only lucid and explicit (when the modifications above suggested are given effect to), but are not designed nor calculated to adversely effect the earning power of the members of the Association. We come now to the consideration of "Waiting Time" (Clause 12, sections A and B of the proposed new Rules).

We have already seen that the existing Rules seem to contain nothing which properly or clearly covers the happenings described under this definition, which is quite a new, but obviously a very necessary one. It seems to be quite clear that the intention of the Federation is to pay for "Waiting Time" as defined in clause 12 at one-half of the normal or overtime rate, whichever is applicable to the particular day (normal working day, Sundays or Holidays) or hours of the day (normal 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., all other hours being overtime hours) in which the "Waiting Time" occurs. If this is the intention, the Board thinks that section A of Clause 12 in the proposed new Rules would be made clearer and free from possible misconstruction if the words "Whether on week-days, Sundays or Holidays" were deleted. They seem to serve no useful purpose, but, on the contrary, tend to make uncertain the interpretation and application of this section.

Under the existing Rules, where there was no clear-cut distinction between "Stand-by Time" and "Waiting Time," and where uncertainty and ambiguity prevailed, to the constant anoyance of all concerned, the members of the Association may have enjoyed better remuneration for "Waiting Time" than the one-half of normal or overtime pay (as the case may be) provided in the proposed new Rules. The Board feels that there is considerable doubt if this is so, and the evidence submitted does not prove that the adoption of this clause will mean less wages to the men. The evidence of Major Crombie, transcript page 46, clearly indicates that it is practically impossible, until the change has been tried for a period, to determine how it will affect the workers. His testimony contained in transcript pages 47-51 shows forcibly the difficulty and troubles encountered in interpreting and applying the existing Rules as to "Suspended Time," which had to apply as far as it could be to "Waiting Time," and the abuses and loss to the members of the Association in some instances, and to the members of the Federation in others, resulting therefrom, and for which neither the Federation nor the Association could be blamed. The final submission of the Association (Exhibit 39, page 4) admits the sincerity of the Federation in its assurance to the Board that the motive underlying its desire to introduce this new clause, "waiting time" is to clear up an ambiguous and unsatisfactory situation, and not to reduce the earning power of the men.

The Board does not ignore the submission of the Association (Exhibit 21, pages 1 B.) in which it is pointed out that under the existing Rules whereby "Waiting Time" was not distinguished from "Stand-by Time," the men were paid one-half straight time but full overtime, and that it is now proposed to pay one-half straight time and one-half overtime, which evidently will mean a loss to the men of one-half overtime. It feels, however, that, even so, the Federation is not unfair in desiring to pay only one-half instead of full overtime for "Waiting Time." The men lose no work on this account, the work being merely deferred and still remaining to be done, while the employers can have no possible interest in deferring work, if it can be avoided.

On the whole, the Board approves of the suggested change as being in the best interest of both parties when everything is taken into account.

The next question in dispute is that of "Suspended Time." The Federation desires to modify the existing Rules (Clause 7, Schedule 2, Exhibit 2) in manner set forth in Clause 13, sections A, B and C of the proposed new Rules (Schedule 3, Exhibit 2). The essential change desired here is that, whereas at present one hour's suspended time carries no pay when the cause of suspension is shifting ship, under the proposed new Rules other two causes are added, namely, "weather conditions, or switching cars." It is contended by the Association (Exhibit 21, page 2 E.) that these provisions as set forth in section B. of Clause 13 of the proposed new Rules are capable of great abuse, in so far as by taking advantage of the provisions as to "weather conditions" the Federation might suspend work which had commenced only say one hour ago, hold men for one hour without pay, recommence work thereafter for any period, however short, again suspend work and hold men for another hour without pay, and so continue throughout the day.

This would, clearly, be most unjust, and operate strongly to the disadvantage of the men, and the Board feels sure that no such procedure is for a moment contemplated by the Federation. After careful consideration of the clause in question, the Board suggests that, in order to remove any possible misconception or abuse, the real spirit and intent be made clearer. As the Board understands the intention, "Suspended Time" can occur only during normal working hours, that is from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on ordinary working days, and that it is absolutely excluded during overtime hours, Sundays and Holidays. It also construes section B. of Clause 13 of the proposed new Rules—and section B. appears to be the crux of the whole question—as meaning that not more than one hour of Suspended Time without pay is expected in any one normal day, that is, between the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in any ordinary working day. If so, the Board suggests that an addition to the definition of "Suspended Time" be made along the following lines, namely:—

"Suspended Time" can occur only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on ordinary working days, and is expressly excluded from overtime hours on such days and from Sundays and holidays, which are deemed to be overtime hours."

Section B could also be clarified by adding thereto:—

"Not more than one hour of 'Suspended Time' without pay shall occur in any one day."

The Board views sympathetically the Federation's natural desire to broaden the probable causes of "Suspended Time" so as to include "Weather conditions and Switching cars" as well as "Shifting Ship," all of which are occurrences beyond the control of the Federation whose members should not justly be the sole loser by reason of such.

On the other hand, the Association members have a right to be protected against possible abuses due to lack of clarity in expressing the Federation's intention.

Accordingly, the Board is unanimous in approving the changes suggested by the Federation as to "Suspended Time", subject to the addition in the interests of clarity hereinbefore outlined.

The alterations sought by the Federation under the heading of "Special Commodities" (Clause 14 of Schedule 3 to Exhibit 2), are entirely in the nature of correction of an arithmetical error in the existing Rules (Schedule 2 to Exhibit 2, pages 6 and 7, Columns 7 and 8). The error is admitted by the Association, which agrees to the suggested change. (See Exhibit 21, page 2 D). The Board, therefore, concurs with both parties that the alterations be adopted.

In Section E. of Clause 2 of the Application, objection is taken by the Association to a proposal of the Federation to secure:—

E. "An amendment to the clause 'selecting hours' which would result in the employees' earnings being reduced."

The point in dispute under this head is obscure until a careful comparison is made between the provisions of the existing Rules and the proposed new Rules. The following extracts from the existing Rules will elucidate the contentious matter (see Schedule 2 to Exhibit 3):

Clause 5, Picking: (Foot of Page 5)

"For work commencing at any time after 8 a.m. on a Sunday or holiday, men will be picked at 8 a.m., 1 p.m., or 5 p.m., as the case may be, and *stand-by time shall be paid under Clause E, page 9.*"

Clause 6, Stand-by Time:

E. "When men are picked on Sundays or holidays, they shall be paid half overtime rate from the time of picking until they are released or start work."

The following is an extract from Clause 21 of the proposed new Rules:—

21. Selecting Hours—Dock Work:

"Foremen will be in the Despatching Hall at hours specified below to select men, . . ."

B. Sundays and Holidays:

8 a.m. for work commencing after 8 a.m. and before 1 p.m.

12.15 p.m. for work commencing on or after 1 p.m. and before 5 p.m.

4.15 p.m. for work commencing on or after 5 p.m. and up to 7 a.m. the following morning."

It will be seen that under the existing rules when men are picked on Sundays or holidays half overtime rate is paid from the time of picking until the men are released or start work. Under the proposed new rules nothing whatever is payable for any time elapsing between the hour of picking (on Sundays or holidays) and the time of starting work. Thus, men could be picked at say 8 a.m. and not start work until 12.59 p.m.—a period of five hours—and receive no pay. Manifestly, it is proposed to deprive the men of earning power which, rightly or wrongly, they now enjoy.

The evidence of Major Crombie as recorded on pages 54 to 58 of the transcript throws much illumination on the point of view of the Federation. In particular, on page 55, his testimony is that during the negotiations the Federation offered to pay "Waiting Time," which provides for one-half of straight time or overtime, as the case may be. On Sundays and holidays this would, of course, be one-half of overtime rate. Inasmuch as the definition of "Waiting Time" given in Clause 12 of Schedule 3 to Exhibit 2 reads: "Waiting Time applies when men have been definitely ordered for work *and have been despatched to work*. . . . ." it is more than doubtful if this clause would be deemed to apply to the conditions above stated, and it seems to the Board that if it is the intention of the Federation to pay for the time elapsing between picking and starting work on Sundays and holidays, then section E. of Clause 6 of the existing Rules should be added as a footnote to section B of Clause 21 in the proposed new Rules, so as to leave no doubt as to what is intended.

Major Crombie's evidence already referred to, makes it quite clear that the Federation aims at ultimately abolishing the picking system on Sundays and holidays at least, if not altogether. By the formation of ship gangs this has already been accomplished in the case of ship workers, and has much to recommend it from the standpoint of both the Federation and the Association. The picking system now applies to dock workers only, and the Federation, very naturally, desire to bring the gang system into force for dock workers also. No evidence has been submitted to the Board as to whether or not there are any serious difficulties in so doing, but on the face of it it seems possible that such a plan could be evolved and made to work satisfactorily. However, until this is an accomplished fact, or until some scheme is brought into force to obviate the necessity of men having to attend at the Hall at selecting hours in the hope of being selected, and to wait more hours between the time of picking (or "selecting," to use the new term), and commencing work there appears to the Board to be no justification for depriving the men of the benefit accrueing to them under existing rules, and the Board is unanimous in so finding.

The final section of Clause 2 of the Application is an objection by the Association to a proposed amendment sought by the Federation, namely:—

F. "An amendment to the clause affecting transportation and travelling time, which would also mean a reduction in wage rates."

During the morning session of 10th June, 1930, the Board listened attentively to statements made by Mr. Chance, District Assessor of North Vancouver, and Mr. T. H. Baird, Lumber Manufacturer, North Vancouver. Both gentlemen sought to show the Board that their particular section of the Harbour was labouring under a serious handicap, by reason of higher charges for stevedoring, brought about, they alleged, by the payment of travelling time and transportation to longshoremen. For instance, they asserted that these extra expenses increased the cost of lumber to the extent of over seven cents per thousand feet board measure.

Captain Baird, of the V. V. Stevedoring Company Limited, a witness for the Federation, gave evidence as to the additional cost to his Company in loading cargo at Barnet and other points, due to having to bear travelling time and transportation of ship and dock workers. He testified that the time required to reach certain sections of the Port where no travelling time or transportation was allowed was as much as that absorbed in going to non-travelling time points, contrasting the Pool Elevator with Barnet.

The evidence as a whole impressed the Board that the time is close to hand, if it has not already arrived, when the Port, notwithstanding its extensive area and somewhat widely-separated docks, must be viewed as a unit, in the interests of the community, and that no reasonably developed section should be placed at any disadvantage as compared with another. On the other hand, it has to be taken into consideration that, until development is further advanced at some of the out-

lying points, access and transportation facilities thereto will be and are correspondingly good, bad or indifferent.

There is no doubt that in time, possibly a very short time, the Harbour will have to be regarded as a purely local area, and that travelling time and transportation within its boundaries will have to be curtailed if not abolished. When this has been said, however, due and sympathetic consideration shall be given to the position in which the members of the Association find themselves in this respect in having to carry on work at comparatively widely scattered sections, access and facilities of transport to which, while much improved in recent years, still leave much to be desired, particularly in the way of frequency and convenience. It is quite evident to all concerned that out-lying points are not yet sufficiently developed to warrant the Association in establishing and maintaining branches or affiliations at such, so the question of travelling time and transportation is still something of a problem, in regard to which much could be said for both sides.

It is the desire of the Board to face and, if possible, to settle amicably, this question now, and on such a basis as may be calculated to remain undisturbed in principle as the Harbour expands and develops. In searching for a basic principle, the Board is unanimous in saying that the time absorbed in travelling should be regarded as a reliable guide to determine where travelling time should become operative. This leads quite naturally to the questions of determination of the starting point and a fair and just time limit. The practice of other and more fully developed ports is useful and helpful in this respect, although differences in geographical contour should not be ignored. Exhibit 6, "Wage Scale and Rules of the Port of Seattle," shows that no payment is made to the worker within the Harbour, which is defined as "all the navigable water within the city limits." Exhibit 7, "Wage Scale and Rules of San Francisco," provides for no travelling time to the worker so long as the work to be performed is inside what is termed "the City and County of San Francisco."

From Exhibit 6, "Wage Scale and Rules of Tacoma," it appears that time in excess of half an hour is paid as travelling time. Finally Exhibit 9 shows that in Portland no travelling time is allowed but transportation to Vancouver, Washington and all other points outside the city limits.

Taking all the circumstances into account, the Board is unanimous in finding that travelling time should not apply to points within the Harbour which can be reached by available public transport in a time not to exceed thirty minutes, according to the regular schedule, or by other transport provided by the Federation, when the time taken is within said limit, the starting point to be the nearest point of departure (from the Federation Hall) of available suitable transportation. Travelling time and transportation in excess of thirty minutes to be allowed in proceeding to all points within the Harbour which cannot be reached in compliance with the foregoing provisions.

Pursuing the matter a little further, the Board is unanimously of the opinion that consideration might be given by the Federation to the question of providing transportation or defraying the cost thereof to North Vancouver as well as the points named in clause 25, section A of the proposed new rules.

The foregoing completes the Board's findings and recommendations in respect of strict adherence to the actual points in dispute as per the submission and evidence made and given.

The Board has been much impressed with the reiterated assurances of the Federation that the last-named has no motive or desire whatsoever to interfere with or reduce the earning power of the workers, and with the spirit of moderation, broad-mindedness and sincere endeavour to preserve and foster harmonious relations which has been shown by both the Federation and the Association. The Board takes cognizance of the fact that during the negotiations which preceded the establishment of this Board, the Federation gave ample evidence of a willingness to deal justly and fairly with the Association.

It is sincerely hoped that this admirable spirit will continue and that the general lines of possible agreement indicated hereinbefore may even yet be developed by further negotiation, so as to bring about lasting harmony and mutual satisfaction.

A few concluding remarks may not be out of place.

The Port of Vancouver has been fortunate in the inception and organization of the Federation and the Association, both of which are to be congratulated on that attainment, and on the peaceful and harmonious manner in which, by friendly co-operation, they have on the whole so efficiently discharged their duties as Trustees in this particular sphere of the development and the welfare of the Port and City of Vancouver. It is only necessary to contrast the admirable condition of local shipping interests and dock workers today and for the past five years with the state of affairs prior to 1923, to realize the marked improvement which has taken place, an improvement the credit for which must be given

largely, if not almost entirely, to the exemplary attitude of each Body to the other, whereby the Port of Vancouver has enjoyed for this comparatively long period industrial peace on the Waterfront, to the great benefit of all concerned and to the City and Western Canada. The highest praise is due to the Administrative and Executive Officials of the Federation and also to the members of the Association, and to their worthy President and Secretary who, by their mutual tolerance and sympathetic appreciation of each other's difficulties, have brought about and maintained this happy state of affairs. The Federation Administrative Officials have shown admirable judgment and have been particularly happy in their choice of Major Crombie as their Chief Executive, having in him a man with the sympathetic touch and understanding disposition to which a body of workers readily respond.

It speaks volumes for the loyalty of the members of the Association one to another that they seek to equalize, as far as possible, the opportunities to work and, while the method suggested to attain this end can hardly be regarded as practicable at present, there is little doubt that, with a continuance of the same spirit of good-will and desire to act in harmony the Association, by striving constantly to admit and keep within its ranks only the best type of worker, and the Federation's members, by being willing to give every good man a chance, will jointly achieve the desired end. It is encumbent on the Association to aim at giving the best possible service, but it is equally encumbent on the members of the Federation to avoid the preference and discrimination which at times have occurred in the past. The key-note of modern business is co-operation and a recognition on the part of employer and employee that their interests are identical, not in opposition. In a very real sense they are partners. On the prosperity and success of the one depends the happiness and contentment of the other. A Chinese doctor is paid just so long as he keeps his patient well. When the patient gets sick the doctor's pay stops. The significance of this short story will be apparent to the Executives of both bodies.

The Board canot refrain from expressing its keen appreciation of the very evident consideration of the Federation for the comfort and welfare of its employees as indicated by its provision of an Employment Hall, equipped with shower baths, drying rooms, sanitary conveniences, a lunch room serving meals at reasonable prices, and a billiard and pool room to afford the men opportunity for recreation. These things indicate the high conception of the Federation of the ideal relationship between employer and worker. With so many evidences of common understanding existing between the two Bodies, it is unconceivable that all differences can be not adjusted amicably. The Board feels that their services will not longer be required but, if such is the case, gladly tender the same if it is felt they can be of assistance.

In conclusion, the Board would revert briefly to the question of safety and reduction of hazard. Longshoring is admittedly one of the most hazardous occupations and employers and workers should co-operate to the fullest extent in instituting and constanlty observing rules of safety. The Federation has at its own expense provided a very efficient Safety Engineer who, from all accounts, is an exceptionally good man with unlimited energy. In a letter dated June 18, 1930, addressed by Mr. Winn, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, to the Chairman of this Board Mr. Winn sets forth that since 1919 his Board has endeavoured to have a Tackle Inspector, otherwise a Safety Engineer, appointed by the Dominion Government (the Harbour being outside the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government), but without success. This Board takes the opportunity to place itself on record as endorsing Mr. Winn's idea, and feels that if a Safety Engineer were armed with Government authority to enforce suitable regulations the hazard to the worker would be substantially reduced. This Board now transmits Mr. Winn's letter to the Minister of Labour with the request and suggestion that he place this letter in the proper hands for what, it is hoped, will be favourable consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) Jas. B. Thomson, *Chairman.*
(Sgd.) J. E. Hall, *Member.*
(Sgd.) R. B. W. Pirie, *Member.*
Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Vancouver, B.C.,
June 19, 1930.

The Workmen's Compensation Board
Vancouver, B.C.,
June 18, 1930.

James B. Thomson, Esq.,
Chairman, Board of Conciliation
and Investigation,
Vancouver Waterfront Workers,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Tackle Inspector

Dear Sir:—

Referring to your telephone conversation today; we find on looking up our records that as far back as 1919 we endeavoured to obtain the appointment of a Tackle Inspector for this Port. In recent years we have also taken up such an appointment with the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners.

The Board is without jurisdiction to deal with such matters as come under the heading of Navigation and Shipping, that being distinctly a matter over which the Federal Government, either through its various Departments or

through the Harbour Commission, has sole authority.

It is, we believe, self-apparent that an indipendent Inspector having to do with the inspection of tackle, equipment and proper lighting and having authority to enforce regulations is the one who should deal with all Accident Prevention matters.

The chief efficacy of such an Inspector is that he would be an independent arbiter as to the means to be used to safeguard the life and limbs of workmen. One cannot get the same independence of thought and action from an employee that one would expect from an independent official.

We have undertaken to supervise, without cost to the Department or Commission making the appointment, the work of such an Inspector so as to ensure uniformity of direction as well as fair treatment to all. We have on our Commission and staff competent engineers who, by reason of their accident-prevention experience, would be able to hold a firm hand on any official so appointed and in this way ensure competency. Inasmuch as our Board is the one to collect funds and to pay for disabilities, we are naturally more able to keep close supervision over those matters which go to Accident Prevention.

As it is now, a foreign boat may come into the Harbour with defective tackle and equipment; may employ its own longshoremen, kill or maim them and then leave (unless it is libelled by the injured workman or his representative) without in any way accounting for its casualties, thus leaving the cost to be borne by our citizens. The average longshoreman in case of serious disability—and I take it we would be in much the same position—does not think of his legal rights until he feels the pinch of need. By that time the ship has gone.

On the other hand, if the boat in question employs one of our Stevedoring Companies, then the Stevedoring Company and its employees are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act and the result is that in event of accident the workman is compensated.

We trust we have covered your inquiry.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) E. S. H. WINN,
Chairman.

Supplementary Report

Supplementary to the findings of the Board in the matter of the Industrial Disputes investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association and the Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited, the Board are unanimous in agreeing to amend their finding in respect to travelling time as indicated on page 25 of the Interim Report of the Board, dated June 25, as follows:

"That the starting place should be from the Shipping Federation Hall to the place of employment, instead of from the nearest point of departure."

The Board are also unanimous in agreeing that their Interim Report be added to by the inclusion of the following clarifying clause in respect to payment of overtime:

"That full time be paid for all time in excess of one-half hour spent in travelling to or from points inside the harbour which come under the definition of 'travelling points'".

The Board are likewise unanimous in agreeing to the inclusion of the folowing definition of the arrangement in regard to Travelling Time, supplementary to the recommendation contained on page 25 of the Interim Report of June 25:

"That to all points where 'travelling time' applies as defined transportation be paid both ways by the Federation".

(Sgd.) JAS. B. THOMPSON, *Chairman.*
(Sgd.) R. B. W. PIRIE.
(Sgd.) J. E. HALL.

July 17, 1930.

Final Report

300 PENDER STREET, WEST,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
August 4, 1930.

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar,
H. H. WARD, Esq.,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—The Board beg to report that they have been notified to-day by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited and the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association that they have decided to come to an agreement based on the findings of the Board as set forth in our Report dated June 19, 1930, and as modified by our supplementary Report dated July 17, 1930, with the proviso that the Japan Dock and the Midland Pacific Elevator on the North Shore be considered as within the thirty minute radius for the purpose of dealing with travelling time.

A formal agreement is being prepared along these lines, to come into effect on August 15, 1930, and to remain in force for a period of three years.

The Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited will forward you a copy of the Wage Schedule, Rules and Working Conditions (which are referred to and will form part of the Agreement) immediately on the signing of the agreement.

The Board requests that you will kindly inform the Hon. The Minister of Labour that the Interim and Supplementary Reports above referred to constitute the Board's final Report.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) JAS. B. THOMSON, *Chairman.*
(Sgd.) J. E. HALL, *Member.*
(Sgd.) R. B. W. PIRIE, *Member.*
Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Second Report of Proceedings of Board Covering Period January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929 *

Official statement over signatures of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Board with record of cases dealt with

Room 313, 360 McGill Street, Montreal.
January 23, 1930.

The following is the report of proceedings of the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929.

This Board was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees.

The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to re-appointment, and it is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

The Memorandum of Agreement constituting the Board reads as follows:—

Memorandum of Agreement Made Between the Canadian National Railways on the one part, and its Employees Covered by Schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as Herein Named," as Represented by Their General Chairmen, Members of the Employees' Committee Which Negotiated This Schedule, on the Other Part.

The parties hereto agree to the establishment of a Board composed of members to be selected as hereinafter prescribed for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that may arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of wages and working conditions now in effect or hereinafter established, which are not promptly adjusted between the officers of the Railway and the Representatives of the Employees.

1. Now, therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties as follows:—

There shall be created, as soon as practicable, a Board to be known as "Board of Adjustment for Employees covered by Schedule for 'Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as Herein Named';" hereinafter referred to as the "Board" composed of eight (8) members, four (4) to be selected by the Railway, and four (4) to be selected by the Employees. The members shall be appointed for a term of one year, subject to re-appointment. Should a permanent vacancy occur on the Board such vacancy shall immediately be filled by the same authority as made the original selection, and in case of a temporary absence of any member, a substitute will be appointed by the same authority as made the original appointment. The employees' representatives on the Board shall be employees of the Railway. When necessary, and when mutually agreed, ex-employees may be named to represent employees.

2. The Board shall meet in the City of Montreal within fifteen (15) days after the appointment of its members, and select a Chairman and Vice-Chairman who shall be members of the Board. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board, and both, if present, will be required to vote upon the adoption of all decisions by the Board.

3. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall serve for periods of twelve (12) months, and representatives of the Railways and of the Employees shall alternate in filling the positions. When the Chairman is a representative of the Railway, the Vice-Chairman shall be a representative of the Employees, and vice versa.

4. Unless otherwise decided by the majority of the Board, all meetings of the Board shall be held in the City of Montreal.

5. The Board shall render decisions on all matters of controversy as provided in the preamble hereto and when properly submitted to the Board. A majority vote of the full Board will be necessary for a decision which shall be binding upon both parties.

6. Cases not decided under Rule 5 at one session may be placed on the table for reconsideration at the next succeeding session. If no decision is reached by the Board, either the members of the Board selected by the Railway, or the members of the Board selected by the Employees may request that the case be submitted to an arbitrator, and in that event the Board shall at that session select the arbitrator.

7. Disputes arising will be handled as heretofore up to and including the general manager or corresponding officer of another department. If decision given is not satisfactory to

*The first report, covering the period from September 1, 1925, to December 31, 1927, was published in the Labour Gazette, October, 1928, page 1060.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS—Summary of Cases Submitted to the Board from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929

Case No.	Case heard	Decision rendered	Department affected	Question	Synopsis of Decision
29	Feb. 21, 1928	Feb. 22, 1928	Operating Department, Atlantic Rgn.	Dispute *re* case of Mr. W. L. Pratt, Clerk, Freight Office, Campbellton, N.B.	Claim of employees denied.
30	Feb. 21, 1928	Feb. 23, 1928	Operating Department Atlantic Rgn.	Controversy regarding position of Checker at Long Wharf, Saint John, N.B.	Withdrawn.
31	Feb. 22, 1928 May 15, 1928 Aug. 21, 1928	Aug. 22, 1928	Operating Department Atlantic Rgn.	Controversy regarding position created in Division Engineer's office.	Employees' contention sustained: rate of position to be determined in accordance with Rule "C" of Article 11, and position bulletined in accordance with Rule "D" of Article 3.
32	Feb. 22, 1928	Feb. 23, 1928	Operating Department Atlantic Rgn.	Dispute regarding salary of stenographer, Sydney Freight Office.	Claim of employees sustained.
33	Feb. 22, 1928	Feb. 23, 1928	Operating Department Atlantic Rgn.	Claim of four freight truckers, Saint John, for time lost.	Claim of Employees denied.
34	Feb. 22, 1928 May 15, 1928	May 15. 1928	Operating Department Western Region.	Controversy regarding abolition of certain crew clerk position in West Yard Office, Winnipeg.	Board decides that dispute does not come within jurisdiction of the Board.
35	Feb. 22, 1928	Feb. 3, 1928	Operating Dept., Western Region.	Controversy regarding removal of Miss Mary A. Stark from the position of Bridge & Building Master's Clerk at Dauphin, Man.	That Miss Stark be given another trial as B & B Master's Clerk at Dauphin.
36	Feb. 23, 1928	Feb. 23, 1928	Account. Dept., Montreal.	Claim of Mr. F. P. Connolly, Auditor of Psgr. Accounts' Office, Montreal, for position bid in.	That the senior qualified applicant should be awarded the position.
37	Feb. 23, 1928	Feb. 23, 1928	Accounting Dept., Montreal.	Claim of Miss P. S. Crockett, Auditor of Psgr. Accounts' Office, Montreal, for position bid in.	That the senior qualified applicant should be awarded the position.
38	Aug. 22, 1928	Aug. 23, 1928	Operating Dept., Central Region.	Claim of employees of the Stores Dept., Montreal, to right to perform work formerly assigned to two positions classified as Storemen at Turcot Roundhouse, Montreal, Que.	That the dispute does not come within the jurisdiction of the Board.
39	Feb. 19, 1929	Feb. 19, 1929	Traffic Central Region.	Claim of Mr. Paul Ledoux, Ticket Office, Bonaventure Stn., Montreal.	That Mr. Ledoux be permitted to displace the fourth bookman at Bonaventure Stn Ticket Office.
40	Feb. 20, 1929	Feb. 20, 1929	S. D. & P. C. Central Region.	Claim of Porter John Lewis regarding his dismissal.	Claim of employees not sustained but Board recommended that consideration be given to employment of Porter Lewis in some other capacity than that of Porter-in-Charge.
41	Feb. 19, 1929	Feb. 19, 1929	Stores, Atlantic Region.	Claim of Mr. Frank J. Gallagher, Lumber Yard, Moncton, N.B.	Claim of employees denied.
42	Feb. 20, 1929	Feb. 20, 1929	Stores, Atlantic Region.	Claim of Mr. Alfred Pellerin and Francis Dever, Reclaim Plant, Moncton, N.B.	Claim of employees sustained.
43	Feb. 20, 1929	Feb. 20, 1929	Operating, Atlantic Region.	Dispute *re* back time for Chas. Paige, Advice Note Messenger, Sydney, N.S.	Claim of employees sustained.
44	Aug. 21, 1929	Aug. 21, 1929	S. D. & P. Car, Central Region.	Claim of Dining Car Employees Toronto Dist. *re* number of dining car crews assigned to Montreal-Toronto-Chicago Dining car run, trains 14, 15, 21 and 16 and with regard to number of additional days' layover required to conform to schedule.	That the employees' claim for seventh crew on this run be denied, and that the Dept. be requested to give the crews on this run the accumulated days of rest.
45	Aug. 21, 1929	Aug. 21, 1929	S. D. & P. Car, Central Region.	Claim of A. W. Hall, Sleeping Car Conductor, Toronto, Ont.	Claim of employees denied.
46	Aug. 21, 1929	Aug. 21, 1929	Operating Central Region.	Claim of Messrs. J. W. Malloy & J. H. Coughlin, Clerks, Supt.'s Office Saguenay Division, Que.	Claim of employees denied.
47	Aug. 22, 1929	Aug. 22, 1929	S. D. & P. Car, Atlantic Region.	Claim of Mr. Leo Marshall, Dining Car Steward, Halifax, N.S.	That Steward Marshall be returned to duty as a Steward, without loss of seniority, the time he has been off to count as suspension.
48	Aug. 22, 1929	Aug. 22, 1929	S. D. & P. Car, Atlantic Region.	Claim of Mr. Geo. A. Fraser, Sleeping Car Porter, Halifax, N.S.	Claim of employees denied.

Receipts and Expenses, January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929

Receipts			*Expenses*	
January 1, 1928	Balance on hand	$178 64	Stationery and Printing	$ 10 50
June 15, 1928.	From Railways	200 00	Stamps	2 00
	From Employees	200 00	Secretary's Salary	600 00
October 15, 1929	From Railways	200 00	Balance on hand	366 14
	From Employees	200 00		
		$978 64		$978 64

the employees, the case may be appealed to the Board.

8. The Board shall have authority to make its own regulations as to when they shall meet and what records they shall keep, and all other matters pertaining to their activities, except such as are specifically covered by this agreement. The records to be kept shall include all matters submitted for consideration and all decisions made by the Board.

9. Each party hereto will compensate its own appointed representatives on the Board, and personal expenses will be cared for in the same manner. Any general expenses which may be incurred will be divided equally between the parties hereto.

10. (*a*) In each case presented to the Board an effort will be made to present a joint concrete statement of facts, but the Board is authorized to require information in addition to the statement of facts, and may call for additional evidence either oral or written, from either side. Either party shall be entitled to an oral hearing before the Board upon request.

(b) No grievance outstanding prior to January, 1925, shall be submitted to this Board for adjustment, unless by mutual consent of both parties to the agreement.

11. All disputes arising out of proposed changes in rates of pay, rules or working conditions, are specifically excluded from the jurisdiction of the Board.

12. This agreement shall become effective as of September 1, 1925, and shall remain in full force and effect until cancelled by thirty (30) days' notice given at any time by either party to the other.

On behalf of the Railways.

(Sgd.) W. U. Appleton,
General Manager,
Atlantic Region.

(Sgd.) A. E. Warren,
General Manager,
Central Region.

(Sgd.) W. A. Kingsland,
General Manager,
Western Region.

On behalf of the Employees.

(Sgd.) W. C. Smith,
General Chairman,
Atlantic Region.

(Sgd.) J. E. McGuire,
General Chairman,
Central Region.

(Sgd.) R. Dykes,
General Chairman,
Western Region.

Note.—On November 17, 1925, it was agreed that cases arising under schedules covering Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car employees could be dealt with by the Board.

During the period covered by this report the following change took place in the personnel of the Board:—

Jan. 4, 1928: Mr. T. H. Cooper, Montreal, succeeded Mr. J. F. Aitchison as representative of the railway.

Officers Elected During Period

Mr. M. M. Maclean, elected Chairman, February 21, 1928.

Mr. H. Morton, elected Vice-Chairman, February 21, 1928.

Mr. H. Morton, elected Chairman, February 19, 1929.

Mr. C. H. Minchin, elected Vice-Chairman, February 19, 1929.

The Board at present consists of the following members:—

Employees' Appointees

Mr. M. M. Maclean, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. N. L. Preston, Winnipeg, Man.
Mr. C. H. Minchin, Calgary, Alta.

Railways' Appointees

Mr. H. Morton, Moncton, N.B.
Mr. Geo. Turvey, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. G. S. Jessup, Montreal, Que.
Mr. T. H. Cooper, Montreal, Que.

The accompanying condensed statement of the cases which have been submitted to the Board for consideration and the decisions rendered in regard to them, as well as the financial statement covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929, are issued as a matter of record for the information of all concerned.

(Sgd.) H. Morton,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) C. H. Minchin,
Vice-Chairman.

Recent Cases Settled by the Canadian National Railway Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2

Reports have been received of six cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railway Employees' Department No. 2. An outline of other recent cases was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 377, and in previous issues. The origin, constitution and purposes of this Board are stated in the foregoing article in this issue.

Case No. 54.—Stores Department, Atlantic Region.

The position of storeman in the Moncton Stores having become vacant, the company appointed a "stockkeeper's helper," at wages of 52 cents an hour. The employees protested that the position should have been bulletined as "storeman," at the rate of $116 a month, the schedule classification for this postion. They cited Article 11 Rule (d) of the schedule, and claimed that the classification had been arbitrarily changed for the express purpose of reducing the rate of pay. On the other hand, the management claimed that the appointment was in line with the policy of the management in connection with appointments in other District stores.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 55.—Stores Department, Atlantic Region.

This case related to an appointment to the position of storekeeper, which had been created recently in the Moncton General Stores. The employees objected to the appointment of a labourer to this position at the rate of 50 cents an hour, claiming that according to the schedule a newly created position should be advertised and awarded to the senior qualified applicant, and that this position should be rated at $116 a month, the rate for storekeepers. The general storekeeper then bulletined the position under the classification of stockkeeper's helper at the rate of 52 cents per hour. The company denied that the position of storekeeper had been established, and contended that stockkeepers were doing the required work in the other regions.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 56.—Operating Department, Lines in Canada.

This case related to the claim of the hourly rated employees in the Motive Power, Car and Stores Departments, that their hours of service were reduced contrary to Article 3, Rule P of the schedule for "clerks and certain other classes of employees." Notice had been given by the company to the employees that, from May 1, 1930, their weekly hours of assignment would be reduced from 48 to 40 hours. The article referred to reads as follows:—

"When the management desires to effect a reduction in expenses, in order that the senior employees on the particular staff may be given full-time employment, the staff will preferably be reduced where it is considered practicable to do so, and when the interests of the railways will not suffer thereby, unless otherwise desired by the employees locally and arranged through mutual understanding with the General Chairman and the proper officers of the Railways."

The employees contended that this article provides that when the Management desires to effect a reduction in expenses, the staff will preferably be reduced where it is considered practicable to do so, unless otherwise desired by the employees locally, in which event there shall be a mutual understanding between the General Chairman and the proper officers of the railway. They further claimed that in arbitrarily reducing the hours of the hourly rated employees in these departments to forty hours per week, the company violated Article 3, Rule P, in two particulars:

1. That it had not been shown that it was not practicable to reduce the staffs at roundhouse points where a seven day service is required; and (2) that as there was no request from the employees concerned for a reduction in hours to forty hours per week in preference to a reduction in staff, the reduction in hours should only have been made after a mutual understanding had been reached between the Management and the General Chairman. They contended, therefore, that employees in these departments at roundhouse points should be restored to the 48 hour week, and that the employees who lost time as a result of the reduction in hours, should be compensated therefor at their regular rate of pay.

On the other side, the company contended that the conditions prevailing were such that under Article 3 Rule P (quoted above) they were justified in reducing the working hours of the employees from 48 to 40 hours per week.

The Board was unable to reach a decision in the case, and the question of reduction in hours instead of reduction in staff was referred to an arbitrator under the provisions of the agreement constituting the Board. Mr. G. S. Currie, of Montreal, was appointed arbitrator, and he heard the case in Montreal on June 10, 1930. He rendered the following decision on July 2, 1930:

"The working hours of classified labourers and common labourers at roundhouses and outside car repair points, also Stores Department employees at such points should be restored to forty-eight hours per week."

Case No. 57.—Accounting Department—Headquarters.

The position of assistant sub-chief clerk at Montreal was bulletined as vacant on July 2, 1929, and was awarded to a junior applicant. The employees contended that under Article 2, Rule (E) of the schedule covering the Headquarters Staffs, the position should have been awarded to another applicant, who was senior to the successful applicant. The company contended that although the complainant had the longer service of the two, he was not the "senior qualified applicant," and that the appointment was in accordance with the above mentioned article, which requires applicants for supervisory positions to have the ability to supervise the work of other employees, and that in making such appointments the General Auditor of Revenues shall be the judge.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 58.—Accounting Department, Headquarters.

This case concerned the claim of employees in the Auditor of Agencies Office, Accounting Department, Montreal, respecting the refusal of the management to bulletin position of "Checker, Freight Government" rate $130 per month, when it became vacant.

Following a conference of the parties to the dispute on May 22nd, and with the approval of the Board, this case was withdrawn by the employees.

Case No. 59.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Halifax, N.S.

A dining car waiter was laid off for two days, his place being filled by a junior waiter. He claimed pay for these two days, the claim being based on Article 2 Rule J of the Schedule governing employees in the Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Service, effective September 1, 1927, which reads in part as follows:

In the event of a reduction of staff, senior qualified employees shall be given preference of employment, and employees laid off will be given preference of re-employment when staff is increased.

The company stated that the employee had been displaced owing to the introduction of a new rule of the Sleeping and Dining Car Department to the effect that one of the waiters on certain trains must be able to speak French, and that the waiter in question could not speak that language. The employees contended that this new rule involved an unwarrantable expansion of the term "qualified waiter," and that ability to speak French had never been considered a necessary qualification for a waiter. They claimed further that the language qualification had not been considered by the Negotiating Committee in drawing up the schedule. Such innovations, they claimed, should be made only by agreement with that Committee.

The Board decided that the waiter should be allowed pay for the days on which he was held out of service.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN GERMANY

ACCORDING to the July 14 issue of *Industrial and Labour Information,* published by the Industrial Labour Office at Geneva, an arbitration award reducing wages in the iron and steel industry was recently declared binding by the German Minister of Labour.

In April, 1930, the trade unions of metal workers notified their intention of terminating the collective agreement with the employers of the north-west group of the German iron and steel industry, unless their demands for improved conditions of work were accepted. They demanded the 48-hour week, and new regulations governing overtime and holidays with pay. Direct negotiations between the parties failed and the dispute was submitted to the official conciliation officer. The employers claimed that the state of the industry was such that production costs must be reduced, and that this could not be done without a reduction in wages. On May 26, an arbitration award was issued conceding the employers' demand for the abolition of the clause of the award made in December, 1928, which provided that the prevailing piece rates might not be changed except as a result of improvements in technical processes or organization, and authorizing a reduction of the total wages bill by 10 per cent.*

* The collective agreement fixes the proportions between the wages of all classes of workers, according to sex, age, experience, skill and district, and the appropriate wage of any worker is expressed as a percentage of one basic wage. Rates for piece workers are fixed locally, and must be such as to enable the workers to earn at least 15 per cent more than the minimum time rate for the corresponding group.

The workers' representatives rejected the award, whereupon the employers applied to the Federal Minister of Labour to declare it binding. In the discussion at the Ministry no agreement could be reached. Eventually the employers agreed to limit the reduction to 7½ per cent of the wages and salaries bill. On this basis the award was declared binding by the Minister of Labour. Employers are thus entitled to reduce all rates in excess of the basic wages to such an extent that a saving of 7½ per cent of the total wages bill will result. The cut is to be conditional upon a reduction of prices to become operative one month before the reduction of wages. The Minister may, with the assistance of experts, ensure that the price reductions are adequate. Generally, the basic rates remain unaffected by the award, but slightly increased minimum rates are provided for auxiliary and juvenile workers. This is the first time that an attempt has been made to influence prices by means of the official arbitration machinery. It seems to be supposed that the fall in wages will utimately be counter-acted by a fall in the prices of consumers' goods.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Stegerwald, is reported to have stated that he declared the award binding because the trade unions had given notice of terminating the collective agreement at the wrong moment; the award did not change the basic wages, and in the interest of the State it would have been undesirable to leave one of the most important industries without an agreement, which would have led to disputes; moreover, the employers had undertaken to reduce the prices of iron and steel to an extent exceeding the reduction of wages of piece workers.

The award accords certain advantage to the workers in connection with family allowances.

In trade union circles it is reported that the award is regarded as marking the beginning of a general campaign for the reduction of wages, and it is therefore likely to be opposed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during July was six, the same number as during the preceding month. The time loss for the month was appreciably less than that occurring during June, and the number of workers involved was much smaller than in the latter month during which a short strike involving some eight hundred coal miners at Glace Bay caused a substantial increase in the number of workers involved. As compared with July, 1929, the figures for July, 1930, show that, while only six strikes occurred during the month as compared with nine during the same month last year, there was very little difference in the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*July, 1930	6	240	2,600
*June, 1930	6	1,116	3,351
June, 1929	9	370	2,279

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Five disputes, involving 195 workers, were carried over from June but detailed information as to only one of these was included in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE because particulars as to the others had not been received and one dispute commenced during July. Of these six disputes four terminated during the month, two being in favour of the workers and two in favour of the employers. At the end of July, therefore, there were on record two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely, men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., and motion picture projectionists at Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is avail-

able as to three such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; plumbers, Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1928, several employers; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; coal miners, Mercoal, Alberta, one employer.

A minor dispute occurred on July 7, 1930, when fifteen to twenty messenger boys employed by a telegraph company at Ottawa ceased work for two or three hours because they were not allowed to wear the flannel shirts provided by the company for hot weather instead of tunics on that particular day and during the rest of the summer. Their demand being refused, work was resumed within a short time.

Information has reached the Department as to a dispute on April 16, 1930, involving thirty employees of a lumber company at Extension, B.C., against a wage reduction of 25 cents per day. Work was resumed the next day at the reduced rates.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Coal Miners, Mercoal, Alta.—In the last issue of the Labour Gazette reference was made to a strike of coal miners at Mercoal, Alta., in June, as to which no particulars had yet been received. Reports later secured indicate that on June 14 about thirty men out of eighty ceased work when the company renewed an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America providing for the "check off," the collection of union dues from the workers' pay, and the same wages and working conditions as in the previous agreement. The men ceasing work were members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and claimed that the majority of the workers belonged to that union. The employer reported that the mine continued in operation and the men were replaced by July 4. The Mine Workers' Union of Canada still regards the dispute as in progress, and in connection with picketting, the provincial police were dispatched to the scene toward the end of July.

Hat Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—In the last issue of the Labour Gazette reference was made to a dispute involving

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to July, 1930.			
Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—			
Coal miners, Mercoal, Alta....	30	100	Commenced June 14, 1930; against agreement with another union. Workers replaced by July 4, 1930. In favour of employer.
Manufacturing—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)–			
Hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	15	150	Commenced June 27, 1930; for union wages and working conditions. Terminated July 15, 1930. In favour of workers.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	21	500	Commenced about June 15, against changes in working conditions; unterminated.
Construction—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Painters, Halifax, N.S.....	125	1,750	Commenced May 1, 1930; for increase in wages. Terminated July 18, 1930. In favour of employers.
Service—			
Recreational—			
Motion picture protectionists, Vancouver, B.C.....	4	32	Alleged lockout, commenced June 23, 1930; against reduction in wages; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during July, 1930			
Construction—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Carpenters, Quebec, P.Q.....	45	68	Commenced July 22, 1930; against violation of agreement as to rate for overtime. Terminated July 23, 1930. In favour of workers.

hat factory workers in an establishment in Montreal, commencing in June, as to which particulars had not been received. Later reports show that employees ceased work owing to a dispute as to the interpretation of the union agreement, and this having been settled, work was resumed on July 15.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in a men's clothing factory ceased work during June against changes in working conditions from those provided for in the union agreement. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated. No information as to this dispute had been received in time for the July issue.

PAINTERS, HALIFAX, N.S.—The strike of painters in Halifax, commencing May 1, 1930, to secure an increase in wages from 73 cents per hour to 90 cents, was terminated on July 18 by the return of the workers at 73 cents per hour. As stated previously, a number of strikers secured work for a considerable time during the dispute at 80 cents per hour, a rate at which the union was willing to settle.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Motion picture projectionists in two theatres in Vancouver ceased work on June 23, 1930. The employer had proposed a wage reduction from $65 per week to $50 and the union agreed to accept $57.50. After conferences between the parties the employees were notified on June 23 that their services were no longer required and they were replaced. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

CARPENTERS, QUEBEC, P.Q.—Carpenters working on one building ceased work on July 22, 1930, to secure time and one-half rates for overtime in accordance with an agreement providing for a nine hour working day, the contractor wishing to work ten hours with straight time for the tenth hour. Work was resumed the next day on the understanding that time and one-half would be paid for all time worked over nine hours.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes reported as beginning in June was 33, and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 45 disputes in progress for the month, involving 52,300 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 429,000 working days for the month. Of the 33 disputes beginning in June, 3 were over demands for increases in wages, 5 over proposed reductions in wages, 9 over other wages questions, one on a question of working hours, 7 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 on other questions as to working arrangements and 2 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 23 disputes, of which 6 were settled in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers, 8 ended in compromises; in 2 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Irish Free State

A strike of 100 omnibus drivers in Dublin, which lasted for several weeks, at one time threatened to develop into a general strike of all railway workers in the Irish Free State. The omnibus drivers went on strike for recognition of their union as affiliated with the railwaymen's union. About 600 railway workers refused to handle goods consigned by the omnibus company and most of these were dismissed. A general strike of all railway workers on the Great Southern Railway lines was called for July 23, but through the intervention of the government, the dispute was settled, the companies agreeing to recognize the affiliation between the omnibus drivers' and railwaymens' unions and to reinstate all dismissed employees.

France

On July 1, a new social insurance law came into effect in France (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 623), providing for a national and

compulsory system of insurance paying benefits in case of death, disability, maternity and old age, and applying, it is estimated, to 9,000,000 workers. The government pays one-half of the premiums, the employers one-quarter and the workers one-quarter, which would amount to about 4 per cent of their earnings. In some districts, the workers alleged that the cost of living was raised following the enforcement of this law, and they demanded increases in wages to cover the increased cost of living and their premiums under this law. Strikes began of textile workers in North Eastern France during the latter part of July and the beginning of August. Iron and steel workers also became involved. It was estimated that between 100,000 and 150,000 were involved by August 5.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in May was 57 and 38 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 5,594 and the time loss 284,056 working days.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Investigation into Alleged Combine of Electrical Contractors

AN investigation under the Combines Act into an alleged combine of electrical contracting firms in the city of Toronto was completed during the month of July. The report of Mr. T. N. Phelan, K.C., who was appointed as a commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act to conduct the investigation, had not been received at the end of July.

Practically all of the larger firms engaged in the electrical contracting business in Toronto were found to have been members of the alleged combine, which operated through an organization formed in 1927 for the purpose of allotting contracts among its members by a system of agreement on tenders. The membership of this organization, known as the Electrical Estimators' Association, consisted of seventeen electrical contracting firms. A secretary was employed by the Association and an office was maintained in Toronto where meetings of members were held and where the business of the Association was carried on. The Association was financed mainly by a levy of two per cent of the contract price on each job awarded through the system adopted by its members.

Preliminary inquiries into the alleged combine were commenced in October, 1929, following the receipt of complaints relating to its operations. The commissioner, Mr. T. N. Phelan, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed in May, 1930. The evidence of witnesses was taken in private hearings in Toronto by Major N. F. Newton, barrister ,of Parkhill, Ont., as counsel for the commission. A public hearing of the representations of counsel for members of the alleged combine and counsel for the commission was conducted before the commissioner from July 15 to July 18 in the City Hall at Toronto.

The type of work carried on by the members of the Electrical Estimators' Association was that of installing electric wiring and fittings in the process of building construction or elsewhere. The principal method used in the allotment of available contracts was stated to be that of averaging tenders. Only contracts amounting to over $1,000 were dealt with by the Association. Of these there were approximately sixty during the period of the alleged combine's operations, including contracts for school, library and church buildings. Before tendering, according to this system, each contractor submitted to the secretary of the Association an estimate of his cost, including material and labour. At a specially arranged meeting of the members of the Association who were interested in a particular contract these estimated costs were averaged by the secretary, and the contractor whose costs were nearest to the average was allotted the job as far as members of the Association were concerned. This contractor then added an agreed percentage to cover overhead and net profit. His tender price, which was thus made known to other contractors who were members of the Association, was designed to be the lowest tender, and the bids of the other contractors were later submitted to the architect or owner at various figures, all of them higher than that of the contractor to whom the job was allotted. The tenders of those whose estimated costs were below the average were therefore increased.

Another method used by the members of the Association was that known as "protected" jobs. This method was used in cases where one member of the Electrical Estimators' Association had special relations with

the owner of the building. In such cases, it was stated, he applied to the Association for protection and in a number of instances his request was granted. Where it was granted, according to the evidence of the members of the Association, his costs were submitted to inspection by one or more of his fellow members and the tender he was to present to the architect or owner was agreed upon. In such cases other contractors, members of the Association, who put in tenders, did so at figures above the agreed tender.

Through the above system, it was alleged, electrical contracting costs in building construction were greatly increased in some instances. It was claimed that tenders under such methods were plainly fictitious, and that the architect or owner, knowing nothing of the secret arrangement, ordinarily did not protect himself by inviting outside competition. As a result, it was stated, owners in some cases paid prices far in excess of cost plus a reasonable margin for overhead and profit, and in such lessening of competition and enhancement of prices the alleged combine had operated against the public interest and was likely to continue in this detrimental course of action.

The findings of the commissioner will be reported in a later issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Court Proceedings Against Plumbing Combine

Preliminary hearings in the charges laid in Windsor against members of an alleged combine in the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario were completed on July 17 in the Police court at Windsor, Ontario. The prosecutions in these cases, which followed an investigation under the Combine Investigation Act into the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Amalgamated Builders' Council, and other related organizations, an alleged combine of plumbing and heating contractors and others, were reported also in the June and July issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Thirty-one defendants in Windsor were each charged with eight counts, four being laid under the Combines Investigation Act and four under section 498 of the Criminal Code. The charges related to the lessening of competition and enhancing of prices to the detriment of the public in connection with plumbers' or other builders' supplies or services. Seventeen of the thirty-one defendants were Windsor plumbing or sheet metal contractors. The remaining defendants in the Windsor cases were the president and vice-president of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and Amalgamated Builders' Council, the commissioner of these two organizations and a lawyer associated with the commissioner, all of Toronto; the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, four plumbing supply companies and the managers of the Windsor offices of these four companies.

The hearings taking place in July occupied four days, from July 14 to July 17. During this period the evidence for the defence was concluded, and argument of counsel for the prosecution and the defence was submitted. At the conclusion of the hearings, the charges against the four Windsor plumbing supply houses and their local managers were dismissed by Magistrate D. M. Brodie, whose judgment in the remaining twenty-six cases is to be delivered on September 4.

Mothers' Allowances in Alberta

The twentieth and twenty-first annual reports of the Superintendent of Neglected Children of the Province of Alberta for the years 1928 and 1929, have recently been published together in one volume. In addition to the Children's Protection Act of Alberta, the Superintendent's branch administers the Mothers' Allowance Act, the Juvenile Courts Act of Alberta, the Dominion Delinquents Act, and the Children of Unmarried Parents Act, the proceedings under these acts being outlined in the present reports.

The statistics in regard to the administration of the Mothers' Allowance Act indicate that in 1928 the total number of mothers in receipt of allowance was 1,029, while in 1929 there were 1,266 mothers who received benefits. In 1929 the total amount expended in payment of allowances was $374,377, of which sum the municipalities refunded $180,065. In 1928 the payments totalled $364,604 of which amount $130,162 was refunded by the municipalities.

The number of mothers benefiting in each previous year since the Act came into operation in 1919 was as follows: 968 in 1927; 907 in 1926; 828 in 1925; 742 in 1924; 758 in 1923; 721 in 1922; 562 in 1921; 477 in 1920 and 245 in 1919.

PROPOSALS FOR DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

A COMMITTEE was appointed by the Government of New Zealand in October, 1928, and reappointed in 1929 after the general election, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the question of unemployment. This committee presented a preliminary report in August, 1929, and in January this year a second report containing its recommendations as to the proper methods of dealing with the problem of unemployment. The committee was composed of seven members, including two workers' and two employers' representatives, the Government Statistician, the Secretary of Labour, and the under-secretary for Immigration.

Summary of Recommendations

In the second report the committee summarizes its recommendations as follows:—

"In the foregoing recommendations there are three outstanding features:

"First, the treatment of unemployment as a social problem, and the consequent provisions designed to spread the responsibility for and also the cost of measures taken toward a solution of this problem as widely as possible over the whole community;

"Second, the establishment of a permanent non-governmental board of citizens as an organization with authority to deal with all matters pertaining to the relief of the unemployed and the provision of special works for their absorption (this organization to act also as an advisory body to the Government on industrial and economic questions which require from time to time to be dealt with by legislation and which inevitably affect the development of industries); and

"Third, the establishment of a fund for the purposes of the employment board to which, with very few exceptions, every citizen of the country will contribute.

"Our very definite and unanimous conclusions are—first, the problem of unemployment for its solution requires an organization of a nature different from anything which has previously been provided—in other words, the board which we recommend; second, the organization can not work without funds; third, the responsibility for providing the funds must be as widely spread as can possibly be made effective."

Causes of Unemployment

In the first report the committee discusses the conditions under which unemployment arises as follows:—

"The immediate cause of unemployment in New Zealand or elsewhere is the failure of the consumption of certain goods to keep pace with the production, or the failure of the demand for certain services to equal the supply. The underlying cause of this failure may be the high cost of the goods or services, or it may be one of several other things which we shall discuss later on. The conditions of trade which give rise to unemployment arise from no one simple cause, nor is there any one simple remedy. The problem is an exceedingly complex one, involving the life and activities of the people in many ways. Conditions of life are constantly changing; the luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day, and the necessities of to-day may be obsolete to-morrow. Methods of trade and business have to be changed to meet changing conditions. There is a continuous demand for better standards of living for the mass of the people, and the satisfaction of this demand is possible only if all who are able to work are usefully employed and earning wages of high purchasing power. The purchasing-power of earnings depends upon the price of the goods and services which go to make up the standard of living. High money wages do not mean a high standard of living if prices are disproportionately high.

"There are therefore two strongly opposing forces always in operation: on the one hand a continuous demand by all workers for higher money wages (and by 'workers' we mean workers of any kind—not only those who belong to trade-unions): on the other hand a continuous demand by all workers, when converting their earnings into the goods and services they require, to obtain those goods and services at the lowest possible money prices. There is thus a constant pressure upon all who supply goods or services to find methods of reducing their costs, and so upon every worker the two opposing forces operate—the desire to obtain more money for his work, and the need to reduce the cost of what he is helping to produce. The pressure of these opposing forces tends to produce industrial troubles, economic bad times, and unemployment as surely as the pressure on opposite sides of a geological fault produces earthquakes."

Principles of Investigation

After a discussion of the special circumstances existing in New Zealand the Committee lays down the following rules to be followed in considering the problem of unemployment:—

"(1) Our principal business is the production of exportable farm products. It is a pro-

fitable business, and capable of steady expansion in volume, though prices tend to be lower in the future than in the last few years.

"(2) It follows that in primary production and incidental industries we should engage the largest possible proportion of our population and of our capital.

"(3) There will always be a proportion of the population and of capital which cannot be employed in primary production but which can be usefully employed in other industries.

"(4) The costs in both primary production and other industries must be kept low enough to permit of the expansion of our export trade.

"(5) Cost of local government and State services are just as much a factor in our costs of primary production as the costs involved in privately owned industries, and should be as carefully controlled.

"(6) Changes in industrial method and other causes will lead to the unemployment of groups of workers from time to time, and for their relief some provision must be made.

"At this point, however, we wish to emphasize three points in connection with the relief of temporary unemployment: First, any relief work provided should be useful and productive work, otherwise it is a waste of capital and of labour; second, care is needed to avoid providing permanent relief work for inefficient labour; third, the cost of necessary relief work must be spread as evenly as possible over the whole community. If it be made a tax upon industry or sections of industry it may have a boomerang effect and increase rather than diminish our problem."

Classification of Unemployment

The report divides unemployment according to the following classification:—

(1) Seasonal unemployment in the primary industries—butter and cheese making, shearing, meat-freezing, harvesting.

(2) Unemployment in other industries because of the seasonal nature of the primary industries—as, for instance, in connection with the transport and shipment of butter and cheese, wool, and meat.

(3) Unemployment arising out of the permanent replacement of manual labour by the use of tractors and other improved appliances for the loading and unloading of ships and cargo handling on wharves, the use of steam shovels and other plant in roadmaking, and the use of more effective machines generally in connection with manufacturing.

(4) Unemployment arising from the substitution of new materials—as, for instance, the use of oil in place of coal as ships' fuel, the use of electric power in place of steam, and the use of brick, concrete, and steel in place of timber in buildings.

(5) Periodic general unemployment arising from general depression of trade, as occurred particularly in 1921-22 and again in 1926-27.

(6) Unemployment arising from incapacity or from improper training.

Discussing heads (3) and (4) in the above classification observes that "unemployment is a continuing problem inevitably bound up in the development and progress of our western civilization, and that some permanent organization is required to watch developments and assist in absorbing elsewhere those temporarily displaced by new discoveries, advanced knowledge, improved mechanical and other processes, and more efficient organization in industry"

Recommendations

In its second report the committee states that any satisfactory treatment of the situation requires that industry should be so organized hat it will furnish profitable employment to all workers. If this is not done, and if, as a result, workers for whom no work is available continue to register at the employment exchanges, then support should be provided for them during their periods of unemployment. A constructive treatment of the problem demands three lines of activity:

1. The provision of employment between seasons for those workers who are regularly employed in seasonal work connected with the primary industries.

2. The provision of employment for those workers who are displaced by changes of industrial methods, increased use of labour-saving machinery and changes in the demand for commodities.

3. The provision of sustenance payments for unemployed workers willing to work and capable of working during periods when employment can not be found for them.

To carry out this program, the committee feels that two things are essential:—

Permanent Unemployment Commission.—First, a permanent body to deal with the whole subject of unemployment, and, second, a fund for the use of such a body. For the first, it is proposed that a permanent board shall be created consisting of six members appointed by the Governor-General. Two are to be appointed from nominations made by employers' organizations, and two from nominations made by workers' organizations, and two are to be selected by the Government, one of whom is to represent the taxpayers not found in either the employers' or the workers' organizations, and the other is to be chairman of the board. This body is to function continuously, and to act in an advisory and consultative capacity to the Government on all questions affecting the

welfare and development of industry. It is to be empowered to plan and co-ordinate necessary public works; to compile schedules of works suitable as relief schemes; to assist farmers in bringing deteriorated land into production with the aid of unemployed labour; to make loans, when this is desirable, for the purpose of establishing the unemployed in productive occupations or businesses under the supervision of local committees; to establish bureaus for the registration of the unemployed and for organizing employment; to undertake relief works if and when these are found necessary; and to make sustenance payments to the unemployed for whom work is not available.

Employment Fund.—These activities are to be financed by a special fund, the employment and sustenance fund, which is to be raised, in the main, by direct taxation. Unemployment, the committee insists, is a social problem, and its cost should be borne by the community as a whole, instead of by merely that part of the community immediately engaged in industry. Raising the fund by indirect taxation is not desirable, since in that case the burden is not realized and the individual taxpayer feels no personal interest in the question. It is proposed, therefore, that the fund shall be raised by a flat-rate employment tax on all workers, ranging from 12s. to 24s. annually, a penny per pound tax on individual incomes and undistributed company profits, an equivalent addition to the land tax, and a 1 per cent levy on the local general taxes. From these sources, it is calculated, about £700,000 a year would be raised. This may be insufficient to meet current expenses and to build up a reserve for times of stress, so it is proposed that one-third of the board's expenses each year shall be met by the General Government, and two-thirds by the fund.

PROGRESS OF HEALTH INSURANCE IN CANADA

THE Canadian Manufacturers' Association adopted at its recent annual convention (Labour Gazette, June, 1930, page 674) the following report on the subject of a proposed public system of health insurance for Canada.

"Your Committee finds that there is growing interest among employers in the subject of health insurance. A special commission appointed by the British Columbia Government in a recent interim report stated that an overwhelming majority of the employers of the Province, including 90 per cent of the manufacturers, are strongly in favour of the introduction of a system of state health insurance. Experience in England, Germany and the United States shows that sickness causes more lost time than all other causes put together—it is said to cause five times as much as accidents. The cost to the community both directly, by way of expenditure on hospitals and medical services, and indirectly, by way of loss of productive capacity, is estimated, for Canada, at 300 million dollars. In view of the fact that a very large proportion of this could be saved, it for the present haphazard system there were substituted a system of state health insurance contributed to by employees, employers and the state, and primarily directed not so much to relief, as to cure, and above all to prevention, of sickness, your Committee feels that the question is one which should engage the attention of all members of the Association.

It will be recalled that the Standing Committee of the House of Commons made a report on this subject at the last session of Parliament, containing the following paragraphs:

"Your Committee submits the following recommendations:—

(*a*) That with regard to sickness insurance, the Department of Pensions and National Health be requested to initiate a comprehensive survey of the field of public health, with special reference to a national health program. In this, it is believed that it would be possible to secure the co-operation of the provincial and municipal health departments, as well as the organized medical profession.

(*b*) That in the forthcoming census, provision should be made for the securing of the fullest possible data regarding the extent of unemployment and sickness, and that this should be compiled and published at as early a date as possible.

(*c*) That the Federal Government be requested to bring the subject matter of this reference before the next Federal-Provincial conference; and your Committee suggests, when the agenda for such a conference is being arranged that the provincial governments be invited to send representatives of the Employer and Employee to discuss the subject matter of this report.

The report of the British Columbia Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits, recommending the establishment of such a scheme in the Province, was outlined in the Labour Gazette, April, 1930, page 400. The views of the medical profession in the same province were stated by Dr. J. H. MacDermott in a paper outlined in the Labour Gazette, May, 1930, page 507.

The Alberta Legislature at its late session, while rejecting a proposal to consider the institution of a state system of health insurance, recommended that the provincial government, in co-operation with other provinces, should continue its studies of this subject (Labour Gazette, March, 1930, page 254).

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its last session (Labour Gazette, May, 1930, page 516) passed an act providing for the establishment of a commission to study a system of social insurance.

English Health Insurance Scheme

The English system of National Health Insurance was established by the National Insurance Act of 1911, which was described in the Preamble of the Act, as "an Act to provide for insurance against loss of health and the prevention and cure of sickness and for purposes incidental thereto." The system has been modified by several subsequent Acts, the most important of which was the consolidating Act of 1924, but the modifications have for the most part dealt with matters of detail, the chief object being to simplify administration and adapt the scheme to the changed conditions due to the war. The main framework of the scheme still stands.

An exception to this statement should, perhaps, be made in regard to the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, which increased the contributions paid by insured persons, and in return entitled them to old age pensions, and provided pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased insured persons. But this Act, though adding substantially to the advantages accruing to the insured population, did not modify, except in points of detail, the general scheme of administration.

The following summary of the special characteristics of the English scheme of National Health Insurance, with special reference to its medical aspects, is taken from a memorandum by Dr. G. F. McCleary, a medical officer of the English Ministry of Health, recently published by the Ministry:—

1. Insurance is on a compulsory basis, and covers practically the whole of the wage-earning population.

2. The contributions differ according to sex, but do not vary with age or with the earnings of the insured person.

3. Sickness and disablement benefits are uniform for all ages and do not vary with earnings. Sickness benefit, but not disablement benefit, differs according to sex.

4. Disablement benefit, which is the English form of an invalidity pension in respect of total incapacity for work, is a continuance of sickness benefit and forms part of the Health Insurance Scheme.

5. Unlike most English public health organizations the insurance system is not a product of gradual growth, such as, e.g., the organization for dealing with infectious disease by notification, disinfection, isolation and supervision of contacts, which began in certain local areas and gradually spread all over the country. It did not begin by the inclusion of the workers in certain industries and gradually extend to other industries. The scheme came into operation in the whole country on a certain date, and the definition of the persons insurable under the scheme has substantially remained unchanged from that date to the present time.

6. The bodies established for the administration of the cash benefits, i.e., the Approved Societies, are not organized on a local basis, and have no direct administrative relation to the insurance practitioners. Many of the largest societies have their central offices in London, but their membership extends all over the country, and an official in the London office may on the same day have to consider and decide on claims for benefit received from areas as widely removed as Northumberland and Cornwall and from claimants of whom he has no personal knowledge. Further, the claims are supported by medical certificates given by doctors who may be unknown to the society's officer dealing with the claim, and in no direct relation to him, since the certificate is issued by the doctor not to the society but to the patient. The non-localized character of the approved societies, the large scale on which some of them work, and the indirect relation of societies and practitioners combine to make it necessary that the circumstances attending the issue of medical certificates of incapacity should be clearly defined. It has accordingly been laid down that the certificates must be given on the forms prescribed by the Minister (the forms are supplied by the Insurance Committee to the Practitioners) and in accordance with rules similarly prescribed.

7. Every qualified doctor has a right to become an insurance practitioner (unless he has been removed from a medical list by the Minister), and an Insurance Committee cannot terminate the contract of an insurance practitioner with them, except by proving to the satisfaction of the Minister that his continuance as an insurance practitioner would be prejudicial to the insurance medical service.

8. The insured person has free choice of doctor, and the insurance practitioner has the right to accept any insured person up to the limit of 2,500, or such lower limit as may be fixed by local agreement.

9. Medicines and appliances are supplied by pharmacists on the doctor's prescriptions, and not by doctors, except in rural areas where pharmacists are not readily available, and in emergencies; and the insured person may take his doctor's prescriptions to any insurance pharmacist he chooses.

10. The medical profession takes an important part in the administration of the scheme.

Every Insurance Committee must have medical members; in no case can the number be less than three, and in the Committee's Medical Service Sub-Committee, the body that investigates complaints against practitioners, one-half of the membership (exclusive of the chairman) must be doctors. In every insurance area (county and county borough) there is a Local Medical Committee, recognized by the Minister as representative of the local medical profession, and also a Panel Committee representing the insurance practitioners of the area, both of which have important duties to discharge in the administration of medical benefit. In addition, a central committee of doctors, the Insurance Acts Committee, represents the collective views of insurance practitioners to the Minister on all matters relating to National Health Insurance. Although the Insurance Acts Committee is not a statutory committee, and is constituted on a purely voluntary basis, it is regarded by the Minister as representative of insurance practitioners generally, and it is consulted by him whenever he contemplates making any changes in the terms of service of insurance practitioners.

11. The medical services made available under medical benefit are limited to those that can be given by ordinary general practitioners as a class. Consultant and specialist services are not included.

12. But by the constitution of the Regional Medical Staff provision has been made for second medical opinions to be obtained in certain circumstances. The staff form a body of whole-time medical officers to whom approved societies and insurance practitioners can refer patients who have been certified as incapable of work, but in regard to whose incapacity some doubt is felt, or, in cases of admitted incapacity, when it is thought that a second medical opinion might conduce to the restoration of capacity to work. The Regional Medical Staff is an element of great importance in the English insurance scheme.

13. The insurance scheme does not include the dependants of insured persons, but under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Scheme, which applies to all insured persons, the widows and orphans of insured persons become eligible, under the conditions of the Pensions Scheme, for pensions.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1930

A NUMBER of laws of labour interest were enacted by the Nova Scotia Legislature during its recent Session which opened on March 5 and closed on April 30, 1930. These included a Mothers' Allowances Act, and amendments to the statutes dealing with workmen's compensation, protection of children, education, woodmen's liens and public utilities.

Mothers' Allowances

The Mothers' Allowances Act provides for the payment of an allowance not exceeding $60 per month to a mother who is a widow and has two or more dependent children under the age of 16 years. The mother of one child is eligible if she is permanently disabled and incapable of earning sufficient to maintain the child, or if she has residing with her and under her care another child over 16 years of age who is incapable of supporting himself owing to mental or physical infirmity.

In all cases the Advisory Commission appointed under the Act must certify in writing to the Director of Child Welfare that the mother is a suitable person to have the custody of her children, is without adequate means of maintaining them, and that they are in her actual care and are legitimite. The Commission must also certify that the mother is a British subject and is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, that she was residing in Nova Scotia at the time of her husband's death and also at the time of making application for an allowance, and for three years immediately prior thereto or since her marriage; and that her husband was a resident of Nova Scotia at the time of and for at least three years immediately preceding his death. The granting of the allowance must be approved by the Director and the mother and children must continue to reside in the province.

The Act is administered by the Director of Child Welfare acting under a Minister designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and assisted by an Advisory Commission of not less than three members two of whom are women. The Commissioners, who are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, serve without salary but may be paid a *per diem* allowance for expenses. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the Director may make regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

The Act came into force on May 1, 1930, but allowances are not to be paid for any period prior to October 1, 1930.

Children's Protection

An amendment to the Children's Protection Act empowers the councils of cities and incorporated towns to pass by-laws or ordinances for the regulation and control of children engaged as express or dispatch messengers, and vendors of newspapers and smallwares. Such ordinances or by-laws must, however, be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council before having the force of law. The Children's Protection Act defines a "child" as "a boy or girl actually or apparently under the age of 16 years."

Workmen's Compensation

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act removes the industry of dredging from Part I and places it under Part III of the Act. "Dredging" is defined to include the operation of dredges, tugs, scows, and any and all craft usually employed or intended to be employed in the conduct of said industry, or in or about any work incidental thereto. Part III of the Act, which hitherto applied only to the fishing industry, provides for compensation to be paid on the same scale and in like manner and under like circumstances as under Part I, but does not include burial expenses, medical aid, artificial appliances, the right to rehabilitation or any benefit excepting the compensation payments. The employer must secure the payments by insuring and keeping insured to the extent of his liability with some reliable insurance carrier or underwriter who is liable equally with the employer for the payment of compensation. Liability in the case of an accident to all or any members of the crew of a vessel, dredge, etc., is limited to $50,000 exclusive of costs and expenses. The judge of the county court of the district in which the employer resides has authority to decide all questions that may arise between a claimant and the employer or insurance company and his decision is final and without appeal. The judge is vested with the same powers as are conferred on the Workmen's Compensation Board by Part I (except where these are at variance with the provisions of Part III) and during a period of temporary disability may review a case as often as may be necessary. The provisions of Part III of the Act were fully described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1928, page 962.

Woodmen's Liens

The Woodmen's Lien Act was amended to provide for the filing of statements of claim within 60 days after the last day on which labour or services or some part thereof were performed. Formerly statements were to be filed within 30 days.

Shares in Public Utilities

An amendment to the Public Utilities Act authorizes an issue of shares (not exceeding 5 per cent in number of the shares previously issued) in any calendar year, without offering such issue to the shareholders, provided they are issued for certain purposes among which is the provision of shares to be sold for cash to employees or to or for an employees' benefit fund.

Education

A number of changes were made in the provisions of the Education Act which deal with school grants. A school section providing a department for the teaching of mechanic science or domestic science with adequate equipment for at least twelve pupils, and employing a teacher or teachers duly licensed by the Council of Public Instruction, and causing instruction in mechanic science to be given for a session of two hours per week, receives an annual grant not exceeding $250 for each teacher so employed, with an additional payment of 15 cents for every two hours lesson to each pupil. The total amount may not exceed $500 in any school year in sections where one teacher is employed, or $1,000 where there are two or more teachers. Where the trustees or commissioners of a school section in which, previous to July 31, 1930, no instruction was given in mechanic or domestic science, establish a department for the giving of such instruction with adequate equipment, a sum equal to half the cost of such equipment, but not exceeding $500, may be paid.

A Bill to provide for holidays with pay was submitted to the Grand Council recently by the Council of State of the Swiss Canton of Bâle Ville. The measure seeks to enact that any person who works without interruption for the same employer shall be entitled to an annual holiday of six days after one year of service and of twelve days after ten years. Apprentices and young persons under 18 shall be entitled to a holiday of twelve days every year. The Bill does not apply to Federal public servants, or to workers whose conditions of labour are governed by the Federal Factory Act.

MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Order Respecting Licentiates of Pharmacy

THE Male Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia issued an order, dated July 31, 1930, fixing a minimum wage of 80 cents an hour for licentiates of pharmacy. It will be recalled that the application of the drug store employees was at first refused by the Board, which ruled that these employees belonged to the professional class, and were therefore not subject to the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act. The British Columbia Court of Appeal subsequently set aside this ruling, finding that drug store employees belonged to an "occupation" within the meaning of the Act. This decision was outlined in the Labour Gazette, June, 1930, page 730. The text of the new order is as follows:

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," chapter 43 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1929, the Male Minimum Wage Board constituted under that Act, having made due inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the employment of employees in the occupation hereinafter mentioned, hereby orders:

1. In this Order the expression, "licentiate of pharmacy" means a person who is the holder of a certificate as a licentiate of pharmacy issued to him under the provisions of the "Pharmacy Act."

2. This Order shall apply to every employee within the meaning of the "Male Minimum Wage Act" who is engaged in the occupation of a licentiate of pharmacy in the selling, dispensing or compounding of poisons, drugs, medicines, of chemicals, or in the dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners, whether in a drug-store dispensary, pharmacy, laboratory, office, or elsewhere and whether by retail or wholesale.

3. Subject to the provisions of section 6 of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," the minimum wage to be paid to every employee to whom this Order applies shall be eighty cents an hour.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 31st day of July, 1930.

Male Minimum Wage Board,
J. D. McNiven,
Chairman.
Adam Bell,
Member.

Regulations of Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board

An additional Regulation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan, was published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette,* July 12, 1930. Earlier regulations were outlined in the Labour Gazette, July, 1930, page 765; April, 1930, page 392. The new regulation is as follows:—

Regulation (a19).

"The application of the Act to the wholesale distribution of gazoline, oils, greases and other petroleum products is except as otherwise dealt within the regulations of the Board limited to those Companies, Partnerships and Individuals who are distributors of such products and who obtain such goods directly from producers within the Province or are direct importers of such products and is further limited in its application to such distributors as above defined to those employees who are employed exclusively in connection with such distribution and are not engaged in any other employment and who are employed on stated and agreed wages or salaries and the employment by such distributors of commission men or commission agents and the employment of others by such commission men or commission agents and all the operations in the distribution of such products except by distributors as herein defined and limited are wholly excluded from the operation of the Act."

Causes of Industrial Accidents in New York

The New York State Department of Labour, in Special Bulletin No. 164, analyses the chief causes of industrial accidents as recorded in the State during the three years ending June 30, 1929.

Accidents are considered under nine main classifications, and in all but two of these classes, the total number of accidents increased during the three years of the study. About 35 per cent of the compensated accidents during the three years were due to handling objects and tools. This was also the chief cause of injury in each of the industries considered: manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, service, trade, "other industries."

Mechanical apparatus was the next most important cause of accidents, though it was responsible for only 15 per cent of the total number. Falls to a different level and falls on the same level were each responsible for about 9 per cent of the accidents. The analysis brings out the importance of the different causes of accidents in the individual industries. Thus falls to a different level, which caused only 9 per cent of the total accidents, were responsible for 15 per cent of the construction accidents. Falling objects, which caused 6 per cent of the total accidents, caused 11·5 per cent of the accidents in construction.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR OF ALBERTA 1929-30

THE Commissioner of Labour of the Province of Alberta, in his annual report submitted to the Provincial Legislature at its recent session, reviews the activities of the Bureau of Labour during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930. The report also contains an account of the proceedings under the Labour Disputes Act during 1929. In addition to statistics of trades and industries, the publication of which are entrusted to the Bureau under the Bureau of Labour Act of 1922, the Bureau also conducts the provincial Employment Offices and administers the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage, the Boilers Act, and the Theatres Act.

Trades and Industries

The report indicates an expansion of business during the first half of the year, but a marked decline during the latter half. Returns from 2,468 firms covered 49,464 male employees over eighteen, 1,020 males under eighteen, 7,853 females over eighteen, 467 females under eighteen and 703 apprentices. Total payments for wages and salaries were $85,317,134.78, of which sum $75,324,757.14 was paid to wage earners. The returns, when considered as to employment by months for males, do not show as great a difference as the previous year. March was the month of least employment, when 43,591 were employed, and July the month of greatest, when 51,502 were employed. Heavy declines followed the peak month, and during December the total employed was 45,276. It is pointed out that "as in previous years the returns, when considered by individual industries, show great fluctuations, and when this is considered with the grouped totals it is apparent that for the unskilled work in the various industries men interchange from one to the other, thereby maintaining a better general balance."

The returns of female monthly employment show an increase in the number employed throughout the year. January was the month of least employment, when 6,616 were employed. Following this there was a fairly steady increase, with December the month of greatest employment, when 8,291 were employed.

The accompanying tables based on returns from 2,468 firms, give in detail the industrial returns:

STATISTICAL TABLE OF TRADES AND INDUSTRIES

PAY ROLLS

Superintendents, officers and managers	$ 9,992,357 64
Clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers, etc	10,990,581 91
Wage-earners (including piece-workers, salesmen, etc)	64,334,195 23
Total	$85,317,134 78

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Under 18 years	
Under $6	118	36	17	6	19
$6 to $6.99	48	21	260	6	33
$7 to $7.99	60	40	69	2	38
$8 to $8.99	134	63	140	8	34
$9 to $9.99	142	63	190	65	79
$10 to $10.99	237	161	344	75	86
$11 to $11.99	321	73	190	38	45
$12 to $12.99	611	171	1,161	143	76
$13 to $13.99	410	71	405	25	28
$14 to $14.99	1,465	38	597	34	34
$15 to $15.99	1,613	76	762	33	30
$16 to $16.99	915	49	434	15	19
$17 to $17.99	806	13	350	10	14
$18 to $18.99	2,652	74	486	3	19
$19 to $19.99	1,688	6	180	2	8
$20 to $20.99	1,781	27	440	2	18
$21 to $21.99	1,426	18	229	.....	4
$22 to $22.99	2,069	8	229	.....	15
$23 to $23.99	902	2	184	.....	2
$24 to $24.99	3,116	2	136	.....	15
$25 to $25.99	2,239	4	286	.....	6
$26 to $26.99	1,143	.....	68	.....	7
$27 to $27.99	1,622	2	73	.....	27
$28 to $28.99	1,652	1	87	.....	4
$29 to $29.99	1,527	.....	54	.....	14
$30 to $34.99	7,274	.....	219	.....	22
$35 to $39.99	4,977	.....	200	.....	6
$40 to $44.99	3,595	1	50	.....	1
$45 to $49.99	1,731	.....	5	.....	.....
$50 and over	3,190	.....	8	.....	.....
Total	49,464	1,020	7,853	467	703

Factories Act

The report states that the policy of using all inspectors appointed within the Bureau of Labour for general inspections under the Factories Act and Minimum Wage Act was continued. The returns from inspectors indicate further increases in business activities. New industries were established and a number of existing industries increased staffs. The increase in male employees was 1,788, or 7 per cent, and in female employees 986, or 10 per cent. Under the provisions of The Factories Act 4,561 inspections were made of 4,284 factories, shops, hotels, offices and office buildings in which were employed 27,867 males and 9,348 females.

Recommendations relative to safety, sanitation, hours and wages and the employment of children to the number of 1,460 were made, all of which were fully carried out by employers. In connection with his activities the chief inspector stated: "An endeavour was made to have inspectors pay at least one visit to all establishments within the scope of the Act. The expansion of business generally and the inclusion of elevators, hotels and oil well drilling operations has increased the number of places to be visited to such an extent that this is not possible with our present staff. We also made 599 inspections of 583 elevators in connection with which 193 safety recommendations were made. Of the elevators inspected 166 were passenger, 398 freight, 16 Humphrey and 3 escalators. This phase of our safety work is becoming more important each year. New types of elevators are being installed and the older types are being changed."

Minimum Wage Act

Under the provisions of The Minimum Wage Act, 3,228 inspections were made of 2,890 businesses, in which were employed 9,310 experienced females and 750 learners. These involved 200 orders for adjustments of wages, 53 for adjustments of hours and 99 for adjustment of staff (so that not more than 25 per cent would be in receipt of apprentice wages.) The total increase under all orders was 1,212 or 14 per cent.

Inspectors found a number of females in receipt of wages less than the minimum rate and a number who were working longer hours than the maximum fixed by the board. All wages and hours were adjusted by employers when the infractions were brought to their attention by the inspector.

Six court cases were taken against employers for failing to pay minimum wages. Five convictions were obtained and employers were ordered to pay back wages; one case was dismissed, the employer having made the necessary adjustments after information was laid.

A number of permits were issued for overtime to be worked to take care of emergencies that had arisen. The number of employees coming under each of the seven orders of the Board were as follows:—

—	Experienced	Apprentices
Order No. 1— Manufacturing	1,082	138
Order No. 2— Laundries, dyeing and cleaning	405	93
Order No. 3— Hotels and Restaurants	1,331	67
Order No. 4— Personal service	252	20
Order No. 5— Office occupation	3,743	173
Order No. 6— Retail establishments	2,335	219
Order No. 7— Fruit and vegetable canning	162	40
Total	9,310	750

Boiler Inspection

According to the report of the chief boiler inspector there was a steady increase in the number of pressure vessels placed in service together with other machinery and equipment during the year. The various boiler accidents which occured during the year were outlined. No serious personal injury was reported as due to the failure of a pressure vessel or machinery governed under the Act. Summary tables are furnished in the report, showing the inspections undertaken by the staff during the year. Referring to the examination of candidates for engineering certificates, it was stated that a majority of the most successful candidates for first, second and third class certificates are those who availed themselves of the engineering courses arranged by the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, at Calgary. A table showing the number and class of certificates issued to the successful candidates resulting from examinations undertaken by the staff is also included in the report.

Employment Offices

An account is given of the work of the Alberta Government Employment Offices during the year. Industry generally throughout the province was reported active during the first few months, a marked increase being shown in building construction. Development slackened with the advent of the severe drought which extended over large areas of the province. This was reflected in the work of the employment offices, and the number

of vacancies filled dropped from 72,924 in the previous year to 52,100 in the current year. The director points out that owing to an Order in Council passed by the Federal Government in August, 1929, restricting the admission of contract labour in Canada, the employment offices are now consulted before permission is granted foreign workers to enter the Dominion. Charts and tables are given which show the business transacted by the Employment Service for the period under review, by occupations, months and offices.

Theatre Inspection

This section of the report refers to the considerable increase in the number of halls inspected, machines examined and certificates issued. The increase in certificates issued was attributed to the additional installations of sound picture equipment and the need of two projectionists during the time the theatre is open to the public. The cost of permanent sound installation was stated to be prohibitive in rural districts, which had the effect of centralizing the picture industry in cities and larger towns.

MINING IN ALBERTA IN 1929

Annual Report of the Mines Branch of the Province

The annual report of the chief inspector of mines of Alberta reviews the activities of the mining industry in the province during the calendar year 1929. The report chiefly consists of tables, giving statistics of coal production; number of workmen employed in each mine; annual consumption of coal in the Dominion; the number of accidents, fatal, serious and slight; the number and nature of the prosecutions under the Mines Act, the certificates issued, etc.

Production in 1929.—There were produced during the year a total of 7,147,250 tons of coal with a value of $22,491,061. Of this output, 1,446,555 tons were sold for consumption in the Province of Alberta, 2,336,068 tons in other provinces in Canada, 51,625 tons for consumption in the United States, 2,923,827 tons were sold to railroad companies, 26,180 tons were used in making briquettes, 243,647 tons were used under colliery boilers, 7,315 tons were used by colliery locomotives, 58,991 tons were put to stock, and 111,145 tons were put on the waste heap. In addition to the coal mined, there were 77,197 tons of shale mined, from which 26,077,733 bricks were manufactured. It was stated that while there was a reduction in output from that produced in 1928, it was the second largest output that has been produced in the province.

There were in operation during the year, 1 shale mine and 2 open pits producing shale for brick-making; also 300 coal mines. Of the latter, 28 were opened, 25 re-opened and 18 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned there were 37 closed temporarily, leaving 248 mines in operation at December 31, 1929.

The production of domestic coal amounted to 3,385,749 tons; sub-bituminous, totalled 668,108 tons; and bituminous coal 3,093,393 tons. No anthracite coal has been produced in Alberta since 1923. During the year 1929, 55,335 tons of Alberta coal was disposed of in the Province of Ontario as compared with 44,265 tons in the previous year.

Per Capita Production.—The number of tons mined per man underground since the year 1919 was as follows:

1919	958
1920	1,055
1921	824
1922	971
1923	893
1924	982
1925	834
1926	991
1927	970
1928	1,107
1929	1,004

Number of employees.—The total number employed in all the coal fields as at December 31, 1929, was 11,520, which is an increase of 47 over the corresponding month in the previous year. There were 8,815 employed under ground and 2,705 above ground. Of these totals, domestic fields provided employment for 5,718 below ground and 1,381 above ground; sub-bituminous coal mines for 580 under ground and 374 above ground; and bituminous mines for 2,517 under ground and 950 above ground.

Prosecutions.—There were 43 prosecutions instituted for contraventions of the provisions of The Mines Act, all of which were successful.

Accidents.—There were 31 fatal accidents during the year, in addition to which there occurred 69 accidents classed as "serious" and 98 as "slight." In 1928, the corresponding accident totals were 28, 71, and 122. The number of tons of coal mined per fatal accident was 230,556; per serious accident

103,583 tons; per slight accident 72,931 tons. Of the accident total, 28 of the 31 fatal accidents; 63 of the 69 serious accidents; and 85 of the 98 slight accidents occurred below ground. The greatest factor in the causation of accidents was haulage which accounted for a total of 56 accidents of all classes both above and below ground. Falls of rock was listed second in causing 37 accidents, and shot firing 23.

Safety Measures.—The report states that in addition to regular inspections of the mines, samples of mine air have been taken at intervals by the inspectors from mines in the bituminous areas in addition to tests made by Burrell gas detectors. These samples were forwarded to the Chemistry Branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, for analysis. In all bituminous mines that are dry and dusty, rock-dusting with crushed limestone has been continuously carried on. Samples of rock dust used have been collected and forwarded to the Provincial Analyst and tested for silica content.

Examinations for certificates of competency as coal miners have been conducted by the inspectors at various centres throughout the province, there having been 1,373 certificates issued during the year, making a total of 11,319 certificates issued to December 31, 1929.

The report states that the use of purchased electric power by the mines in the province is still increasing, there having been 23,510,-529 k.w. hours purchased as against 22,416,009 in 1928.

Coal Mining in Canada in 1929

Canada's coal output of 17,496,557 tons in 1929 was within 0·4 per cent of the record production of 1928 and exceeded the average for the past five years by 11·8 per cent, according to finally revised statistics recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An increase of 4·6 per cent was recorded in Nova Scotia, 5·3 per cent in New Brunswick, and 23 per cent in Saskatchewan. Alberta's production was 2·5 per cent lower than the high mark for the province of 7,336,330 tons which was set up in 1928. British Columbia's output of 2,490,378 tons showed a decrease of 11·2 per cent.

The completion of the carbonizing and briquetting plant in Saskatchewan and the commencement of commercial operations at this plant was an important development in the coal industry in 1929. Another feature of the industry in that year was a continuance of investigational and development work in connection with the Ontario lignite deposits. Some test shipments were made from these deposits during the year. It is pointed out that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and the Yukon produce only bituminous coal; Saskatchewan mines yield lignite only; and Alberta produces bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite.

Railroads in Canada consumed 5·2 million tons of Canadian coal in 1929; this tonnage represented 32·9 per cent of the total shipments from the mines. Quebec provided the largest market for Canadian coal during 1929; exclusive of coal for the use of railroads, 2,372,541 tons of Canadian coal were shipped to Quebec points.

Exports of Canadian coal in 1929 amounted to 842,972 tons, a decrease of 2·43 per cent from the 1928 total of 863,941 tons. Coal cleared through Nova Scotia and British Columbia ports accounted for 96 per cent of the Canadian exports. The United States and Newfoundland provided the principal markets for Canada's external shipments of coal.

The imports of anthracite, bituminous and lignite coal into Canada in 1929 were recorded at 18,619,300 tons, as compared with 17,714,296 tons in the preceding year. Receipts from Great Britain consisted of 729,458 tons of anthracite and 115,368 tons of bituminous, making a total of 844,826 tons, an increase of 25·98 per cent over the 1928 imports of 670,612 tons. The principal supply of coal imported into Canada came from the United States; this tonnage was made up of 14,469,831 tons of bituminous, 3,173,043 tons of anthracite, and 14,108 tons of lignite. Shipments of anthracite coal from Russia to Canadian points commenced in December, 1928, and during the calendar year 1929 the tonnage received assumed important proportions amounting to 117,304 tons. Small quantities of coal were also received from Newfoundland and Japan.

The coal mining industry furnished employment to 29,739 employees during 1929. It is stated that in eastern Canada steady employment was afforded the 13,929 men working in or about the coal mines; in western Canada the usual summer seasonal decline was apparent. Salaries and wages paid in this industry amounted to $42,376,378 as against $43,320,811 in 1928. There were 28,227 wage-earners working in the coal mines of Canada in 1929; of these 6,323 worked on the surface and 21,904 underground. An average of 275

man-days work was furnished surface men while underground men worked 246 days.

Records for the industry show 7,117,692 man-days work done during the year and from this total it has been computed that the average daily earning power per man was $5.49. Calculated on the same basis, the average in 1928 was $5.57 and in 1927 it was $5.03.

Capital employed by the companies operating in the coal mining industry in Canada in 1929 was $141,766,727. The value of fuel used in the operation of Canadian coal mines in 1929 was $3,087,105, and consisted principally of bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite coal, although small quantities of gasoline, kerosene and wood were also used. Electricity purchased amounted to 40,326,458 k.w.h. valued at $570,250, in addition to which 108,944,704 k.w.h. were generated by the operating companies for their own use. A further quantity of 6,554,222 k.w.h. was produced and sold for use apart from coal mining operations.

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

Résumé of the Nineteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization

THE Nineteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1929, which has just been issued by the Department of Labour, states that the trade union movement of the Dominion is made up of the following classes:—

(1) Local branches of international craft organizations, having headquarters in the United States;

(2) The One Big Union, an international industrial union, with headquarters in Winnipeg;

(3) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with headquarters in Chicago;

(4) Canadian central labour organizations;

(5) Independent trade union units, and

(6) National Catholic unions.

The international craft union group consists of the Canadian members of 85 organizations, two more than in 1928, and has 1,953 branches in the Dominion, a gain of 80, with a combined membership of 203,514, an increase of 16,597. The One Big Union reported 43 local units in Canada, a loss of 3, with a membership of 22,890, an increase of 2,861. The Industrial Workers of the World claims 6 branches in the Dominion, a loss of 1, with 3,975 members, a decrease of 425. The group of Canadian central organizations, numbering 25, a loss of 2, comprises 639 branches, a gain of 53, with a combined membership of 53,277, an increase of 1,419. The independent units number 31, a loss of 5, the combined membership of which is 10,820, a decrease of 578. The National Catholic group of unions number 106, a gain of one, their combined membership being reported at 25,000, a decrease of 1,000. The net increase in branches for 1929 was 125, and the gain in membership was 18,874, making a grand total of 2,778 branches of all classes of unions in Canada, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 319,476, which figures, according to the latest estimate of population, indicate that trade unionists represent 3·26 per cent of the people in the Dominion; adding 103,811, the number of members comprising the non-trade union associations, organized wage-earners at the close of 1929 represented 4·32 per cent of the population.

The accompanying chart, which is taken from the report, indicates the fluctuations in the number of trade unionists in Canada from 1911 to 1929, the period covered by these annual reports on labour organization.

Another chart published in the report shows that the 319,476 trade union members in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows:—

Railroad employees, 98,736 members, or 30·91 per cent of the total;

Building trades, 38,130, or 11·94 per cent;

Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 32,786 members, or 10·26 per cent;

Mining and quarrying, 29,003 members, or 9·08 per cent;

Other transportation and navigation trades, 26,815 members, or 8·39 per cent;

Metal trades, 18,791 members, or 5·88 per cent;

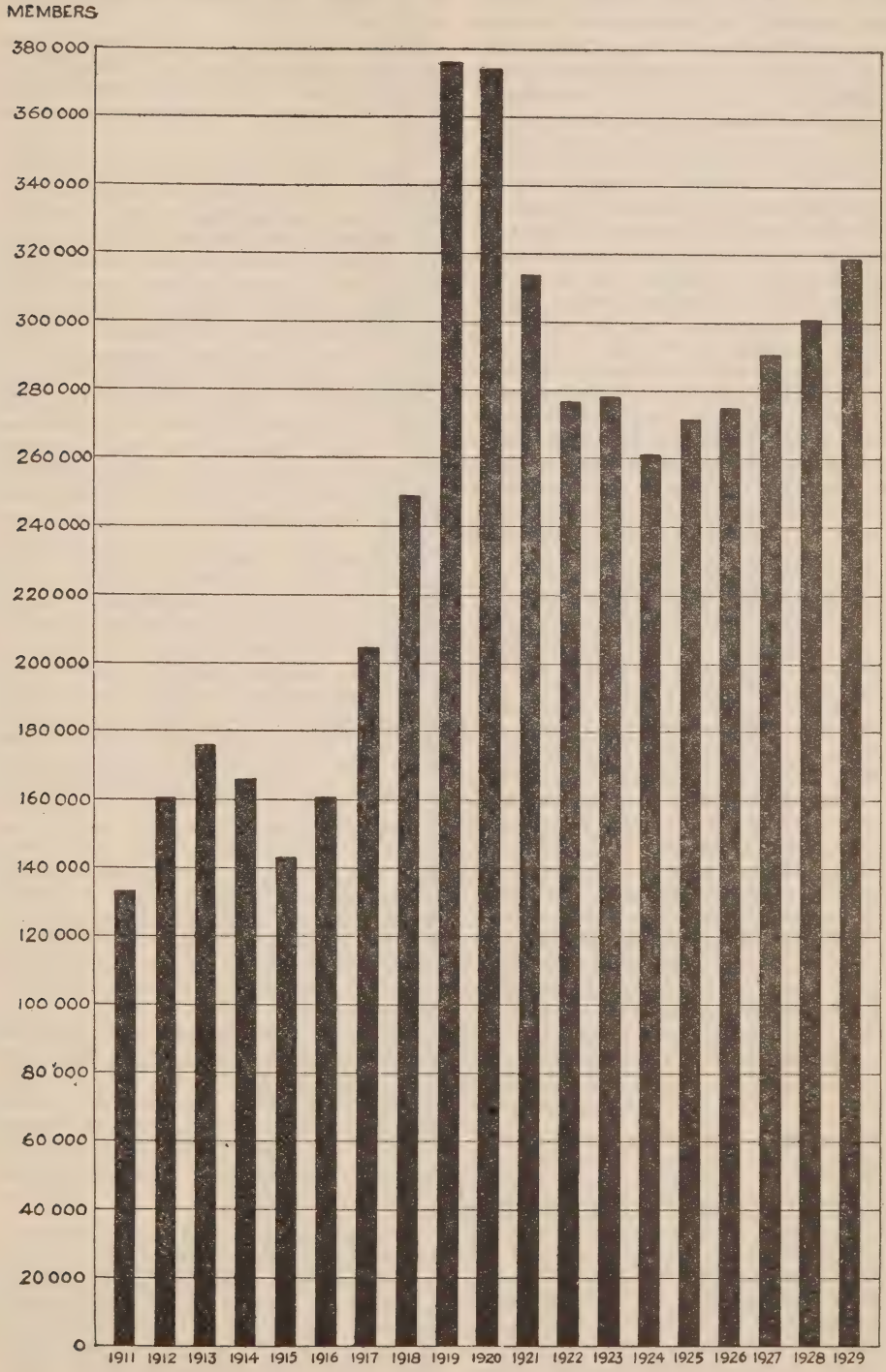
Clothing, boots and shoes, 16,076 members, or 5·03 per cent;

Printing and paper making trades, 14,576 members, or 4·56 per cent;

All other trades and general labour, 44,563 members, or 13·95 per cent.

The report points out that the railroad employees' group contains a large number of metal trades workers who are not employed in railroad shop work, and who should be included in the metal trades group, but it was impossible to secure separate figures.

NINETEEN YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA



Trade Union Membership by Provinces.—The division by provinces of the 2,778 local branch unions of all classes is as follows: Ontario, 1,055; Quebec, 504; Alberta, 279; British Columbia, 271; Saskatchewan, 212; Manitoba, 185; Nova Scotia, 141; New Brunswick, 119; and Prince Edward Island, 11.

Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—Thirty-five cities in Canada have not less than 20 local branch unions. They represent approximately 60 per cent of the total number of branches in the Dominion, and contain about 52 per cent of the total trade union membership. Montreal stands first in the list of these cities, and (including the national Catholic unions) has 200 local branches of all classes of unions, 147 of which reported 41,389 members; Toronto ranks second with 147 branches, 105 of which reported 27,512 members; Winnipeg comes third with 109 branches, 71 of which reported 12,510 members; Vancouver being fourth with 103 branches, 83 of which reported 14,371 members. The remaining 31 cities in order of number of branches are as follows:—Calgary, 74 branches, 55 reporting 6,181 members; Edmonton, 69 branches, 59 reporting 5,544 members; Quebec, 69 branches, 42 reporting 4,689 members; Hamilton, 63 branches, 54 reporting 5,306 members; Ottawa, 62 branches, 48 reporting 4,253 members; London, 59 branches, 43 reporting 4,052 members; Victoria, 47 branches, 40 reporting 2,503 members; Halifax, 43 branches, 32 reporting 3,842 members; Saint John, 43 branches, 34 reporting 2,633 members; Regina, 43 branches, 37 reporting 2,218 members; Saskatoon, 41 branches, 34 reporting 2,195 members; Windsor, 40 branches, 35 reporting 2,617 members; Moose Jaw, 34 branches, 26 reporting 1,828 members; Fort William, 31 branches, 27 reporting 1,991 members; St. Thomas, 29 branches, 26 reporting 1,994 members; Lethbridge, 27 branches, 25 reporting 1,860 members; Port Arthur, 27 branches, 17 reporting 1,237 members; Sherbrooke, 27 branches, 16 reporting 838 members; Brandon, 26 branches, 20 reporting 1,142 members; North Bay, 25 branches, 23 reporting 1,811 members; Moncton, 24 branches, 22 reporting 3,155 members; Brantford, 22 branches, 20 reporting 929 members; Guelph, 22 branches, 18 reporting 496 members; Stratford, 21 branches, 20 reporting 1,773 members; St. Catharines, 21 branches, 15 reporting 553 members; Kitchener, 21 branches, 18 reporting 454 members; Three Rivers, 20 branches, 14 reporting 1,533 members; Hull, 20 branches, 17 reporting 1,148 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 20 branches, 18 reporting 953 members; Kingston, 20 branches, 13 reporting 611 members; Peterborough, 20 branches, 18 reporting 430 members.

Of the 2,117 branch unions which reported their membership 23 have over 1,000 members, six more than in 1928, the reporting branch with the largest membership having 3,785 members.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—This body was originally established in 1873, and is the recognized head of the internationally organized wage-earners in the Dominion. The American Federation of Labour and 58 of its more important affiliates have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership by paying to the congress the regular *per capita* tax. A number of local branches of international organizations which had affiliated individually also paid *per capita* tax. The congress has under direct charters three Canadian central organizations, two provincial federations of labour, 39 trades and labour councils, and 45 local unions, the total membership being 162,633.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour.—This congress, which was formed in March, 1927, absorbed the Canadian Federation of Labour, and was organized in direct opposition to the old-established Trades Congress. The affiliates of the All-Canadian body number eleven central organizations, including the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the One Big Union, together with 22 directly chartered local unions and nine labour councils, the whole membership numbering 52,932.

National Catholic Unions.—A chapter is devoted to the National Catholic unions, which so far as Canada is concerned had their inception in 1902 in the province of Quebec, where, with the exception of one union in Ontario, all of such bodies are located. The number of national Catholic unions is 106, with a combined reported membership of 25,000.

The report makes extended reference to the various classes of delegate bodies which have been formed as part of the plan of labour organization in North America with a view to co-ordinating the activities of unions of closely allied or particular trades in dealing with matters of like concern to all members of the bodies represented.

Organized Workers in Various Countries.—In addition to the figures published in the report showing the membership of labour organizations in Canada and the United States information is included giving the standing of organized workers in 62 other countries, the grand total for the 64 countries being 45,903,-

048. The following are the figures for the countries enumerated, as extracted from the report:—

Argentine	164,874
Australia	911,652
Austria	999,137
Belgium	762,886
Bolivia	5,000
Brazil	116,500
British Guiana	1,073
Bulgaria	2,485
Canada	319,476
Ceylon	114,000
Chili	204,000
China	2,800,000
Colombia	11,400
Corea	123,000
Cuba	250,000
Czechoslovakia	1,733,979
Denmark	296,830
Dominica	3,442
Dutch East Indies	24,021
Egypt	60,000
Esthonia	13,336
Finland	75,846
France	1,218,250
Germany	8,217,923
Great Britain	4,908,000
Greece	98,470
Guatemala	3,000
Holland	561,037
Honduras	6,000
Hungary	135,678
Iceland	4,540
India	300,000
Ireland	111,921
Italy	2,768,730
Japan	316,906
Latvia	37,888
Lithuania	18,486
Luxemburg	15,317
Memel Territory	1,024
Mexico	1,800,000
Mongolia	5,000
New Zealand	55,800
Nicaragua	6,000
Norway	106,182
Palestine	21,873
Panama	3,000
Paraguay	8,000
Peru	25,000
Philippines	67,000
Poland	577,581
Porto Rico	18,000
Portugal	40,000
Roumania	46,631
Russia	10,248,000
Salvador	10,000
South Africa	82,660
South West Africa	600
Spain	262,000
Sweden	508,107
Switzerland	265,562
Uruguay	28,484
Venezuela	25,972
United States	3,917,772
Yugoslavia	57,717

Revolutionary Labour Organizations.—The report makes reference to the various communist organizations, chief of which is the revolutionary political body known as the Third (Communist) International, which was established in Moscow on March 6, 1919, with the object of organizing the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The theses of the Communist International declare that the trade unions represent the most important form of mass organization of the proletariat, and with a view to having a medium through which to propagate the communist doctrine among the organized workers, the Moscow organization in July, 1921, set up the Red International of Labour Unions, the official representative of which in America is the Trade Union Unity League, originally known as the Trade Union Educational League. The Canadian representative of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada, which was established on February 17, 1922, with head office in Toronto. An adjunct of the Communist Party is the Young Communist League, formed in July, 1922, which with its children's section, known as the Young Pioneers, declares its mission to be to penetrate the mass of working class youth by means of communist agitation and education.

International Federation of Trade Unions.—The report makes reference to the International Federation of Trade Unions, a body established in 1901 and reorganized in 1919, with the object among others of uniting the international working class and the promotion of the interests and activities of the trade union movement. The labour movement of the Dominion as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated with the federation, and the president of the congress is a member of the General Council. The I.F.T.U. has in affiliation the trade union centres of 27 countries, with a combined membership of 13,579,159, as well as a similar number of international trade secretariats. The report points that the Red International of Labour Unions, which, it has been stated, was formed for the purpose of destroying the International Federation, had attacked the last named body, declaring that it was incapable of uniting the working classes of the world and was only an appendage of the International Labour Office.

Industrial Workers of the World.—Mention is made of the Industrial Workers of the World, usually referred to as the I.W.W., a body which declares itself to be an advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism, with its objective the abolition of the wage system. At its inception the organization claimed to have a strong following, but dissension arose in the ranks, and with the prosecution in 1918 of a large number of its

members by the United States Government on the charge of interfering with the wartime measures of the Republic, the following of the I.W.W. has gradually decreased. In 1905, the year the organization was formed, the membership was reported at 400,000. At the close of 1929 the membership was given at 26,325, of which 3,975 members belonged to the six Canadian branches.

Labour in Politics.—The report refers to the declaration of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in 1887 for independent political action on the part of organized labour, it being contended that "the working classes of the Dominion will never be properly represented in Parliament or receive justice in the legislation of the country until they were represented by men of their own class." Although a number of labour candidates were subsequently elected to various offices in some of the industrial districts, it was not until 1921 that the Canadian Labour Party was formed. A number of provincial sections were established, and under their auspices candidates were nominated for office, in some instances being elected. In 1927, the secretary of the party since its inception resigned, following the removal of his name by the Toronto central council of the C.L.P. (which it was alleged was dominated by communists) from the party nomination for controller in the Toronto municipal election. Since the secretary's retirement the main party has ceased to function, the British Columbia section has dissolved, and the Nova Scotia and Ontario sections failed to meet during 1929, leaving only two provincial sections—Quebec and Alberta—in existence. British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario have independent labour parties, that in the last named province having been formed by delegates to the 1927 convention of the Ontario section of the C.L.P., who objected to the passage of a number of revolutionary resolutions. In some of the other provinces there are labour political organizations operating under different names, the activities of some of which are confined to the principal cities, and in all of which except the section of the C.L.P. individual membership is accepted. In the Ontario provincial election of October 30, 1929, there were three candidates designated as labour nominees, and of these one was elected. Four Communist Party candidates who contested seats were all defeated. There was formed in Regina, Saskatchewan, on October 26-27, 1929, the Western Conference of Labour Political Parties, embracing the four western provinces, for the purpose of unifying the activities of the affiliated parties, to arrange common action and to bring about the entire unification of the labour and socialist movement throughout Western Canada. In 23 localities 89 candidates were selected or endorsed by labour political parties or organized labour bodies for municipal office. Of these 32 were elected to the following offices: mayor, 1; controllers, 2; aldermen or councillors, 21; school trustees, 8. Six communist candidates who presented themselves were defeated.

Trade Union Benefits.—A chapter of the report deals with the beneficiary features of labour organizations, indicating that of the 25 Canadian central bodies eleven had made payments for benefits, the total amount expended being $54,214, an increase of $18,870 as compared with 1928. Of the 87 international organizations operating in the Dominion 67 reported having expended $27,888,892 for benefits, an increase of $3,091,524. The disbursements in 1929 for the various classes of benefits were:—

Death benefits	$17,438,077
Unemployed and travelling benefits	1,321,983
Strike benefits	1,329,257
Sick and accident benefits	2,292,022
Old age pensions and other benefits	5,507,553

In addition to the expenditures made by the headquarters of the international organizations the report gives information showing that 650 of the local branch unions in Canada made benefit payments to their own members from their own funds, as did also 108 branches of Canadian bodies, 12 independent units and 25 national Catholic unions, the total disbursements being $445,627, an increase of $39,586 over the expenditures for the same purpose in 1928. The outlay for 1929 by the local branches for the classes of benefits named was:

Death benefits	$165,382
Unemployed benefits	27,753
Strike benefits	37,413
Sick and accident benefits	150,197
Other benefits	64,982

Non-trade Union Associations.—Besides the labour organizations whose names appear in the report space has been given to a class of associations which, though not connected with the trade union movement, are for the most part composed of wage-earners. These include 106 bodies, chief of which are the associations of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, with a combined membership of 103,811.

Complete Labour Directory.—The Nineteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization, like earlier issues, forms a complete labour directory, embracing in its pages not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists are identified.

RECENT LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Canadian National Railway System Federation No. 11

THE fourth convention of the Canadian National Railway System Federation No. 11, was opened at Winnipeg, Man., on June 6, 1930, with a large number of delegates in attendance. The executive committee's report reviewed at considerable length the various questions which had been dealt with by the executive since the last convention, chief among which were: Holidays with pay; Pension plan; Joint Co-operative Management plan; Stabilization of employment; Christmas holiday, and apprentices. The membership, according to this report, numbered 10,995. The financial statement showed total receipts, together with the balance on hand as at April 1, 1928, of $3,530.33, disbursements totalling $2,461.09, and a balance as of April 1, 1930, amounting to $1,069.24.

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, who was present on invitation, made a brief address, during which he touched on the question of old age pensions, Union Label Act, and immigration.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Instructing the incoming officers to secure signed memoranda dealing with all important questions discussed at future conferences between the management and Federation officers, and that copies be sent to all general chairmen;

Recommending that the minimum rate of C.N.R. pension shall be $600 and the maximum $2,000 for employees of twenty-five years' service;

Asking that employees in the stores department be given holidays with pay;

Instructing incoming officers to advise system management officers that craft unions have autonomy over their own craft affairs;

Advocating in connection with retirement that fitness of employees over sixty-five years of age to perform their present occupation be taken into consideration, as well as a medical examination;

Recommending that employees desiring to retire after twenty-five years' service be paid a pension.

Officers were elected as follows: president, W. R. Rogers, Moncton, N.B.; vice-president, Harry Davis, Winnipeg, Man.; secretary-treasurer, A. B. Page, Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers held its forty-first annual convention at Woodstock, Ont., on June 26-28, 1930, with representatives from ten local unions in attendance. The financial and other reports presented to the convention showed that the past year had been a very successful one for the association. A committee was appointed to wait on the Provincial Government of Ontario, with a view to securing amendments to the Stationary Engineers' Act and changes in the Boiler Inspection Regulations. A lengthy discussion took place on the question of a colour scheme for piping, such as would indicate its purpose, and it was finally decided to appoint a committee to co-operate with a number of interested organizations in devising a proper colour scheme to be submitted to the Canadian Engineering Standards Association at Ottawa.

Officers elected for the coming year were as follows: president, J. B. Mulligan, Ottawa, Ont.; vice-president, R. E. Aenup, Woodstock, Ont.; secretary, Ed. Golightly, Toronto, Ont.; treasurer, I. E. Cross, Ottawa, Ont.

The association will hold its 1931 convention in Toronto.

Switchmen's Union of North America

The fifth triennial and eighteenth international convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America was held recently at Buffalo, N.Y., with approximately two hundred and fifty delegates in attendance. The report of the committee on officers' reports commended the various officers for the conscientious manner in which the work of the Union had been performed since the last convention. The finance committee's report showed total receipts for the three year period ended January 1, 1930, together with the balance on hand as at January 1, 1927, amounting to $5,148,155.10, disbursements totalling $3,774,732.01, and a balance on hand of $1,373,423.09.

The convention endorsed the action of the board of directors in authorizing the president to co-operate with representatives of the railroad running trades in any action agreed upon for the stabilizing of employment, and went on record further, as favouring the following program:

Not less than one day rest in seven for all railroad workers;

Actual establishment of the maximum eight hour day;

A minimum five-day week and a minimum six-hour day;

Gradual shortening of the work day or work week, without loss of compensation;

Establishment by agreement with each railroad annually of a minimum force for each class of employees, to be guaranteed a minimum annual employment for the ensuing year, and the establishment of extra forces with similar guarantees, to protect those reasonably needed for part-time work;

Relief of employees from undue burdens caused by economy, efficiency or consolidation programs;

Acceptance of the principle of "preventive overtime" rates of pay.

Other resolutions were adopted as follows:

Recommending the establishment of railroad councils in all railroad centres;

Favouring the stationing in Canada permanently of a representative of the union;

Petitioning the Governor of California to grant a pardon and release of Thomas J. Mooney.

Chief officers elected were: president, T. C. Cashen; secretary, J. M. Perry, 3 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Accident Prevention in Cement Plants

A recent issue of the *Accident Prevention Magazine*, published by the Portland Cement Association, contains a comprehensive account of safety activities in the plants of the organization. A review of the statistics indicates that the group of one hundred and thirty-eight cement mills and quarries which reported their mishaps to the Portland Cement Association had fewer accidents of all recordable classes in 1929 than during any previous year of record.

There were fewer days lost due to accident causes, and likewise a lower number of days lost per hundred thousand man-hours of exposure than during any previous year; the number of permanent disabilities suffered also reached a new low level. Fatal accidents were higher than during 1927 and 1928 but lower than any other year since the record was established. The relative severity was higher than for any year since 1925.

Lost-time accidents had declined steadily each year since 1923, the reduction in this class of accident being about 73 per cent during the past five years. In 1929 this class of accident was 29 per cent less numerous than during 1928, the actual number reported dropping from 877 in 1928 to 686 in 1929. There was a relatively greater reduction in accidents causing disability of short duration than in the longer ones, although actual reductions in all the various classifications shown are very marked.

In addition to a large decrease in the actual number of mishaps occurring, the supporting detailed data seem to indicate that malingering on the excuse of trivial accidents has been greatly reduced. It was also stated, that many minor disabilities which in the past have caused the loss of short periods of time, frequently do not cause such loss at present, due to improved medical and first aid attention, better arrangements for co-operating with the injured in the handling of his regular duties and an increase in interest by the later in the progress of his work and of the mill operations in general. The plant physicians are credited with having "helped notably in the effort to get men back with minimum loss of time and wages." The report observes that "the trend in this direction has been a powerful help in the building up of the present fine morale in the operating organization."

Effect of Length of Service.—The effect of length of service on accident occurrence is analyzed in a section which indicates that during 1929, 29·2 per cent of the lost-time fatal accidents occurred to men employed less than 6 months, while in 1928, 28·8 per cent of the similar accidents occurred to men employed less than 6 months. Men employed between 6 months and one year sustained 9·8 per cent of the injuries in 1929 as against 10·2 per cent in 1928. Employees with terms of service of 10 years or longer suffered 14·3 per cent of the accidents in 1929 as compared with 10·2 per cent in 1928, indicating that the older men had a considerably more unfavourable effect on the record than during the preceding year. Of the 36 fatalities on which length of service was reported, 22 were to men who had served two years or more, while ten took the lives of men employed less than six months.

While figures are not available to indicate which group suffered the most fatalities in comparison to man-hours worked it is stated that fatalities have hit every one of the

classes, suggesting that "perhaps, that the 'familiarity which breeds contempt' has brought habits of carelessness to some older employees, resulting in death to several of their number. It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of safety. This does not mean that a man is safe simply because he has been on the job, a certain number of years. There must be no let-up in safe thinking and safe habits."

Reference was also made to the fact that The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Certificate of Honour was recently awarded to the Portland Cement Association in recognition of outstanding work in the reduction of accidents in the cement industry.

Organization to Aid Fishermen

With the object of helping destitute fisherfolk in the Gaspé region, a company has been formed with a capital of $150,000 entitled "The Committee of Citizens in Aid of the Destitute Fishermen of the Gaspé Coast, Incorporated."

Last year severe storms and porpoises played havoc with the fishing population of Gaspé, but new boats were built, with government aid, while the industry was put on a firmer basis in order to proceed this spring.

Substantial aid was again given this year by the Provincial Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries in the building of fishing smacks and the purchase of gear, but the new company wants to make sure that the fishermen and their families do not suffer. They propose to raise funds by members' contributions, public collections, bazaars, kermesses, subscriptions and drawings.

Increase in Accidental Deaths in United States

The 1930 edition of "Accident Facts," recently published by the National Safety Council of the United States reviews the accident experience not only in the United States but in other countries.

It is stated that the accident experience in 1929 resembled that of other recent years in three respects, showing an increase in the total number of persons killed, an increase in the death rate per 100,000 population, and a marked increase in automobile deaths. The third of these was outstanding.

Ninety-seven thousand people were killed in the United States by accidents in 1929. This estimate is based on state health department reports to the National Safety Council from 34 states and the District of Columbia, representing 69 per cent of the entire population. In these states, deaths in 1929 exceeded those in the previous year by 2·6 per cent. Past records indicate, however, that these states are not quite representative of the country as a whole. Proper corrections were therefore made, with the result that, for the entire country, the 1929 increase in deaths is estimated at approximately 2 per cent rather than 2·6 per cent. The total of 97,000 may be contrasted with 95,086 deaths in 1928, as determined by final United States Census Bureau figures. It is pointed out that the increase of approximately 2,000 deaths is as large as has occurred in a single year since 1925, during which total accidental deaths were approximately 5,000 greater than in 1924.

It is estimated that the 1929 death rate per 100,000 population will be about 79·9, as compared with 79·2 in 1928, and 78·4 in 1927. The year 1927 was the first since 1921 to show a decline in the death rate, and the 1928 and 1929 experience indicates that the upward movement has set in again.

The third important characteristic of the 1929 experience, mentioned above, is the great increase in motor vehicle deaths, amounting to approximately 3,000. Since the increase in total fatalities was only 2,000, it is considered evident that the fatalities not involving motor vehicles decreased by about 1,000.

Dealing with the accidental death rate in other countries the report observes that while the death rate from accidents remains higher in the United States than in any other important country, in some countries it is advancing more rapidly. The statistics presented show that from 1927 to 1928 the death rate in England and Wales increased from 38·2 to 41·1, a rise of 2·9 deaths per 100,000 population; in New Zealand the increase was 5·8. During the same time the death rate in the United States increased from 78·4 to 79·2 or 0·8 deaths per 100,000. Almost all of the increases were due to automobile accidents.

During the last five years the average annual increase in the United States has been 0·7 deaths per 100,000 population. In France, the latest figures indicate an annual increase of 1·0 deaths; in Germany, 0·9; in Japan, 3·6; and in Canada, 2·2. On the other hand, in Sweden the rate decreased from 34·8 in 1927 to 31·4 in 1928; in Belgium, from 32·1 in 1924 to 29·8 in 1927; and in Italy, from 32·3 in 1924 to 32·1 in 1927.

Industrial Accidents.—In a section dealing with industrial accidents, the difficulty of estimating the total number of industrial deaths in the United States is attributed to the fact that "no one takes the responsi-

bility or has the power to collect complete information." However, the report states that estimates of industrial deaths range from 20,000 to 25,000 deaths annually, and for the sake of uniformity an estimate of 23,000 has been made for 1929. Calculating on the basis that "non-fatal injuries in industry occur about 130 times as often as fatalities, it is estimated that there were approximately 3,000,000 such injuries in 1929. The cost of these deaths and injuries, based on estimates of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, was approximately $1,000,000,000. In regard to frequency and severity rates, the following observation is made:—

"The control which employers exercise over men at work and the keeping of records makes possible an accurate measurement of accidents in relation to the number of men employed and the length of time they are exposed to accidents. The accident frequency rate is the number of accidents per 1,000,000 man hours worked and the accident severity rate represents the days lost from accidents per 1,000 man hours worked, permanent disabilities and deaths being allowed for by arbitrary charges in terms of days lost."

On the basis of the above definition a statistical table indicates that the mining industry had a frequency rating of 74·43 and a severity rating of 9·99. The corresponding ratings in several other industries were as follows:—construction—50·41 and 4·62; refrigeration—43·35 and 3·04; meat packing—55·94 and 1·47; quarrying—26·71 and 6·11; pulp and paper—28·43 and 1·77; foundry—30·30 and 1·73; metal forming—29·71 and 1·67.

Stimulation of Public Works in the United States

Referring to a petition asking President Hoover to undertake the stimulation of public works, the Acting Chief of the Division of Public Construction of the United States Department of Commerce replied on June 12, setting forth the program on which the government had already been working for the purpose of stimulating public construction.

The Federal Government's part in the public works program is indicated by the followed actions by Congress.

Congress increased the amount of Federal aid to the States for highway construction from 75 million to 125 million dollars a year for three years, and liberalised the terms for its use. The Federal building program for post offices and other structures in the cities and towns throughout the country was increased by 230 million dollars. The river and harbour improvement work carried out by the War Department has been so expanded on account of the unemployment situation that a deficiency appropriation of 12 million dollars was granted by Congress in order to sustain active operations. A 15 million dollar Veterans' Bureau Hospital building program was provided by Congress and begun immediately on the adoption of the Act. Every Federal department and bureau carrying out construction has advanced the start of new projects, repairs and maintenance wherever possible. A new Division of Public Construction was established in the Department of Commerce to aid in coordinating the efforts of Federal, State and local governments to expedite public works projects.

Highway construction contracts amounted to 197 million dollars in 37 Eastern States during the first four months of 1930, showing an increase of 38 per cent over the same period in 1929.

In the field of private industry, the railway and other public utilities have provided for an expenditure of 3,500 million dollars on new construction and other capital improvements. While residential building has not been well sustained, the total of other construction contracts is at about the same level this year as in 1929.

The Ontario Mining Association, at its annual meeting held at Sudbury in July, decided to form an Accident Prevention Association, and a provisional board of directors was appointed composed of the executive committee of the Association, together with representatives of industrial groups. One of the problems considered at the meeting was to find a fair basis to be used in assessing the cost of silicosis as between the various mining camps for the purposes of workmen's compensation. The association had engaged the services of an actuary to investigate this subject, and his report was adopted by the Association.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Ratification of Conventions

"Industrial and Labour Information", the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of July 21 announced the registration during the preceding week of ten additional ratifications to Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference. These bring the total number of ratifications to 402. It may be of interest to recall that the third hundred was attained a little over two years ago, on the eve of the opening of the Eleventh Session of the Conference. Nine of the new ratifications are to the credit of the Irish Free State, which has now ratified in all 19 Conventions, including several adopted before 1923, when that State became a Member of the Organization. Only two countries have ratified a larger number of Conventions, namely, Luxemburg (25) and Bulgaria (23). The tenth new ratification comes from Greece, which has now ratified 13 Conventions.

The average number of ratifications per Convention to-day is 14, as compared with 6 in 1924. The Convention which has so far obtained the highest number of ratifications is that adopted by the Seventh Session of the Conference (Geneva, 1925) relating to equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. No fewer than 27 States have mutually undertaken to grant to each other's nationals, in case of injury by industrial accidents, the same treatment in respect to workmen's compensation as they grant to their own nationals. "This fact, in itself, represents an achievement in international co-operation of which the International Labour Organization is entitled to be proud, and should hearten those of its friends who are inclined at times to be impatient at the rate at which the network of ratifications is extending."

Ratifications by the Irish Free State.—The Secretariat of the League of Nations registered, on July 5, the formal ratification by the Government of the Irish Free State of the following Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference:

Concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship (Second Session, 1920);

Fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers (Third Session, 1921);

Concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (Third Session, 1921);

Concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents (Seventh Session, 1925);

Concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship (Eighth Session, 1926);

Concerning seamen's articles of agreement (Ninth Session, 1926);

Concerning the repatriation of seamen (Ninth Session, 1926);

Concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels (Twelfth Session, 1929); and

Concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (Twelfth Session, 1929).

Ratification by Greece.—The formal ratification by the Hellenic Government of the Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session (1921) was registered on June 28, 1930 by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Australia and the Conference

The Government of the Australian Commonwealth has informed the International Labour Office that the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session (1929), were duly presented to the Commonwealth Parliament on March 21, 1930. As the matters covered by these instruments fall to a considerable extent within the jurisdiction of the States, copies have been referred to the State Governments for consideration and any action they may consider necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Conventions and Recommendations in question.

Publications of the Office

The latest issue of the *Official Bulletin of* the International Labour Office (Vol. XV, No. 2) contains the following official reports and documents:

Proceedings of the Forty-Eighth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Interpretation of the decisions of the International Labour Conference with regard to the employment of women before and after childbirth, the use of white lead in painting, and workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Notes on official action on the decisions of the International Labour Conference by China, Esthonia, Germany, the Irish Free State, Spain, and Uruguay.



CANADIAN DELEGATION IN ATTENDANCE AT 14TH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

(Left to right) J. T. Foster, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal; Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa; Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary, Industrial Relations Dept., Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto; Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Winnipeg; A. M. Boucher, Quebec; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; J. R. Roaf, Chairman, British Columbia Division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver, and D. W. Morrison, Glace Bay, N.S.



DELEGATES AND ADVISERS IN ATTENDANCE AT 14TH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Canadian delegates seated at second row of desks; Canadian advisers immediately behind them.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1, was 7,283, their employees numbering 1,043,232 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June, was 1,688, having an aggregate membership of 201,672 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1930, as Reported by the Employers

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,283 firms employing 1,043,232 workers, or 21,296 more than on June 1. This advance, which was similar in size to that recorded on July 1, 1929, brought the index number to 118·9, as compared with 116·5 in the preceding month, and with 124·7, 117·7, 109·7, 105·0, 98·0, 97·1, 100·7, 92·2 and 88·6 at the beginning of July in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Industrial employment was thus at a higher level on July 1, 1930, than at the beginning of July in any other year on record with the exception of 1929.

The largest gains were reported in construction, steam railway, transportation, services and trade, while manufacturing, mining and logging showed curtailment, that in the last-named being seasonal in character.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was favourable in all provinces except Ontario, the greatest expansion taking place in the Maritime Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 577 firms employing 95,215 workers, as against 82,374 in the preceding month. This increase of 12,841 persons brought employment to a much higher level than in any other month of the last ten years, the index standing at 141·1, as compared with 117·9 on July 1, 1929, and 127·5 on August 1 of last year, the previous maximum. Construction recorded the greatest improvement, there being unusually large increases in highway construction, but there were also gains in logging, services, communications and trade; on the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel and fish-preserving industries, and transportation also showed seasonally reduced activity.

Quebec.—Construction, transportation, trade and services reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally dull with the end of river-driving, and manufacturing also released employees. The forces of the 1,683 co-operating employers aggregated 297,187 persons, compared with 291,239 on June 1. This advance involved rather fewer workers than that registered on the same date of last year, when the index was over two points higher; with this exception, employment at the beginning of July, 1930, was at a higher level than on the same date in any other year on record.

Ontario.—There was a slight falling-off in activity in Ontario, where the 3,216 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 418,968 employees, or 3,468 less than on June 1. Considerable gains were shown in construction, transportation, services and trade, but logging and manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, were seasonally quiet, and there were also losses in mining and communica-

tions. Small increases had been indicated on July 1, 1929, when the index was many points higher.

Prairie Provinces.—The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, but manufacturing, transportation, services, trade and communications also showed improvement. Data were compiled from 1,067 employers with an aggregate staff of 142,974 workers, as against 137,271 in their last report. This increase of 5,703 workers was greater than that registered on the same date of last year, but the level of employment was lower than on July 1, 1929.

Employment by Cities

In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were reported, while improvement was indicated in Quebec City and Winnipeg.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a slight decline, there being losses in manufacturing and transportation; on the other hand, construction and trade reported heightened activity. A combined working force of 144,530 persons was indicated by the 916 co-operating employers, who had 145,135

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—Moderate improvement over June was reported in British Columbia, where the index stood at 113·5, as compared with 118·2 on July 1, 1929, when the trend was also upward. A total working force of 88,888 persons was employed by the 740 firms whose data were received, and who had 88,616 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, was slacker, as was logging, but trade, services, transportation and construction recorded gains, that in highway construction being most important.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

on June 1. Gains were noted on July 1, 1929, and the index then was several points higher.

Quebec.—Further improvement was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 122 firms with 13,265 employees, compared with 12,484 in the preceding month. Construction, transportation and services registered practically all the advance. The index was rather higher than at the beginning of July, 1929, when the gain shown was on practically the same scale.

Toronto.—Trade, services and road construction reported increased activity, while there were losses in employment in manufac-

turing and building construction. The 999 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 893 workers to 125,737 at the beginning of July. An advance had been reported on the same date last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Ottawa.—Statistics were received from 142 employers with 13,790 persons on their pay-lists, compared with 13,932 in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in construction. Small additions to payroll were indicated on July 1, 1929, but the index was then slightly lower than on the date under review.

Hamilton.—There was a further decline in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year; 824 workers were let out from the forces of 216 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 34,485 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing reported practically all the reduction, which was not pronounced in iron and steel plants.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Further curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a loss of 1,743 persons in the staffs of the 138 reporting employers, who had 16,605 in their employ on

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
July 1,	88·6	99·9	83·1	89·7	94·0	82·2
1922						
July 1	92·2	103·9	83·9	95·0	99·0	88·0
1923						
July 1	100·7	113·4	95·8	103·5	100·7	90·2
1924						
July 1	97·1	101·6	95·9	97·4	98·4	93·8
1925						
July 1	98·0	111·6	96·4	97·8	95·2	95·8
1926						
July 1	105·0	102·2	107·5	103·3	106·5	104·8
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Feb. 1	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Mar. 1	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
April 1	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
May 1	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
June 1	116·5	122·4	114·5	117 8	115·8	113·3
July 1	118·9	141·1	116·8	116·9	120·4	113·5
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at July 1, 1930	100·0	9·1	28·5	40·2	13·7	8·3

the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1929, when large losses were also reported.

Winnipeg.—Communications, construction and trade registered advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. An aggregate working force of 33,239 employees was reported by the 350 co-operating firms; this was 747 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved practically the same number of persons, but employment then was generally more active.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver was unfavourable, according to information from 282 establishments employing 29,563 workers, as against 29,801 in the preceding month. There were small gains in construction, services and trade, but manufacturing, chiefly of lumber products, was slacker. An increase had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1929, when the index was slightly higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

Canneries and other food, rubber and building material factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
July 1	89·4	.....	97·7	.....	.....	.....	95·0	84·3
1923								
July 1	97·1	.....	98·9	117·4	96·2	.....	89·8	86·8
1924								
July 1	96·0	.....	92·7	108·9	86·0	.....	87·6	85·8
1925								
July 1	96·9	100·0	96·8	107·0	90·5	86·8	87·6	92·2
1926								
July 1	105·9	102·7	100·2	107·8	102·7	109·9	100·6	99·8
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	15·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·.	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	123·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Feb. 1	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Mar. 1	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
April 1	109·2	111·7	116·5	116·2	120·4	140·9	103·4	110·4
May 1	110·8	115·3	117·8	125·3	118·4	150·5	105·7	110·8
June 1	116·6	122·3	118·5	130·4	118·0	149·4	107·1	110·8
July 1	116·0	130·1	117·8	129·4	115·0	134·9	109·6	110·2
Relative weight of employment by cities as at July 1, 1930	13·8	1·3	12·0	1·3	3·3	1·6	3·2	2·8

in textile and iron and steel plants, and leather, lumber, pulp and paper, and some other groups also recorded contractions in employment. The 4,416 co-operating manufacturers employed 536,892 operatives, as against 547,743 in the preceding month. Decreases were also indicated in this division on July 1, 1929, but the index then was higher.

Animal Products, Edible.—Additions to staffs were again recorded in this group, 593 persons being taken on by the 219 establishments making returns, which had 20,472 in their employ. Much of the improvement took place in fish-canneries in British Columbia, but gains were also noted in the dairying industry. The index on July 1, 1930, was slightly lower than on the same date in 1929.

Leather and Products.—Statements were received from 185 manufacturers in this division, employing 15,449 workers, as compared with 15,773 in the preceding month. The bulk of the decrease took place in Quebec and Ontario. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date in 1929, when gains were indicated.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills, furniture and vehicle factories

NOTE:—The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
July 1	88·6	87·6	63·9	96·5	92·3	92·0	77·7	90·2	92·0
1922									
July 1	92·2	91·1	56·7	98·7	86·5	100·8	96·6	87·2	90·0
1923									
July 1	100·7	101·3	87·4	106·3	88·8	103·6	103·5	96·2	91·6
1924									
July 1	97·1	94·9	78·4	104·5	96·0	101·6	108·0	102·3	91·4
1925									
July 1	98·0	96·4	69·0	101·7	96·7	98·1	115·0	102·7	93·1
1926									
July 1	105·0	103·1	80·0	99·8	101·5	102·9	133·0	105·3	97·6
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·5	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Feb. 1	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Mar. 1	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
April 1	107·8	111·3	87·6	114·5	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
May 1	111·4	112·4	63·5	114·1	117·3	104·3	112·6	128·9	125·6
June 1	116·5	113·6	90·0	115·6	119·6	108·0	137·0	134·7	127·6
July 1	118·9	111·3	82·1	113·8	119·7	108·0	170·1	142·7	129·5
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at July 1, 1930	100·0	51·4	2·1	4·9	3·0	11·9	15·8	2·4	8·5

showed reduced activity. Gains had been noted on July 1, 1929, when the index was much higher. A combined working force of 54,343 employees was reported by the 741 co-operating firms; this was 1,729 less than at the beginning of June. Ontario and British Columbia shared in the downward movement.

Plant Products, Edible.—The resumption of operations in canneries, together with increases in personnel in chocolate and biscuit and confectionery factories, caused an advance which considerably exceeded that registered on July 1 a year ago. Returns were received from 392 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 32,479 operatives, as against

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	July 1930	June 1930	July 1929	July 1928	July 1927	July 1926	July 1925
Manufacturing	51·4	111·3	113·6	120·3	113·1	106·8	103·1	96·4
Animal products—edible	2·0	119·9	116·9	122·3	121·6	121·4	110·5	108·5
Fur and products	·2	94·6	98·9	104·0	93·0	101·8	103·8	96·1
Leather and products	1·5	86·0	88·6	92·8	97·6	100·8	97·3	89·0
Lumber and products	5·2	105·4	109·3	122·7	117·7	115·8	117·5	115·6
Rough and dressed lumber	3·2	103·1	105·6	122·6	118·5	120·5	125·9	126·5
Furniture	·8	105·2	112·0	123·4	117·0	106·1	100·5	93·6
Other lumber products	1·2	112·3	118·3	122·3	111·9	108·0	103·9	95·7
Musical instruments	·2	62·9	64·5	99·9	97·6	97·2	96·5	78·3
Plant products—edible	3·1	114·5	106·7	112·3	101·3	100·4	97·5	98·5
Pulp and paper products	6·3	110·4	110·9	113·0	110·0	107·8	101·5	94·2
Pulp and paper	3·1	107·3	108·6	110·5	117·2	111·5	103·8	92·5
Paper products	·8	106·6	106·7	113·3	113·9	104·3	99·1	93·3
Printing and publishing	2·4	115·9	115·4	116·1	110·0	104·5	99·2	96·9
Rubber products	1·5	120·4	118·0	143·4	127·1	114·9	97·3	99·4
Textile products	7·6	99·2	102·1	105·8	101·2	103·6	99·2	94·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·7	97·2	97·3	104·1	107·0	109·3	98·5	93·9
Hosiery and knit goods	1·5	104·4	106·6	113·3	103·3	99·1	101·1	89·0
Garments and personal furnishings	2·5	100·3	105·1	103·5	99·7	99·1	99·2	97·7
Other textile products	·9	93·9	101·3	104·6	106·7	107·5	99·1	97·3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·5	125·8	126·3	125·6	118·0	106·0	99·8	102·4
Tobacco	·8	114·3	113·5	111·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	143·4	146·4	147·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	·0	118·9	138·1	183·8	126·2	110·1	101·1	89·0
Chemicals and allied products	·7	116·5	120·7	118·7	113·6	103·6	99·9	95·0
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	137·1	130·3	137·8	116·5	112·2	108·7	95·2
Electric current	1·5	133·1	139·7	137·0	120·8	111·5	104·7	107·3
Electrical apparatus	1·6	156·1	158·2	142·7	118·4	106·5	96·5	88·5
Iron and steel products	13·5	109·5	115·8	126·8	116·4	103·0	103·5	90·3
Crude, rolled and forged product	1·4	116·2	122·8	136·3	123·5	107·1	101·3	85·9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	122·6	126·8	132·1	121·8	109·8	100·9	94·2
Agricultural implements	·6	70·2	75·4	127·8	100·9	106·8	109·9	72·2
Land vehicles	6·1	107·2	114·6	119·9	116·5	98·7	104·6	92·8
Automobiles and parts	1·6	119·4	138·3	145·3	160·3	96·3	104·5	87·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	116·4	122·6	142·7	124·1	107·4	100·0	111·9
Heating appliances	·4	105·0	113·2	133·6	115·4	102·7	100·9	95·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·9	156·2	162·8	178·4	143·5	113·9	103·7	80·0
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	111·2	115·9	127·6	117·6	102·1	100·4	87·4
Other iron and steel products	1·9	107·2	111·0	117·0	112·5	104·4	101·5	91·5
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	127·6	128·0	134·8	122·0	114·4	99·3	81·9
Mineral products	1·4	149·1	149·1	141·7	125·8	107·7	103·0	105·8
Miscellaneous	·4	110·7	113·6	113·4	109·5	103·4	97·6	93·2
Logging	2·1	82·1	90·0	80·1	69·5	69·9	80·0	69·0
Mining	4·9	113·8	115·6	119·5	113·1	106·6	99·8	101·7
Coal	2·4	96·8	96·4	102·9	98·7	102·1	96·9	95·1
Metallic ores	1·6	142·2	148·8	140·3	125·9	112·2	102·1	106·2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·9	132·5	135·3	148·2	137·4	115·6	107·0	107·3
Communications	3·0	119·7	119·6	123·8	108·7	106·0	101·5	96·7
Telegraphs	·6	121·1	119·9	130·5	116·1	110·8	105·6	98·5
Telephones	2·4	119·3	119·5	122·0	106·8	104·8	100·5	96·3
Transportation	11·9	108·0	108·0	117·5	109·2	107·0	102·9	98·1
Street railways and cartage	2·4	123·2	124·1	128·7	114·5	105·4	104·0	98·1
Steam railways	7·8	104·1	101·7	113·1	110·0	105·3	100·3	97·9
Shipping and stevedoring	1·7	108·2	118·3	126·0	98·0	117·7	116·5	99·5
Construction and Maintenance	15·8	170·1	137·0	164·5	154·3	144·2	113·0	115·0
Building	5·7	150·9	140·8	148·8	120·5	120·8	115·0	84·7
Highway	5·5	319·7	177·2	213·3	222·3	221·1	156·0	186·8
Railway	4·6	120·6	114·8	160·4	159·8	137·7	138·5	117·5
Services	2·4	142·7	134·7	145·4	130·8	113·1	105·3	102·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	150·8	136·4	154·8	133·5	116·1	109·1	110·0
Professional	·2	128·9	126·8	126·6	119·2	107·4	96·8	97·5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·8	133·6	134·3	135·1	129·5	110·3	102·0	92·8
Trade	8·5	129·5	127·6	127·7	115·3	106·0	97·6	93·1
Retail	6·1	133·5	132·2	132·8	117·0	107·5	95·9	92·6
Wholesale	2·4	120·3	117·2	116·8	110·8	102·8	101·2	93·9
All Industries	100·0	118·9	116·5	124·7	117·7	109·7	105·0	98·0

[1] The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

30,196 in their last report. The improvement in Ontario and British Columbia was most noteworthy. The index was higher than it was early last summer.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a decline in the pulp and paper group, chiefly in pulp and paper mills in Ontario. The 538 co-operating employers in the Dominion reported 66,072 workers, compared with 66,542 on June 1. Additions to staffs had been indicated on July 1, 1929, when the index of employment was higher.

Rubber Products.—Further additions to staffs were registered in rubber factories, chiefly in Quebec. The index was lower than in the summer of last year, although the tendency was then downward. Statistics were tabulated from 38 firms with 15,412 employees on the date under review, as compared with 15,077 in the preceding month.

Textile Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations, mainly in Quebec and Ontario, was reported by the 676 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 79,146 workers, or 2,389 less than at the beginning of June. The largest losses were in garment, cotton, headwear and knitting mills. Similar declines were indicated on the corresponding date in 1929, but the level of employment then was higher than on the date under review.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in this division showed practically no change, according to statistics from 146 establishments, employing 16,014 persons. There were minor increases in Quebec, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, but declines in Ontario and British Columbia. A slight improvement had been shown on the same date last year, when the index was fractionally lower.

Chemical and Allied Products.—There was a falling-off in activity in chemical factories; 117 firms reported 7,470 employees, compared with 7,711 on June 1. All provinces shared in the downward movement. Very little change in the situation was shown at the beginning of July, 1929, when the index was slightly higher.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued advances were noted in building material plants, the 164 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 572 persons to 14,222 on the date under review. The bulk of the gain was in Quebec and Ontario. The level of employment was practically the same as on July 1, 1929, when the trend was also upward.

Electric Current.—Curtailment was registered in electric current plants, 92 of which reported a combined working force of 16,050 persons, as against 16,896 at the beginning of June. The index was slightly lower than on July 1, 1929, but considerably higher than in any other July on record.

Electrical Apparatus.—There was a decrease of 214 in the staffs of the 57 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 16,438 employees on July 1. Quebec reported practically all this loss. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus, as indicated in these returns, was at its maximum for July 1 in the years of the record.

Iron and Steel.—The trend in iron and steel factories was seasonally downward in all provinces, the losses being practically the same as on July 1 of a year ago, when employment was in greater volume. The greatest falling-off was in automobile and other land vehicle factories, although the rolling mill, machinery, agricultural implement, heating appliances, and other divisions also showed contractions. Returns were compiled from 700 employers whose forces aggregated 141,047 workers, as against 149,087 in the preceding month.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Moderate reductions were registered in non-ferrous metal products, the gold, silver and platinum division showing practically all the loss, while smelters and refineries were rather busier. The 110 co-operating manufacturers employed 19,560 operatives, or 71 less than in the preceding month. A larger decrease was reported on the same date last year, but the index was then higher.

Mineral Products.—A small gain was shown in this division, mainly in Ontario. The situation was better than in July of any other year since 1920. Statistics were received from 85 employers, whose staffs rose from 14,313 on June 1 to 14,365 on July 1.

Logging

The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, while curtailment was also shown in British Columbia; 2,055 persons were released from the staffs of the 214 reporting firms, who employed 21,787 at the beginning of July. The decline involved a smaller number of workers than that noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index was lower.

Mining

Coal.—There was an increase in employment in coal mines, 81 of which employed

25,605 men, as compared with 25,475 in their last report. There were slight gains in both eastern and western coal fileds. An increase had also been noted at the beginning of July last year, when the situation was more favourable.

Metallic Ores.—Continued reductions were reported in metallic ore mines, mainly in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 64 operators employing 16,299 workers, or 766 less than on June 1. The index, at 142·2 was higher than on July 1, 1929, when the trend was upward.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Reductions in payrolls were indicated in non-metallic mineral mines, 73 of which reported 8,617 employees, or 150 less than in their last report. Firms in Ontario reported most of the decline. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of July a year ago.

Communications

Very little change was registered on telephones and telegraphs, according to returns from the companies and branches making returns, which had 31,137 persons on their staffs. The index continued at a high level, although it was slightly lower than on July 1, 1929, when larger gains were noted.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in the local transportation group declined, 143 firms reporting 24,831 workers in their employ, as against 25,017 in the preceding month. There were general but small reductions throughout the Dominion. Advances had been noted on July 1, 1929, when the index was over five points higher.

Steam Railways.—Statistics tabulated from 105 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 81,785 workers at the beginning of July, or 1,842 more than in the preceding month. The advance was not so pronounced as that reported on July 1, last year, when employment was above its level at the time of writing. All except the Maritime Provinces shared in the upward movement, which, however, was most noteworthy in Ontario.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a decrease in employment in water transportation on the date under review; 81 companies reduced their staffs by 1,674 employees, bringing them to 17,619. The situation was not so good as at the beginning of July 1, 1929, when an increase had been indicated. There were advances in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but losses in the Maritime Provinces.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued important advances in employment were noted in building construction, but the gains were not so large as those indicated on the same date in 1929; however, the index, at 150·9, was at its peak for the beginning of July in the years since 1920. The 734 co-operating contractors employed 59,385 workers, as compared with 55,299 in the preceding month. All provinces reported expansion, that in Quebec being most noteworthy.

Highways.—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance was greatly augmented on the date under review, when the 257 firms furnishing data had 57,788 employees, or 25,922 more than at the beginning of June. Marked advances were shown generally, those in the Maritime Provinces being largest. Employment in this group was more active than in any other month on record.

Railway.—A combined working force of 47,457 persons was reported by the 55 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 45,135 employees on June 1. All provinces shared in the increase, which was most pronounced in the Prairie Provinces. Slightly larger additions to staffs were noted on July 1 a year ago, and the index then stood at 160·4, compared with 120·6 on the date under review.

Services

Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 237 employers with 24,904 persons on their staffs, as compared with 23,455 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a slightly smaller scale than that reported on July 1, 1929, when employment was at a rather higher level. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, but the largest increases were in the Prairie Provinces.

Trade

Further pronounced improvement was noted in trade, in which both retail and wholesale establishments afforded heightened employment. Statements were tabulated from 756 firms having 89,126 persons in their employ, or 1,162 more than at the beginning of June. The additions to staffs in Ontario

were most marked. The index, at 129·5, was higher than in the summer of any other year of the record.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1930

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among local trade unions at the close of June remained much the same as in the previous month, the tendency, however, being less favourable. This was indicated by the returns tabulated from 1,688 labour organizations with 201,672 members, 10·6 per cent of whom were idle compared with 10·3 per cent in May. Employment was considerably reduced from June of last year when 2·9 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Quebec, with an unemployment increase of nearly 3 per cent showed the most noteworthy change from May, chiefly due to quietness in building operations. Garment workers in the same province, while continuing to suffer marked employment curtailment, still showed some improvement from May conditions. Minor declines in activity were reported from Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba. On the other hand, Alberta and British Columbia each registered an employment gain of slightly over 2 per cent, and Nova Scotia and Ontario unions fractional increases only. The depression indicated in comparison with June of last year was shared by all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec unions showing the most extensive employment losses, due largely to the unfavourable situation obtaining for garment workers during June this year. In Alberta also, the declines in activity were substantial. The Nova Scotia situation remained the same in both months of the comparison.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. Montreal unions during June reported the greatest percentage of idleness of any of the cities compared, which was, however, but 2·4 per cent in excess of that reported in May. In Regina also the percentage of inactivity reported was large and the decline in comparison with May was somewhat over 4 per cent. Edmonton and St. John unions in addition, indicated a lower employment volume than in May. On the contrary Vancouver and Halifax unions each reported a gain in activity of over 2 per cent, while in Toronto the situation showed but nominal improvement. In Winnipeg the same level of activity was indicated as in May. Employment curtailment was noted in all cities when compared with conditions in June a year ago, the situation in Montreal, Regina and Edmonton particularly being depressed.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1924, to date. The curve during January this year projected in a slightly downward direction from the preceding month, showing a moderate increase in available work, but in February its course was changed, the extension being upward. During March and April steady improvement in the trade union situation was indicated by the curve which again followed a downward course, while in May and June employment as shown by the curve was somewhat retarded, and the level attained at the end of June was much above that indicated in June a year ago.

Little change from the previous month was shown by unions in the manufacturing industries as a whole during June, as indicated by the returns tabulated from 466 unions with 58,359 members. Of these 7,135 or 12·2 per cent were idle at the end of the month compared with 12·4 per cent in May. Fluctuations, however, occurred in the various trades, the improvement recorded by garment workers being in a large way offset by reductions in activity shown in the iron and steel trades. Pulp and paper makers and leather workers also registered noteworthy gains, while employment for printing tradesmen and glass workers showed some

reduction. An important factor in the unfavourable situation shown in the manufacturing industries over June last year when the unemployment percentage stood at 2·3 was the exceptional dullness existing in the garment trades during the month under review, together with substantial declines among iron and steel workers, though practically all trades were affected to some extent by the depressed conditions indicated.

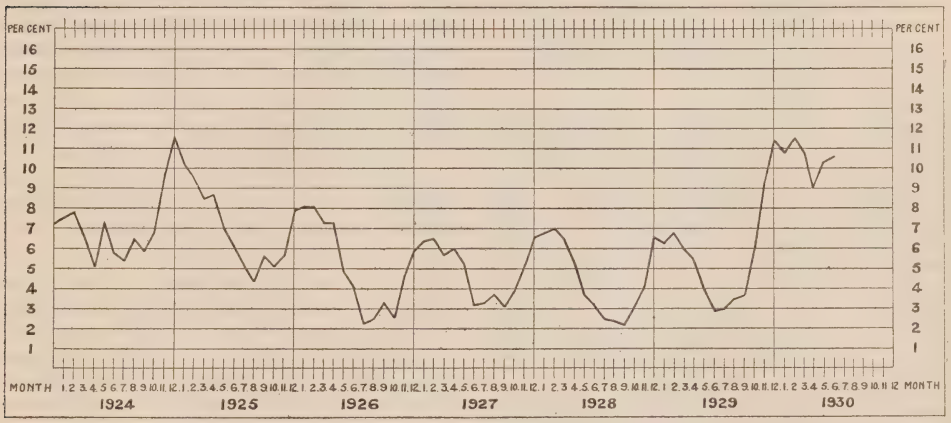
Coal miners reported more favourable conditions during June than in the previous month, the 44 unions from which returns were received with 16,467 members indicating 6·9 per cent of idleness compared with 9·2 per cent in May. Improvement for British Columbia unions was largely responsible for this advance during June, although in Nova Scotia and Alberta also the trend of employment was slightly upward. Compared with the situation in June of last year when 4·4 per cent of the members reported were idle, Alberta unions registered a large drop in the volume of work afforded during the month under review, while in British Columbia the decline indicated was nominal only, and in Nova Scotia slight expansion was noted.

Unemployment in the building trades at the end of June showed a moderate increase from the previous month, the 217 unions from which reports were tabulated covering a membership of 30,373 persons showing 26·2 per cent of idleness contrasted with 23·3 per cent in May. The level of activity was, however, considerably below that of June, 1929, when 7·5 per cent of the members reported were without work. Reductions in the employment volume when compared with May were reflected by carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, hod carriers and building labourers, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers, while bridge and structural iron workers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, granite and stonecutters, and electrical workers reported somewhat improved conditions. All tradesmen in the building group were less actively engaged than in June of last year, carpenters and joiners and bricklayers, masons and plasterers recording contractions involving the greatest number of members.

Transportation workers were afforded practically the same volume of employment during June as in the previous month, as shown by the 728 reporting unions with 69,975 members. Of these 6·0 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 6·1 per cent of unemployment in May. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, were slightly better engaged than in May, and nominal improvement was indicated by street and electric railway employees. On the other hand, navigation workers maintained a lower employment level, and among teamsters and chauffeurs nominal recessions occurred. All divisions of the transportation industries shared in the adverse employment movement, shown in comparison with June of last year when 1·5 per cent of the members reported were idle, steam railway employees indicating the most important contractions.

From longshore workers whose returns are tabulated separately each month owing to the casual nature of their work 14 reports

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



were received in June, embracing a membership of 6,427 persons. Of these 962 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 15·0, compared with 14.2 per cent in May. Employment for these workers was somewhat reduced from June of last year when 11·7 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Retail clerks reported a fully engaged situation in both May and June, contrasted with an unemployment percentage of ·5 in June of last year. Reports for the month under review were tabulated from 5 unions of retail clerks with 1,303 members.

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	**3·4**
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	**4·9**
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	**12·7**
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	**7·1**
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	**4·9**
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	**7·2**
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	**7·0**
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	**5·1**
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	**4·9**
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	**4·5**
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
June, 1919.....	2·7	2·4	4·0	1·8	1·2	2·5	1·7	3·4	**2·6**
June, 1920.....	·6	·4	3·1	1·6	1·4	2·2	1·2	5·8	**2·1**
June, 1921.....	14·3	11·7	20·7	6·7	8·0	6·8	9·4	24·4	**13·2**
June, 1922.....	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	**5·3**
June, 1923.....	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	**3·4**
June, 1924.....	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	**5·8**
June, 1925.....	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	**6·1**
June, 1926.....	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	**4·1**
June, 1927.....	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	**3·2**
Jan., 1928.....	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	**6·8**
Feb., 1928.....	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	**7·0**
Mar., 1928.....	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	**6·5**
April 1928.....	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	**5·2**
May, 1928.....	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	**3·7**
June, 1928.....	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	**3·2**
July, 1928.....	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·6	4·5	2·8	**2·5**
Aug., 1928.....	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	**2·4**
Sept., 1928.....	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	**2·2**
Oct., 1928.....	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	**3·1**
Nov., 1928.....	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	**4·2**
Dec., 1928.....	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	**6·6**
Jan., 1929.....	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	**6·3**
Feb., 1929.....	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	**6·8**
Mar., 1929.....	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	**6·0**
April, 1929.....	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	**5·5**
May, 1929.....	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	**4·0**
June, 1929.....	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	**2·9**
July, 1929.....	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	**3·0**
Aug., 1929.....	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	**3·5**
Sept., 1929.....	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	**3·7**
Oct., 1929.....	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	**6·0**
Nov., 1929.....	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	**9·3**
Dec., 1929.....	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	**11·4**
Jan., 1930.....	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	**10·8**
Feb., 1930.....	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	**11·5**
Mar.. 1930.....	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	**10·8**
April, 1930.....	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	**9·0**
May, 1930.....	4·1	2·2	14·8	7·7	9·0	7·9	16·5	10·6	**10·3**
June, 1930.....	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	**10·6**

Civic employees with 60 unions reporting 7,747 members in June, indicated ·4 per cent of idleness at the end of the month, compared with ·7 per cent in May and with ·5 per cent in June last year.

Unemployment in the miscellaneous group of trades showed a moderate increase during June from the previous month, the 119 unions from which reports were received with 6,418 members indicating 10·0 per cent of idleness compared with 7·8 per cent in May. A considerable falling off in activity was reported by hotel and restaurant employees, and conditions for stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers were also less favourable. On the other hand, theatre and stage employees reported slight improvement from May, and nominal gains were indicated by barbers. In comparing with the returns for June of last year when 3·5 per cent of inactivity was recorded in the miscellaneous group of trades as a whole, hotel and restaurant employees as in the previous comparison reported the greatest contractions during the month reviewed, while the reductions indicated by stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers were noteworthy, and employment for barbers declined slightly. Theatre and stage employees, however, registered a nominally improved situation.

From unions of fishermen 3 reports were received in June, embracing a membership of 783 persons, 1·3 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, the same percentage as was recorded in May, contrasted with 2·6 per cent of inactivity in June last year.

Lumber workers and loggers were decidedly busier during June than in May, according to the reports tabulated from 4 unions with 885 members. Of these 20 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 2·3 contrasted with 12·7 per cent of unemployed members in May. In June of last year, however, all members were reported actively engaged.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in table I.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Governmental.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
June, 1919	0	....	·6	3·3	2·3	1·6	1·6	1·6	4·1	·0	1·5	1·0	0	·2	4·5	2·2	9·9	0	....	4·7	1·5	3·7	1·5	·7	·1	·1	....	·8	2·1	0	4·1	2·6
June, 1920	·2	....	·4	2·7	8·0	·7	0	1·1	1·1	·6	0	1·8	....	3·8	3·4	0	27·2	0	·6	4·3	·8	3·1	1·0	·1	·1	·1	....	·6	1·9	0	3·1	2·1
June, 1921	25·3	53·3	16·7	20·9	23·6	1·5	0	2·3	1·8	46·6	2·3	68·6	....	2·0	23·5	23·2	28·2	14·5	3·4	13·4	5·0	4·0	6·2	·4	·4	·4	....	1·5	2·3	0	6·6	13·2
June, 1922	26·7	·9	7·9	6·5	13·0	3·8	2·3	4·3	4·4	5·3	5·6	5·1	....	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	·4	·4	·4	....	·5	3·7	2·6	6·7	5·3
June, 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	....	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
June, 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
June, 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
June, 1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
June, 1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	1·8	·6	2·4	5·7	3·7	2·6	2·4	27·7	7·5	4·4	5·3	42·7	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·5	·1	·1	0	·2	1·8	·5	5·0	3·2
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·0	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
October., 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·6	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·	33·	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	30·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·	5·6	11·4
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8
April, 1930	1·3	11·9	11·0	6·6	6·3	6·1	8·5	5·0	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	....	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	1·4	3·2	3·3	0	0	3·7	·5	7·2	9·0
May, 1930	1·3	12·7	9·2	12·4	3·0	4·8	9·4	3·1	18·8	41·1	27·8	44·5	11·3	25·0	6·1	11·4	30·5	0	21·9	23·3	6·1	17·7	6·8	7·7	1·4	1·5	0	0	3·8	·7	7·8	10·3
June, 1930	1·3	2·3	6·9	12·2	3·8	3·7	2·6	4·1	19·5	34·0	29·1	34·8	16·7	12·3	8·0	10·5	43·1	....	22·9	26·2	6·0	25·5	6·0	·6	1·9	2·0	0	0	4·7	·4	10·0	10·6

(3) Employment Office Reports for June, 1930

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1930, as shown by the average daily placements effected, was 8 per cent lower than that of the preceding period and nearly 27 per cent below the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. All industrial divisions showed declines from the preceding month, except farming and mining, and in neither instance was the increase substantial, the largest decreases being shown in services and construction and maintenance. In comparison with June last year, fewer placements were made in all groups, the heaviest declines occurring in manufacturing, construction and maintenance, farming and services.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1928, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed little variation during the first half of the month, the former recording a slightly upward tendency while the latter curve showed the reverse. During the latter half of the month both curves registered a downward trend and at the close of the period under review were much lower than the levels shown at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 65·8 during the first half and 62·5 during the second half of June, 1930, in contrast with the ratios of 82·3 and 83·4 during the corresponding periods of 1929. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 61·8 and 59·9 as compared with 76·4 and 76·9 during the corresponding month of 1929.

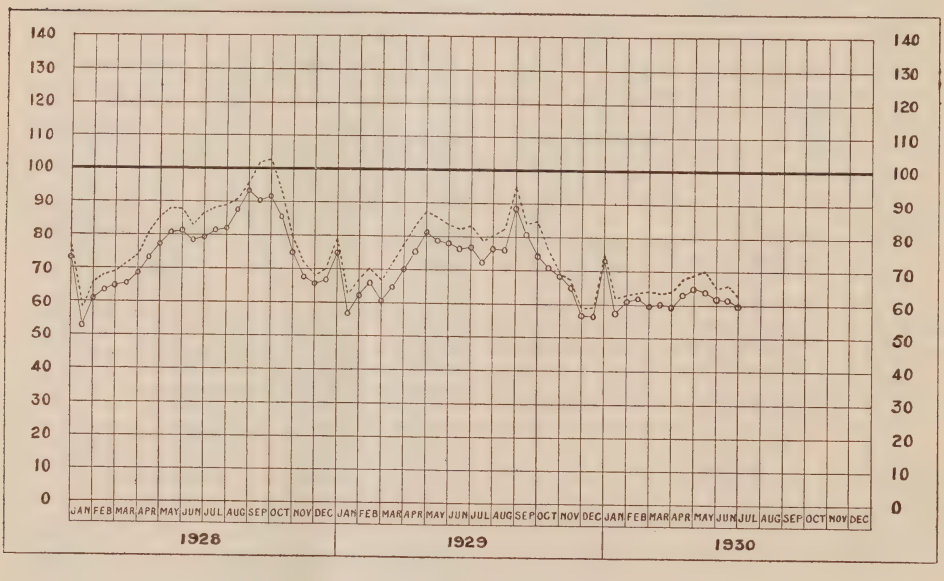
The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1930, was 1,093 as compared with 1,210 during the preceding month and with 1,531 in June a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,704 in comparison with 1,789 in May, 1930, and with 1,849 during June last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during June, 1930, was 1,037, of which 608 were in regular employment and 429 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,128 during the preceding month. Placements in June a year ago averaged 1,418 daily, consisting of 920 placements in regular and 498 in casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



During the month of June, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 26,150 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 24,884 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 14,589, of which 10,438 were for men and 4,151 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,295. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,607 for men and 9,614 for women, a total of 26,221 while applications for work numbered 40,895, of which 27,921 were from men and 12,974 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1920, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 (6 months)	83,693	70,004	153,697

Nova Scotia

There was a decrease of nearly 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during June when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements declined nearly 16 per cent from May but were nearly 8 per cent higher than in June, 1929. All industrial divisions except manufacturing, logging and farming participated in the gains in placements over June a year ago. The changes, however, under this comparison were not large in any group. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 42; logging 42; construction and maintenance 92; trade 105; and services 431, of which 279 were of household workers. During the month 140 men and 60 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during June were over 8 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month but nearly 6 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 10 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a gain of over 8 per cent in comparison with June, 1929. Fewer placements were made in farming, construction and maintenance, services and trade than in June of last year, but these declines were more than offset by gains in manufacturing, logging and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 66; logging 86; transportation 62; construction and maintenance 137; and services 580, of which 430 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 295 men and 69 women.

Quebec

During the month of June positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec were nearly 37 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 16 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 33 per cent when compared with May and of 14 per cent in comparison with June, 1929. There was a substantial increase in placements in the logging industry over June of last year, and farming showed some improvement, but these gains were more than offset by declines in all other groups, of which construction and maintenance was the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 124; logging 331; farming 106; construction and maintenance 332; and services 620, of which 401 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,040 of men and 410 of women.

Ontario

There was a decrease of nearly 22 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during June when compared with the preceding month and of over 32 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 19 per cent less than in May and over 28 per cent below June, 1929. All industrial divisions participated in the declines in placements in comparison with June of last year, those in manufacturing and construction and maintenance being quite substantial. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 1,190; logging 1,108; farming 1,037; mining 46; transportation 291; construction and maintenance 2,244; trade 369; and services 4,822, of which 2,560 were of household workers. During the month 5,196 men and 1,624 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received by employment offices in Manitoba during June was over 4 per cent

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1929
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**867**	**91**	**918**	**813**	**290**	**567**	**721**	**168**
Halifax	475	38	481	422	45	377	268	43
New Glasgow	154	50	131	158	81	35	99	71
Sydney	238	3	306	233	74	155	354	54
New Brunswick	**1,019**	**46**	**949**	**951**	**364**	**587**	**545**	**310**
Chatham	155	9	129	144	90	54	185	39
Moncton	369	32	330	319	102	217	66	106
St. John	495	5	490	488	172	316	294	165
Quebec	**1,720**	**187**	**3,545**	**1,899**	**1,450**	**142**	**795**	**1,780**
Amos	101	4	64	66	65	0	6	–
Hull	154	9	389	235	235	0	84	193
Montreal	860	104	2,049	811	610	115	442	1,125
Quebec	162	31	374	194	115	17	124	177
Rouyn	54	1	60	53	52	1	6	–
Sherbrooke	224	9	347	269	231	7	46	141
Three Rivers	165	29	262	271	142	2	87	144
Ontario	**11,899**	**537**	**17,835**	**11,739**	**6,829**	**4,331**	**11,925**	**10,381**
Belleville	25	0	143	111	70	41	98	77
Brantford	384	9	433	396	134	244	550	189
Chatham	223	8	262	220	83	137	120	196
Cobalt	188	17	181	158	133	25	46	114
Fort William	364	0	401	382	294	88	64	331
Guelph	199	16	314	211	126	57	201	137
Hamilton	730	0	1,655	741	294	447	2,461	674
Kingston	350	24	406	329	141	188	128	267
Kitchener	219	7	552	226	171	36	627	252
London	495	36	616	497	311	156	648	353
Niagara Falls	194	15	225	183	109	63	251	144
North Bay	218	0	230	231	189	41	0	820
Oshawa	204	0	257	192	67	125	200	281
Ottawa	718	116	653	680	453	156	1,025	524
Pembroke	231	12	244	202	149	53	38	235
Peterborough	165	15	162	167	118	33	121	143
Port Arthur	721	0	712	703	577	126	21	739
St. Catharines	354	12	474	331	137	194	663	414
St. Thomas	191	23	225	174	99	75	142	183
Sarnia	249	2	268	246	113	133	155	130
Sault Ste. Marie	202	3	371	199	106	81	109	184
Sudbury	461	15	489	493	426	67	18	720
Timmins	207	3	266	214	203	11	57	202
Toronto	3,904	187	7,531	3,874	1,972	1,520	3,546	2,516
Windsor	603	17	765	579	345	234	636	556
Manitoba	**3,101**	**57**	**4,857**	**3,143**	**1,460**	**1,572**	**3,632**	**1,703**
Brandon	222	18	208	185	124	61	32	173
Dauphin	146	3	251	147	82	65	78	113
Portage la Prairie	33	0	33	33	33	0	0	27
Winnipeg	2,700	36	4,365	2,738	1,221	1,446	2,922	1,390
Saskatchewan	**2,341**	**68**	**3,931**	**2,254**	**1,235**	**1,000**	**2,279**	**1,905**
Estevan	77	0	128	62	26	36	103	56
Melfort	50	0	50	50	50	0	0	50
Moose Jaw	526	23	620	522	185	318	605	500
North Battleford	73	1	70	70	43	27	7	71
Prince Albert	372	15	411	336	227	109	99	136
Regina	625	24	1,047	621	388	233	486	617
Saskatoon	250	0	285	247	163	84	795	287
Swift Current	105	4	132	102	69	33	128	73
Weyburn	103	0	94	99	53	46	34	75
Yorkton	159	1	194	145	31	114	22	40
Alberta	**2,562**	**26**	**4,520**	**2,556**	**1,484**	**1,069**	**2,439**	**2,868**
Calgary	899	3	2,492	931	426	505	1,170	865
Drumheller	210	0	287	202	77	125	299	145
Edmonton	979	14	1,182	975	636	326	607	1,208
Lethbridge	249	6	348	234	189	45	238	357
Medicine Hat	225	3	211	244	156	68	95	293
British Columbia	**2,713**	**132**	**5,249**	**2,825**	**1,576**	**1,027**	**3,251**	**2,947**
Cranbrook	70	4	173	61	54	7	111	184
Kamloops	66	3	201	65	40	12	59	50
Kelowna	72	2	75	66	66	0	16	27
Nanaimo	97	1	245	83	10	73	332	25
Nelson	79	0	77	75	56	19	0	222
New Westminster	103	0	181	102	50	54	245	80
Penticton	146	8	164	142	90	42	41	95
Prince George	43	1	39	39	39	0	0	93
Prince Rupert	146	6	145	142	100	42	35	66
Revelstoke	16	0	126	10	5	5	43	48
Vancouver	1,095	102	2,785	1,268	601	466	1,695	1,335
Vernon	130	3	137	127	106	21	32	36
Victoria	650	2	892	645	359	286	642	686
All Offices	**26,221**	**1,144**	**40,895**	**28,159**	**14,589**	**10,295**	**24,957**	**22,062**
Men	16,607	399	27,921	16,615	10,438	5,924	19,419	17,624
Women	9,614	745	12,974	9,535	4,151	4,371	5,538	4,438

greater than in the preceding month, but nearly 15 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed an improvement over May of nearly 3 per cent, but were over 17 per cent less than during June, 1929. Farming and services were the only groups to show gains in placements over June of last year, and in these the improvement was nominal only. Of the declines, those in logging, trade, construction and maintenance, and manufacturing were the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 69; logging 41; farming 484; construction and maintenance 237; trade 93; and services 2,077, of which 1,542 were of household workers. There were 727 men and 733 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

During June, orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for over 20 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, and over 31 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of 2 per cent in placements when compared with May and of nearly 27 per cent in comparison with June, 1929. Logging and construction and maintenance were the only groups in which more placements were made than in June of last year. Farming and services showed the most marked decline in placements under this comparison. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 100; logging 107; farming 438; transportation 64; construction and maintenance 556; trade 60; and services 907, of which 506 were of household workers. During the month 880 men and 355 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

Orders listed at employment offices in Alberta during June called for over 3 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 29 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also declined 3 per cent when compared with May and over 31 per cent in comparison with June, 1929. All industrial divisions participated in the declines in placements from June of last year, those in farming accounting for more than half the total reduction. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing 123; farming 808; mining 53; construction and maintenance 609; trade 62; and services 866, of which 543 were of household workers. There were 1,102 men and 382 women placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during June were over 5 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 44 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 6 per cent less than in May and over 43 per cent fewer than in June, 1929. The declines in placements from June of last year were general in all industrial divisions, although the heaviest decreases were in manufacturing, construction and maintenance; farming and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 187; logging 130; farming 557; mining 49; transportation 112; construction and maintenance 572; trade 60; and services 928, of which 489 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,058 of men and 518 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,589 placements in regular employment, 7,540 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,010 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 821 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 189 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Offices in Quebec granted 106 certificates for reduced transportation during June all of which were issued to bushmen. Of these 46 went to provincial employment and 60 to points outside. The provincial labour movement was entirely from Montreal to points within the same zone, while the Hull office was responsible for all interprovincial transfers which included 34 bushmen going to Cobalt and 26 to Pembroke.

In Ontario 433 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during June, 396 of whom were destined to provincial employment and 37 to points in other provinces. Within the province the Sudbury office effected transfers of 265 pulp cutters, 2 cooks, and one sawmill labourer and Port Arthur of 92 bush workers and one farm hand to situations within their respective zones. The movement from Toronto included three bushmen going to Belleville, two hotel employees and one

cookee to Ottawa, one boilermaker and one hotel chef to Kingston, one engineer to Port Arthur, one bushman to Timmins and one butcher to Windsor. Securing certificates at Fort William, one paper mill worker travelled to Timmins and 13 bush workers, one hotel cook and one cookee to centres within the Fort William zone while from Cobalt three linemen went to Timmins and one blacksmith to Port Arthur. In addition, the Kingston zone received one boilermaker from Brantford and one from Windsor while Timmins was the destination of two sawmill labourers bound from North Bay. Included in the transfers outside the province were 29 elevator construction workers travelling from Port Arthur and two construction foremen and one carpenter from Fort William to centres within the Winnipeg zone. In addition, Cobalt despatched three miners to Amos, and Toronto one labourer to Hull and one hotel employee to Regina.

Transfers at the special reduced rate from Manitoba points during June were 271 in number, 193 of which were provincial and 78 interprovincial. Provincially from Winnipeg five farm generals, five hotel employees, two sanitarium workers and one kitchen maid travelled to centres within the Brandon zone, one hotel waitress to Dauphin and 84 mine construction workers, 65 farm hands, one farm general, 18 highway construction workers, two bricklayers, one teamster, one construction labourer, two hotel workers and three pulp cutters to employment at various points within the Winnipeg zone. To centres within its own zone, Dauphin despatched two carpenters. All the workers going to other provinces were transferred from Winnipeg, 37 of whom were destined to the Port Arthur zone including 10 bush workers, 7 farm hands, one farm general, four sawmill workers, four railway construction workers, 6 domestics, three cooks, one waitress and one gardener. In addition Estevan received two hotel waitresses and Swift Current one railway construction worker, while to Saskatchewan rural localities 35 farm hands and three farm generals were carried at the special rate.

From Saskatchewan centres 68 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 66 of whom travelled to points within the province. Of these, 35 were farm hands and three farm household workers going to various provincial points, the Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon offices combining to effect these transfers. At the Regina office, in addition, 10 highway construction workers secured certificates for reduced transportation to Yorkton, three highway construction workers and one carpenter to Saskatoon, one school teacher and one highway construction worker to Moose Jaw, one baker's helper and one school teacher to Swift Current and one blacksmith and one hotel cook to employment within the Regina zone. From Moose Jaw also, one cook and one cookee were despatched to Regina and two hotel workers within the Moose Jaw zone, while from Saskatoon one domestic proceeded to Regina and two bush workers to Prince Albert. The one remaining provincial transfer was of a river driver bound from Prince Albert to a point within the same zone. Of the two persons going outside the province one was a carpenter and one a barber's apprentice shipped from Regina to the Dauphin zone

Alberta offices granted 75 certificates for reduced transportation during June, 65 of which were to provincial points and 10 to centres in other provinces. Of the provincial certificates 53 were issued at Edmonton from which centre three farm hands were conveyed to Drumheller, two beet workers to Lethbridge and 17 farm hands, 13 mine workers, 5 highway construction workers, 2 fishermen, 4 sawmill workers, 2 teamsters, one bridgeman, two labourers, one blacksmith, and one bushman within the Edmonton zone. The balance of the provincial movement was from Calgary, which office despatched three farm hands and one farm domestic to Edmonton, one farm hand and two farm housekeepers to Lethbridge, one housemaid and one farm housekeeper to Drumheller and three farm hands within its own zone. Included in the transfers outside the province from Calgary were two domestics going to Nelson, one housemaid to Cranbrook, one farm hand each to the Saskatoon and Yorkton zones and one mine worker to Winnipeg. In addition, the Cranbrook zone received four fruit pickers from Lethbridge.

Business transacted by British Columbia offices in June involved an issue of 57 reduced rate certificates, 55 of which were issued to points within the province, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. Provincially, certificates were granted at Vancouver to one shingler, one cook, one flunkey, two miners and one farm hand journeying to Kamloops, two cooks, one engineer, one carpenter and one blacksmith to Penticton, five mine workers to Revelstoke, two engineers and one stationman to Nelson, one farm cook and one farm hand to Kelowna, one cook to Vernon and to eight loggers, five tunnel construction labourers, one carpenter, one miner, one cement finisher and one flunkey going to various points within the Vancouver zone. From Prince Rupert two miners were transported to Prince George and one cook and one carpenter within the Prince Rupert zone while from Nelson eight bush workers and one cook, and from Prince George two labourers and one mine worker were sent to points within their respective zones. The two

transfers outside the province were of a farm hand and a farm housekeeper travelling from Vancouver to Swift Current.

Of the 1,010 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during June, 613 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 381 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 8 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During June, 1930

The value ofthe building permits issued by 61 cities during June was $17,935,478; this was a decrease of $1,685,824 or 8·6 per cent as compared with the May total of $19,621,-302, while in comparison with June, 1929, there was also a decline of $9,881,114 or 35·5 per cent, the value for that month having been $27,816,592. The aggregate for the first half of 1930, though lower than in 1929 or 1928, was nevertheless considerably above the average for the last ten years, while the wholesale cost of building materials was lower than in most years of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued over 1,200 permits for dwellings valued at nearly $6,000,000 and some 2,900 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $11,900,000. During May, authority was given for the erection of over 1,300 dwellings and some 3,200 other buildings, valued at approximately $5,300,000 and $10,000,000, respectively.

Improvement over May, 1930, was reported in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the gain of $474,832 or 5·0 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced. Of the declines elsewhere, that of $2,247,055 or 44·1 per cent in Quebec was largest.

As compared with June, 1929, there were decreases in all provinces except Ontario, British Columbia reporting the greatest loss of $4,324,240 or 75·6 p.c.

Of the larger cities, Toronto recorded important increases in the value of the permits issued, as compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month in 1929. Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed declines in both comparisons. Of the other cities, Sydney, Fredericton, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, St. Boniface, Lethbridge, New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria reported improvement over May, 1930, and June, 1929.

Table I gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May and June, 1930, and June, 1929; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

Cumulative Record for First Half-Year, 1920-1930.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the same years are also given (average 1926=100):

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued first six months (1920=100).	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months. (1926 average=100).
	$	$		
1930.....	17,935,478	83,214,024	134·7	98·6
1929.....	27,816,592	124,609,267	201·8	99·6
1928.....	22,751,960	102,036,987	165·2	97·0
1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	130·9	96·6
1926.....	18,718,050	78,760,419	127·5	101·0
1925.....	14,915,884	65,899,717	106·7	103·1
1924.....	13,967,006	60,674,154	98·2	110·8
1923.....	14,286,252	73,047,496	118·3	111·4
1922.....	17,052,582	71,281,674	115·4	108·0
1921.....	14,240,934	55,771,684	90·3	132·0
1920.....	14,113,794	61,754,710	100·0	144·5

The aggregate for the first half of 1930 was lower by $41,395,243 or 33·2 per cent than in 1929, in which year construction authorizations reached their highest level in this record; the total for the first half of the present year, however, was 7·4 per cent above the six months' average of $77,467,883 recorded in the ten years, 1920-1929. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, moreover, has been lower this year than in most of the years since 1920.

Provincial Totals of Building Permits Issued.—Table II is a record by provinces of the building permits issued by 61 cities during the first six months of each year since 1921; it also shows the totals for the same years, the proportion that the six months' aggregates bear to the yearly totals, and the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials and of wages in the building trades.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick reported smaller aggregates of building permits issued than in the first six months of last year; the increase of $1,414,750 or 159 per cent in the latter took place chiefly in Saint John. The New Brunswick total for the elapsed months of 1930 was the highest in the eleven years' record. Of the declines elsewhere indicated, that of $17,008,173, or 52 per cent, in the six cities of Quebec was most pronounced. How-

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	June, 1930	May, 1930	June, 1929
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Isld.			
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	236,064	387,690	242,037
*Halifax	140,610	331,682	137,852
New Glasgow	1,600	9,950	93,250
*Sydney	93,854	46,058	10,935
New Brunswick	150,470	128,780	181,460
Fredericton	55,000	.....	Nil
*Moncton	26,135	87,225	50,275
*Saint John	69,335	41,555	131,185
Quebec	2,844,854	5,091,909	5,546,002
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,985,518	3,527,543	3,697,114
*Quebec	505,811	1,071,006	1,193,273
Shawinigan Falls	5,500	99,640	80,065
*Sherbrooke	117,500	97,300	103,200
*Three Rivers	8,500	35,920	176,000
*Westmount	222,025	260,500	296,350
Ontario	10,049,273	9,574,441	9,974,637
Belleville	13,800	29,975	27,650
*Brantford	38,047	28,792	19,408
Chatham	30,135	12,100	55,000
*Fort William	60,500	43, 50	180,900
Galt	27,531	33,425	16,130
*Guelph	29,701	65,418	168,295
*Hamilton	1,066,550	334,650	1,355,800
*Kingston	51,848	271,886	30,884
*Kitchener	129,811	112,073	131,255
*London	194,980	1,125,730	252,415
Niagara Falls	31,140	108,260	108,755
Oshawa	16,450	16,710	147,550
*Ottawa	255,480	3,505,065	502,960
Owen Sound	20,150	10,150	15,100
*Peterborough	484,105	22,130	18,445
*Port Arthur	42,685	28,321	169,420
*Stratford	28,531	52,203	111,041
*St. Catharines	58,620	48,440	103,550
*St. Thomas	80,800	20,260	24,235
Ontario—Con.			
Sarnia	90,013	64,580	448,029
Sault Ste. Marie	48,654	61,498	214,790
*Toronto	6,282,851	2,520,908	3,396,474
York and East York townships	598,188	806,050	1,032,330
Welland	16,140	28,660	7,635
*Windsor	259,795	143,772	1,196,553
East Windsor	26,845	8,170	47,990
Riverside	7,100	15,300	65,450
Sandwich	14,380	13,750	52,200
Walkerville	23,000	8,000	60,000
Woodstock	21,443	34,515	14,393
Manitoba	1,0-5,432	1,083,524	1,580,386
*Brandon	1,602	5,104	15,426
St. Boniface	62,780	18,220	31,610
*Winnipeg	1,021,050	1,060,200	1,533,350
Saskatchewan	1,247,777	1,148,134	2,413,956
*Moose Jaw	26,075	23,960	41,426
*Regina	452,002	409,969	1,022,105
*Saskatoon	769,700	714,205	1,350,425
Alberta	928,434	868,796	2,160,700
*Calgary	278,881	290,056	1,106,965
*Edmonton	442,520	503,210	976,915
Lethbridge	196,453	68,195	64,940
Medicine Hat	10,580	7,335	11,880
British Columbia	1,393,174	1,338,028	5,717,414
Kamloops	2,615	39,835	80,600
Nanaimo	1,000	3,600	31,140
*New Westminster	106,300	65,715	39,119
Prince Rupert	36,260	15,290	15,375
*Vancouver	1,062,500	1,153,485	5,337,925
North Vancouver	9,450	7,000	120,600
*Victoria	175,049	53,103	92,655
Total—61 cities	17,935,478	19,621,302	27,816,592
*Total—35 cities	16,569,271	18,101,094	24,974,130

[1] Corrected figure for St. Thomas.

[2] Report not received.

ever, the record of contracts awarded, maintained by the *MacLean Building Review*, shows for Quebec a substantial increase in the first six months of 1930, as compared with 1929. This took place chiefly in the business and engineering building divisions, the latter of which very often represents work outside the cities.

During the first six months of this year, the 31 cities furnishing returns in Ontario reported 46·3 per cent of the total value of the building authorized, as compared with 37·0 in the same months of 1929. In Quebec, on the other hand, the proportion decreased from 26·3 per cent last year, to 19·0 in the elapsed months of 1930, and in British Columbia, from 13·1 per cent to 10·8 per cent.

Totals of Permits Issued by Four Leading Cities.—In Table III are given the aggregates of permits issued in the four largest cities in the first half of each year since 1921, together with the proportion that their totals are of the yearly and half-yearly totals for the 61 cities. The building authorized by these centres was valued at $40,534,761 in the first six months of 1930; this was 38·7 per cent lower than in the same months of last year and 17·2 per cent less than in 1928. With these two exceptions, however, the building authorized considerably exceeded the aggregate for any other year of the record, in most of which the cost of building materials was higher. The decrease in these four cities as compared with 1929 was rather greater than the general decline in the 61 cities, and the ratio to the total for the 61 cities was lower than in the preceding year.

Contracts Awarded.—According to the *MacLean Building Review*, the value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion during the January-June period, 1930, was $240,626,000, as compared with $278,121,700 in 1929, $256,257,300 in 1928 and $191,323,800 in 1927. Of the total contracts awarded this year, $48,586,100 was classed as residential building, $82,722,900 as business, $18,451,500 as industrial, and $90,865,500 as engineering. In 1929, the total was divided as follows:—residential, $69,513,300; business, $94,255,300; industrial, $37,719,600 and engineering, $76,633,500. Thus the only increase as compared with the first half of 1929, was in the engineering class.

TABLE II.—PROVINCIAL TOTALS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES DURING FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1921–1930

Province	No. of Cities	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1	47,500	20,000	Nil	Nil	17,000	11,000	16,700	27,500	49,500	127,200
Nova Scotia	3	2,101,186	3,210,636	1,297,200	1,009,780	294,397	851,958	603,754	332,844	1,223,584	1,734,457
New Brunswick	3	2,301,814	887,064	762,468	1,046,970	551,353	755,090	304,289	446,666	1,107,458	534,855
Quebec	6	15,822,542	32,830,715	22,838,301	18,995,355	19,575,823	16,647,887	16,523,301	19,598,131	12,503,048	10,870,750
Ontario	31	38,515,554	46,111,907	46,203,940	35,441,040	31,334,947	31,808,126	29,028,415	42,761,546	41,858,395	29,105,123
Manitoba	3	4,452,898	7,112,772	6,890,235	5,037,703	8,491,110	3,140,730	2,201,396	2,331,030	4,439,403	3,696,283
Saskatchewan	3	5,397,497	9,459,676	5,093,105	4,202,147	2,884,162	1,506,755	1,863,334	1,470,594	2,437,585	1,874,257
Alberta	4	5,578,742	8,620,364	6,338,136	3,297,769	2,429,373	1,508,554	2,522,201	1,279,915	2,213,495	2,427,465
British Columbia	7	8,996,291	16,356,133	12,613,602	11,811,955	13,182,254	9,669,617	7,610,764	4,799,270	5,449,206	5,401,294
Canada, 6 months	61	83,214,024	124,609,267	102,036,987	80,842,719	78,760,419	65,899,717	60,674,154	73,047,496	71,281,674	55,771,684
Canada, 12 months			234,944,549	219,105,715	184,613,742	156,386,607	125,029,367	126,583,148	133,521,621	148,215,407	116,794,414
Proportion of permits issued in first 6 months to toal for year			53·0	46·6	43·8	50·4	52·7	47·9	54·7	48·1	47·8
[1]Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, 6 months		96·6	99·6	97·0	96·6	101·0	103·1	110·8	111·4	108·0	132·0
[2]Average index numbers of wages in building trades (for year)			197·5	185·6	179·3	172·1	170·4	169·7	166·4	162·5	170·5

[1]Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Average 1926=100.
[2]Compiled by Department of Labour, Average 1913=100.

TABLE III.—BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY FOUR LARGEST CITIES IN FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1921–1930

City	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	10,934,261	27,299,816	15,356,336	11,689,052	12,682,239	11,440,158	11,248,115	15,469,327	9,142,774	7,330,178
Toronto	18,361,492	19,944,176	20,334,098	13,038,265	11,945,913	12,998,633	11,007,603	18,016,857	17,893,725	11,688,813
Winnipeg	4,174,850	6,727,250	6,153,000	4,579,300	8,069,600	2,412,940	1,770,000	2,104,500	4,049,700	3,084,050
Vancouver	7,064,158	12,204,010	7,105,285	6,023,951	7,756,825	4,899,543	4,137,261	2,230,159	2,013,431	1,660,382
Total, 4 largest cities, 6 months	40,534,761	66,175,252	48,948,719	35,330,568	40,454,577	31,790,174	28,162,979	37,820,843	33,099,630	23,763,423
Total, 4 largest cities, 12 months		126,387,555	111,279,782	94,732,185	83,613,495	63,438,784	64,348,121	68,496,764	71,907,956	53,795,051
Proportion of permits issued by 4 largest cities in first 6 months to total for year		52·4 p.c.	44·0 p.c.	37·3 p.c.	48·4 p.c.	50·1 p.c.	43·8 p.c.	55·2 p.c.	46·0 p.c.	44·2 p.c.
Proportion of permits issued by 4 largest cities in 6 months, to 6 months' total for 61 cities	48·7 p.c.	53·3 p.c.	48·0 p.c.	43·4 p.c.	51·4 p.c.	48·2 p.c.	46·4 p.c.	51·8 p.c.	46·4 p.c.	42·6 p.c.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1930

EMPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the work of the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, during the quarter April to June, 1930, were less favourable than those reported during the corresponding quarter of 1929, as there was a decrease of 27 per cent in the vacancies offered and of 26 per cent in the placements registered in regular and casual employment. All industrial divisions, except communication, showed

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**119**	**55**	**65**	**129**	**17**	**102**	**503**	**435**	**23**	**3,645**	**2,281**	**1,253**
Animal products edible	12	.....	12	1	1	.....	16	15	.....	78	31	47
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Leather and its products	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	5	3	2	21	11	11
Lumber and its products	39	32	7	34	7	26	78	71	2	439	305	109
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	8
Pulp and paper products	3	.....	3	25	.....	25	73	65	12	359	191	154
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	58	34	.....	129	95	17
Textile products	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	81	89	4	234	147	80
Plant products edible	7	4	3	7	.....	7	11	5	1	432	171	256
Plant products (n.e.s.)	4	4	.....	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	96	41	55
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Chemical and allied products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	131	98	30
Clay, glass and stone	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33	28	.....	108	88	18
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	85	63	22
Electric apparatus	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	19	14	.....	245	184	55
Iron and steel products	44	10	35	40	2	28	91	79	.....	944	656	256
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	.....	2	90	77	10
Mineral products	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	196	88	110
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	8	19	17	.....	44	29	15
Logging	**79**	**61**	**2**	**136**	**114**	**2**	**1,039**	**1,075**	.....	**3,385**	**3,062**	**78**
Fishing and Hunting	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11**	**1**	**10**
Farming	**45**	**39**	**2**	**30**	**27**	**2**	**266**	**243**	.....	**2,767**	**2,524**	**206**
Mining	**14**	**6**	**2**	**3**	.....	.....	**46**	**37**	.....	**172**	**172**	**8**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	20	.....	96	98	.....
Non-metallic ores	6	2	2	3	.....	.....	19	17	.....	76	74	8
Communication	**6**	.....	**6**	**1**	.....	**1**	**3**	**3**	.....	**106**	**71**	**28**
Transportation	**61**	**25**	**36**	**80**	**52**	**22**	**359**	**66**	**4**	**912**	**296**	**608**
Forwarding and storage	24	.....	24	6	.....	6	23	18	4	543	123	422
Railway	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	290	2	.....	84	64	19
Shipping and stevedoring	36	25	11	73	52	15	27	27	.....	282	106	167
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19	.....	3	3	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**239**	**108**	**130**	**441**	**385**	**28**	**1,452**	**1,313**	**26**	**8,647**	**6,000**	**2,668**
Railway	20	17	2	106	89	.....	2	2	.....	1,987	1,943	39
Highway	56	52	4	209	196	3	27	27	.....	3,609	1,445	2,169
Building and other	163	39	124	126	100	25	1,423	1,284	26	3,051	2,612	460
Services	**1,754**	**215**	**1,349**	**2,102**	**225**	**1,797**	**2,794**	**1,518**	**638**	**18,809**	**5,672**	**10,303**
Governmental	6	.....	6	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	789	320	463
Hotel and restaurant	78	28	21	31	26	1	426	289	5	1,459	853	189
Professional	253	19	223	10	6	4	151	39	112	743	354	255
Recreational	42	8	33	10	2	7	23	9	10	1,193	333	738
Personal	179	11	165	466	14	454	295	203	75	4,217	447	3,736
Household	1,196	149	901	1,582	174	1,331	1,895	975	436	10,309	3,326	4,921
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	99	39	1
Trade	**267**	**32**	**236**	**40**	**14**	**25**	**133**	**106**	**13**	**1,350**	**430**	**900**
Retail	207	30	178	38	14	23	69	46	12	1,218	375	821
Wholesale	60	2	58	2	.....	2	64	60	1	132	55	79
Finance	**49**	.....	**49**	**5**	.....	**5**	**6**	**4**	.....	**97**	**38**	**55**
All Industries	**2,641**	**549**	**1,877**	**2,987**	**834**	**1,984**	**6,592**	**4,800**	**704**	**39,951**	**20,547**	**16,117**
Men	1,111	335	747	1,368	635	667	4,315	3,520	266	23,855	15,809	10,574
Women	1,530	214	1,130	1,599	199	1,317	2,277	1,280	438	13,046	4,738	5,543

declines under each comparison, in which group a minor gain occured both in vacancies and placements. The heaviest losses recorded were in farming, manufacturing and construction and maintenance. Provincially, Nova Scotia registered a slight gain in vacancies and placements and New Brunswick a nominal increase in vacancies alone, while in all remaining provinces declines were shown under both comparisons. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1930.

From the chart on page 946 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of June, it will be seen that the trend of the curve of

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL TO JUNE, 1930

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
230	**111**	**142**	**317**	**62**	**247**	**542**	**326**	**216**	**720**	**363**	**341**	**6,295**	**3,650**	**2,389**
7	2	5	48	1	47	3	2	1	41	15	25	206	67	137
5	1	4	4	.....	4	7	.....	7	1	1	.....	19	3	15
17	2	13	6	1	5	42	3	39	2	.....	2	95	22	72
16	47	2	41	11	19	274	241	34	217	179	33	1,138	893	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	12	2	10
26	5	21	11	1	10	17	13	4	19	21	3	533	296	232
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	1	2	1	.....	1	196	133	22
32	15	16	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	11	5	9	364	261	110
35	10	25	52	10	42	26	11	15	47	20	26	617	231	375
8	2	2	6	2	4	4	4	.....	27	4	16	151	61	79
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	7	1	7	5	.....	19	16	1
4	.....	3	4	4	.....	7	.....	7	19	8	10	167	111	50
1	1	.....	31	5	26	6	6	.....	42	25	17	222	153	62
4	4	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14	3	10	113	77	37
6	.....	6	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	6	3	2	285	202	71
54	21	32	90	22	69	82	25	57	214	57	152	1,559	872	629
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	20	8	12	119	88	27
3	.....	2	13	1	12	57	8	49	30	9	21	308	113	197
9	1	8	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	49	31
141	**193**	.....	**123**	**117**	.....	**40**	**49**	.....	**536**	**521**	**9**	**5,470**	**5,183**	**91**
2	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**3**	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	**28**	**17**	**10**
1,598	**1,654**	**79**	**2,340**	**2,037**	**90**	**2,930**	**2,930**	**32**	**1,014**	**945**	**46**	**10,990**	**10,399**	**457**
45	**41**	.....	**2**	**3**	**1**	**120**	**88**	**31**	**128**	**117**	**9**	**530**	**464**	**51**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	61	.....	1	1	.....	62	62	.....
42	38	.....	.....	2	.....	4	5	.....	113	107	4	290	274	4
3	3	.....	2	1	1	55	22	31	14	9	5	178	128	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**25**	**24**	**1**	**2**	**2**	.....	**143**	**100**	**36**
28	**10**	**19**	**169**	**21**	**148**	**79**	**12**	**67**	**433**	**88**	**313**	**2,121**	**570**	**1,217**
25	5	19	152	13	139	79	12	67	144	22	121	996	193	802
.....	.....	.....	13	4	9	.....	.....	.....	34	23	5	423	93	35
3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	42	187	675	257	380
.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	27	27	.....
704	**649**	**232**	**2,529**	**1,228**	**1,020**	**1,677**	**646**	**1,033**	**2,518**	**1,441**	**1,051**	**18,207**	**11,770**	**6,188**
16	256	2	1,150	842	52	183	184	1	748	564	2	4,212	3,897	98
169	177	1	1,081	267	803	1,149	206	943	730	99	629	7,030	2,469	4,552
519	216	229	298	119	165	345	256	89	1,040	778	420	6,965	5,404	1,538
6,394	**2,007**	**4,189**	**3,311**	**1,397**	**1,780**	**3,013**	**1,314**	**1,600**	**3,211**	**1,193**	**1,857**	**41,388**	**13,541**	**23,513**
44	32	12	47	15	32	247	99	147	100	64	36	1,237	534	696
528	445	90	174	126	23	153	129	14	318	205	100	3,167	2,101	443
116	52	65	162	80	57	48	23	23	107	74	26	1,590	647	765
114	48	68	96	17	78	57	19	37	88	46	40	1,623	482	1,009
579	19	552	905	37	869	510	48	461	789	70	717	7,940	849	7,031
4,727	1,157	3,402	1,390	640	720	1,538	590	918	1,793	720	938	24,430	7,731	13,567
286	254	.....	537	482	1	460	406	.....	16	14	.....	1,401	1,197	2
290	**54**	**232**	**258**	**22**	**229**	**192**	**30**	**162**	**197**	**55**	**141**	**2,727**	**743**	**1,938**
147	45	100	208	15	190	89	21	68	119	42	77	2,095	588	1,469
143	9	132	50	7	39	103	9	94	78	13	64	632	155	469
17	**4**	**11**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**12**	**3**	**9**	**18**	**9**	**7**	**211**	**69**	**140**
9,449	**4,724**	**4,904**	**9,056**	**4,889**	**3,519**	**8,633**	**5,416**	**4,151**	**8,781**	**4,738**	**3,774**	**88,020**	**46,497**	**36,030**
3,378	2,705	1,041	6,726	3,516	2,684	6,388	4,232	2,177	6,430	3,570	2,749	56,571	34,322	20,905
6,071	2,019	3,863	2,330	1,373	835	2,245	1,184	974	2,351	1,168	1,025	31,449	12,175	15,125

vacancies and of placements in relation to applications was slightly upward during the month of April, but for the remaining two months of the quarter projected downward, with the exception of a slight upward variation of less than 1 per cent shown in the vacancy curve during the first half of May and again during the first half of June. Both curves throughout the quarter under review were on considerably lower levels than those recorded during the corresponding quarter of last year.

During the period April to June, 1930, there was a ratio of 66·9 vacancies and 62·7 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 84·5 vacancies and 77·9 placements during the corresponding period a year ago. The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,190, of applicants registered 1,778, and of placements effected 1,116, in contrast with a daily average of 1,615 vacancies, 1,911 applications and 1,489 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1929.

During the three months April to June, 1930, the Offices reported that they had made 86,352 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 82,527 placements of which 46,497 were in regular employment and 36,030 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 34,322 were of men and 12,175 of women, while casual work was found for 20,905 men and 15,125 women. A comparison with the same period of 1929 shows that 111,670 placements were then made, of which 72,634 were in regular employment and 39,036 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 91,535 men and 40,012 women, a total of 131,547, in contrast with the registration of 143,283 persons during the same period of 1929. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June, 1930, of 88,020 vacancies of which 56,571 were for men and 31,449 for women, as compared with 121,094 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section in this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of June, 1930.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during June is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information published by the United States Department of Labour, giving statistics showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for June, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

There was a further decline in employment during June. A further substantial increase in the numbers unemployed occurred in the coal-mining, shipbuilding and marine engineering, motor vehicle, and cotton industries. Unemployment also increased in the following industries:—pottery, tinplate manufacture, engineering, the metal trades, the textile industries [with the exception of hosiery] tailoring, boot and shoe manufacture, and paper-making. On the other hand, there was improvement in the slate quarrying, food and drink, hosiery and distributive trades, and in the hotel and boarding-house, road transport, shipping, and dock and harbour services.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at June 23, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 15·8, as compared with 15·3 at May 26, 1930, and with 9·6 at June 24, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at June 23, 1930, was 11·1, the same percentage as at May 26, 1930, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4·7 as compared with 4·2. For males alone the percentage at June 23, 1930, was 15·9, and for females 15·4; at May 26, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 15·5 and 15·0.

On June 30, 1930,, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were 1,214,270 wholly unemployed, 636,975 temporarily stopped and 95,384 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,946,629. This was 123,397 more than a month before and 770,565 more than a year before. The total on June 30, 1930, comprised 1,390,144 men, 46,225 boys, 469,114 women and 41,146 girls.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 1·8 per cent in June, 1930, as compared with May, 1930, and pay-roll totals decreased 2·7 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executive and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of March and April, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of June. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at April 15 totalled 1,555,692, representing an increase of 1·7 per cent since March 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of April was $217,704,996, representing a decrease over the previous month of 0·6 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 2·5 per cent in June as compared with May, and pay-roll totals decreased 4 per cent. These per cents of change in June in employment and in earnings are based upon returns made by 13,375 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in June, 1930, had 3,172,039 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $83,275,-148.

The bureau's weighted index of employment in June, 1930, is 85·5, as compared with 87·7 for May, 1930, 89·1 for April, 1930, and 98·8 for June, 1929; the index of pay-roll totals for June, 1930, is 84·1, as compared with 87·6 for May, 1930, 89·8 for April, 1930, and 102·8 for June, 1929. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

The food group alone showed both increased employment and earnings in June as compared with May, the tobacco products and the nonferrous metals groups reporting increased pay-roll totals coupled with decreases in employment. The vehicle group showed the greatest decrease in both items (4·9 per cent in employment and 8·4 per cent in earnings), due largely to decreased operations in the automobile industry.

Twelve of the fifty-four separate industries reported increased employment and 18 industries showed increased earnings in June. The greatest increases in employment were: Men's clothing, 3·9 per cent; slaughtering, 2·9 per cent; cement, 2·4 per cent; and woollen and worsted goods, 2·3 per cent. The ice-cream industry reported a seasonal increase of 1·6 per cent in employment and baking reported a gain of 1·1 per cent in number of employees. Smaller increases were reported in flour, cast-iron pipe, structural ironwork, paper boxes, chewing and smoking tobacco, and automobile tires.

The greatest decrease in employment from May to June were seasonal ones of 26·1 and 14·5 per cent in fertilizers and agricultural implements, respectively. The automobile industry decreased 6·8 per cent in employment and 12·2 per cent in earnings in June as compared with May. The iron and steel industry reported 3·3 per cent fewer employees and decreased earnings of 5·5 per cent. Foundries decreased 2·8 per cent in employment and cotton-goods establishments reported a loss of 3·2 per cent in employment in June as compared with the previous month.

Employment statistics concerning six additional manufacturing industries are collected and published in the bureau's monthly employment survey, but the data are not yet included in the bureau's indexes. Of these six industries, radio alone showed improved employment conditions over the month period, a gain of 11·4 per cent in employees and an increase of 7·5 per cent in pay-roll totals. The five remaining industries—aircraft, jewelry, paint, rayon, and rubber goods—reported decreases in employment ranging from 1 to 3·3 per cent.

The Mountain geographic division alone had more employees in June than in May, the eight remaining divisions reporting decreased employment ranging from 3·7 per cent in the East South Central division to 1·1 per cent in the Pacific division. The East North Central division, which is most affected by the changing conditions in the automobile industry, reported a decrease of 3·4 per cent in employment, and a decrease of 6·1 per cent in pay-roll totals. Decreased earnings were also reported in seven of the remaining eight geographic divisions, the West South Central being the only division which did not show a decline in pay-roll totals over the month period.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, indi-

cate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent; June, 1930, 20 per cent; July, 1930, 21 per cent.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30 last. The text of this measure appeared in the April issue at page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(*a*) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(*b*) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. These regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, drydocks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are

respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of

default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Plastering Officers' Block, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, S. A. Marshall & Son, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 12, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $4,424. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Plasterers	$1 00	8
Labourers, skilled	0 45	8
Labourers, common	0 40	8

Construction of buildings, light railways, drainage, etc., at the Magazines, Bedford Basin, N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. MacMillan & MacNearney, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 26, 1930. Amount of contract, $69,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers	$1 00	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Carpenters	0 73	8	44
Painters	0 73	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 85	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85	8	44
Mechanics helpers	0 45	8	44
Common labourers	0 40	8	48
Skilled labourers	0 45	8	48
Mastic floor layer	1 00	8	48
Mastic floor joint cutter	0 80	8	48
Kettleman	0 65	8	48
Asphalt labourers	0 45	8	48
Drillers	0 50	8	48
Driver horse and cart.... (per day)	4 50	8	48
Driver team and wagon... "	7 00	8	48

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-nour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Installation of plumbing and plumbing fixtures, North Wing, Soldiers' Block, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Powers Bros., Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, July 26, 1930. Amount of contract, $8,740. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers	0 90	8	44
Steamfitters	0 90	8	44
Helpers	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	48
Horse cart and driver.... (per day)	5 00	8	48
Team wagon and driver.. "	7 00	8	48

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Electric wiring, Soldiers' Block, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. Arthur & Conn, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 26, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Electricians	0 90	8
Carpenters	0 80	8
Masons	1 15	8
Labourers, skilled	0 45	8
Labourers, common	0 40	8

Electric wiring, Officers' Block, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Cragg Bros. & Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 26, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,225. The same fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as in the preceding one.

Construction of recreation grounds at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Knott & Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, July 30, 1930. Amount of contract, $8,480. The General Fair Wages Clause was embodied in the contract.

Grading at Aerodrome, Trenton Airport, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. J. J. McNab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contracts awarded during the month of July totalling $37,174.13. The General Fair Wages Clause was embodied in the contract.

Laying tile underdrain at the Trenton Airport, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, J. J. McNab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, July 30, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,982.25. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Department of Public Works

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of two timber stone-filled mooring ribs and necessary connecting rafts at Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractors, William and Cornelius J. Birmingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, July 5, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $35,727.96. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers	$0 45	8
Carpenters	0 75	8
Steam derrick engineers	0 80	8
Concrete mixer engineer	0 75	8
Firemen	0 45	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8
Diver	1 00	8
Machinists	0 75	8

Overtime—Will be permitted in case of necessity of time and one-half.

P.S.—In connection with the rates for Carpenters and Joiners, this rate is to apply to all form building, crib work, etc.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of a rubble mound breakwater at Little Cataraqui Bay, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, July 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately, $200,312.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 90	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	48
Drillers	0 55	8	48
Helpers	0 45	8	48
Engineer—stationary hoist	0 85	8	48
Firemen	0 50	8	48
Labourers	0 40	8	48
Teamsters, team & wagon (per day)	6 50	8	48
Truck drivers	0 45	8	48
Derrickmen	0 55	8	48
Powdermen	0 50	8	48
Concrete mixer runner	0 50	8	48

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime conditions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of a concrete fill and mastic floor at the Armoury, Brockville, Ont. Name of contractors, W. A. Moffat & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $4,490. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete workers	$0 45	8	48
Concrete mixers	0 45	8	48
Concrete finishers	0 65	8	48
Labourers	0 40	8	48
	per day		
Driver, horse and cart	4 50	8	48
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8	48
	per hour		
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	48
Mastic floor layers	1 00	8	48
Mastic floor joint cutters	0 80	8	48
Mastic floor kettleman	0 75	8	48

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Reconstruction in concrete of the superstructure of the North Pier at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractors, Detroit River Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, July 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $31,689.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 75	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Stationary hoist engineer	0 80	8
Pile driver engineer	0 80	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Teamsters	0 40	8

Overtime will be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

P.S.—In connection with the rates for carpenters and joiners, this rate is to apply to all form building, crib work, etc.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Reconstruction in concrete of superstructure of South Pier at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractors, Detroit River Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract July 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $16,156.89. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 75	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Steam hoist engineer	0 80	8
Pile driver engineer	0 80	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Teamsters	0 40	8

Overtime will be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

P.S.—In connection with the rate for carpenters and joiners, this rate to apply to all form building, crib work, etc.

Construction of a wharf at Kenora, Ont. Name of contractors, Arthur Macaw and Robert J. Macdonald, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 30, 1930. Amount of contract, $10,284. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver engineman	$0 85	8
Pile driver derrickman	0 50	8
Pile driver deck hands	0 42½	8
Pile driver labourers	0 42½	8
Carpenters	0 80	8
Labourers	0 42½	8
Teamsters, one horse and cart	0 70	8
Teamster, team and wagon	0 90	8

Overtime will be permitted in cases of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Construction of the West Pier at Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, Detroit River Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, July 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $45,393.37. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75	8
Man, 2 horses and wagon	0 75	8
Truck drivers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Stationary hoist engineer	0 80	8
Stationary hoist and pile driver operator	0 80	8
Steam shovel operator	1 20	8
Clam shell engineer—if used on steam hoist	0 80	8
Clam shell engineer—if used on steam shovel	1 20	8
Pile driver	0 80	8

Overtime will be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Construction of a concrete warehouse and preparatory work for reconstructing a wharf at Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, July 5, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $45,054.48. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8
Plumbers' helpers	0 45	8
Electricians	0 70	8
Steam hoist engineers	0 80	8
Pile driver engineer	0 80	8
Steam shovel engineer	1 20	8
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8
Sheet metal helpers	0 45	8
Structural ironworkers	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8
Plasterers	0 90	8
Bricklayers and masons	1 10	8
Roofers (metal)	0 70	8
Roofers (tar and gravel)	0 50	8
Man, 2 horses and wagon	0 75	8
Truck drivers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 45	8

Overtime will be permitted in cases of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Construction of a pile wharf enlargement at Verchères, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. Alphonse Lemay, Portneuf, P.Q. Date of contract, July 29, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $6,649.55. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver operator	$0 90	8
Carpenters	0 60	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Carters (1 horse and cart)	0 60	8
Teamsters (2 horses and wagon)	0 80	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hours day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of an extension to wharf at Ste. Flavie, Que. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltée. of Ste. Marie, Beauce, Que. Date of contract, July 23, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $11,097.17. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 55	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Blacksmiths	0 55	8
Helpers	0 45	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of wharf repairs at Grosse Isle, Montmagny Co., Que. Name of contractors, Henri Lemelin and Omer Brousseau, St. Romuald, Que. Date of contract, July 2, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $7,756. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 55	8
Blacksmiths	0 55	8
Blacksmiths helpers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 35	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-helf.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of two concrete sheds at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Macdonald Engineering Co. of Canada, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 25, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $142,224.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Mechanical engineers	$0 70	8
Stationary engineers	0 60	8
Firemen	0 45	8
Derrick driver	0 60	8
Pile driver	0 60	8
Concrete mixer runners	0 45	8
Blacksmiths	0 55	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8
Carpenters	0 50	8
Labourers	0 35	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of wharf repairs and improvements at Bagotville, Que. Name of contractor, J. Harry Tremblay, Port Alfred, Que. Date of contract, July 3, 1930. Amount of contract approximately $6,038. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 55	8
Blacksmiths	0 55	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 35	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Meteghan, N.S. Name of contractor, Colin R. Macdonald, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, July 27, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $8,920. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 55	8	48
Blacksmiths	0 55	8	48
Labourers	0 35	8	48
	per day		
Horse cart and driver	5 00	8	48
Team wagon and driver	6 50	8	48
Oxen cart and driver	5 50	8	48

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Port Williams, N.S. Name of contractor, Halle B. Bigelow, Canning, N.S. Date of contract, June 27, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $8,910. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
	per day	
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of an extension to wharf, at Hnausa, Selkirk District, Man. Name of contractors, Pierre la Cour and Knud Schroler, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, July 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $11,034. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$1 00	8
Timbermen	0 65	8
Labourers	0 40	8
	per day	
Carters	4 50	8
Teamsters	6 50	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of additions and alterations to Post Office Building, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Arthur Macaw and Ross J. Macdonald, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, July 14, 1930. Amount of contract, $37,200 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 25	8
Hollow tile layers	1 25	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 80	8
Concrete finishers	0 60	8
Concrete floaters	0 60	8
Concrete mixers	0 45	8
Concrete workers	0 40	8
Electricians	0 85	8
Electricians' helpers	0 50	8
Labourers	0 40	8
	per sq. yard	
Lathers—wood	0 07	8
Lathers—metal	0 10	8
	per hour	
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8
Plasterers	1 25	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 40	8
Stonecutters	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	0 90	8
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 80	8
Truck drivers—motor	0 40	8
Marble setters	1 25	8
Terrazzo layers	1 05	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 50	8
Tile setters	1 25	8
Tile setters' helpers	0 50	8

Overtime may be permitted when necessary at time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in respect to preparatory and complementary work.

Dredging at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $22,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Widening and deepening channel on the western side of Campobello Island, Curry's Cove, N.B. Name of contractors, James S. Gregory, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, May 23, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $5,465. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging works in Victoria Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 15, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $105,972.90. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging works at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Great Lakes Dredging & Contracting Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1930. Amount of Contract, approximately $48,825. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Blubber Bay, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, McKenzie Barge and Derrick Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 15, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $7,836.78. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel between Government wharf at St. Andrews and the junction of the Riviere du Nord with the Ottawa River, Quebec. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Ltee., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, July 26, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $8,250. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel at outlet of the River Yamachiche, P.Q. Name of contractors, The National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 21, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $22,725.54. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Cross Point, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Geo. Michaud, Buctouche, N.B. Date of contract, July 11, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $14,-816.25. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour at Owen Sound Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1930. Amount of

contract, approximately $12,768. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Sheet Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors. The Halifax Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $36,855. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Nicolet River, P.Q. Name of contractors, The National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 13, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $9,262.29. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, Robert T. Weddell, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, July 10, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $12,960. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Doucet's Landing (Ste. Angele de Laval), Que. Name of contractors, The National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 28, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $41,305. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Rimouski Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, Foundation Maritime, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 30, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $44,378. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Yarmouth Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, July 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $85,807.68. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Telegraph Narrows, also at Pointe Anne, Hastings Co., Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $73,530.88. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging River Yamaska (Baie Lavalliere), Que. Name of contractor, Aime Laperriere, Pierreville, Que. Date of contract, June 27, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $28,704. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Toronto Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand & Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 2, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $20,160. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $123,300. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Cobourg Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand & Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 2, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $16,641.18. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Interior fittings in Post Office at Les Eboulements, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, June 27, 1930. Amount of contract, $780. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Department of Trade and Commerce

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of an addition to Grain Elevator at Moose Jaw, Sask. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, July 5, 1930. Amount of contract, $100,729. A fair wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Plasterers	1 35	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 25	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Concrete finishers	1 00	8
Millwrights	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers	1 00	8
Electricians	0 90	8
Steam hoist engineers	0 90	8
Painters and glaziers	0 87½	8
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 85	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' hprs	0 75	8
Gasoline hoist engineer	0 75	8
Electricians' helpers	0 60	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50	8
Concrete mixers	0 50	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Truck drivers	0 45	8

Construction of additions to Grain Elevator at Saskatoon, Sask. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, July 5, 1930. Amount of contract, $418,563. A fair

wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Plasterers	1 35	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 25	8
Sheet metal workers	1 10	8
Cement finishers	1 00	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Millwrights	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 90	8
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 90	8
Painters and glaziers	0 87½	8
Steam hoist engineers	0 75	8
Electricians' helpers	0 65	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' hlprs	0 65	8
Gasoline hoist engineers	0 60	8
Sheet Metal Workers' helpers	0 50	8
Truck drivers	0 50	8
Concrete mixers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in July, 1930, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ont.	$ 675 00
Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	192 07
Making up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms	
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.	771 75
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	2,629 20
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	9,286 00
E. Guillet & Sons Co., Marieville, P.Q.	105 18
J. E. Lortie, Montreal, P.Q.	395 62
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.	72 50
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B.	5,499 48
Mail Bag Fittings	
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.	6,682 50
Parmenter & Bullock Co., Ltd., Gananoque, Ont.	115 83
Ontario Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	1,030 20
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	12,221 00
Scales	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	904 05
Letter Boxes, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. (Locks)	808 00
Stamping Ink, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa	34 20
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	38 76
Satchels	
Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.	299 85

Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of Canada, in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan, or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned." Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissions throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and take the form of either the General Fair Wages Clause or a fair wages schedule.

Returns have been received in the Department of Labour showing that the following construction contracts have been executed recently by Harbour Commissions to which fair wages conditions applied:—

Halifax Harbour Commissioners

Construction of Pier 5, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, The Standard Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 20, 1930. Amount of contract, $457,963. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Structural steel workers	$0 75	8	48
Blacksmiths	0 70	8	48
Labourers (common)	0 40	8	48
Labourers (skilled)	0 45	8	48
Hoisting engineer (certificated)	0 75	8	48
	per day		
Horse, cart and driver	4 50	8	48
Team, wagon and driver	6 50	8	48
	per hour		
Timbermen	0 50	8	48
Dinkey driver	0 60	8	48
Drillers	0 50	8	48
Riggers	0 65	8	48
Divers (without equipment)	1 00	8	48
	per month	no regular hours	
Dredge operator	200 00	"	
Oiler	90 00	"	
Firemen	80 00	"	
Deck hands	40 00	"	
Derrick men	125 00	"	
Tug boat captain	125 00	"	
Tug boat engineer	125 00	"	
Tug boat cook	70 00	"	
Tug boat fireman	50 00	"	
Tug boat crew	40 00	"	
Steam shovel operator	200 00	"	
Drill boat foreman	150 00	"	
Drill boat captain	200 00	"	

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the eight hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Restoration of concrete in the substructure of Pier 2, North Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Metalkote Co. (Quebec) Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 14, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $220,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement gun men	$0 75	8	48
Nozzlemen	0 75	8	48
Air compressor operator	0 65	8	48
Air hammer operator	0 65	8	48
Common labourer	0 40	8	48
Skilled labourer	0 45	8	48
Blacksmiths	0 70	8	48
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	48
Carpenters	0 73	8	44
Electricians	0 90	8	44
Pipefitters	0 90	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	48
	per day		
Horse cart and driver	4 50	8	48
Team wagon and driver	6 50	8	48

Supplying and laying of Vulcan Asphalt mastic flooring in Transit Shed No. 28, Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, F. S. Coombs & Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 16, 1930. Amount of contract, $11,088. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Mastic floor layer	$1 00	8	48
Mastic floor joint cutter	0 80	8	48
Kettleman	0 65	8	48
Asphalt workers (labourers)	0 45	8	48

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Employers (Jewish) and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local No. 181.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931.

Only members of local union to be employed, if any available.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week.

Wages per week: foreman $50, second hand $46, third hand $42. Substitutes, known as jobbers who are temporarily employed for one or more nights per week to be paid as follows: foreman $1.05 per hour, second hand 95 cents per hour, third hand 87½ cents per hour.

Overtime: No employee will be requested to work overtime. No work to be done on Jewish holidays but wages for such holidays will be paid at regular rates.

A labourer must not be employed at baker's work.

The union label must be put on each loaf of bread; but if in case of any dispute the

employer refuses to accept the award of the impartial chairman or of arbitration, the union label will then be forfeited by the employer.

A union representative will have the right to enter the shop at any time.

All disputes will be referred to an impartial chairman who shall be appointed by mutual consent and his decision shall be binding. If this chairman is not appointed or is unable to act, any dispute will be referred to three arbitrators, a representative of each party and a third chosen by them, the decision of such board to be final and binding. Such arbitration will be conducted as provided by the Trades Disputes Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, chapter 178).

CALGARY, EDMONTON AND LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—THE BREWERIES OF ALBERTA AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCALS NOS. 124 (CALGARY), 314 (EDMONTON), AND 354 (LETHBRIDGE).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1932. If either party desires a change, they will give notice 30 days before the expiration date. The brewers agree to meet a negotiating committee on the week prior to the expiration date.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1928, page 1375, with certain minor changes, among them the following:

Hours: from May 1, to January 1, 9 per day with 5 on Saturdays; from January 1, to April 30, 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays.

The breweries will arrange meetings at least every three months between the management and the executive of the local unions for the purpose of closer co-operation in observing the different sections of the agreement.

Wages: first brewhouse man 81¼ cents per hour, rinsing machine men with inspection 71⅝ cents per hour. The wages of employees of the soft drink department and of truck drivers' helpers have been omitted.

Union men will be paid wages for legal holidays.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF STATIONARY FIREMEN, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931.

Only union members to be employed if available. Any non-union men employed must join the union within 15 days. If any question of jurisdiction arises, it will be decided by the American Federation of Labour.

Hours: paper mills may operate six days per week from 8 a.m. Monday to 8 a.m. Sunday; pulp mills may operate six or six and one-half days per week when pulp is needed, and a longer period when mutually satisfactory. Hours for day workers 8 per day from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Teamsters to work 8 hours per day and do stable work outside this period. They will be paid for 8¾ hours. Stable man to work 10 hours and be paid for 11 hours work. Tour workers to work 8-hour continuous shifts. There are three shifts, one from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., the next from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight, the third from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. Shift to rotate in sequence weekly.

Overtime: for day workers all overtime and work on Sundays and three holidays, time and one-half. A day worker called after regular working hours to do repair work will receive at least four hours' pay. Tour workers required to work overtime at other than tour work will be paid time and one-half. Tour workers putting on wires at a time other than their regular shift will receive 6 hours' pay for such work. If required to put on a wire before this shift begins or continue such work after their shift ends, they will be paid for time so worked and one hour's pay extra. Work done by tour workers on Sundays and three holidays, time and one-half. All vacancies to be filled within two weeks, or, if they are not filled after two weeks, the men working overtime will be paid time and one-half.

Employees may be immediately discharged for certain specified reasons.

The observance of certain safety rules are included in the agreement.

Any grievances will be reported by the union to the Superintendent. If his decision is unsatisfactory, the matter will then be taken up by an executive officer of the company and the international union representative. If they are unable to agree, the dispute will then be referred to arbitration, the company selecting one man, the union another and these two to choose a third party; the decision of this board will be final and binding.

The following wage scale is paid at these mills but provision is made in the agreement for the right to put into effect any working conditions or wage schedule contained in any award or agreement between the organizations signing the agreement and certain other newspaper manufacturers.

Wages per hour: Ground wood mill: repairmen 74 cents, repairmen helpers 59 cents, stone sharpeners 65 cents, carriers 48 cents, oilers 54 cents, grindermen 55 cents, screenmen 54 cents, waste 45 cents, wood puller 48 cents, cleaners 45 cents, pressmen 50 cents, test clerks 68 cents. Mixing Room: head beatermen $1.02, beatermen 52 cents, mixers 52 cents. Machine room: machine tenders $1.35 to $1.44, back tenders $1.15 to $1.24, spare hand $1, third hands 86 to 92 cents, fourth hands 70 to 74 cents, fifth hands 67 cents, oilers 55 cents, cleaners 49 cents. Sulphite Mill: cooks 80½ cents, cook's helpers 58 cents, acid makers 75 cents, head screenmen 68 cents, screenmen 54 cents, stonemen 58 cents, head millwright $1.13, second millwright 76 cents, millwright helper 62 cents, cleaner 45 cents, labourers 45 cents. Wrapper Machine: machine tenders 78 cents, helpers

63 cents, second helper 49 cents. Finishing Room: assistant head finisher 72½ cents, weighers 63½ cents, finishers 52 cents, head loaders 62½ cents, loaders 52 cents, coremen 52 cents, shipping clerk 64 cents, test clerks 64 cents, cutter operator 62½ cents, inspector of finished rolls 55 cents, electric truckers 60 cents. Large Supercalender and Winder: operators 80 cents, large windermen 74 cents, helpers 60 cents. Small Supercalender: head operator 80 cents, operator 78 cents, operator helpers 55 cents. Small rewinders: windermen 71 cents, windermen helpers 55 cents. Steam Plant: head firemen 75 cents, second firemen 64 cents, labourers 53 cents, mason $1, mason labourers 54 cents. Turbines: head operator 85 cents, second operator 76 cents. Paint Shop: painters 76 cents, painters' helpers 60 cents. Bull Gang: foreman 78 cents, labourers 63½ cents. Electrical Department: first electrician $1.13, second electrician 84 cents, third electrician 78 cents, fourth electrician 75 cents, electricians' first helper 66 cents, electricians' second helper 59 cents, electricians' third helper 51 cents, maintenance men 75 cents, operators 75 cents. Brown Hoist: engineers 85 cents, firemen 54 cents, dinkey engineer 77 cents, dinkey fireman 54 cents, switchmen 67 cents, derrick runners 80 cents, dock fireman 63½ cents, crane operators 60 cents. Machine Shop: machinist 89 cents, machinist helpers 66 cents, head machinist $1, roll grinder 89 cents, second machinist 72½ cents, first blacksmith 86 cents, blacksmith helper 62 cents. Millwrights: foreman $1.13, assistant foreman 96 cents, belt man $1.09, pattern makers 92 cents, first millwright 89 cents, second millwright 76 cents, night millwright 72 cents, millwright helpers 62 cents, millwright apprentice 45 cents. Basement: head oiler 76 cents, assistant head oiler 62 cents, oiler 54 cents, night oiler 56 cents, sweeper 49 cents. Steam Fitters: foreman $1, steamfitters-first 82 cents, second steamfitter 71 cents, night steamfitter 71 cents, steamfitters' helpers 64 cents. Wood Room: day foreman 73 cents, night foreman 63 cents, oilers 54 cents, chipperman 62 cents, drum barker men 52 cents, cleaners 49 cents, bark press labourers 52 cents.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

ST. JOHN, N.B.—A CERTAIN DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 85.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1932, and for such time thereafter not exceeding thirty days as may be required for the negotiation of a new agreement. If notice is not given of any change, the agreement will continue in force from year to year.

Union members only to be employed if available.

Hours: 8 per day for day work and 7½ for night work.

Overtime: all overtime and work on three holidays time and one half; Sundays to be paid at double time.

Wages per week: from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, foremen, linotype operators and machinists $38 for day work and $41 for night work, floorman $36 for day work, $39 for night work; from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, foremen, linotype operators and machinists $39 for day work and $42 for night work, floormen $37 for day work and $40 for night work.

No piece work allowed.

Apprentices to serve five years. One apprentice allowed for every six journeymen and not more than three in any office. Apprentices must complete the course in printing of the international office and will undergo regular examinations before the local committee.

Wages for apprentices; third year two fifths of journeyman's pay, fourth year one half, fifth year two thirds.

The foreman to hire all help required.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the employer and a committee of two from the office, will be referred to an arbitration committee, consisting of one member of each party and a third chosen by them, the decision of such board to be final and binding.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 85.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice of change 60 days prior to expiration date.

This agreement is the same as that between the newspaper publisher and this local union summarized above, with the following exceptions:

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Wages per week: foremen, linotype operators and machinists $35.20, floor hands and monotype keyboard operators $33, monotype casters, $36.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 176.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1932.

This agreement renews the agreement previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1928, page 1376, with the following changes:

Wages per week for journeymen pressmen: for the year 1930, $42.25, for the year 1931, $42.50, for the year 1932, $42.75.

Wages per week for apprentices: for the year 1930, $14.60, for the year 1931, $14.70, for the year 1932, $14.80 with an increase in wages of $2 per week every year of apprenticeship term.

The Christmas bonus of one week's wages is abolished.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

GENERAL CONTRACTORS SECTION OF THE SASKATOON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION NO. 3 OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930 to April 30, 1931.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 926.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued toward lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being considerably lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $10.91 at the beginning of July, as compared with $11.10 for June; $10.98 for July, 1929; $10.80 for July, 1928; $10.92 for July 1927; $11.07 for July, 1926; $10.49 for July, 1925; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. The prices of beef, mutton, pork, butter, cheese, bread, flour, prunes, sugar and potatoes were lower. The only advance occurred in the price of eggs. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.26 at the beginning of July, as compared with $21.44 for June; $21.26 for July, 1929; $21.01 for July, 1928; $21.10 for July, 1927; $21.30 for July, 1926; $20.70 for July, 1925; $20.30 for July, 1924; $20.65 for July, 1923; $20.67 for July, 1922; $21.53 for July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.66 for July, 1918; and $14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again substantially lower at 85.8 for July, as compared with 88 for June; 96 for July, 1929; 96.2 for July, 1928; 98.5 for July, 1927; and 100.1 for July, 1926. One hundred and thirty-one prices quotations were lower, sixteen were higher and three hundred and fifty-five were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined. These were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower prices for grains, flour, rubber and sugar; the Animals and their Products group, because of lower prices for steers, hogs, lambs, fresh meats, milk and butter; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for cotton, silk and worsted cloth yarns; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to declines in the prices of certain lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of lower quotations for antimony, copper and zinc, which more than offset a slight advance in the price of silver; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of reduced quotations for bleaching powder, red lead and shellac. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were slightly lower, due mainly to declines in the prices of silk fabrics, wool yarns, flour, potatoes, coffee, milk and butter. A substantial decline occurred in producers' goods, due to lower prices for building and construction materials and for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the furs and leather goods industries, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, for the meat packing industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods showed a sharp decline due to lower prices for grains, raw sugar, potatoes, raw cotton, livestock, milk, raw silk, copper and zinc, which more than offset higher prices for eggs, salt herrings, halibut and silver. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods also declined, because of lower quotations for flour, refined sugar, butter, cheese, silk fabrics, wool yarn, copper wire bars, bleaching powder and rayon yarn. Articles of farm origin, of marine origin, of forest origin and of mineral origin were also lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

(Continued on page 978)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1918	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	July 1925	July 1926	July 1927	July 1928	July 1929	June 1930	July 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·4	79·6	84·0	70·2	64·2	59·6	59·4	60·4	62·0	66·0	71·4	76·4	76·4	75·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·6	57·8	54·4	40·6	35·6	32·0	31·2	32·0	34·4	37·4	42·6	48·6	48·6	46·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·4	28·3	28·1	22·0	19·1	18·3	17·8	18·1	19·7	19·9	22·5	24·4	24·1	23·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	36·8	37·3	30·3	28·0	28·2	28·5	29·3	30·7	30·1	30·1	31·7	31·9	30·8
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	37·7	40·7	32·9	31·8	26·6	23·6	28·2	32·3	28·2	28·0	31·6	30·8	30·1
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	70·4	74·0	57·8	54·2	50·4	45·2	50·4	58·0	53·2	52·2	56·0	54·4	53·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	51·0	57·0	48·0	42·5	39·1	31·4	39·2	44·7	38·8	37·2	39·4	40·3	40·4
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	73·8	75·8	43·2	43·6	44·8	41·2	48·2	49·8	43·0	44·0	44·0	42·8	42·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	26·9	49·3	59·2	38·2	33·9	31·2	31·8	37·6	38·2	37·8	38·5	36·0	35·6	36·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·9	43·1	52·6	35·1	31·4	27·3	27·6	33·7	34·7	34·3	34·2	32·1	31·7	32·7
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·0	70·8	88·2	78·6	69·0	69·0	71·4	69·0	68·4	69·6	70·2	72·0	72·0	72·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	49·8	91·4	118·8	63·0	70·2	68·4	68·8	71·4	74·4	74·0	77·2	79·4	69·6	65·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	30·0	51·7	66·3	37·2	42·0	39·3	39·3	40·9	42·0	41·9	43·3	44·1	38·7	36·3
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	33·4	40·6	34·8	30·0	§30·1	§28·4	§30·6	§31·6	§30·7	§32·6	§33·2	§32·6	§31·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	30·6	38·4	28·2	26·2	§30·1	§28·4	§30·6	§31·6	§30·7	§32·6	§33·2	§32·6	§31·6
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	117·0	144·0	121·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	117·0	117·0	115·5	115·5	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	68·0	84·0	63·0	49·0	§44·0	§43·0	§58·0	§53·0	§54·0	§53·0	§48·0	§49·0	§48·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·5	44·0	30·0	28·0	27·5	27·0	31·0	29·0	30·5	31·5	31·5	31·0	31·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	23·2	34·2	19·8	19·8	§20·6	§20·8	§21·8	§21·8	§21·6	§21·0	§20·6	§20·4	§20·2
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	34·2	22·2	17·0	17·6	17·4	16·6	16·8	15·8	16·4	18·2	23·8	19·0	19·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	22·9	29·1	21·3	24·9	19·7	19·5	20·7	19·8	19·2	21·9	21·3	20·9	20·7
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·4	18·0	27·2	18·4	19·8	18·6	15·9	15·5	15·8	15·1	13·5	13·7	16·4	15·9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·6	93·6	44·4	33·6	50·0	40·8	33·6	31·6	33·6	32·0	28·4	27·2	26·8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·4	43·4	21·0	15·8	23·8	19·6	16·0	15·0	16·0	15·0	13·6	13·6	12·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	14·6	16·4	13·7	13·9	16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·8	§17·8	§17·6	§15·1	§15·0
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	14·1	16·8	14·9	15·2	16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·8	§17·8	§17·6	§15·1	§15·0
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	11·2	15·4	13·7	13·4	13·5	13·6	15·1	15·4	15·2	15·1	15·1	14·3	14·2
Potatoes	⅓ bag	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	66·0	197·4	35·9	43·9	52·5	63·9	45·1	85·9	81·0	48·3	48·2	90·4	87·3
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·42	$ 13·00	$ 16·84	$ 10·96	$ 10·27	$ 10·17	$ 9·91	$ 19·49	$ 11·07	$ 19·92	$ 10·80	$ 10·98	$ 11·10	$ 10·91
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 5·0	c. 4·4	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·0
Coal anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	73·8	105·0	110·9	105·8	107·8	104·6	103·2	106·2	101·2	100·8	100·6	100·1	100·0
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·0	58·7	76·6	75·6	68·8	70·7	66·0	62·9	63·2	63·3	62·6	62·8	63·4	62·8
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	69·2	82·2	87·4	77·0	80·2	78·2	76·2	75·7	75·9	75·7	76·5	76·4	76·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·8	50·8	63·3	62·5	58·5	59·0	57·5	55·3	55·9	56·2	55·9	55·1	54·2	54·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·5	27·8	37·2	33·7	31·3	30·2	30·8	30·3	30·8	31·3	31·0	31·1	30·9	30·8
Fuel and light	*	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·80	$ 3·64	$ 3·70	$ 3·41	$ 3·48	$ 3·37	$ 3·28	$ 3·32	$ 3·28	$ 3·26	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 3·24
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 4·81	$ 6·38	$ 6·83	$ 6·95	$ 6·97	$ 6·93	$ 6·89	$ 6·87	$ 6·86	$ 6·91	$ 6·98	$ 7·06	$ 7·07
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·17	$ 20·66	$ 26·92	$ 21·53	$ 20·67	$ 20·65	$ 20·31	$ 29·70	$ 21·39	$ 21·19	$ 21·01	$ 21·26	$ 21·44	$ 21·26

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·24	13·14	17·09	11·12	10·31	10·65	10·13	10·53	11·12	10·64	10·76	10·97	11·12	10·98
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	11·38	14·52	10·34	9·29	9·40	9·19	9·66	10·06	9·82	9·73	10·05	10·42	10·15
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·07	12·81	16·63	11·13	9·99	10·29	10·14	10·16	11·21	10·84	10·54	10·61	10·89	10·97
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	6·92	12·91	16·03	10·42	9·72	9·71	9·28	9·88	10·32	10·13	9·91	10·13	10·14	10·02
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	13·05	17·05	10·74	10·28	10·08	9·96	10·22	11·23	11·01	10·87	10·85	11·03	10·81
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·52	12·75	16·54	11·04	10·02	9·53	9·39	10·14	10·47	10·34	10·29	10·67	10·88	10·64
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·99	12·90	16·25	10·99	9·82	10·14	9·56	10·56	10·55	10·98	11·02	11·32	11·21	11·08
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·78	13·01	16·70	10·91	9·86	9·87	9·62	10·81	10·77	10·86	10·79	11·35	11·40	11·20
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·78	13·86	18·23	12·19	11·30	11·17	10·76	12·09	11·90	11·96	11·78	12·40	12·46	12·26

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**37·5**	**32·4**	**28·8**	**23·4**	**19·0**	**23·9**	**30·8**	**30·1**	**26·9**	**40·4**	**44·9**	**61·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**39·5**	**34·2**	**30·6**	**25·7**	**20·2**	**20·4**	**27·7**	**32·0**	**26·0**	**40·0**	**43·8**	**60·0**
1—Sydney	44	36·2	34·8	27	23·5	17·5	27·5	34·5	27·4	39·7	43·8	59·5
2—New Glasgow	34·2	35	27·8	23·2	17·7	20·3	25	31·3	25	39·2	41·7	57·5
3—Amherst	36·7	31·7	26·7	22·7	19·2	19	—	32·3	26·7	43·3	46	60
4—Halifax	42·5	33·3	33·8	27·4	20·7	20	33·3	32	24·8	37·1	41·7	62·5
5—Windsor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
6—Truro	40	35	30	28	20	25	25	30	26·3	40·5	45·7	60·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	32·7	30	29	21·5	19·2	16·8	35	30	26·3	39·5	43·4	52·5
New Brunswick (average)	**39·2**	**31·6**	**30·4**	**22·2**	**18·8**	**20·7**	**31·3**	**31·1**	**25·8**	**40·7**	**46·0**	**62·7**
8—Moncton	36·3	31·3	23·8	19	16·5	24	30	32·5	26·3	41·8	45	61·7
9—St. John	43·3	31·7	33·7	24·3	19·3	23·5	35	31·7	25·1	39·8	43·4	63·2
10—Fredericton	40·5	33·3	33·3	25	20·3	16·2	25	30	26·7	40·6	45·4	63·3
11—Bathurst	36·5	30	30·8	20·5	19	19	35	30	25	—	50	62·5
Quebec (average)	**33·3**	**30·3**	**31·0**	**21·1**	**15·7**	**18·3**	**28·8**	**26·9**	**25·3**	**37·5**	**40·2**	**61·6**
12—Quebec	33·4	30·6	30·6	22·1	16·1	19·9	31·3	27·7	27·2	36·4	42	58·6
13—Three Rivers	31·6	29·6	30·8	18·6	14·1	19·5	25	25·6	24·9	38·3	43·3	65
14—Sherbrooke	40	36	36·5	24·8	19·8	20	28	28	25	42·3	44·4	68
15—Sorel	30	26	30	20	13	17·5	25	27·5	24·7	38	40	60
16—St. Hyacinthe	29·1	26·6	26·7	17·5	13·9	17·6	28·3	24·2	22·9	37·7	39	56·7
17—St. John's	37·5	35	35	24	18	21·3	32·5	29	24·5	36·7	39	61·3
18—Thetford Mines	24·3	24·7	23·3	20	14	22·3	24	20·7	24·2	35	35·5	58·3
19—Montreal	39·1	34·4	34·6	21	17·2	12·6	34·4	29·8	26·6	36·6	39·9	63·9
20—Hull	35	29·6	31·8	21·5	14·9	14·3	30·7	29·3	27·8	36·3	38·6	62·7
Ontario (average)	**37·7**	**32·8**	**30·1**	**24·0**	**19·7**	**25·4**	**30·2**	**30·7**	**27·3**	**38·2**	**42·3**	**61·6**
21—Ottawa	36·7	32·2	30·2	24·1	16·7	18·7	30·5	29·9	27	38·1	42·4	62·5
22—Brockville	40	33·3	33·3	22·3	18	22·7	35	30	26·5	47	49·5	62·5
23—Kingston	36·9	31·6	29·2	22·7	16·7	20·7	26·8	29·2	25	35·1	39·5	60·6
24—Belleville	34·7	29·7	31	23·6	17	22·7	31	30·7	26·2	41·8	44·4	64·9
25—Peterborough	39·1	33·6	31·5	22·7	18·6	25·7	29	29·7	27	39·1	44·3	62·7
26—Oshawa	38·7	34·7	28	23·4	21	28	28	30	29	39·1	43·3	60·9
27—Orillia	35·5	31·2	30·1	23·1	19·7	25·5	27·5	30·2	27·5	37	40·7	60
28—Toronto	40·1	34·2	31·8	24·5	21·7	24·4	32·2	28·4	28·7	41·5	47·1	62·4
29—Niagara Falls	38·5	34	31·7	24·5	19·4	27·5	—	31·5	27·5	37·5	40·6	61·1
30—St. Catharines	33·8	28·8	27·3	22·2	15·5	26·3	26·5	28	23·5	35·5	36	58·6
31—Hamilton	39	34	31·3	24·2	20·5	24·6	27·5	29·4	—	36·3	40	61·7
32—Brantford	38·7	33·7	28·5	24·5	20·5	25	29·5	30·7	28	37·4	40·9	59·6
33—Galt	38·8	34·2	29	23·4	20·8	25	30	32·4	—	38·5	42·6	60·6
34—Guelph	37·4	32	29·8	23·9	21·4	26·9	27·5	26·9	27·5	35·2	41·4	61
35—Kitchener	36·4	32·4	26·8	24·6	20	25·2	30	29·3	—	34·3	38	59·7
36—Woodstock	36	31·2	30	23·8	20·2	25·6	30·7	30·2	25	35·8	38·9	59·7
37—Stratford	38	33·6	26·1	23·6	22·8	29	28	31·3	—	37·8	42·4	62·4
38—London	38·1	32·4	29·3	23·4	18·5	23·7	28	29·8	27·2	35·8	41·9	60
39—St. Thomas	37·7	31·5	28·8	23·5	21·4	24·2	29·3	31·2	27·5	39	42·3	62·5
40—Chatham	35·8	31·5	30·7	23·8	17	26	30·2	29·7	26·4	36·8	41	60·8
41—Windsor	36·2	34·7	28·6	24·1	19·2	25·4	30	28·9	25·2	36	40·2	59·9
42—Sarnia	36·7	32·7	35	25	21·3	27·7	31·7	30·7	27	37	43·2	60·8
43—Owen Sound	33·7	28·7	23·3	21·3	19·7	27	26·7	29·5	25	38·6	41·6	61·3
44—North Bay	42	37·5	34	26·5	19·2	24·3	27·5	30·7	29·5	39	43	62·1
45—Sudbury	41	36·2	34·5	26·5	22·5	29	35	35	30·7	39·1	44·3	61·4
46—Cobalt	40·4	33·9	33·2	25·8	20·7	25	—	37	28	38·9	43·7	64·8
47—Timmins	37·5	31	30·5	26	21	30	35	35	26·2	39	42	63
48—Sault Ste. Marie	39·9	34·5	30·9	24·2	18·7	26·6	35	32·2	27·5	38·7	42·6	61·8
49—Port Arthur	38·4	33·2	29·5	23·7	20·4	25·8	36	32·9	30·5	40·5	46·1	65
50—Fort William	36·6	31	28·4	24·6	19·8	25	31	32	30·2	40·9	46·1	63·5
Manitoba (average)	**35·2**	**29·5**	**26·7**	**21·0**	**16·9**	**21·4**	**27·7**	**28·6**	**24·4**	**40·2**	**45·5**	**60·0**
51—Winnipeg	37·5	30·7	28·8	21·2	18·4	21·2	27·5	30·7	26·7	41·1	45·9	60·6
52—Brandon	32·8	28·3	24·5	20·8	15·3	21·5	27·8	26·5	22	39·3	45	59·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**35·5**	**30·6**	**27·8**	**22·1**	**17·3**	**23·3**	**30·4**	**26·9**	**25·6**	**44·0**	**51·0**	**63·4**
53—Regina	34·3	28·7	25·8	20·1	17·4	23·2	31·7	25·2	23·5	41·2	45·9	64·5
54—Prince Albert	35	30	28	23	18	25	30	28	25	—	55	60
55—Saskatoon	34	29·2	27	21·7	17·1	21·1	30·5	26·7	24	45·1	49·8	60·7
56—Moose Jaw	38·5	34·5	30·3	23·5	16·7	23·7	29·2	27·8	30	45·7	53·3	68·2
Alberta (average)	**35·8**	**30·3**	**29·1**	**22·7**	**18·2**	**24·6**	**33·5**	**28·7**	**26·2**	**42·9**	**48·6**	**58·5**
57—Medicine Hat	32·5	28·7	27	21·5	18	25·7	33·3	27·2	25	42·2	49·2	58·6
58—Drumheller	36·5	30	32	26·5	19	26·5	37·5	31·5	27·5	43·5	50	60
59—Edmonton	36·1	30·3	32·7	21·2	16·7	23·2	33·4	29·2	27·9	43·7	49·1	53·1
60—Calgary	36·9	31·9	27·5	21·8	19·2	24·1	30·3	28·6	25·4	43·1	48·1	60·9
61—Lethbridge	37	30·5	26·2	22·4	18	23·4	33·2	27·2	25	41·9	46·7	59·8
British Columbia (average)	**42·3**	**36·2**	**33·1**	**25·2**	**22·0**	**29·3**	**37·0**	**33·6**	**30·7**	**49·0**	**54·5**	**64·6**
62—Fernie	40	38	35	25	19	30	—	35	30	47·8	51·2	61·2
63—Nelson	45	35	35	25	—	32	40	—	30	50	57·5	60
64—Trail	42·5	35	35	26·5	23·5	30·5	—	—	32·5	51·7	60	65
65—New Westminster	41	36	30·2	24	22·4	26·3	32·8	31	31·9	45·2	51·2	65·5
66—Vancouver	42·3	35·1	31·1	23·3	22·9	27·2	37·6	31·8	28·5	45·6	50·6	65·9
67—Victoria	43·3	37·7	33·3	24·4	22·5	28·1	35·3	31·8	28·1	48·1	52·4	64·7
68—Nanaimo	43·3	36·4	35	29·2	26·6	32·2	39·5	35·5	30	51·4	56·4	67·3
69—Prince Rupert	41	36·7	30	24	17	27·7	36·7	36·3	34·4	52·5	56·4	67

Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod, steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·4	30·9	21·8	13·3	58·6	21·2	20·3	35·8	21·3	36·2	32·7	12·0	32·9	36·3	
14·3	32·5	—	—	53·0	18·8	17·3	29·8	22·1	39·3	36·4	12·2	34·9	39·4	
10	30	—	—	60	19·4	16·7	28·3	22·1	42·9	39·3	13–15	34·7	38·4	1
—	30	—	—	50–60	18·1	15	33·3	20	37·6	32·8	12–13	33·8	37·9	2
15	35	—	—	50	19·8	—	34·2	22	33·3	31·5	10	38·6	43	3
12	—	—	—	50	17·6	16	26·5	22·6	42·3	38·2	a12·5	29·5	36·1	4
—	—	—	—	—	19	—	32	24	37·5	—	—	35	40	5
20	35	—	—	50	18·6	21·5	24·5	22	42·1	40·2	12	38	40·7	6
10	35	—	—	60	19·6	—?	37·1	21·6	31·8	26·5	b10–12	31·3	35·5	7
16·7	36·7	—	10·0	57·5	18·9	18·4	32·8	22·6	35·4	34·1	12·1	37·5	37·9	
12	35	—	10	60	17·9	18·7	31	22·2	36·9	33·6	10–12	38·3	42·1	8
18	35	—	10	60	18·9	17·3	42·7	21	39·3	33·7	a13·5	39·3	40·3	9
20	40	—	—	60	18·7	19·5	33·6	22	35·4	35	12	34·8	38·2	10
—	—	—	—	50	20	18	23·8	25	30	—	12	—	31	11
17·3	32·6	21·9	9·3	57·9	20·9	19·8	30·5	21·5	36·9	33·0	11·0	30·0	31·5	
12	28	25	—	50	21	20·7	27·1	19·8	36·3	34·5	14	28·1	29	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	—	18	24·7	23	42·3	36	12	32	32·1	13
18–20	30–35	30	10	—	22·3	—	31·5	22·5	36·9	32·1	a10	29·3	31·3	14
20	—	15	—	—	—	—	28·5	20	33·3	30	12	—	31·6	15
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	24·6	20·6	34·5	31·3	8	—	31·5	16
20	—	20	10	60	21·3	19·3	37·3	20·3	35·3	—	9	29·3	30·7	17
—	—	—	8	50	—	—	30	24·1	33·6	31	10	29·3	32·2	18
15–20	35–40	25	8	60–75	19·9	21·2	34·9	20·3	43·8	36·3	12	32·5	34·2	19
—	—	15	10	60	20	—	36	22·9	36·4	32·8	12	29·3	30·9	20
18·0	30·8	22·2	11·8	63·6	20·9	19·6	39·1	20·3	36·4	33·6	12·0	32·2	34·9	
18	32	—	—	—	22	18·7	38·9	19·7	41·2	33·3	12	30·2	32·4	21
16	35	20	10	—	20·7	18	37	20	34	—	10	32	33·3	22
15	35	—	10–20	—	20	18·5	37·7	18·7	36·4	31·7	11	30·4	32·7	23
—	28	22	15	—	—	—	35·6	21·7	33·3	30·5	a 9·5	35	35	24
20	28	20	—	60	—	25	39·4	22·5	32·4	30·4	10	31	34·1	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42·1	21·1	36·7	35	a12·5	33	34·5	26
20	30	20–25	10–12	—	—	18	40·6	20·4	32·1	30	a11·4	33	35·5	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	16·5	41·8	20	39·4	34	a12·5	—	36·2	28
20	35	25	—	—	25	23·3	48·4	19·8	36·9	36·5	b13	—	35·9	29
14	30	30	—	—	19	—	42·5	17·9	36·9	35·3	a13	32·6	34·6	30
18	35	22	—	75	—	16	41·7	20·4	38·1	35·1	12	32·2	36	31
20	32–33	22	15	—	21	20	35·6	18·7	33·9	32·4	12	33	33·5	32
15	35	20–23	12	—	23	22·5	37·7	21·2	34·6	31·5	a11·8	30·7	34·8	33
20	—	25	—	—	—	—	44·3	18·8	37·7	34·1	12	31	34·3	34
—	—	23	—	—	—	—	31·5	18·5	33·3	32·1	13	30	33·6	35
—	—	25	—	—	19·5	—	32·7	19	31	28·2	11	32·3	32·7	36
25	—	26	8	50	23	19	38·7	19·1	32·7	29·1	a11·8	31	34	37
13	25	15	—	—	16·5	18	39·4	18·8	32·8	32·3	11	29·3	33·9	38
15	28–35	22	—	50–60	21·6	21	47·7	20·3	34	31·5	12	34·7	35·3	39
19	35–38	17–22	12	—	21·3	19	39·4	18·8	30·3	—	12	33	35·2	40
20	30	20	—	—	19	20	45·3	18·7	36·4	34·2	12	37	36·2	41
—	—	30	—	—	18	—	42·6	20	34·4	—	12	34	37·3	42
—	—	18	—	—	20	22	35	17·8	33	28·3	11	31·2	32·4	43
—	—	—	10	—	—	—	39·8	22·4	41·5	38·5	12	30	33	44
—	25–30	25	10	75	22·5	—	31·7	22·8	44·3	39·5	15	31·2	37·6	45
—	25–30	15	—	70	20·7	20	37·5	23·3	45	41·4	15	35	36·4	46
—	—	28	—	—	21·5	23	27·2	23	40·2	36·5	a16·7	—	37·7	47
—	—	20	—	—	22·5	—	44·3	21·9	41·4	36·1	12	29·1	34·5	48
—	25–30	20	—	—	22·5	16·3	42·3	22·6	37·9	34·1	10	35	37·3	49
—	25	18	—	60	20	16·7	35·1	20·7	39·1	34·5	10	32·5	37·7	50
—	—	19·0	—	—	21·4	19·9	32·0	20·4	33·0	30·1	11·5	31·5	35·4	
20–28	28–37	16–24	12	—	20·3	21·2	37·8	20·1	35·8	32·3	b11	33·6	35·6	51
—	—	18	—	—	22·5	18·5	26·1	20·7	30·2	27·8	12	29·3	35·1	52
28·1	31·3	21·5	16·3	—	24·1	22·8	33·1	22·3	32·0	28·5	12·8	30·1	36·7	
25	35	—	—	—	22·5	22·5	35·4	21·1	31·4	29·8	13	30·8	35·8	53
30	30	—	12·5	—	25	20	30·3	25	—	28·3	11	30·5	38·7	54
25–30	30	25	20	—	24·7	23·5	32	21·7	33·7	28·2	13	29·8	35·5	55
30	30	18	—	—	—	25	34·7	21·5	31	27·7	14	29·1	36·9	56
21·9	27·8	20·2	18·0	—	23·5	22·3	33·8	21·0	33·2	27·9	11·2	30·8	39·0	
—	35	20–25	—	—	21·2	20	36·2	23·7	29	25·8	11	29·2	40·5	57
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	30	20	31·7	26·7	a13	32·5	40·8	58
20–25	20–25	—	15	—	22·6	24·3	26·3	21·3	32·9	28	a11·1	28·4	37·6	59
20–24	24–29	20	19	—	24·8	20·7	34·7	19·8	37·2	29	11	33·6	38·5	60
18	25	—	20	—	24	21·3	41·7	20·2	35·4	29·9	10	30·5	37·7	61
24·6	28·0	—	16·9	—	23·0	22·8	38·7	23·2	37·8	33·5	13·1	39·0	41·8	
25	30	20	18	—	22·5	25	43·5	25	38·3	34·2	a12·5	38·7	43	62
30	35	—	20	—	25	25	40·8	24·1	38	35	a14·3	40	42·5	63
30	35	—	20	—	25	25	34·4	26·3	40·4	35	a14·3	41·2	43·6	64
18	25	—	15	—	21·9	22·7	38·5	20·2	34·5	30·5	11·1	36·4	40·1	65
—	24	—	15·5	—	22·7	18·5	36·2	19·7	35·3	31·8	11·1	37·1	39·2	66
—	25	—	15	—	21	20·2	33·3	20·1	35·7	32·7	a14·3	37	40·9	67
20	25	—	—	—	23·7	—	45	25	35	31·2	a12·5	—	42·1	68
—	25	—	15	—	22·5	23·3	37·6	25	45	37·5	a14·3	42·5	42·8	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·6**	**7·6**	**18·2**	**4·8**	**6·2**	**10·1**	**12·0**	**16·4**	**16·3**	**16·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·4**	**8·0**	**17·8**	**5·5**	**6·3**	**9·6**	**13·6**	**17·6**	**16·5**	**16·6**
1—Sydney	30·8	8	17·2	5·5	6·5	10·1	14·1	17·2	16·8	17·3
2—New Glasgow	31·3	8	17·2	5·4	6·1	10	13·7	16·8	15·3	15·6
3—Amherst	29·3	8	18	5·8	5·5	7·5	10	18·2	16·2	15·2
4—Halifax	32·6	8	18	4·8	6·6	9·9	14	16·9	15·4	16·1
5—Windsor	32·5	—	19	6	7	10	16·5	19	18·5	18
6—Truro	32·1	8	17·3	5·4	6·3	10·3	13·4	17·6	16·6	17·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·7	7·4	18	5·2	6	10·1	15·3	16	15	15·2
New Brunswick (average)	**32·3**	**8·7**	**18·2**	**5·1**	**6·1**	**10·0**	**14·2**	**16·8**	**16·6**	**15·9**
8—Moncton	34	8·7	18·4	5·4	6·3	11	13·9	16·8	16·3	15·8
9—St. John	32·5	8·7	19·3	5	6	9·1	13·1	16·3	16·3	16·1
10—Fredericton	30·3	8·7	17	5	6·2	9·7	14·7	16·2	15·9	15·7
11—Bathurst	—	8·7	18	5·1	6	10	15	18	18	16
Quebec (average)	**28·7**	**6·3**	**17·5**	**5·0**	**6·5**	**9·0**	**12·4**	**15·1**	**15·8**	**15·3**
12—Quebec	29	5·5–8	16·9	5·3	5·9	9·3	12·7	15·1	15·5	15·5
13—Three Rivers	33	5·3	18·2	5·6	6	9	12·7	15·5	18·4	15·6
14—Sherbrooke	27·5	6–6·7	17·4	5	6·3	9·8	12·6	15·4	15·6	15·6
15—Sorel	27·5	6	18·6	4·4	8	8·4	11·6	14·8	15	15
16—St. Hyacinthe	27	5	16·3	4·1	6·7	9·3	12·9	14·4	14·7	15·6
17—St. John's	30·4	6–7·3	17·2	4·7	6·5	9·3	12·6	15	15	15·4
18—Thetford Mines	26	6·7	17·2	5·2	6·4	8·1	12·5	15·8	17·5	15·9
19—Montreal	30·7	6–8·7	18·1	5·3	6	10·1	12	15·4	15·7	15·3
20—Hull	27·3	5·3–6·7	18	5·1	6·3	7·8	12·1	14·7	14·6	14·2
Ontario (average)	**31·6**	**7·3**	**17·5**	**4·6**	**6·0**	**10·8**	**12·5**	**16·0**	**15·4**	**15·6**
21—Ottawa	33·7	6·7–8·7	18·8	5·4	6·6	11·1	11·8	15·4	15·7	15·5
22—Brockville	27·7	6·7	15	5·3	5·7	11·5	14	17	16·3	15·3
23—Kingston	30·5	7·3	15	5·1	5·5	9·8	12·2	14·1	14·7	14·7
24—Belleville	29·1	6·7	16·8	4·5	5·9	11	11·8	15·8	14·7	14·7
25—Peterborough	31	7·3	16·7	4·5	5·6	10·6	12·2	15·7	16·5	15·6
26—Oshawa	34·6	6·7	15	4	6·2	10·3	11	15·5	15·2	15
27—Orillia	32·4	6·7	18·5	4·6	5·1	11·1	13·2	16·2	16·2	15·6
28—Toronto	35·4	6·7–7·3	18	4·7	5·8	9·9	11·7	15·7	15·2	15·4
29—Niagara Falls	38	8	18 8	4·9	5·9	10·7	12·8	16	16·3	16·9
30—St. Catharines	29·5	7·3	17	4·5	6	10·9	11·8	15·2	15·2	16·5
31—Hamilton	35·7	7·3	18·5	4·5	6·1	11·6	11·2	15·6	15·6	14·4
32—Brantford	33·2	6·7–8	17·7	4	5·3	11·2	12·3	15·3	14·6	14·8
33—Galt	32·8	6·7	17·9	4·4	6·2	12·1	14·2	16·1	15·2	15·3
34—Guelph	33	6·7	19·2	4·5	6·4	10·6	11·8	16·3	16·4	16·6
35—Kitchener	30·2	6·7	17·9	4	5·5	11	11·8	14·8	14·5	14·6
36—Woodstock	29·7	6·7–7·3	17	4	5·5	10·6	11·4	15·6	14·8	14·8
37—Stratford	30·6	6·7	18	4·1	6·3	11·9	12·2	16·6	15	15·3
38 London	30·3	6·7–7·3	17·8	4·4	6	10·4	12·8	15·8	15·6	15·6
39—St. Thomas	31	7·3–8·7	18·8	4·3	5·6	11·6	13·3	17·1	15·7	16
40—Chatham	29·7	6·7	17·4	4·3	5·5	10·5	13·6	15·8	14·1	14·7
41—Windsor	31·7	8–9·3	18·7	4·7	5·8	10·1	13·4	15·4	15·3	16
42—Sarnia	31·2	7·3	17·5	3·9	5·7	10·5	12	15·5	15	15
43—Owen Sound	33·5	6·7–7·3	18·4	4·1	5	10·5	13·4	16·4	15·7	16·2
44—North Bay	31·3	8	15	5·2	6·6	10·7	13·8	16·3	15	15·4
45—Sudbury	30·2	8–8·7	16·2	5·3	8·2	9·7	—	16·7	16·4	16·2
46—Cobalt	31·2	8·3	18	5·5	7·5	9·8	14·4	18·9	15·7	18·8
47—Timmins	31	8·3	16·6	5·1	6·2	10·1	13·1	16·1	15	14·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	29·5	8	19	5	7	12·1	13	15·9	15·5	15·5
49—Port Arthur	29·3	6·7	18·1	4·6	5·8	10·7	11·2	16·7	15·7	16·4
50—Fort William	29·9	6·7	16·7	4·8	5·2	9·9	10·7	16·6	15·7	15·8
Manitoba (average)	**31·7**	**6·7**	**18·4**	**4·7**	**6·3**	**10·9**	**12·8**	**18·6**	**17·1**	**17·4**
51—Winnipeg	31·1	6·4–7	18·8	4·7	6·7	10·5	12·6	18·1	16·6	17·4
52—Brandon	32·2	6·3–7	18	4·7	5·9	11·3	13	19	17·6	17·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·9**	**7·4**	**19·8**	**4·8**	**6·4**	**10·4**	**12·2**	**18·5**	**18·7**	**18·7**
53—Regina	33·1	6·4–8	21	4·8	7·5	10·6	11	18·6	18·3	18·3
54—Prince Albert	32·5	7·2	20	4·8	6	9·4	11·7	19·2	19·2	19·2
55—Saskatoon	33·4	8·8	18	4·9	6	10·8	12·3	17·1	18·3	18
56—Moose Jaw	32·5	6·4	20	4·8	6·1	10·9	13·6	18·9	18·9	19·1
Alberta (average)	**33·5**	**8·4**	**18·9**	**4·8**	**6·4**	**10·4**	**10·7**	**16·9**	**17·5**	**19·3**
57—Medicine Hat	35·6	7·4	17·5	4·8	6·7	12·5	11	17	18	22·5
58—Drumheller	35	8·9	20	5·1	6·9	11·3	12·5	17·8	17·5	20
59—Edmonton	30	8	19·5	4·8	6	9·8	10·6	16·1	17·1	17·4
60—Calgary	36·1	8·8	18·7	4·6	6·6	10·1	9·7	17·3	18·4	18·7
61—Lethbridge	30·6	8–10	18·7	4·7	6	8·4	9·7	16·2	16·7	17·7
British Columbia (average)	**33·5**	**9·5**	**20·8**	**5·0**	**6·5**	**8·7**	**9·0**	**16·6**	**17·7**	**17·7**
62—Fernie	33·7	10	19	5	6	9·8	8·9	17·4	18·7	19·1
63—Nelson	32·5	10	18	5·2	7·5	9·5	10·8	18·1	19·4	19·4
64—Trail	30	9·1	18	5·1	5·7	9·3	8·6	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	33·8	8·3	21·9	4·8	6·1	8·1	7·8	15·6	16·2	15·6
66—Vancouver	33·8	8·3	21·5	4·7	5·7	7·7	8	14·7	16·4	15·2
67—Victoria	34·5	10	23·2	4·8	7	8·3	8·4	16	15·3	16·3
68—Nanaimo	35	10	22·5	5	7·5	8·8	10·2	17·7	19·2	19·7
69—Prince Rupert	35	10	22·5	5·3	6·1	8	8·9	18·2	17·5	17·9

a New potatoes at $5·625 per 90 pounds and 94 cents per 15 pounds.
b New potatoes at $4·487 per 90 pounds and 75 cents per 15 pounds.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
9·5	**6·8**	**2·620**	**48·6**	—	**20·7**	**15·9**	**16·2**	**18·6**	**67·0**	**26·7**	**57·2**	**42·2**	
9·4	**6·3**	**1·953**	**37·0**	—	**20·0**	**16·0**	**15·0**	**18·1**	**61·6**	**26·4**	**54·8**	**40·6**	
9·2	6·8	2·21	41·3	—	20·3	16·3	15·5	17·6	50	26·9	50	34	1
9·4	6·4	2·16	40·5	—	—	17·3	15·3	17·3	64·8	28·3	53·5	41	2
10·3	6·2	1·50	29·6	—	23	16	14	18	60	22·5	55	45	3
8·7	6·2	2·10	42·4	—	—	15·3	14·4	18·9	63	25·8	56·3	39·2	4
10	6	1·85	32·5	—	—	15	15	19	—	30	—	45	5
9	6·1	**1·90**	35·7	—	16·8	15·9	15·6	17·8	70	24·6	59·3	39·2	6
9·6	7·3	1·60	32·5	—	—	17·3	15	15·7	72	29·5	55	45	7
9·2	**6·4**	**1·873**	**35·7**	—	**19·3**	**16·4**	**15·2**	**17·9**	**64·8**	**27·1**	**55·6**	**46·6**	
9	5·9	1·65	31·9	—	20	14·8	15	17·2	66·7	27	60	50	8
9·9	6	2·40	40·7	—	18·3	17·3	14·5	17·8	60	26·8	55	41·5	9
8·7	6·3	1·69	36·9	—	18·8	16·3	14·6	16·7	67·7	27·1	51·7	44·8	10
9	7·3	1·75	33·3	—	20	17	16·5	20	—	27·5	—	50	11
9·5	**6·2**	**2·186**	**39·7**	—	**19·0**	**15·7**	**16·6**	**17·4**	**76·1**	**26·7**	**62·2**	**39·4**	
9·4	6·3	2·10	39·7	—	18·6	17·2	16·6	16·1	90·6	26·7	73·3	39·8	12
9·6	8·1	1·96	36	—	18·8	16·5	16·9	18·8	85	29·3	51·7	40	13
10·3	5·7	2·30	40·6	—	21·8	13·9	16·4	17·9	70	27·9	69	40·6	14
10·3	6	2·25	40	—	16	15·3	16·5	17·1	92·5	24	—	38·6	15
8·4	5	2·15	39·2	—	19	14	16·7	15·2	50	25	—	38·8	16
10	7·3	2·44	42·5	—	17·6	17·3	18·2	19	60	30	—	39	17
8·3	5·6	1·90	35	—	18·7	15·9	17·1	17·6	84	28·3	—	41·7	18
9·5	5·5	2·36	41·5	—	21·7	16	16·1	17	76·9	24·9	52·5	38·3	19
10·1	6	2·21	42·4	—	18·8	15	14·8	18·3	—	24·5	64·5	37·7	20
9·8	**7·2**	**2·566**	**48·2**	—	**20·4**	**16·4**	**16·1**	**19·5**	**66·2**	**26·3**	**55·9**	**38·5**	
9·6	7	2·35	44·1	—	18·2	17·6	15·2	19·4	61·3	28·2	53·6	41·5	21
10	5	2·45	50	—	—	12·5	16	17·5	65	25	55	40	22
9·7	6·1	2·45	46·4	—	—	16·4	16·1	17·9	71·6	25·4	54·2	38·4	23
10	8	2·61	50·6	—	—	17	15	19·2	70	26·4	65	37·2	24
9	7·5	2·42	45	—	—	15·6	16·3	19	61	28·3	58·8	38·3	25
10	6·5	2·39	46·2	—	—	13·5	15·2	20	84	26·8	—	39	26
10·6	7·4	2·25	45	—	—	17	16·7	19·7	75	26	54·5	36·2	27
9·5	6·3	2·47	49	—	—	13·7	15·5	18·8	71·3	25·4	57·3	36·9	28
11	7·2	2·67	—	—	—	17·7	16·8	19·4	82·5	26·7	55	39	29
10	6·6	2·72	48·1	—	—	17·8	14·6	20	58	24·4	49·7	37·6	30
10·1	6·2	2·27	45·1	—	25	15·3	15·7	18·7	50	24·3	49	37·4	31
8·8	6·8	2·45	45·8	—	—	15·7	15·8	18·2	—	24·6	50	36	32
9·8	5·9	2·68	47·5	—	—	15·9	15·9	19·4	55	23·9	50	33·2	33
11·5	7	2·17	47·5	—	—	17	16·3	18·5	50	28	59	36·7	34
9·4	6·4	2·42	44·2	—	—	16·8	15	18·8	53	23·9	54·5	35·7	35
8·8	7·1	2·52	46·7	—	—	16·5	14·6	17·2	—	25	55	36	36
9·4	7·3	2·62	49·4	—	—	15·9	16·9	18·7	70	25·2	60	39	37
8·4	6·5	2·33	45·4	—	20	17·8	15·4	18·2	—	26·4	70	36·3	38
9·1	7·8	2·70	50	—	—	17·3	14·9	19·3	70	26	51·7	37·3	39
9·5	9	2·50	45·7	—	18	17·7	15·2	18·3	81	24·2	49	35	40
9·6	7·7	2·64	46·8	—	—	17·8	16·9	18·4	65	25·4	70	39·8	41
10·5	6·4	2·25	—	—	—	16·5	16·2	20	75	27·5	75	36·7	42
10	5	2·44	45	—	—	17·6	16·8	20	55	32·2	51·7	36·6	43
9	7·1	2·68	51	—	20	15	17	20·2	65·3	28·4	52·7	41·2	44
10·7	8	2·78	54·2	—	24	17·1	17·9	21·3	63·8	27·5	57·5	43·3	45
9·6	9·7	2·98	51·2	—	25	17·6	19·6	25	76	30	60	46	46
10·2	7·4	2·97	48·8	—	19	17·3	16·7	20·3	70·7	26	52·7	41·5	47
9·7	9·8	2·96	52·5	—	19·5	15·5	17·2	21·4	68·3	27·1	50	41·6	48
9·4	7·9	2·94	55	—	19·6	16·5	15·3	21·2	59	24·7	50	41·2	49
10·3	8·2	2·90	52·9	—	16·2	16·5	16	22·2	60·9	27	50·4	40·5	50
10·3	**7·0**	**3·175**	**59·0**	—	**20·7**	**15·9**	**17·1**	**19·8**	**62·9**	**27·5**	**56·7**	**44·9**	
11·1	7·7	3·20	60·4	—	20	15·5	16	19·5	57·2	25·3	48·3	43·8	51
9·4	6·2	3·15	57·5	—	21·3	16·3	18·2	20	68·5	29·6	65	46	52
9·4	**8·1**	**3·324**	**60·5**	—	**21·9**	**17·4**	**18·5**	**20·0**	**65·8**	**26·5**	**61·1**	**49·3**	
8·7	7·3	3·514	60	—	19	18·7	18·2	20	64	27	58	48·7	53
10	9·3	2·81	47·5	—	25	17·5	20	21·3	75	25	65	50	54
9·2	7·6	3·404	62·7	—	23·6	17·3	16·4	17·5	63·8	24·7	61·2	49·2	55
9·8	8·1	3·567	71·7	—	20	16·2	19·2	21	60·4	29·1	60	49·3	56
9·5	**7·0**	**3·406**	**67·4**	—	**22·4**	**14·9**	**16·9**	**19·0**	**65·5**	**27·4**	**59·3**	**50·5**	
9·9	7·7	3·425	—	—	25	14·7	18·3	22·5	66·4	28·9	68·9	53·6	57
9·1	8	3·80	75	—	25	15	16·5	17·5	—	30	55	55	58
10·3	5·8	2·544	48	—	20·3	14·5	16·8	18·3	59·9	25·7	56·4	49·7	59
9·7	6·5	3·856	79·2	—	20	15·6	15·8	18·9	64·8	26·3	56·5	47·2	60
8·2	7·2	a	a	—	21·7	14·5	17	17·9	70·7	26	59·5	47	61
8·6	**5·9**	**3·543**	**66·0**	—	**22·8**	**14·9**	**15·8**	**16·6**	**66·5**	**26·9**	**58·3**	**48·2**	
10	7	b	b	—	22·3	15	16·9	18·5	75	29·4	68·7	51·7	62
8·6	7	3·94	—	—	25	15	16·3	16·3	71·3	30	61·3	50	63
8·8	7	3·825	75	—	25	14·2	15	17·7	65	28·3	50	47·5	64
8	5·2	2·87	55	—	20·5	12·4	15	14·5	57·6	25	53·7	44·2	65
8·3	4·7	2·947	52·1	—	18	12·1	14	14·7	61·7	24·1	53·2	41·6	66
7·9	5	4·187	73·1	—	24	13·9	15·3	14·3	64·6	24·9	56·2	44·9	67
9·3	5·4	3·76	73	—	—	14·6	17·6	18·6	63·8	26·7	62·7	53·3	68
8·1	5·6	3·27	67·5	—	25	14·6	16·3	17·9	73·3	27·1	60·8	52·6	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**56·6**	**59·8**	**27·0**	**15·6**	**3·3**	**65·1**	**57·5**	**12·1**	**6·2**	**15·993**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·9**	**6·5**	**59·6**	**57·3**	**28·9**	**13·3**	**3·7**	**64·9**	**41·8**	**12·9**	**6·4**	**15·250**
1—Sydney	6·9	6·7	59·4	54·7	27·1	18·4	3·2	70	60	13·1	5·7	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·8	6·2	58·8	58·1	28·6	13·4	3·6	66	35·8	13·1	7·1	.....
3—Amherst	7·5	7	60	58·8	30	12	3·8	.....	.....	10	6	.....
4—Halifax	6·1	5·9	60	53·3	28·8	14	3·7	62·5	42·5	13·3	6·4	15·00
5—Windsor	6·7	6·7	60	60	30	10	4·3	.....	35	15	6	.....
6—Truro	7·3	6·5	59·6	58·9	28·6	11·8	3·3	61	35·7	13·1	6·9	15·00–16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	6·9	6·3	61·3	57·1	27·5	15	3·7	58·3	44·3	14·2	6·6	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	**6·8**	**6·4**	**60·0**	**59·9**	**26·7**	**12·8**	**3·4**	**65·9**	**41·0**	**12·6**	**6·5**	**16·667**
8—Moncton	7·1	6·5	61·4	61·4	28·8	12·3	3·7	63·8	44·4	13·8	5·4	g
9—St. John	6·9	6·4	60	58·6	26	12·4	3·5	73	42·2	12	7·1	16·00
10—Fredericton	6·7	6·7	58·6	59·5	27·1	13·3	2·8	61·7	36·4	11·4	6·3	16·00
11—Bathurst	6·5	6	60	60	25	13	3·4	65	.....	13	7	8·00
Quebec (average)	**6·3**	**5·9**	**57·7**	**58·9**	**26·4**	**14·4**	**3·4**	**63·5**	**59·3**	**11·2**	**5·6**	**15·139**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·7	56·8	59·9	26·7	15·4	3·8	72·7	60	10·7	5·8	14·00–15·00
13—Three Rivers	6·8	6·3	63	61·7	26·8	15	3·8	59	60	11	5·9	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·6	57·8	59·4	27·3	14·4	2·8	55	58·6	10·8	6·1	15·50–16·00
15—Sorel	6·7	6·1	52·5	50	27·5	11·3	4·2	70	60	11	6	14·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·8	59·4	58·6	26·7	13·4	3·4	60·6	64·8	11·4	5·2	14·50–15·00
17—St. John's	5·9	5·8	56	62	25·8	15·3	3·3	68·8	56·7	12·7	5·3	14·00–16·50
18—Thetford Mines	6·5	5·9	58·8	61·7	26·8	14·3	3·5	61·4	57·5	12·6	5·4	16·50
19—Montreal	6	5·8	58·8	60·6	25·9	15·7	2·9	60·4	57·7	10·6	5·6	15·50–16·00
20—Hull	6·5	6·4	56	56·1	24·5	14·5	3·3	63·8	58·8	10	5·5	15·50
Ontario (average)	**6·5**	**6·3**	**57·5**	**60·9**	**25·9**	**14·0**	**3·2**	**66·1**	**59·6**	**11·3**	**6·1**	**15·442**
21—Ottawa	6	5·8	59·3	61·8	27	14·5	3	80·4	60	11·5	6	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	7·3	6·3	61·7	63·3	28·3	13·7	3	60	56·7	11·7	6·	15·00
23—Kingston	5·9	5·6	53·8	58·3	25·3	12·4	3·7	65	53·6	11·1	6·3	15·00
24—Belleville	6·7	6·6	59·3	60·7	25·6	13·7	3	65	66·7	9·2	6·2	15·25
25—Peterborough	6·1	5·6	57·5	59	25	14·7	3·5	65	51·7	10·7	6·3	14·75
26—Oshawa	5·9	5·8	58·8	70	25·7	14·4	2·7	66·2	57·5	11·7	6	14·50–15·00
27—Orillia	6·2	6·2	59·7	61·7	25	14·5	3·4	60	51·2	10·5	6	15·00–15·50
28—Toronto	6·1	6·1	59·1	60·9	25	12·3	3·1	60	52·2	10	5·8	14·75–15·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·4	6·4	58·6	63·7	25·8	15·2	3·4	73·3	67·5	10·4	6·7	13·25–13·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·1	6·1	53·6	59·3	24·6	13·1	3·1	62·8	60	11·3	6·8	13·50–14·00g
31—Hamilton	6	5·7	54	63·3	24·3	11·7	3	65·5	50·7	10	6	15·00
32—Brantford	6·3	6·2	59·4	61·6	25·3	12·7	3	69·6	65	10·5	6·2	14·75–15·25
33—Galt	6·4	6·1	55·9	59·7	24·4	13·9	2·9	62·8	60·7	10	5·6	14·25–14·75
34—Guelph	6·2	6·2	58·8	59·8	26·5	12·7	3·6	66	60	10·7	6·2	14·50–15·00
35—Kitchener	6	6	45·8	62	25·3	13·3	3	63·5	57·1	10·3	5·2	14·50–15·00
36—Woodstock	5·9	5·8	60·6	58·6	25	13	2·9	63·3	59·7	10·7	5·9	14·75
37—Stratford	6·3	6·3	56·3	62·2	24·9	13·2	3·1	70·5	55	11·1	6·7	14·50–15·00
38—London	6·5	6·4	63·4	58·7	25	14·4	2·9	64·8	54·7	10	6	15·00–15·50
39—St. Thomas	6·7	6·4	59·5	61·2	25·5	14	3·5	67	61	11·4	6·3	16·00–16·50
40—Chatham	6·3	6·3	52·7	54·4	24·1	13·1	3·4	65	73·3	10·7	7	15·00
41—Windsor	6·7	6·5	57·5	59	25·7	14·8	3·2	62·1	60	10·2	6·1	15·50–16·00g
42—Sarnia	7·4	7·1	59	60·6	24·7	14·1	3·3	61	60	10	6	15·50
43—Owen Sound	6·4	6·2	58·8	59	26	12·9	3·9	71	61·3	11·1	5·8	14·50–15·00
44—North Bay	7·4	6·9	68·5	64·6	29	16·2	4·2	75	60	15	5·5	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·4	7·1	60	63·8	28	19·2	3·8	78	75	14·2	5·2	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	7·6	7	64	60	29	15	3·4	68·8	50	14	6·7	18·00
47—Timmins'	7·1	6·9	53·5	59·7	27·8	14·1	3	60·3	.....	12·7	5·5	17·50–18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·1	7	54·2	60	25·5	13·2	2·9	58·3	65	14	6·5	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	6·4	6·2	48·5	59·2	25·7	15·6	2·7	65	63·3	12·4	5·7	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	6·8	6·4	54·3	60	28·4	15·4	2·7	69·2	60	11·2	5·4	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·3**	**7·2**	**50·7**	**59·3**	**28·5**	**13·4**	**3·0**	**60·4**	**53·8**	**12·3**	**6·3**	**20·750**
51—Winnipeg	7·4	7·5	50·3	57·1	27·8	12·3	3·4	56·7	47·5	12·5	7·3	19·50
52—Brandon	7·2	6·9	51	61·5	29·2	14·5	2·6	64	60	12	5·3	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·3**	**7·4**	**56·8**	**63·4**	**29·6**	**20·4**	**3·1**	**68·6**	**63·3**	**13·6**	**6·7**	**23·375**
53—Regina	7	7·1	56·9	63	29·2	18·7a	2·9	68·3	60	14	7	22·50
54—Prince Albert	8	7·8	56·7	67·5	30	22·5a	3·4	65	60	15	7·9	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·1	7·4	54·1	60·8	30	21a	2·9	61·1	.....	12·7	6	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	7·2	59·4	62·4	29·2	19·3a	3	80	70	12·5	5·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·1**	**7·1**	**50·9**	**60·0**	**28·1**	**19·0**	**3·4**	**64·2**	**60·1**	**14·4**	**6·2**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·5	7·8	54·2	60	30	20·4a	3·5	73	68·3	14·5	6	g
58—Drumheller	7·5	.....	42·5	62·5	29	22·5a	3·6	65	64	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	7·3	7·4	51·5	58·8	27·7	17a	3·5	60·6	50	14·4	6·9	.....
60—Calgary	6·7	6·7	53·8	56·7	26·5	18·5a	3·6	62·6	61·7	12·9	7	.....
61—Lethbridge	6·6	6·6	52·5	62·2	27·5	16·7a	2·9	60	56·7	15	6·2	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·7**	**6·5**	**52·4**	**56·9**	**28·4**	**22·0**	**3·4**	**63·2**	**62·3**	**13·0**	**6·4**	.....
62—Fernie	7·8	7·7	59	60	28	14·2a	3·5	.....	60	13·1	5·7	.....
63—Nelson	7·9	7·8	54·4	62·9	30	26·3a	4·1	63·3	56·7	15	6·5	.....
64—Trail	6·6	6·8	50·8	63·3	25	26·7a	3·1	65	60	12·5	7·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6	5·7	48·3	50·8	28·9	19·5a	3·4	60·8	61·6	12·4	5·5	.....
66—Vancouver	5·7	5·1	49·8	48·9	25·9	20·6a	3	52·6	60	10·7	5·6	.....
67—Victoria	6·5	5·9	50·8	51·1	28·8	21·1a	3·1	59·6	60	12·4	5·7	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·5	6·7	55·7	60	30·7	22·5a	4	66	70	14·4	6·9	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·4	6	50	57·9	30	25a	3	75	70	13·8	7·7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others $40-$60. r. Company houses $10-$20, others $30-35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·040	**12·540**	**12·230**	**14·596**	**8·065**	**10·972**	**9·731**	**30·8**	**11·2**	**28·295**	**20·172**	
9·025	**12·194**	**9·250**	**10·188**	**6·500**	**7·188**	**6·625**	**32·8**	**12·2**	**22·583**	**15·333**	
7·65	9·20– 9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	12	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·00c	6·00c	32	12	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	.....	7·00	30	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25–11·75	12·00–14·50d	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	32·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33·5	12	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00– 9·75	12·50–13·75d	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	5·00	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·50	10·50	6·75	7·50	7·50c	30	12	21·00–26·00	11·00–14·00	7
11·000	**12·958**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·9**	**11·8**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
10·50–12·50g	g13·00	9·00g	10·00g	7·00g	8·00g	g	32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00– 9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
18·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	.....	4·80– 6·40c	30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·736	**13·036**	**14·215**	**16·415**	**9·167**	**11·037**	**10·610**	**28·4**	**10·3**	**24·222**	**15·813**	
10·00	12·50	14·67c	14·67c	12·00c	12·00c	12·00c	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	8·13c	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	11·00	13·00	8·50	10·00	16·00c	27–28	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	14
9·50–10·00	.....	16·00-18·67c	17·33–20·00c	10·67c	13·33c	10·00c	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	16·67c	.....	12·00c	.....	26	10	18·00–24·00	11·00–15·00	16
8·00	11·00	15·00	16·00c	8·00	9·00c	9·00	27–28	10	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·00	.....	16·50c	.....	10·50c	6·75c	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
12·40	11·75	15.00-16.00	16·00–18·00	10·00	11·00–12·00	12·00–16·00	30	8·3 –10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·00–14·00	16·00	17·23	7·00	9·00	9·00	25	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·583	**11·579**	**13·222**	**15·807**	**9·676**	**12·290**	**11·425**	**29·2**	**10·1**	**29·768**	**21·467**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·25	.....	.....	17·60c	.....	14·80c	.....	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
9·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	15·00	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	12·00	13·50	14·50	10·50	11·50	10·00	28–30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	10·50–11·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9·7	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	26
9·50–11·50	12·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	7·72	30	10	22·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	27
11·25	11·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	9·00–11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	28g	8	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
11·75	11·00	.....	15·00	.....	13·00	8·348c	28	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	12·00c	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·00	10·00–11·00	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	.....	27	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	34
11·00	11·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–11·00	11·00	12·00	15·00c	6·00	10·50c	.....	27	10	28·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	36
10·00–11·00	11·50–12·00	16·00	18·00	.....	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	10·00–11·00	.....	18·00c	.....	11·25c	11·25c	27–28	11	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
10·00	10·25–12·50	14.00-15.00	20·00c	.....	.....	20·00c	25	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	.....	20·00c	.....	18·00c	9·00–15·00c	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
8·00g	12·00g	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	30g	10	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	.....	16·00	.....	10·00	10·00	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·7	20·00–28·00	14·00–22·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	9·9	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	.....	15·00–17·25c	.....	10·50–15·00c	12·75c	30	13	N	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	15·00c	13·00	12·00–15·00c	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
14·00–14·50	14·00	.....	.....	6·00–7·00	12·00	.....	35	9·7	P	20·00–30·00	47
11·00	10·00	.....	12·75	.....	9·75	6·50c	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·50	13·00	11·00	12·50c	10·00	11·50c	.....	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–12·00	12·50	10·00	11·00	8·50	9·50	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
10·750	**15·625**	.....	.....	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	.....	.....	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
7·00–12·00	14·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·375**	**8·000**	**11·750**	**6·500**	**10·125**	**12·000**	**34·4**	**11·7**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75	.....	13·00	.....	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	10	35·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	6·50i	8·00i	5·00	6·50	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	9·50i	11·00i	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
10·00	16·95f	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	14·00c	14·00c	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·000**	.....	.....	.....	**11·000**	.....	**31·8**	**11·7**	**31·250**	**22·008**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	27·50	20·00	57
6·50h	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
5·00–6·00h	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	8·00	.....	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
8·50–11·50h	10·00f	.....	.....	.....	13·00c	.....	27	10	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	60
4·00–6·50h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·056	**11·640**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·458**	**5·023**	**35·6j**	**13·5**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6·25– 6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·50	12·70	.....	.....	9·50	12·75	5·625c	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	13·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
10·25–11·25	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	30	12·5	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
10·00–11·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·50 11·50	9·00	.....	.....	7·50	10·00	4·49c	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In
n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	July 1926	July 1927	July 1928	July 1929	June 1930	July 1930
*All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·3	99·4	102·6	100·1	98·5	96·0	97·2	88·0	85·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	100·8	104·1	92·6	96·9	82·9	78·8
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	99·1	98·4	108·3	108·5	98·4	95·6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·5	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	100·1	92·2	94·2	91·5	82·1	80·6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·6	98·8	98·2	93·9	89·2	87·6
V. Iron and its Products	89	68·9	156·7	139·1	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	99·5	96·5	92·7	93·8	91·3	91·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·1	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	100·0	89·9	91·7	98·5	77·8	75·8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·1	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	99·1	93·9	91·3	93·4	90·5	90·5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	100·4	98·5	95·2	95·7	93·0	92·8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	204	61·9	107·0	140·0	108·0	95·1	93·7	93·2	97·2	99·3	94·9	95·2	94·7	89·8	88·7
Foods, beverages and tobacco	116	61·8	119·4	151·0	105·4	90·2	91·2	90·4	97·7	98·9	99·0	99·6	99·7	95·0	93·0
Other Consumers' Goods	88	62·2	91·4	126·3	111·4	101·4	97·0	96·8	96·5	99·5	92·2	92·2	91·3	86·4	85·9
II. Producers' Goods	351	67·4	131·5	163·1	112·8	99·1	97·8	99·5	104·9	101·3	100·9	96·9	100·6	85·0	81·7
Producers' Equipment	22	55·1	80·4	108·6	113·8	104·1	102·5	102·7	99·2	96·8	97·2	92·4	94·9	91·5	91·3
Producers' Materials	329	69·1	138·3	170·4	112·6	98·2	97·1	99·0	105·5	101·8	101·3	97·4	101·3	84·3	80·6
Building and construction materials	97	67·0	100·9	144·0	122·8	108·7	111·9	106·6	102·9	100·0	96·7	97·9	98·9	92·2	90·1
Manufacturers' materials	232	69·5	147·2	176·6	110·2	95·8	93·7	97·5	106·2	102·2	102·3	97·3	101·8	82·5	78·5
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	167	58·2	131·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9	102·3	100·2	102·1	91·9	94·8	80·4	76·6
B. Animal	90	70·4	129·9	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0	100·6	98·3	96·9	104·2	104·4	98·2	91·4
Farm (Canadian)	59	62·6	132·7	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9	100·3	100·8	106·6	99·3	107·6	86·3	80·7
II. Marine	16	64·4	111·1	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5	98·3	100·5	99·1	97·4	103·3	95·6	95·0
III. Forest	52	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·5	98·8	98·1	93·8	89·0	87·3
IV. Mineral	183	67·0	111·3	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6	101·6	99·8	93·3	90·7	93·3	87·9	87·6
All raw (or partly) (manufactured)	232	63·8	120·7	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8	100·8	99·8	102·0	96·2	101·6	87·1	80·6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	276	64·8	127·6	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9	103·8	99·7	96·3	94·8	93·1	87·6	86·3

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 970)

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises

or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the Labour Gazette a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tenative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the Labour Gazette, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1928, and monthly since January, 1929. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141·4; 1905; 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.3; 1930, 65.5.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had advanced since the beginning of the year, showed a downward movement in July, sirloin steak averaging

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1930*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	158	156	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	156	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	161
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	158	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	158	155	166	156
July 1930....	149	156	158	155	166	156

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

37.5 cents per pound, as compared with 38 cents in June; round steak 32.4 cents per pound in July and 32.9 cents in June; rib roast 28.8 cents per pound in July and 30.8 cents in June; and shoulder roast 23.4 cents per pound in July and 24.3 cents in June. Prices were lower in most localities. Mutton was down from an average price of 31.9 cents per pound in June to 30.8 cents in July. Pork was also lower, fresh averaging 30.1 cents per pound in July, as compared with 30.8 cents in June, and salt averaging 26.9 cents per pound in July and 27.2 cents in June.

Eggs showed a slight seasonal advance, fresh being up from 35.6 cents per dozen in June to 36.2 cents in July and cooking from 31.7 cents per dozen in June to 32.7 cents in July. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 12 cents per quart. Butter was lower in most localities, dairy being down from 34.8 cents per pound in June to 32.9 cents in July and creamery from 38.7 cents per pound in June to 36.3 cents in July. Cheese was down in the average from 32.6 cents per pound in June to 31.6 cents in July.

Lower prices for bread were reported from Amherst, Oshawa, Toronto, Medicine Hat, New Westminster and Vancouver. Flour was slightly lower at an average price of 4.8 cents per pound. Onions advanced from 6.5 cents per pound in June to 6.8 cents in July. Potatoes were slightly lower, averaging $2.62 per ninety pounds, as compared with $2.71 in June. Prunes were down from an average price of 16.4 cents per pound in June to 15.9 cents in July. Granulated sugar was again slightly lower, averaging 6.7 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was practically unchanged at an average price of $16 per ton.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grains, for the most part were lower. No. 1 northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis was down from $1.032 per bushel in June to 95.1 cents in July. These prices compare with $1.178 per bushel in June of 1929 and $1.599 in July. The lower prices were said to be due mainly to higher crop estimates for 1930 than in the preceding year. Western barley was down from 39.3 cents per bushel to 39.2 cents; flax from $2.12 per bushel to $1.79; and western oats from 47.6 cents per bushel to 43.8 cents. American corn was slightly higher at 93.7 cents per bushel, as compared with 91.2 cents in June. Flour prices moved in sympathy with wheat, being down from $7.23 per barrel in June to

$6.83 in July. Bran and shorts also were lower, the former averaging $24.77 per ton, as compared with $27.21 in June, and the latter averaging $25.77 per ton, as compared with $29.21 in June. Raw sugar at New York was down from $1.563 per cwt. in June to $1.25 in July, while granulated at Montreal was also lower at $4.51 per cwt., as compared with $4.66 in June. The decline was said to be due to the large stocks available in Cuba and to the lessened consumption in the United States. The decline in raw rubber, in progress since the beginning of the year, continued, Ceylon at New York being down from 12.3 cents per pound in June to 11.2 cents in July. In livestock, good steers at Toronto declined from $9.47 per hundred pounds to $8.13 and at Winnipeg from $9.52 per hundred pounds to $7.95. Hogs at Toronto also were lower at $12.22 per hundred pounds, as compared with $12.42 in June, while at Montreal the price rose from $12.84 per hundred pounds to $13.17. Lambs at Toronto declined from $13.95 per hundred pounds to $12.22. The price of veal calves at Toronto was up from $9.72 per hundred pounds to $10.13 but at Winnipeg the price declined from $9.04 per hundred pounds to $8.88. In furs, weasel skins dropped from 92 cents—$1.20 each to 82 cents—$1.06; mink from $17.75—$28.50 per skin to $15.75—$22.25; and muskrat from 68-80 cents per skin to 54-80 cents. In butter, creamery prints at Montreal were slightly higher at 30.5 cents per pound, while at Toronto the price declined from 31.7 cents per pound to 30.9 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced slightly, but were practically unchanged in the average at Toronto. Raw cotton at New York fell from 14.4 cents per pound to 13.1 cents. Raw silk at New York was down from $4 per pound in June to $3.60 in July. In lumber, common birch was down from $90 per thousand board feet to $85; hemlock mill run from $24 per thousand board feet to $23; and cedar shingles from $2.80 per thousand to $2.15. Electrolytic copper at Montreal was down from $14.28 per hundred pounds to $13.30. American anthracite coal was slightly lower at $12.92 per ton in July.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table giving wholesale and retail prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the Labour Gazette for July.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 72·6 for June, a fall of one per cent from May and of 11 per cent from the same month last year. As compared with May, cereals and meat and fish were lower, while other foods showed an advance of 3·6 per cent. Industrial materials were 1·5 per cent lower, decreases being shown in every group; the greatest fall was in textiles other than cotton and wool.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-1877=100, was 95·8 at the end of June, which is 3 per cent lower than the previous month and 15·3 per cent lower than at June 30, 1929, and 21·8 per cent lower than for June 30, 1928. The following quotation is taken from the *Statist*, July 19, 1930: "The gap between the general level of wholesale prices as it was at the outbreak of the war and as it is to-day has been narrowed to a mere 18 per cent, yet the cost of living figure is still 55 per cent higher than that for July, 1914, while the index figure for retail food prices is 41 per cent above that for July, 1914. The discrepancy between wholesale and retail prices is thus still widening, as it must do in a period of rapidly falling prices."

As compared with prices at the end of May, 1930, all groups were lower at the end of June, with the exception of a slight advance in animal food.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 155 at July 1, showing an advance of one point over June 1. This advance was due to an increase in the food group, due chiefly to a seasonal advance in the price of potatoes and of higher prices for eggs and butter.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July, 1914=100, was 544 for June, as compared with 553 for May. Every group was lower than the previous month, with the single exception of an advance in animal foods.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 572 for May, as compared with 565 for February. The advance was due to higher food prices than in the previous quarter, although the heat and light group was lower.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 124·5 for June, a fall of one per cent from the previous month. With the exception of minor increases in animal foods, hides and leather and artificial fertilizers, all groups were lower than the previous month, the greatest declines being recorded in rubber, fodder and textiles.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 147·6 for June, an advance of 0·6 per cent over May. Advances in food, rent and sundries were partly counteracted by slight declines in heat and light and clothing.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1537 for May, as compared with 1539 for April. Declines in textile manufactures, animal products, non-metallic minerals and their products and chemicals and manures were partly offset by an advance in metals and their products. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and wood and wood products were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base July, 1914=1000, was 1585 for May, which is 7 points lower than in February. As compared with February, prices in May were lower for food, fuel and light and clothing, drapery and footwear, while miscellaneous commodities were slightly higher and rent was unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 86·8 for June, a fall of 2·7 per cent from the May level. Of the ten main groups of commodities, all were lower than in May with the exception of housefurnishing goods which was unchanged. The greatest fall in any one group occurred in farm products, which amounted to 4·4 per cent.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 123·0 for July, a fall of 4·3 per cent for the month. Every group was lower than in June, the greatest fall being in farm products.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities, was $10·4495 at August 1, a decline of one per cent from July 1, and of 17·2 per cent from August 1, a year ago, and is lower than any index number recorded since November 1, 1915. The following quotation is taken from *Bradstreet's,* August 9, 1930: "As to the matter of the extent to which this present decline has operated the percentages above given are illuminating. As to what may be thought as to the possible future course of all prices it might be well to point out that the decline of 1920-21 lasted from February 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, during which period the Index moved 49 per cent lower in sixteen months, while rising a small fraction of 1 per cent in one other month during the decline. During the present price decline or from October 1, 1929, to August 1, 1930, there have been ten decreases, the sum total of these aggregating 17·2 per cent. As to the commodities declining from a year ago it may be said that seventy-nine are lower, against which there have been six advances while twenty-one are unchanged."

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913 =100, was 166·6 for June, a decline of 2·8 per cent from December, 1929. In this six month period, food declined 6·4 per cent, fuel and light 3·3 per cent, rents 1·5 per cent, clothing and house furnishing goods 1·0 per cent and miscellaneous items 0·3 per cent.

"The Canadian Mineral Industry in 1929" is the subject of a report recently issued by the Federal Department of Mines, (Mines Branch). This report summarizes each class of mining activity with respect to production, exports, imports, ores mined and producing localities, important developments and prospective producing localities, general situation and market conditions. The groups dealt with include: metals, non-metals, structural materials, and fuels.

The regulations under the Metalliferous Mines Regulations Act of British Columbia, which were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1928, page 48, were amended by a provincial Order in Council dated July 9, 1930, the following clause being added to Rule 17:

"Straight, or ordinary, dynamite shall not be used underground."

This provision was effective as from August 11, 1930.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1930

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases included by workmen's compensation boards, etc., and also fatalities to persons incidentally to the pursuit of their occupations), which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1930, was 402, there being 119 in April, 147 in May and 136 in June.

The report for the first quarter of 1930 was given in the Labour Gazette, May, page 601. In the second quarter of 1929, 367 fatal accidents were recorded (Labour Gazette, lists of fatal accidents on page 991 contain lists of fatal accidents on page contain 14 for the first quarter of 1930 and 7 for 1929. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and from certain other official sources; and from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1930 were as follows: agriculture, 43; logging, 58; fishing and trapping, 12; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 40; manufacturing, 43; construction, 95; electric light and power, 8; transportation and public utilities, 67; trade, 11; service, 25.

Of the mining accidents, 22 were in "metalliferous mining", 10 were in "coal mining", 4 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s." and 4 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 5 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco", 1 in "animal foods", 13 in "saw and planing mill products", 1 in "wood products", 2 in "pulp, paper and paper products", 10 in "iron, steel and products", 4 in "non-ferrous metal products", 3 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 4 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 31 fatalities in "buildings and structures", 4 in "railway construction", 1 in "shipbuilding", 15 in "highway and bridge", and 44 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 36 fatalities in "steam railways", 16 in "water transportation", 1 in "air transportation", 11 in "local transportation", and 3 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 2 fatalities in "wholesale", and 9 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 17 were in "public administration", 2 in "recreational", 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning", 3 in "custom and repair", 1 in "personal and domestic", and 1 in "professional establishments."

The most serious disaster during the period under review occurred in the St. Lawrence River near Brockville, Ontario, on June 26; and resulted in the loss of thirty of a government drill boat crew who were engaged in deepening the channel and were blasting a shoal off Cockburn Island. Drilling operations had been practically completed and the drilled holes had nearly all been loaded preparatory to putting off the blast, when a bolt of lightning during a severe electric storm struck the drill boat and apparently ran down the lead wires of the loaded holes, causing a terrific premature explosion of the charges therein. The drill boat which was lying alongside of the drilled and explosive loaded area was so shattered by the explosion that it sank immediately and thirty of the crew lost their lives.

Five saw mill workers were drowned at Baker Brook, N.B., on May 4, when their boat capsized as it struck against some piling holding boom logs. Other accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

On May 24, 4 men lost their lives on a farm at St. Zephyrin de Courval, Que., when a well caved in while they were removing cans of milk from it.

Two river drivers were drowned in the Montreal River, Ontario, on May 30 when the pointer in which they were shooting rapids struck a rock and capsized. Another two river drivers were drowned at Silver Centre, Ontario, on May 31, whole working on a log drive.

Three trappers fell through the ice of Peace River, Alberta, on April 4 and were drowned.

Two miners at Copper Mountain, B.C. succumbed to carbon monoxide poisoning on May 16, and two miners were asphyxiated by gas at Field, B.C. on June 7.

On May 5, four men engaged on highway and bridge construction lost their lives by falling 100 feet when the bench on which they were working collapsed while dismantling a bridge.

In steam railways transportation two sectionmen were killed near Tracey, N.B. on June 16 when a train collided with the speeder on which they were riding. On June 27 a train was derailed owing to swollen waters near Capreol, Ont., and the engineer and firemen lost their lives.

In water transportation, two workers on a tow boat near Quebec, Que., were asphyxiated by fumes from gasoline motors on May 11. Three electricians at Thorold, Ontario, were electrocuted on June 19, when a metal ladder which they were raising touched a high tension wire.

In public administration a fire station captain and fireman were killed at Ottawa, Ontario on May 19, when they fell with a collapsing wall and were burned in the fragments of a building during a fire.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents.—The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1930, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 14 fatalities, of which 2 were in logging, 1 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 3 in manufacturing, 6 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in January, 5 in February and 8 in March.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents occurring during 1929. This includes 7 fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 4 in logging, 1 in construction and 1 in trade. One of these accidents occurred in June, 1 in August, 1 in October, 1 in November and 3 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1930

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—				
Farm hand	Near Erskine, Alta.	April 1	26	Struck on head by pulley during wood sawing operations.
Farmer	Near Smiths Falls, Ont.	" 2	.....	Struck by train when horse on which he was riding took fright.
Farmer	Near St. Charles de Mandeville, Que.	" 3	.....	Trampled by cow.
Rancher	Maple Creek, Sask.	" 4	50	Blown from roof of barn during wind storm.
Farmer	Ste. Rose, Que.	" 10	32	Drowned when his wagon broke through ice.
Farmer	Castor, Alta.	" 11	.....	Kicked by horse. Died April 15.
Farmer	Near Wheatley, Ont.	" 12	38	Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Carsonby, Ont.	" 15	79	Struck by auto.
Farmer	Near St. Neree, Que.	" 16	60	Crushed by falling tree.
Farmer	Girvin, Sask.	About April 24	61	Injured when team bolted. Died about April 30.
Farmer	Near Elphinstone, Man.	About April 24	.....	Dragged when his horses ran away.
Farmer	Near Brantford, Ont.	April 25	.....	Fell into well and drowned.
Teamster	Chase River, B.C.	" 30	.....	Collision of auto with horse drawn wooden roller which he was driving. Died May 6.
Farmer	Near Strathroy, Ont.	About April 30	30	Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Near Wardsville, Ont.	About May 2	69	Injured when he fell from load of hay. Died May 9.
Farmer	Taber, Alta.	May 3	28	Swept from his horse and drowned while herding cattle across swollen river.
Farm hand	Young, Sask.	About May 3	26	Crushed beneath land packer.
Farmer	Lytton, B.C.	May 5	56	Kicked on head by horse. Died May 6.
Fruit grower	Woodville, N.S.	" 6	43	Crushed under spraying outfit when his team ran away. Died May 12.
Farmer	Fraserville, Ont.	" 7	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Jasper, Ont.	About May 10	61	Injured when his team ran away. Died June 12.
Farmer	Near Napanee, Ont.	May 12	71	Fell from tractor and was run over.
Farmer	Lafleche, Sask.	" 12	.....	Burned in attempt to rescue his family from fire that destroyed his home.
Farmer	Near Preston, N.S.	" 14	.....	Pitched from wagon when horses ran away.
Farmer	Richmond Hill, Ont.	" 17	40	Fell from tractor.
Farmer	Near Stirling, Ont.	" 20	71	Injured when his team ran away.
Farmer's son	Near Angus, Ont.	" 20	22	Mangled by enraged bull.
Farmer's son	Near Maryland, N.B.	" 24	14	Fell from roller.
Farmer Farmer's son Farmer's son Farm hand	St. Zephyrin de Courval, Que.	" 27	....	Cave-in of ground around well from which they were removing cans of milk.
Farmer	Near Brussels, Ont.	" 27	70	Killed while blasting out stumps.
Rancher	Near Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 28	35	Accidental discharge of rifle.
Farmer	Near Lauder, Man.	" 31	.....	Horses bolted while hitching them to drill.
Farmer	Perkins' Mills, Que.	June 7	63	Kicked by horse. Died July 9.
Farmer's son	Near Tompkins, Sask.	" 10	16	Fell beneath his tractor.
Farmer	Belmont, Ont.	" 14	.....	Injured when his team of colts ran away.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—*Conc.*				
Farmer	Near Waterloo, Que	About June 19	.....	Injured while blasting stones.
Farm worker	Ralston, Ont	June 21	.....	Tongue of roller broke and machine passed over him.
Farmer's son	Near Port Hope, Ont	" 26	16	Struck by train while driving cows.
Farmer's son	Rockyford, Alta	" 26	16	Struck by lightning.
Farm hand	Near Port Coquitlam, B.C.	" 26	37	Tractor overturned on him while operating it in ditch.
LOGGING—				
Logger	Namakan River, Ont	April 1	.....	Drowned when team broke through ice.
Bucker	Wheatley, B.C	" 2	50	Struck by falling snag.
Logger	Alberni, B.C	" 4	21	Crushed by rolling log.
Loader	Alleo, B.C	" 6	28	Fell from bridge while loading logs. Died June 9.
Logger	Whonnock, B.C	" 7	17	Slipped under moving log. Died April 27.
Logger	Near Port Haney, B.C	" 7	30	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer	Diligent River, N.S	" 10	23	Crushed under haulage drum. Died April 12.
River driver	Queen's Co., N.B	" 13	47	Struck by log. Fractured skull.
Faller	Sooke Lake, B.C	" 15	31	Struck in abdomen by tree.
Logger	Deep Bay, B.C	" 19	23	Crushed between logs.
Boom man	Cortez Bay, B.C	" 20	39	Fell from boom and drowned.
Logger	Near North Bay, Ont	" 22	.....	Killed in logging accident.
Logger	Near Notre Dame de Laus, Que	" 24	40	Struck by falling tree.
Hooktender	Green Bay, B.C	" 25	28	Killed when main line broke.
Logger	Near Westminster, B.C	" 26	28	Fell 50 feet at camp. Broken back. Died June 8.
Logger	Port Haney, B.C	" 29	25	Log hit tree causing it to strike him on head while loading logs.
Logger	Lampriere, B.C	About May 7	42	Both legs broken in logging accident.
River driver	Laval Co., Que	May 8	34	Fell into river and drowned.
Bucker	Deep Bay, B.C	" 8	.....	Cut foot with axe. Infection. Died May 18.
Logger	Alberni, B.C	" 8	43	Struck by snag.
Labourer	Mile 80, T.N.O. Rly., Ont	" 9	.....	While erecting jammer it fell and crushed him.
Logger	Horne Lake, B.C	" 10	24	Struck on head by skyline while loading car.
River driver	Island Falls, Ont	" 11	37	Boat capsized while clearing log jam and he was drowned.
Logger	Sturgeon River, Ont	" 12	31	Crushed by rolling logs released from skidway.
Logger	Near Stoneham, Que	" 14	24	Crushed under falling tree.
Head loader	Near Duncan, B.C	" 14	25	Struck by block when spar tree broke.
River driver	Near Cochrane, Ont	About May 15	.....	Drowned when his boat was swamped after breaking up log jam.
Logger	Lake Cowichan, B.C	About May 17	45	Struck by falling snag.
River driver	Timmins, Ont	May 19	32	Drowned while crossing river in canoe above rapids.
Foreman	Near Brent, Ont	" 22	40	Injured while blasting log jam. Died May 23.
Logger	Near North Vancouver, B.C.	May 22	23	Log rolled over him.
Foreman	Nipissing River, Ont	" 23	40	Injured while blasting log jam.
Logger	Yarmouth Co., N.S	" 24	75	Struck by falling tree.
Loader	Reid Bay, B.C	" 26	19	Fell off duplex yarder.
Logger	Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.	" 26	24	Killed in logging accident.
River driver River driver	Montreal River	" 30	17 18	Drowned when pointer in which they were shooting rapids struck a rock and capsized.
River driver River driver	Silver Centre, Ont	" 31	.....	Drowned while working on log drive.
River driver	Grassy River, Ont	About June 2	32	Drowned when his canoe was swept over falls.
Logger	Jervis Inlet, B.C	June 3	29	Struck on head by falling snag.
River driver	Kapuskasing, Ont	" 4	26	Fell into river and drowned.
Labourer	Mile 71, Ruel Sub., Ont	" 7	35	Fell into water and drowned while moving house boat.
Logger	Ocean Falls, B.C	" 10	33	Crushed by log. Died June 14.
Logger	Roseberg, B.C	" 11	29	Fell from boom and drowned.
Labourer	Midway, B.C	" 15	26	Drowned.
Hook tender	Jordan River, B.C	" 17	22	Struck by rolling log.
Logger	Ramsay Arm, B.C	" 17	24	Caught by log when signal wire broke.
Logger	Seymour Inlet, B.C	" 18	35	Fell into water and drowned when struck by snag.
Bucker	Quatsino Sound, B.C	" 18	62	Injured in logging accident.
Chokerman	Port Alberni, B.C	" 20	25	Struck on head by sapling.
Logger	Cedar Creek, Ont	" 20	25	Fell from log and drowned.
River driver	Devil River, Que	" 20	22	Slipped between two logs and drowned while clearing jam.
Logger	Ladysmith, B.C	" 23	24	Killed in logging accident.
Logger	Near Woodfibre, B.C	About June 24	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Chokerman	Theodosia Arm, B.C	June 25	25	Struck by haulback line.
River driver	Near Quebec, Que	" 25	15	Fell into river and drowned.
Logger	Kettle River, B.C	About June 28	.....	Drowned while on log drive.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Trapper	Near Sharbot Lake, Ont.	April 1	16	Wounded when his gun accidentally discharged.
Trapper Trapper Trapper	Peace River, Alta.	" 4		Fell through ice and drowned.
Trapper	Near Ingersoll, Ont.	" 8	25	Fell into river and drowned.
Trapper	Seine River, Ont.	About April 12		Drowned.
Fisherman	Chester, N.S.	May 3	63	Drowned while tending lobster traps.
Fisherman	Near Pugwash, N.S.	" 7	About 29	Drowned when his boat struck reef and capsized.
Fisherman	Near Lunenburg, N.S.	" 10	29	Drowned while hauling lobster traps.
Fisherman	Near Sandford, N.S.	" 14	15	Fell overboard and drowned while setting lobster traps.
Fisherman	Turtle Lake, Sask.	About May 27		Drowned when his boat capsized while drawing in nets.
Fisherman	Fraser River, B.C.	May 27		Fell from canoe while examining fish nets and drowned.
MINING NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining—				
Miner	Near The Pas, Man.	April 1	25	Fell down shaft.
Miner	Schumacher, Ont.	" 3	39	Silicosis. Laid off April 2, 1926.
Shaftman	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 9	24	Struck by falling rock. Died April 25.
Miner	Red Lake, Ont.	" 21	20	Fell from shaft cage.
Timberman	Michel, B.C.	" 25	40	Injured by falling rock. Died April 30.
Barnman	Kimberley, B.C.	" 30	28	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner	Porcupine, Ont.	About May 3	29	Fell down chute.
Miner	Timmins, Ont.	May 5	37	Crushed between two electric locomotives. Died May 5.
Mucker	Schumacher, Ont.	" 7	28	Struck by falling rock.
Manager	Near Beaverdell, B.C.	" 9	45	Struck on head by ore car. Died during operation.
Miner	Britannia Beach, B.C.	" 10	31	Injured by explosion in mine.
Miner Miner	Copper Mountain, B.C.	" 16	31 31	Carbon monoxide poisoning.
Miner	Frood, Ont.	" 17	23	Crushed by fall of earth.
Miner	Frood, Ont.	" 22	26	Carbon monoxide poisoning in mine.
Scaler	Timmins, Ont.	" 23	56	Struck by falling rock. Died May 24.
Shaft miner	Flin Flon, Man.	" 27	28	Struck by descending coaster balance in shaft and fell 650 feet.
Miner	Schumacher, Ont.	" 27	49	Silicosis. Laid off Sept. 1, 1928.
Shaftman	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	June 7	34	Spillage from hoisting bucket fell on him while working in winze. Died June 13.
Mucker Mucker	Field, B.C.	June 7	24 24	Asphyxiation from gas.
Miner	Copper Cliff, Ont.	" 11	27	Crushed by falling rock.
Coal Mining—				
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	April 7	48	Crushed by fall of rock. Died April 26.
Painter	Glace Gay, N.S.	" 11	49	Crushed between fan blade and casing.
Miner	Cadomin, Alta.	" 24	43	Injured in mine shaft.
Manager of peat company.	Surrey, B.C.	May 2	35	Chest pierced by shaft. Died May 6.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 26	40	Injured by fall of rock. Infection. Died May 30.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 30	23	Crushed by fall of stone.
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	June 2		Struck by fall of stone, Died June 5.
Rope rider	Bellevue, Alta.	" 20	21	Slipped from bumper of coal car while uncoupling rope from trip. Died June 21.
Mucker	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 23	34	Crushed under falling post.
Miner	Cumberland, B.C.	About June 30	34	Crushed by fall of rock.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.—				
Oil well worker	Near Calgary, Alta.	April 12	44	Explosion of gas stove.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	May 6	40	Crushed by fall of rock.
Car loader	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 14	32	Struck by flying piece of loading machine when it broke.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 19	28	Slipped and fell down shaft while cleaning rubbish from pit.
Structural Materials—				
Engine driver	Waterford, Ont.	June 7	23	Crushed by swinging crane.
Sand pit worker	Mountain Grove, Ont.	" 14	About 22	Buried by cave-in at sand pit. Died June 15.
Gravel pit worker	East Calgary, Alta.	" 19	30	Struck by scoop of gravel crusher.
Gravel pit worker	Louisburg, N.S.	" 25	55	Struck by tree stump when wall of gravel pit caved in.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink, and tobacco—				
Baker	Brantford, Ont.	April 13	.....	Mangled when caught in bread mixing machine. Died April 14.
Worker in cereal plant	London, Ont.	May 15	40	Fell beneath freight car and was run over during switching operations.
Worker in bakery	Montreal, Que.	" 30	37	Fell into tank of boiling water.
Carpenter with packers.	Stratford, Ont.	" 11	65	Fell off platform while adjusting pulley. Died June 12.
Millwright at cannery.	Ladner, B.C.	" 28	42	Fell from ladder. Died June 29.
Animal Foods—				
Watchman at cannery.	Haysport, B.C.	June 8	.....	Drowned from boat during storm.
Saw and planing mill products—				
Engineer	Dollarton, B.C.	April 9	50	Crushed by fly-wheel when it rolled from its position.
Mill worker	Port Greville, N.S.	" 15	22	Caught in hauling chain.
Mill worker	St. Thomas de Caxton, Que.	" 19	53	Fell on circular saw.
Mill worker	Baker Brook, N.B.	May 4	41 31 37	Drowned when their boat capsized when it struck against piling holding boom logs.
Mill worker				
Mill worker				
Mill worker				
Planer feeder	Vancouver, B.C.	" 7	34	Caught in belt and dragged into pulley.
Worker at lumber mill.	Bartonville, Que.	June 4	64	Crushed when pile of lumber fell on him. Died June 5.
Sawyer	Escourt, Que.	" 6	.....	Fell on carriage and cut by saw.
Millman	Falmouth, N.S.	" 13	21	Drowned while working on boom of logs.
Lumberman	Kinmount, Ont.	" 13	50	Struck by plank which flew off circular saw. Died June 15.
Wood products—				
Foreman at furniture factory.	Durham, Ont.	" 20	50	Skull crushed by rolling log.
Pulp, paper and paper products.				
Mill worker	Fort William, Ont.	May 18	47	Caught in conveyor belt.
Paper packer	Port Arthur, Ont.	June 7	32	Fell 20 ft. to concrete floor. Fractured skull.
Iron, steel and products—				
Worker at furnace plant.	Port Colborne, Ont.	April 2	28	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Worker in blast furnace.	Sydney, N.S.	" 14	60	Collapsed while at work.
Watchman with spray mfg. Co.	Windsor, Ont.	" 26	78	Fell from bin and broke his neck. Died May 5.
Engineer at wire factory.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 28	.....	Heavy steel drum fell on him.
Tractor driver in motor plant.	Windsor, Ont.	May 9	31	Crushed between truck and freight car.
Steel worker	Sydney, N.S.	" 12	42	Struck by piece of steel which fell from pulley. Fractured skull.
Steel worker	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 20	.....	Run over by engine. Died May 21.
Machinist's helper	Lachine, Que.	" 28	17	Caught in revolving belt.
Labourer	Welland, Ont.	" 30	.....	Crushed while closing mould. Died June 3.
Steel worker	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	June 27	24	Struck by heavy piece of steel.
Non-ferrous metal products—				
Worker with bronze co.	Montreal, Que.	April 8	38	Struck by piece from emery wheel when it broke. Died April 9.
Worker in bronze plant.	Ville St. Laurent, Que.	" 8	35	Electrocuted when he pulled live wire switch by mistake.
Welder with electro-plating co.	Walkerville, Ont.	June 2	43	Burned in fire that destroyed plant. Died June 14.
Worker in aluminum factory.	Arvida, Que.	" 13	25	Retaining wall fell on him.
Non-metallic mineral products—				
Stonecutter at monument works.	Kitchener, Ont.	April 13	53	Stoneworker's phthisis. Laid off Oct. 28, 1928.
Worker at gas works.	Toronto, Ont.	About April 24	72	Crushed under freight elevator.
Labourer in cement plant.	Lakefield, Ont.	May 24	21	Electrocuted while changing brake band.
Chemical and allied products—				
Worker in explosive factory.	Beloeil, Que.	April 8	38	Explosion in mixing works. Second man died April 9.
Worker in explosive factory.	.....	" 8	27	
Painter at factory	Toronto, Ont.	" 9	48	Got piece of steel wool in finger. Blood poisoning. Died April 27.
Worker in creosote plant.	Near Sudbury, Ont.	June 13	.....	Struck by train while crossing tracks from plant.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures—				
Labourer	Montreal, Que	April 4	41	Fell from scaffold. Died April 12.
Labourer	Balmy Beach, Ont	" 7	45	Crushed beneath wall when it fell on him.
Builder	Mimico, Ont	" 8	47	Wall fell on him while demolishing house.
Bricklayer	Montreal, Que	" 8	32	Scaffold on which he was working collapsed.
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont	" 14	57	Knocked off scaffold when derrick boom fell on him.
Electrician	Ottawa, Ont	" 29	17	Fell from building. Died April 30.
Labourer	Prescott, Ont	May 5	.....	Fell into sand hopper and smothered.
Labourer	Prescott, Ont	" 5	30	Fell from scow and drowned.
Engineer	Windsor, Ont	" 8	69	Fell from roof of cement house fractured skull. Died May 17.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	About May 12	.....	Crushed under wall when it was blown down.
Roofer's helper	Mount Dennis, Ont	" 13	44	Fell from roof when gravel wheelbarrow slipped on scaffold. Broken back. Died May 19.
Helper on derrick	Toronto, Ont	" 13	34	Electrocuted when derrick cable came in contact with high tension wire.
Labourer	Burlington, Ont	" 15	49	Stepped on nail while loading lumber ; infection. Died June 2.
Carpenter	Sydney, N.S	" 15	63	Fell 40 ft. from roof.
Labourer	Montreal, Que	" 17	32	Fell from scaffold. Died May 19.
Labourer	Montreal, Que	" 21	19	Injured by explosion in storage room.
Labourer	Quebec, Que	" 21	28	Crushed in mixer when he fell in while oiling it.
Painter Painter	Near St. Eustache, Que	" 26	21 19	Drowned from canoe.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	" 28	32	Struck by falling pipe while demolishing church. Died June 3.
Labourer	Windsor, Ont	" 29	42	Crushed by falling wall while wrecking building. Died June 2.
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont	About June 2	43	Fell into water pneumonia. Died June 9.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	June 8	28	Struck on head by falling iron pipe.
Plumber	Owen Sound, Ont	" 10	23	Caught in shafting while repairing pipe.
Riveter	Montreal, Que	" 12	42	Fell eight storeys when board gave way.
Labourer	Calgary, Alta	" 16	28	Fell 40 ft. to basement. Died June 17.
Mechanic	McCrimmon, Ont	" 23	29	Struck by swinging boom. Died June 24.
Sawyer	Winnipeg, Man	" 25	19	Electrocuted when he slipped and grabbed switch.
Labourer	L'Islet, Que	" 26	25	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
Worker	High Falls, Que	" 26	22	Fell 20 ft. from scaffold.
Labourer	Port Colborne, Ont	" 27	20	Fell from ladder. Died June 29.
Railway—				
Mucker	Proctor, B.C	April 26	24	Killed by falling rock.
Worker with survey party.	Near Acme, Alta	May 20	20	Railway speeder on which he was riding toppled over bridge. Died May 21.
Building foreman	Near Breckenridge, Que	" 23	58	Struck by train.
Labourer	Young, Sask	June 26	23	Gravel train on which he was riding was derailed at switch.
Shipbuilding—				
Caulker at shipyard	Kelowna, B.C	May 8	60	Drowned while launching boat.
Highway and bridge—				
Tractor driver	Restigouche Co., N.B	April 4	33	Crushed against wall by tractors.
Labourer	Willowdale, Ont	" 17	45	Crushed under gravel box while dumping load of gravel.
Worker on highway	Grafton, N.B	" 28	About 27	Crushed under large rock which he was removing from road.
Bridge foreman Bridge worker Labourer Labourer	Stoney Creek, B.C	May 5	56 25	Fell 100 ft. when bench on which they were working collapsed while dismantling bridge.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	" 7	.....	Collapsed from heat.
Worker on bridge construction.	Near St. Jerome, Que	" 7	44	Drowned from row-boat when it was swept over dam.
Tractor driver	Near Pembroke, Ont	" 8	29	Collision of train with tractor, at level crossing.
Labourer	Montreal, Que	June 6	28	Fell from bridge and drowned.
Road worker	Near Arrowhead, B.C	" 7	.....	Buried under cave-in of gravel.
Gravel checker	Near Regina, Sask	" 11	.....	Struck by truck.
Truck driver	Hills Siding, B.C	" 26	50	Thrown from truck when it went off road, fractured skull.
Labourer	Near Mildmay, Ont	" 30	68	Fell under cement mixer and struck by shovel.
Miscellaneous—				
Worker on sewer construction	Saskatoon, Sask	April 2	52	Crushed by cave-in of sewer.
Labourer on sewer construction.	Sudbury, Ont	" 3	.....	Plank fell on him while planking ditch. Died April 13.
Worker on canal construction.	Near Merritton, Ont	" 3	40	Fell 40 feet from ladder. Died April 4.
Worker on telephone line construction.	Calgary, Alta	" 12	22	Fell from truck load of poles, fractured skull. Died April 14.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Miscellaneous—Con.				
Labourer on sewer construction.	Toronto, Ont.	April 23	51	Crushed under cave-in of clay.
Well driller	Near Lipton, Sask.	" 26	.....	Overcome by flow of natural gas in well.
Lineman on telephone line construction.	Near Walkerton, Ont.	" 26	.....	Drowned when punt upset while crossing river.
Worker on sewer construction.	Toronto, Ont.	" 28	.....	Buried by cave-in of sewer.
Carpenter on power development.	Seven Sisters Falls, Man.	May 21	64	Injured when he fell from scaffold. Died June 16.
Labourer on water main construction.	Brandon, Man.	June 16	36	Crushed by cave-in of water main ditch.
Foreman on power line construction.	Near Georgeville, Que.	" 24	.....	Premature explosion while blasting rock.
1 cook	St. Lawrence River, near Brockville, Ont.	June 26	45	Explosion of dynamite on drill boat when it was struck by lightning.
2 cookees			45, 18	
2 firemen			31, 35	
1 burner			37	
1 oiler			38	
1 powderman			23	
1 powderman helper			38	
9 drillers			25,36,30	
			22,26,54	
			25,36,37	
2 blacksmiths			39, 26	
1 blacksmith helper			35	
9 labourers			26,39,36	
			28,18,27	
			35,28,30	
Worker on power line construction.	Near Chilliwack, B.C.	" 26	56	Tree fell on him when knocked down by pole.
Well digger	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 28	62	Injured by delayed dynamite explosion.
Worker on canal construction.	Near Welland, Ont.	" 30	33	Struck by tackle block when guy rope of derrick broke.
Electric light and power—				
Lineman	Near Estevan, Sask.	April 5	26	Drowned from boat when it upset in swollen waters.
Mechanic with Govt. Dept.	Queenston, Ont.	" 9	40	Burned when kerosene exploded from torch. Died April 10.
Lineman	Near Port Credit, Ont.	May 2	47	Electrocuted while testing a line.
Workman on power plant.	Montreal, Que.	" 10	31	Touched live wire while dusting cables and was electrocuted.
Lineman	Near Delta, Ont.	" 12	34	Electric burns while at work. Died June 17.
Lineman	Montreal, Que.	" 19	38	Electocuted whenhe fellagainst high voltage wire
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	June 16	27	Electrocuted when he clutched high tension wire.
Lineman	Nantel, Que.	" 21	31	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways—				
Carpenter	Baxter, Ont.	April 2	50	Fell from car and was run over.
Brakeman	Lenore, Man.	" 4	38	Fell from car and run over by train.
Brakeman	Near Kamloops, B.C.	" 8	30	Injured when train hit a slide.
Section labourer	Sulphide, Ont.	" 12	21	Struck by train.
Coalheaver	Palmerston, Ont.	" 14	39	Injured thumb nail while loading main rod on car. Septicaemia. Died April 30.
Air brake inspector	Montreal, Que.	" 14	43	Crushed between two trains. Died April 17.
Bridge inspector	Portsmouth, Ont.	" 15	65	Strangulation hernia while at work. Died May 21.
Sectionman	Near Acme, Alta.	" 17	45	Skull crushed when he fell from hand-car and was run over.
Trainman	Near North Bend, B.C.	" 18	.....	Killed when train ran into rock slide.
Railway policeman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 21	45	Struck by locomotive.
Section foreman	Near Elmwood, Ont.	" 28	59	Injured when motor car left track. Died May 24
Sectionman	Near Richelieu, Que.	" 29	46	Run over by section car when he fell off it.
Sectionman	Ste. Rose, Que.	" 29	37	Struck by train.
Switchman	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	28	Struck by box car while it was being shunted.
Labourer	Illecillewaet, B.C.	May 3	50	Struck by train.
Roundhouse worker	Sarnia, Ont.	" 3	41	Struck by engine.
Night watchman at bridge.	Port McNicoll, Ont.	" 3	62	Fell from bridge and drowned.
Sectionman	New Hamburg, Ont.	" 4	38	Struck by train.
Trainman	Cartier, Ont.	May 6	35	Struck by van. Fractured spine. Died May 8.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 12	58	Ran splinter in thumb while picking up scrapwood. Died June 12.
Switchman	Toronto, Ont.	" 16	49	Crushed between two cars while making a coupling.
Trainman	Konack Creek, B.C.	" 18	28	Killed when he jumped from train.
Porter	Hamilton, Ont.	" 20	58	Fell down steps of refrigerator car, injuring spine. Died June 18.
Trainman	Darlington, Ont.	" 22	39	Fell under engine and was run over.
Brakeman	Near Kingston Mills, Ont.	" 26	47	Crushed between two cars while coupling same.
Sectionman	Near Kenora, Ont.	June 1	26	Struck by train.
Sanitary excavator	Glen Tay, Ont.	" 5	.....	Struck by train.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Con*				
Steam Railways—Con.				
Boilermaker	Stratford, Ont.	June 6	50	Burned when plug from boiler blew out. Died June 7.
Fireman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 7	45	Struck by mechanical shaker bar.
Carman	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 7	48	Crushed between two cars.
Labourer	Ste. Anne's, Que.	" 8	30	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Near Tracey, N.B.	" 16	46	Collision of train with speeder on which they
Sectionman			61	were riding.
Sectionman	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 19	40	Run over by train.
Engineer	Near Capreol, Ont.	" 27	.....	Burned when their engine wes derailed owing to
Fireman			.....	swollen waters. One died June 28, the other on the 29th.
Water Transportation—				
Carpenter on ship	Quebec, Que.	April 17	55	Slipped and fell off gangway, fracturing skull.
Sailor	Soulanges Canal, Que.	" 19	23	Drowned while crossing to ship.
Deck hand	Hamilton, Ont.	May 4	.....	Fell when guard chain broke. Fractured skull. Died June 5.
Worker on towboat	Near Quebec, Que.	" 11	60	Asphyxiated by fumes from gasoline motors.
Worker on towboat			45	
Labourer unloading coal.	Montreal Que.	April 13	50	Crushed under moving crane.
Deck hand	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 14	54	Fell down hatchway.
Deck hand	Near Cornwall, Ont.	" 14	16	Fell from landing boom and drowned in canal.
Deck hand			16	
Waiter	Fort William, Ont.	June 4	25	Run over by train.
Longshoreman	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 7	27	Fell overboard from barge and drowned.
Electrician			28	
Electrician	Thorold, Ont.	" 19	26	Electrocuted when metal ladder which they were
Electrician			27	raising touched high tension wire.
Deck boy	Vancouver, B.C.	" 23	19	ell into hold of ship.
Labourer	Near Three Rivers, Que.	About June 23	30	Skull crushed while unloading logs from boat.
Air Transportation—				
Pilot with Airways Co.	Lake Seseganaga, Ont.	June 2	.....	Crashed into lake and drowned owing to dense smoke clouds.
Local Transportation—				
Truck driver	Montreal, Que.	April 6	32	Truck crashed through viaduct railing and fell 45 feet.
Truck driver	Montreal, Que.	" 10	25	Crushed between two trucks. Died April 12.
Truck driver	Lanigam, Sask.	" 10	60	Thrown against wind-shield when his truck skidded.
Carter	Montreal, Que.	April 12	38	Injured by gas explosion in house from which he was removing furniture. Died April 20.
Truck driver	St. Constant, Que.	" 17	15	Collision of train with their truck.
Helper			11	
Teamster	Montreal, Que.	" 30	33	Collision of auto with his wagon. Fractured skull Died May 1.
Labourer	Edmonton, Alta.	May 9	18	Crushed under rolling telephone poles while unloading them from flat car.
Teamster	Haileybury, Ont.	About May 15	53	Team took fright and threw him under wagon to which he was hitching them.
Truck driver	St. Marie de Manoir, Que.	About June 4	25	Injured when tire burst.
Truck driver	St. Arsene, Que.	June 16	33	Collision of train with his truck.
Telegraphs and Telephones—				
Lineman	Dartmouth, N.S.	April 22	23	Struck by flying rock from blast. Fractured skull.
Lineman	Carp, Ont.	May 17	53	Stunned by lightning bolt and fell 30 ft. from pole.
Lineman	Montreal, Que.	June 10	49	Fell from telegraph pole.
TRADE—				
Wholesale—				
Salesman	Moreland, Sask.	About May 15	35	Collision of train with his auto.
Salesman with wire works co.	Near Port Hope, Ont.	June 19	35	Auto collision.
Retail—				
Driver for ice co.	Toronto, Ont.	April 8	56	Injured while packing ice in refrigerator. Died April 9.
Driver of bread wagon.	Montreal, Que.	" 10	20	Collision of street car with his wagon. Died April 27.
Truck driver for dairy co.	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 16	29	Injured when truck overturned. Died May 9.
Lightning rod erector	Port Credit, Ont.	" 23	53	Fell from roof while connecting rod to chimney. Died April 24.
Truck driver for coal co.	Montreal, Que.	May 2	37	Struck by lightning.
Cattle buyer	Near Renfrew, Ont.	" 2	86	Injured when his horse ran away. Died May 6.
Worker with ice co.	Hudson, Que.	" 7	.....	Injured by fall at ice plant. Died May 13.
Worker with iron dealer.	Montreal, Que.	June 5	20	Crushed under steel beam while loading it on truck.
Worker at filling station.	Montreal, Que.	" 13	21	Burned from explosion of oil tank.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1930—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—				
Public administration—				
Civic labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	April 6	54	Struck by auto.
Liquor control board manager.	Minto, N.B.	" 7	39	Crushed by falling chimney after fire.
Fire alarm superintendent.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 9	42	Fell when telephone pole on which he was working broke. Died April 10.
Fireman	Halifax, N.S.	About April 16	.....	Fell from ladder fracturing skull. Died April 24.
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	April 16	54	Struck by auto.
County police sergeant.	Near Toronto, Ont.	" 17	.....	Killed in auto crash.
Fireman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 17	37	Fell 30 ft. from ladder during fire drill.
Town clerk	Alberni, B.C.	" 23	48	Shot in vault.
Town labourer	Truro, N.S.	" 29	65	Collision of auto with truck on which he was riding.
Gov't labourer	Pickering, Ont.	May 2	30	Strained while lifting timber. Died May 12.
Fireman	Quebec, Que.	" 12	64	Knocked down by horse—fractured skull.
Fire station captain	Ottawa, Ont.	" 19	55	Fell with collapsing wall and buried in fragments of building during fire.
Fireman			37	
Labourer with Gov't dept.	One Sided Lake, Ont.	" 26	24	Drowned from canoe.
Street worker	Montreal, Que.	June 3	24 34	Collapsed from heat.
Fire fighter	Cedar Lake, Ont.	" 17	.....	Drowned when canoe capsized in choppy water.
Labourer with Gov't dept.	Woodstock, Ont.	" 20	24	Crushed under oil breaker tank when it overbalanced while unloading it.
Recreational—				
Parachute jumper	Toronto, Ont.	May 20	22	Fell from plane.
Circus employee	Longueuil, Que.	June 27	28	Electrocuted while working at electric lights.
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning—				
Worker with cleaners	Hamilton, Ont.	May 27	17	Burns from ignition of gasoline. Died June 4.
Custom and repair—				
Aerial erecter	Montreal, Que.	April 7	38	Fell from roof of house.
Motor mechanic	Lake Ontario, Ont.	May 30	19	Drowned from motor boat.
Blacksmith	Afton, N.S.	About June 19	45	Struck in eye by piece of lath. Died June 25.
Personal and domestic—				
Workman	Ottawa, Ont.	May 16	40	Pinned under limb of tree which he was felling.
Professional establishments—				
Hospital employee	Quebec, Que.	June 14	23	Fell from ladder fracturing skull.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1930

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Labourer	Albert Co., N.B.	Feb. 24	51	Fell from tree. Pereitonitis.
Labourer	Ignace, Ont.	Mar. 13	44	Slipped and fell on icy logging road. Fractured thigh. Died May 22.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Coal mining—				
Engineer	Michel, B.C.	Jan. 11	26	Forehead struck stop block. Died May 9.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles and clothing—				
Hosiery turner at factory.	Hamilton, Ont.	Mar 26	16	Fell from stool injuring knee. Died April 25.
Saw and planing mill products—				
Labourer	Carleton Co., N.B.	Feb. 4	25	Cut by saw. Hemorrhage.
Filer in shingle mill	North Vancouver, B.C.	Mar. 14	73	Cut finger on saw. Septicemia. Died April 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1930—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways—				
Trainman	Chalk River, Ont.	Feb. 26	44	Fell from car, fracturing spine. Died June 24.
Brakeman	Fort Erie, Ont.	" 28	42	Fell between engine and caboose and was run over.
Porter	Riviere du Loup, Que.	Mar. 22	24	Fell between wing plow and van and was run over.
Street and electric railways—				
Carpenter	Vancouver, B.C.	" 18	54	Crushed under piece of counter when it fell from hoisting sling.
Water transportation—				
Longshoreman	St. John, N.B.	Feb. 25	47	Fell into hold of ship.
Telegraphs and telephones—				
Lineman	Bridgewater, N.S.	Mar 21	23	Fell from telephone pole. Fractured skull.
TRADE—				
Wholesale—				
Salesman	Edmonton, Alta.	Mar 18	34	Fractured skull. Meningitis.
SERVICE—				
Personal and domestic—				
Messenger	Vancouver, B.C.	Mar. 17	15	Struck by auto. Died June 19.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1929

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—				
Rancher	Near Mankota, Sask.	About Dec. 15	.....	Perished in blizzard.
LOGGING—				
Logger	Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.	June ..	54	Back broken when log rolled on him. Died April 26, 1930.
Driver	Alzo Lake, B.C.	Oct. 12	25	Lost control while driving jitney. Died Mar. 30, 1930.
Labourer	Madawaska, Co., N.B.	Dec. 6	31	Burned by gasoline explosion.
Logger	Northumberland Co., N.B.	Dec. 19	.....	Struck by train. Fractured skull.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway and bridge—				
Road boss	Port Clements, B.C.	Aug. 15	54	Struck by falling tree. Died April 26, 1930.
TRADE—				
Retail—				
Labourer with coal co.	Vancouver, B.C.	Nov. 12	37	Crushed by conveyor chain. Died June 1, 1930.

Occupational Disease Bureau in New Jersey

At the last annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Mr. Charles R. Blunt, commissioner of Labour of New Jersey, stated that in New Jersey an occupational disease investigation bureau has been formed, consisting of a field director, medical director, expert chemical consultant, and a laboratory technician. Contacts are made with plants handling poisonous substances; physical examinations are made of the workmen employed, and in this manner an effort is being made to determine whether the enforcement of regulatory health measures by the Department of Labour is really furnishing adequate protection to workmen. "The industries of our State are being furnished with definite information of the physical condition of workers employed, so that plant managers may know whether their work is being performed with a reasonable degree of freedom from occupational health losses. I am sure the time is ripe for pressing this kind of departmental service to its fullest extent and that, within the next few years, a very large percentage of all workers in the poison trades will be given adequate physical examinations with check-ups on health conditions that will stave off sickness due to the inhalation, ingestion, or absorption of trade poisons."

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Considerations affecting question of an employer's negligence

A saleslady in a store in British Columbia received injuries in the course of her duties while descending into a sub-basement, by falling through the supports to the handrail of the stairway to the floor about eleven feet beneath. In an action against the employing company for damages the jury found that negligence on the part of the company had been shown, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff. On appeal, the British Columbia Supreme Court let the verdict stand. In the course of his judgment Chief Justice Morrison stated certain principles to be observed in considering the question of employers' alleged negligence.

"Where a thing is solely under the management of the defendant or his servants, and the accident is such as in the ordinary course of events does not happen to those having the management of such things and using proper care, the accident itself affords *prima facie* evidence of negligence."

"*Volenti non fit injuria:* This maxim is relied upon as one line of defence. In action of negligence it is a good defence that the plaintiff with full knowledge and appreciation of the risk of danger from the defendant's negligence voluntarily accepted the risk and exposed himself to the danger. And it is a question of fact and not of law whether the plaintiff voluntarily incurred the risk, and the burden of proof is on the defendant.

"Lord Esher, M.R., stated the rule in *Yarmouth v. France* (1888):—'It seems to me to amount to this, that mere knowledge of the danger will not do; there must be an assent on the part of the workman to accept the risk with a full appreciation of its extent, to bring the workman within the maxim *volenti non fit injuria*. If so it is a question of fact.'

"Postulating that there was negligence then the maxim does not mean that whenever a person knows there is a risk of being injured by another's negligence whilst doing something, he is incapable of recovering in an action if nevertheless he does the thing with knowledge of that risk. The line between cases where the rule is applicable and where not seems to be a transient one and often difficult to discern.

"It is a question for me to decide whether there is any evidence to be left to the jury from which negligence causing the injuries complained of may be reasonably inferred, and for the jury to say whether and how far the evidence is to be believed, and whether in fact there was negligence which was the effective cause of the damage. I think the view by the jury is a part of the plaintiff's evidence and although, had I been on the jury, I would not, having regard to all the circumstances involved in the view, have found negligence against the defendants, yet the jury having seen the stairway, and the conditions admitted to have existed at the time of the accident, I fear I would be usurping their functions were I to intrude my conclusions and intercept the expression of theirs on a question of evidence amounting to more than a scintilla. The application is refused and I shall let the verdict stand."

Evans versus Hudson's Bay Company (British Columbia), 1930, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 2, page 718.

Public Official retains individual rights if injured through corporate act

A member of a village council in Saskatchewan was injured by the explosion of a chemical fire extinguisher while he was proceeding to use it in helping to put out a fire in the village. He brought an action for damages against the village and the jury in the case found that the defendant was negligent in not having the extinguisher properly inspected and kept in perfect working order, but it also found the plaintiff guilty of contributory negligence because of the fact that he was one of the village councillors. The action was accordingly dismissed. The plaintiff appealed in the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, which reversed the judgment of the lower court.

Mr. Justice Turgeon, in the course of his judgment, pointed out that the questions at issue were, first, who was to blame for the defective condition of the extinguisher, and, next, did the plaintiff himself contribute to the accident by any act or any omission of his own? The jury considered that there was evidence of negligence on the part of the village; "it was not unreasonable that they should come to this conclusion, and consequently their finding of negligence must stand." The court also sustained the jury's finding that the plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence in the manner in which he operated the extinguisher. On the other hand, the Court of Appeal disagreed

with the finding of the jury that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence in his official capacity as a member of the village council. "I am, with great respect, of the opinion that the plaintiff's claim should not have been defeated by any act or omission chargeable to the corporate body of which he was a member and revealed by the evidence, and that consequently his appeal on this point must be allowed. This defence to the plaintiff's action," the judgment proceeded, "is founded on the theory that if the defendants were negligent in not keeping the fire extinguisher in a safe condition, the plaintiff himself shared the responsibility along with his fellow members of the village council; that therefore the village's negligence is his negligence, and that this negligence of his will defeat his action against the village. The principle embodied in the maxim *volenti non fit injuria,* was also relied upon. . . . "I know of no principle which would exclude a member of a village council, merely because he was such a member, from the right to recover damages against the corporation for injuries sustained through the extinguisher not having been kept in proper working order by the official of the corporation especially charged with the duty of so keeping it."

Smith versus Kelleher Village (Saskatchewan), 1930, *Western Weekly Reports,* vol. 2, page 638.

Civil Court cannot grant Injunction to Prevent Criminal Offence

The proprietor of a moving picture theatre at Hamilton applied in the Weekly Court, Toronto, in July, for an order containing an interim injunction that had been granted by the Local Judge at Hamilton, restraining the business agent of a local union and others from "watching, besetting or picketting" the theatre, or otherwise interfering with the plaintiff or the patrons by standing about or walking up and down near the theatre displaying notices to be read by the patrons.

Mr. Justice Garrow, in refusing the application, said that the plaintiff was the proprietor of the theatre and the defendant Baldassari the business agent of the Hamilton branch of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada. The other defendants were not members of the Alliance. "The plaintiff refused, as was his right, to accede to the suggestion of Baldassari that he (the plaintiff) should employ four projectionists in connection with his moving pictures; and, in consequence, when the theatre opened for the first time on June 21, 1930, the defendants or some of them proceeded to walk up and down in front of the theatre wearing rubber rain coats upon which were printed the words: 'Protect your own future by staying away from this theatre; this theater is trying to destroy union working conditions; this theatre does not employ union projectionists; stay away from this theatre if you believe in union working conditions.' This was repeated in the afternoon and evening of June 23, and on the last-mentioned date the plaintiff laid an information against the defendants under section 501 (*f*) of the Criminal Code before the Hamilton police magistrate, and on the 26th June they were convicted of the offence of 'picketting.' It is alleged that, notwithstanding this conviction the defendants continued to beset the plaintiff's premises; and this action was begun and an injunction granted as above.

"There is nothing in the material to indicate that the defendants or any of them actually interfered with the plaintiff or accosted any of the patrons of the theatre, nor is it shown that the plaintiff has suffered or is likely to suffer any loss by reason of the acts of the defendants. The gist of the application seems to be an attempt to persuade the civil courts to restrain the defendants by injunction from committing what may be and has in their own case been held to be a criminal offence.

"That being the substance of the motion, it must fail. 'The equitable jurisdiction of a civil court cannot properly be invoked to supress crime. . . . When Parliament has in the public interest forbidden certain acts and made them an offence against the law of the land, then, unless a right to property is affected, the civil courts should not attempt to interfere and forbid by their injunction that which has already been forbidden by Parliament itself.' *Robinson v. Adams* (1924), 56 O.L.R. 217, 224. 'It is safe to say that the Court of Chancery never granted an injunction in aid of the criminal law or as supplementing the criminal law if it was found to be inefficient:' ib., p. 225.

"It cannot be found, on the material, that any right to property has been threatened or invaded by the defendants, and the passages quoted from the Robinson case fully apply here.

"The motion must be refused; costs in the cause to the defendants."

Stewart versus Baldassari (Ontario) 1930, Ontario Weekley Notes, vol. 38, page 431.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL Employment in Canada, as indicated by the number of employees on employers' payrolls at the beginning of August showed very little general change, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,357 firms throughout the Dominion in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. These firms employed 1,042,710 workers, compared with 1,043,881 on July 1. The index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926, as 100), stood at 118·8 on August 1, compared with 118·9 in the preceding month, and with 127·8, 119·3, 110·5, 105·5, 97·5, 95·8, 101·4, 94·2 and 90·0 on August 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

At the beginning of August, 1930, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 9·2, contrasted with 10·6 per cent of idleness at the beginning of July, and 3·0 per cent at the beginning of August, 1929. The August percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,676 labour organizations, covering a membership of 200,122 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline in the volume of business transacted in July as compared with that of the preceding month and also with that of July, 1929, this computation being based upon the average number of placements recorded daily in the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.65 at the beginning of August, as compared with $10.91 for July; $11.63 for August, 1929; $11.08 for August, 1928; $10.93 for August, 1927; $11.10 for August, 1926; $10.84 for August, 1925; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak), $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 84·1 for August, as compared with 85·8 for July; 98·1 for August, 1929; 95·4 for August, 1928; 102·1 for August, 1927; and 98·6 for August, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada was considerably less in August than in the preceding month or in July last year. Three disputes existed at some time during the month, involving 65 workers, and resulting in the loss of 484 working days. Corresponding figures for July, 1930, were: six disputes, 240 workers, and 2,600 working days; and for August, 1929, ten disputes, 957 workers, and 3,217 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During August the Department of Labour received reports from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees. One new application for the establishment of a Board was received, and in connection with an application already reported the Board was completed during the month. An account of recent proceedings under the Act, including the text of the reports referred to above, is given on page 1009.

Special session of Dominion Parliament

The Seventeenth Parliament of Canada met in a special session commencing on September 8, for the purpose of "dealing with exceptional economic conditions, with the resultant unemployment." The measures proposed by the Government for improving these conditions are outlined on another page. This issue also contains an account of the meeting of the Employment Service of Canada which was held towards

the end of August, recommendations being adopted for the relief of the situation in regard to unemployment.

Minister of Labour appeals for co-operation

In connection with the observance of Labour Day on September 1, the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, issued a statement in reference to unemployment in Canada, suggesting methods whereby public bodies and private citizens might co-operate in alleviating suffering from this cause during the coming winter. "In this connection," he said, "a few suggestions might be useful, such as remembering that the shadow of unemployment is the darkest cloud on the wage earner's horizon. When it has lingered long, it kills ambition, rouses resentment in men's bosoms, and saps the vitality of the nation, as well as that of the individual directly affected.

"Perhaps each will try to do what he or she would wish others to do. Banking institutions might help by extended credits granted industry whereby employment might be stimulated. Employers could co-operate by distributing available employment as widely as possible. Workmen could materially aid by being content with a maximum of one day's pay for each working day in the week or month. Home owners and landlords might paint the exteriors now and decorate the interiors of thousands of homes during the coming fall and winter when there is a surplus of unemployed labour. Railroads and other large purchasers of supplies could probably buy more cheaply now than later, the saving in cost compensating them for advanced purchases. Governments, local, provincial and federal, will, judging from pledges already given, undertake construction and improvement programs creating immediate employment. We can all help by buying Canadian goods produced by Canadian labour.

"There are approximately 2,500,000 persons in Canada who are wage earners. The number facing unemployment this winter will be roughly 200,000 or eight of every hundred persons directly affected. Deducting the inevitable normal seasonal unemployment of probably 50,000 the problem facing the Canadian nation although serious is surely not insurmountable. If one looks at a map of this far-flung country and studies it just a little, the many opportunities in Canada awaiting the touch of capital and labour co-operatively applied to its untouched natural riches, he will quickly take courage and face the nation's immediate task with full confidence. The number directly concerned scarcely exceeds one year's normal immigration.

"On behalf of the federal Department of Labour, whose watchword shall be 'service', I seek with confidence the co-operation of every citizen and agency to the end that Canada shall again in 1931 be found marching confidently forward toward its future greater destiny."

One Day's Rest in Seven in Saskatchewan

The One Day's Rest in Seven Act, passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature at its last session (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 656), after enumerating the occupations covered by its provisions, provided further that the Lieutenant Governor in Council might declare any industry to be exempt. Accordingly, by an Order in Council dated July 2, 1930, the following industries ceased to be subject to the provisions of the Act on July 1:

(*a*) the industry of members of the Fire Departments of the cities of the Province; and

(*b*) the industry of nursing including graduate nurses, pupil nurses in training, orderlies, and persons employed in any technical or professional capacity in the care of the sick in all hospitals in the Province whether such hospitals are municipally owned or otherwise.

Labour legislation in Canada in 1929

The Department of Labour recently published the first annual supplement to the consolidated volume which was published last year under the title "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on December 31, 1928." The supplement contains the text of the labour legislation enacted during 1929 by the Parliament of Canada and by the several provincial legislatures. In the case of acts amending previous legislation notes have been inserted so as to make the meaning of the amendments clear to the reader. In addition to the statutes several Orders in Council and certain regulations made under statutory authority have been included. The supplement may be obtained from the Department of Labour at a cost of 25 cents.

Doctors recommend public health insurance

A public system of health insurance was advocated by Professor W. Harvey Smith, of Winnipeg, in his presidential address before the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Winnipeg during August. Dr. Smith stated that the medical profession was often criticized for its failure to bring competent service within reach of the various sections of the community. "The economic organization of medicine," he admit-

ted, "has not kept pace with its scientific progress." Corporate medicine had failed, he said, to develop a system under which the best medical aid would be made available to all classes, and especially to the rural districts, and no protest would therefore be raised if the governments took steps to inaugurate a system of medical service of whatever type and character seemed best.

Dr. Smith noted the prevailing trend in Canada to provide adequate medical services through organization, and in this connection he referred to the movement towards health insurance in British Columbia; the travelling clinic in Alberta; the municipal physicians and other developments in Saskatchewan. "In my judgment," he concluded, "there is only one possible solution—health insurance." Such a system, in addition to bringing medical aid to the poor, would also create juster conditions for doctors. At the present time, he stated, about thirty per cent of patients are attended without charge by the medical profession.

References were made in the last issue of the Labour Gazette (page 913) to the progress of health insurance in Canada, including the recommendation of the Standing Committee on International and Industrial Relations, which was accepted by the House of Commons at its last session, as follows: "That with regard to sickness insurance, the Department of Pensions and National Health be requested to initiate a comprehensive survey of the field of public health, with a special reference to a national health program. In this, it is believed that it would be possible to secure the co-operation of the provincial and municipal health departments, as well as the organized medical profession."

The municipal doctor scheme of Saskatchewan, mentioned above, is described on another page of this issue.

Education of soldiers' children in Alberta

The Education of Soldiers' Children Act, recently passed by the Alberta Legislature, provides higher educational facilities for the children of soldiers who enlisted for service in the Great War and were resident in the province at the time of their enlistment. This work will be in charge of a board consisting of three members serving without remuneration for the period of three years. The facilities to be offered include academic courses up to obtaining the standing required for entrance into the University of Alberta, or for a second class teacher's diploma; technical, agricultural and commercial courses in those institutes which are covered by the inspectorate of the Departments of Education and Agriculture; nursing, domestic science and kindred subjects covered by the inspectorate of the Department of Health. The Board is only empowered to grant assistance to children who have attained grade VIII standing or higher.

Proposed Public Welfare Department for Ontario

The Royal Commission on Public Welfare, which was appointed last October by the government of Ontario, submitted a report during August. Among other recommendations the commissioners propose the establishment of a department of public welfare to strengthen government supervision of the social and corrective institutions and agencies of the province. They suggest that such a department might be organized on the following lines:—

The Minister of Public Welfare; the Deputy Minister; a director (or supervisor) under the Deputy Minister at the head of each branch, as follows:—

Director of mental hygiene, supervising the hospitals for mental disease, the schools for defective children, the preventive clinics and follow-up work in such connections, etc.

Director to supervise psychiatry, research work, classification, etc.

Director of child welfare, to supervise the Children's Aid Societies, orphanages, and infants' homes and the problem of unmarried parents.

Director of adult relief, to take care of the multifarious matters in connection with refuges, poorhouses, indigents, old age pensions, mothers' allowances, soldiers' aid, etc.

Director for the handicapped children, the crippled, blind, deaf and dumb.

Director of the adult corrective institutions (reformatories and jails).

Director of juvenile delinquents, to supervise the juvenile courts, industrial schools, etc.

Director for supplies and products. "There should be a central bureau for business management and to purchase supplies for all provincial institutions, to promote productivity in each institution, and to see that the institutions give as much business to each other as possible in the way of inter-mutual sale, purchase and consumption of the products of the various hospitals, reformatories, farms, jails and industrial schools."

Director of inspection, with a staff embracing special officers and technicians of various classes. "There seems much necessity that every institution receiving government money should be frequently and thoroughly visited and analyzed by an independent authority; and also all such agencies as operate under Government charter, even though not receiving Government grants."

Research Council for Alberta

The Legislature of Alberta, at its recent Session, passed an "Act to Establish a Research Council in Alberta". The council will consist of not more than ten members, including two members of the Executive Council of the Province, and the President of the University of Alberta, who is to act as director. The other members will hold office for one year, but will be eligible for reappointment. All members will serve without remuneration. The new Council is authorized to promote (1) the utilization of the natural resources of Alberta (2) researches with the object of improving technical processes and methods used in the industries of Alberta and of discovering processes and methods which may promote the expansion of existing or the development of new industries; (3) researches with the view of utilizing the waste products of said industries; (4) the investigation at the request of any of the industries of Alberta of the materials which are or may be used in, or of the product of, the industries making such a request; (5) researches the objects of which are the betterment, welfare and progress of the urban or rural life in the Province;

The Council will have charge of, and direction or supervision over, the researches which may be undertaken, under conditions to be determined in each case, by or for single industrial firms, or by such organizations or persons, as may desire to avail themselves of the facilities offered for this purpose. It will have power to expend such sums of money as may be annually appropriated by the Legislative Assembly for the work of the Council, or which shall have been received by the Council through bequest, donation or otherwise. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Council will have power to appoint such scientific, technical and other officers, and to fix the tenure of such appointments, to prescribe the several duties of such officers, and to fix their remuneration.

Decrease of compensable accidents in Quebec

The Workmen's Compensation Commission of the Province of Quebec made public during August the preliminary figures of accidents and claims for compensation during the first six months of 1930. These figures show a decrease in the number of accidents to workmen as compared with the corresponding period last year. (The figures for 1929 were reproduced in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 739.) Mr. Robert Taschereau, K.C., the chairman of the Commission anticipates that the improvement will continue to the end of the current year, as "everything leads us to believe that we will have a much smaller number of cases to settle from now on to the end of December." This year, from January 1 to June 30 the number of claims received totalled 9,738. Of this number, 9,701 cases were settled, the workers receiving compensation for temporary incapacity in 8,391 cases, while in 1,232 cases permanent incapacity was allowed, with 78 deaths reported. During the first six months of the year $1,737,040.64 was paid out as compensation to injured persons, $458,739.50 for temporary incapacity, $808,932.66 for permanent incapacity, and $469,318.48 for mortality.

During 1929 25,610 claims were received by the Commission and the companies were ordered to pay in 21,377 cases.

Mechanical hazards in industry lessened

The annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, presented at the recent annual meeting, points out that, in keeping with the experience of other jurisdictions where monopolistic state fund insurance is in force, the number of accidents has been increasing each year, the total for 1929 having been 10,086 an increase of 1,737 over 1928. Increasing familiarity with the provisions of the Act and ways and means of taking advantage of it, and the fact that employers are encouraging the reporting of all minor accidents in order that First Aid treatment may be given, are considered as the principal reasons for the greater number of accidents. The number of injuries directly due to mechanical hazards is, however, gradually being reduced and the majority of accidents are "due to what is styled in safety circles as the failure of the human element."

Principles of accident prevention in industry

The British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, in their annual report for 1929 (reviewed on another page of this issue) freely admits that "the hopes of those interested in the accident prevention movement have not been realized." Discussing the possibility of an improvement the Commissioners indicate the lines which safety work should take in the future as follows:—

"The belief is becoming more generally held that the solution of the whole distressing accident problem rests primarily on: (1) Selecting the right man for the particular

job; (2) educating him in the proper methods of carrying out his work; (3) providing the proper equipment, including necessary safeguarding; and (4) adequate supervision and eternal watchfulness.

"Some notable evidences of excellent safety work," the Board continues, "are to be seen in the records of certain individual plants where a consistent safety policy has been in effect for a number of years. Considerable effective work has been accomplished by the safety departments of the B.C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers, the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, and the B.C. Loggers' Association.

"Accidents can occur from so many different causes and under such varying circumstances that the safety education of the individual workman is of prime importance. The safety sense must be developed to a point where the individual instinctively sees and avoids danger. The school of experience had proved too costly, both for the workman and for the employer, to permit relaxation in safety vigilance. Just to the extent that workmen and employers become seized with the 'accident prevention idea' will the heavy sacrifice in men and money in industry be curtailed."

Accident Experience of C.P.R. Shops

Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in his address before the recent annual meeting of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations (Labour Gazette, May, 1930, page 540), summed up the experience of his company in regard to industrial accidents in the Angus shops at Montreal. "In these shops" he said, "we employed during 1929 a maximum of 8,500 men, and during this period there were 240 minor accidents, 8 classed as serious and one resulting in death. In view of the size of the shops, the character of the work done, and the various nationalities represented among the employees, we consider this to be a favourable showing, though efforts to reduce the number must, of course, never cease.

"We have found the most effective way of reducing accidents, in our shops in particular, is by placing squarely on the shoulders of the foreman of each department or sub-department the duty of seeing that the rules of safety are not violated. It has been found, both in Canadian and American railways, that this method is productive of better results than can otherwise be obtained. The workman knows that his foreman is the one he must satisfy; he realizes that if through carelessness or other cause he is found to be an unsatisfactory employee, his job is in jeopardy. It is ever an inducement, therefore, in his own interest to obey instructions.

"On occasions, for no apparent reason, men throw discretion to the winds, with the inevitable results. It is sometimes found that their momentary lapses are attributable to personal worries or defective health, or some condition entirely dissociated from their work, and we know that on the accident list can be found the names of workmen who previous to the date of their injury had exhibited a high standard of intelligence. The great bulk of accidents are the direct result of the failure of the human element.

"In a well-organized establishment, such as a modern railway shop, it is very rarely found that defective equipment is the cause of injury to workmen. Wise management requires that all machines be equipped with the most modern safety appliances and no effort or money is spared to make railway workshops as safe as possible for the workmen. We found, as we expected to find, however, that during periods of great pressure, when it is necessary to employ a large number of unskilled men in connection with particular work, the accident risk is intensified, and for the natural consequence of these conditions we have yet to find a satisfactory solution.

"In summing up the results of our experience, I think it can be said that the most effective measures for accident prevention in shops are the careful supervision of shop practices, the education of the men in the principles of safety, and the responsibility of the immediate officer in charge for efficiency of the men under him."

Organizing coal mining industry in Great Britain

The Coal Mines Bill which was introduced in the British House of Commons last December was outlined in the Labour Gazette, January, 1930 (page 41). Amendments were subsequently made in both Houses, and in the final form, in which it received the Royal Assent on August 1, the Act provides for the setting up by the Board of Trade of a Commission consisting of five members, one of whom is to be chairman, whose duty it will be to further the recognition of the coal mining industry with a view to facilitating the production, supply and sale of coal by owners of coal mines; and for that purpose to promote and assist, by the preparation of schemes or otherwise, the amalgamation of undertakings where such amalgamations appear to the Commission to be in the national interest.

Another amendment provides for a reduction, as from December 1, 1930, of half an hour in the maximum daily hours of work underground in coal mines, with the proviso that the Board of Trade may issue an order allowing the hours of work in any district to be calculated over a fortnight, instead of by the day, with a maximum daily extension for this purpose of half an hour. The Board may only make this order if an application is made to them by agreement between representative organizations of the coal owners and the workmen in the district with the approval of the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

The Board of Trade is also given powers of control in regard to the granting of financial assistance to branches of the industry, subject to the approval of Parliament.

Technical training of textile workers

The *Canadian Textile Journal,* August 28, declared that "the textile industry is the only major industry that has not taken advantage of the very excellent system of technical education developed in each of the provinces." Textile mills, the *Journal* continued, exist in over 300 towns and cities in Canada, employing about 52,000 workers, and representing practically every branch of textile manufacturing. Many of these towns and most of the cities have elaborate technical schools in which all manner of instruction, except in textile manufacturing subjects, is carried on. Workers in the textile mills, however, have been left to educate themselves, with the result that most of the advanced positions in the industry have had to be filled with men trained and educated outside Canada, where technical educational facilities in textile manufacturing have been provided. The writer asserts that technical training in textile manufacturing is a very difficult thing to obtain so far as the average Canadian youth is concerned, the result of which has been that even in textile manufacturing centres the children of the heads of various departments in the mills have rarely entered the industry for their life vocation.

"Technical schools," the *Journal* points out, "are available in almost every textile centre, and the provision of textile classes in some form or another in every one of these schools should not be a very difficult matter. It is necessary, however, that the industry should recognize the necessity for development of these facilities. It is purely a matter for the industry to handle itself, at least so far as providing the required impetus to the movement. . . . . First it is necessary to develop a technical organization within the industry which will take hold of the work of starting textile classes in the technical school and obtaining a favourable attitude on the part of technical school authorities towards textile instruction. The writer has been informed on numerous occasions by the principals of textile schools located in a number of textile centres that all that was needed was the co-operation of the local mills in getting such classes started. With the help of a Technical Association supported by the industry, it is quite conceivable that every mill executive in Canada would very shortly become interested in its own local situation, and with the help of such a central organization would find it both feasible and practicable to start such classes locally."

It may be noted that in 1920 the Department of Labour corresponded with certain textile manufacturers with a view to securing the co-operation of the industry in providing textile instruction under the provisions of the Technical Education Act, but at that time the proposal failed to receive the required support and no textile classes were formed in any province.

Industrial development in Manitoba

The annual report for 1929 presented at the recent annual meeting of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba, points out that general production in the province reached the highest peak in its history during that year. In 1929 the estimated gross value of output was $165,000,000, the total number of plants being 930, and the number of employees being 29,000, with a payroll of about $35,000,000. Mr. W. H. Carter, the chairman of the Board in the course of his address described some of the characteristic features of industry in the provinces as follows:—

"Manitoba is not a province of large industries; by far the great majority of our plants are small concerns. Almost half of them employ less than five hands, and 217 employ an average of 10 each. Only 39 employ more than 100. In this latter group, 23 employ an average of 146; 12 an average of 284; and 4 an average of 1,316. But I want to point out that from a labour standpoint Manitoba industries, per factory, employ more men than in the average Canadian plant, or 26·6 as against the Canadian average of 25·6. This is one point greater than the average of Quebec, and only four points less than the average of Ontario. Industrial growth, therefore, has been distinctly advantageous to labour, and an important factor in relieving the unemployment situation here."

The Industrial Development Board of Manitoba was formed at Winnipeg in 1924 (Labour Gazette, April, 1924, page 309), some labour representatives serving on the organizing committee along with representatives of industry, agriculture, the municipalities and education. Subsequently the provisional legislature made substantial grants in aid of the work of the Board (Labour Gazette, May, 1925, page 461).

Regulation of loads of merchant ships

Important safeguards for life and property at sea are provided for in an international convention recently signed at London on behalf of Canada for the purpose of regulating the load line of merchant ships. The convention was arrived at a conference which lasted from May 20 to July 5, and at which Canada was represented by Mr. Alexander Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine, assisted by four technical advisors.

The agreement divides the oceans of the world into zones according to the hazards of weather conditions, and specifies the extent to which vessels may be loaded in the different zones. No less than thirty nations participated in the conference and signed the convention. It is to come into effect on July 1, 1932, provided that at least five nations have ratified and deposited their ratification with the British Government.

If and when the convention comes into effect, every ship plying the seas except ships of war, ships engaged solely in fishing, pleasure yachts, ships not carrying cargo or passengers and ships of less than 150 tons gross will be required to have an "international load line certificate" issued under the authority of one of the governments which adhere to the convention. The certificate will be issued only after inspection by a surveyor and at the time of issuance the load line for different zones and different seasons recognized in the convention are to be marked on the side of the ship as well as set forth in the certificate. The rules by which surveyors are to determine the respective load lines of different ships are set forth in detail in the convention. The agreement does not apply to Great Lakes or other inland waters.

Mr. Johnston recommends the adoption of the convention by the Canadian Government. He expressed the opinion that if it is adopted by all governments it will be "another great advance along the line of making more safe the lives of those who for business or pleasure travel by sea, and in a very especial manner the lives of the officers and men of the merchant marine service." It will in addition remove differences that hitherto obtained in the matter of shipping at various world ports, and to that extent facilitate the movement of overseas commerce.

Vocational rehabilitation in Illinois

The Industrial Commission and the Division of Rehabilitation of the Illinois State Board for Vocational Education recently arrived at an agreement for closer co-operation in caring for persons injured in industrial accidents who stand in need of vocational rehabilitation. According to the terms of the agreement, the Industrial Commission is to furnish the Division of Rehabilitation with certain pertinent information regarding all cases which the Commission deems eligible for vocational rehabilitation. A person is to be deemed vocationally handicapped when his physical disability prevents him from following his former occupation. The Commission is also to furnish, upon request, any available supplementary information on those cases which have been reported, and is to confer with the Rehabilitation Division on matters pertaining to such cases. The Rehabilitation Division will inform the Commission of any complaints or misunderstandings received from disabled persons concerning the receipt of compensation, and is to confer with the Commission with regard to any of the cases covered by the agreement of co-operation. Upon request, the Division will report to the Commission concerning the services it has rendered to those injured persons reported by the Commission.

The co-operation between the Industrial Commission and the Division of Rehabilitation will result, it is expected, in increasing the effectiveness of the vocational rehabilitation work now being done by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, particularly where persons are disabled by industrial accident, and will also serve to keep the Industrial Commission more closely in touch with the recipients of workmen's compensation in vocational rehabilitation cases.

The vocational rehabilitation of persons injured in industry was begun in 1921. In that year the State embarked upon a plan of co-operation with the Federal Government, the State devoting money to match a federal grant in aid of such work. The co-operative agreement has been continued since that time, and the Federal Government has recently appropriated money to continue the rehabilitation work during the next three years. Forty-four of the states are now co-operating with the Federal Government in this work.

The Federal scheme was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 702; August, 1925, page 786.

A useful consolidation of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, with amendments to 1930, and Regulations of the Board, has been published at Toronto. An introductory chapter summarizes the provisions of the Act and outlines the Board's methods of work. The book is furnished with a complete index, which adds to its value as a work of reference.

The Crane Company of Chicago has announced a stock distribution of four million dollars to employees with ten years' or more service. The stock is a personal gift from the President of the company and the third he has made since 1926, the total distribution amounting to more than $10,000,000. Each employee of ten years' standing will receive ten shares of stock and one additional share for every year over ten. The market value of the shares at the time of announcement was $43.

The provisions of the Mothers' Allowances Act, passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia at its recent session, were outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, (page 915). The Act is administered by the Director of Child Welfare, acting under a minister designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, assisted by an Advisory Commission of not less than three members, two of whom are women. By an Order in Council dated August 1, 1930, the members of the Advisory Commission were appointed, to serve for a period of one year, as follows:—Mr. Peter F. Moriarty, of Halifax; Mrs. Helen Stayner, of Halifax; Mrs. Ellen E. Frawley, of Halifax; and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Bell, of New Glasgow.

A national maternity service for Great Britain is recommended in an interim report recently issued by the departmental committee set up in 1928 by the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, then Minister of Health, to consider the question of maternity mortality and morbidity. This committee has found that almost half the maternal deaths in the country are directly preventable.

The *Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 6, 1930, announces the appointment of Mr. Alfred Higgin, of Saskatoon, to be a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board under the Act of 1928. The appointment of Mr. Netson R. Craig, K.C., as chairman of the Board, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, page 1323.

The British Ministry of Labour recently prepared a draft special order by which the Minister of Labour proposes to apply the Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918 to the catering trade. If this Trade Board is set up, statutory minimum wages and the normal length of the working day will be fixed for about 200,000 persons employed in restaurants, tea and dining rooms, and public houses. Caterers consider that the character of their business makes a precise regulation of working hours impracticable.

Right of Association in Japan

At the present moment the situation as regards trade unionism in Japan is this: By Article 29 of the Constitution of 1889, the right of association is formally guaranteed "within the limits of the law." There is no law in Japan which prohibits trade unionism or formally restricts the freedom of action of trade unions. On the other hand, there is no special law which confers on trade unions any legal status or recognition. In practice, a large number of trade unions exist and they exercise an increasing amount of social, economic and even political influence. But they move and have their being solely in virtue of the general guarantee embodied in the Constitution, and complaints are heard not infrequently—sometimes in the International Labour Conference—that hindrances are placed in the way of the natural progress of their activity.

For the last ten years, this question has occupied a prominent place in Japanese politics and many efforts have been made by Governments and other bodies to secure the passing of legislation. About five years ago, the Bureau of Social Affairs drafted a Bill providing for the recognition of trade unions and defining their status and rights. The Bill was described at the time as "extremely radical", and it was immediately criticised vigorously by the leading employers' organizations. The present Japanese Government has announced that a Bill which is based on the proposals of the Bureau of Social Affairs will be introduced at the next session of Parliament. In the meantime opposition to it and support for it are being organized and made articulate.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of August was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:——

Crop prospects in the Province of Nova Scotia were fair, though slightly under the average for the entire province, due to the drought which had prevailed throughout Western Nova Scotia. The apple crop, while less than last year's, was said to be of better quality. Good catches of fish were reported. Lumber operations were somewhat quiet. Manufactures were busy, as were also foundries, machine shops, saw mills, and woodworking factories. Larger construction jobs were nearing completion, and no new work of any importance was scheduled for the immediate future. Highway construction was progressing favourably. Miners in the New Glasgow district were well employed, and a large amount of coal was hoisted and shipped. Salt mines were also very busy and showed a steadily increasing business. At Sydney and Glace Bay, mines were only in operation from three to five days a week. Trade showed improvement, and transportation, both freight and passenger, was exceptionally good. In the Women's Division, there was a heavy demand for day workers and domestics, with difficulty in meeting all requirements.

Crop prospects in the Province of New Brunswick were good, with the city markets heavily stocked with produce and prices reasonable. The fishing industry reported good catches. Logging was quiet, and lumber operations for the coming winter none too promising, owing to over-production and low markets. Manufacturing was slowing down, some mills already having been closed and others shortly expected to do so. Continued fine weather aided outside construction, which showed considerable activity, especially in Saint John. Inside work was also progressing favourably, and road construction continued to provide work for a fair number of men. Traffic, both passenger and freight, was brisk, and trade was good, with collections fair. A moderate demand for women domestic workers was registered at the offices with placements completed accordingly.

Orders for farm help were scarce in the Province of Quebec, and only a few placements were made in this group. Woodsmen were in demand in some localities, and a slight increase was recorded in the number of bushmen and mill hands placed. Manufacturing in general showed a slight improvement, as Montreal reported activity in boot and shoe factories, also amongst cigar and tobacco workers, with conditions amongst clothing workers likewise satisfactory. Textiles, however, were quiet, and there was no revival of activity in the metal trades. Building construction in the City of Quebec was very favourable, but in Montreal, the situation was somewhat quieter, though several buildings were in the course of construction, and a few painters and carpenters were being placed. Building labourers, however, were not in keen demand. Placements in longshore work were also reported by cities with harbour facilities. Trade was quiet except in Montreal, where tourists were greatly in evidence. In the Women's Domestic Section no exceptional activity was reported. On the whole, however, there appeared to be slight improvement in the general labour situation throughout the province.

With many experienced farm hands available, the demand for help in the agricultural districts of Ontario was very small. Throughout the fruit belt fruit pickers, however, were in demand, and these were readily supplied. Quietness prevailed in the logging industry, with prospects for the future none too bright as far as bush work is concerned. Many miners were available, but there were few changes in mine staffs, and no likely increase in the working force until late fall. While in some localities factories continued to work steadily, the great majority of industrial plants showed anything but a satisfactory condition of affairs with no indication of much improvement. Sawmills and pulp and paper mills in the North also showed reduced activity, and were either working on short time or were closed entirely. Building construction was progressing favourably in some centres, while others reported that though a fair number of men were employed, there was not enough work to supply all unskilled men seeking employment. Placements in the Women's Domestic Section showed improvement, and practically all casual workers who applied were sent out.

In the agricultural industry in the Province of Manitoba excellent progress in grain cutting was reported, with a good percentage of the crop already threshed. Though rust, heat and drought had caused considerable damage in some parts, the yield on the whole was better than expected. Building permits to the value of $300,000 were issued in Winnipeg at the close of the month, and tenders had

been called for additional projects. Highway construction offered some employment but railways were quiet. Other groups showed little activity, and the labour movement, as is customary at this season, was confined largely to the placement of harvest workers. Trade was normal, but collections slow. The demand for women domestic workers continued, and a fair number of placements were made.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

		1930			1929		
		August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	162,456,559	172,080,230	210,025,520	219,887,028	226,441,621
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	84,550,935	91,543,981	111,630,924	114,200,854	111,949,272
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	76,407,506	78,703,281	96,264,517	102,219,440	112,176,179
Customs duty collected	$	.....	12,819,790	13,931,655	17,548,894	17,485,453	17,624,955
Bank debits to individual accounts	$	.....	3,093,985,410	3,397,740,656	3,667,069,533	4,003,861,147	3,579,847,707
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	152,177,140	165,953,624	189,671,015	170,113,031	186,870,718
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,402,027,767	1,410,297,492	1,459,690,239	1,453,212,528	1,466,105,095
Bank loans, commercial, etc.	$	.....	1,277,341,949	1,306,664,545	1,346,451,122	1,326,851,830	1,319,840,440
Security Prices, Index Numbers—Common stocks		125·1	132·0	134·7	207·4	192·8	185·6
Preferred stocks		97·1	97·4	99·5	105·6	104·8	104·8
(1)Index of interest rates		96·0	100·2	100·8	102·3	103·3	103·3
(2)Prices, Wholesale, Index number		84·1	85·8	88·0	98·1	96·0	92·6
(3)Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·01	21·26	21·44	21·90	21·26	21·18
(3)Business failures, number		132	182	154	164	180	111
(3)Business failures, liabilities	$	1,392,859	2,992,395	2,683,842	2,706,691	2,592,073	1,528,743
(2)Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures		118·8	118·9	116·5	127·8	124·7	122·2
(2) (4)Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)		9·2	10·6	10·3	3·0	2·9	4·0
Immigration		.....	8,383	13,171	15,022	16,465	22,021
Railway—							
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight	cars	261,757	236,468	257,987	283,118	278,016	298,362
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	19,067,979	19,150,150	19,405,728	23,646,778	24,194,500	23,016,481
(7) Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	17,078,145	18,433,115	20,192,946	20,244,526
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	14,874,631	15,530,841	17,662,615	19,078,500	18,322,596
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines	$	.....	11,661,575	12,710,759	14,790,934	15,185,843	15,329,671
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,538,091,310	2,365,616,422	2,794,332,676	2,896,023,850
Building permits	$	.....	15,730,964	17,935,478	21,560,361	22,702,584	27,816,592
(8) Contracts awarded	$	.....	37,374,400	54,728,200	58,622,300	57,940,700	72,419,800
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	57,459	64,676	66,081	112,528	99,786	89,873
Steel ingots and castings	tons	57,626	68,424	95,321	120,282	129,827	119,505
Ferro alloys	tons	3,397	3,324	11,059	7,178	7,030	6,261
Coal	tons	.....	1,061,091	1,128,124	1,344,192	1,289,517	1,347,653
Crude petroleum imports	gal.	.....	92,500,000	110,590,000	117,697,000	114,783,000	113,028,000
Rubber imports	lbs.	.....	7,496,000	5,777,000	6,449,000	7,178,000	6,888,000
Cotton imports	lbs.	.....	4,732,000	4,981,000	5,233,000	6,447,000	6,402,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd.ft.	.....	219,172,251	312,893,921	251,112,656	262,502,571	289,992,236
Flour production	bbls.	.....	.....	1,160,922	1,607,264	1,602,843	1,548,464
Sugar manufactured	lbs.	.....	72,208,000	86,595,000	100,092,000	79,960,000	78,880,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average	k.w.h.	.....	45,630,000	47,481,000	46,610,000	45,506,000	45,937,000
(9) Sales of insurance	$	.....	47,375,000	54,901,000	42,032,000	55,799,000	54,136,000
Newsprint	tons	.....	216,980	213,630	225,873	229,045	225,055
Automobiles, passenger		.....	8,556	12,194	11,037	13,600	16,511
(10) Index of physical volume of business		.....	147·7	162·7	188·6	182·3	175·1
Industrial production		.....	161·1	168·0	193·6	192·2	189·9
Manufacturing		.....	161·1	162·1	189·7	193·7	181·6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Bradstreet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 30, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines east of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

As in the other Prairie Provinces, the outstanding feature of the situation in Saskatchewan was that concerning harvest labour. A shortage of help prevailed in many parts, which resulted in a number of unfilled orders on hand for harvesters. Elsewhere the demand was being met by transient labour. While building construction showed little activity, there was a fair call for highway and railway labour, especially teamsters. In many cases, however, it was difficult to meet the demand, owing to the fact that the men preferred harvest work. Other groups were reported as quiet. There were numerous requests for help in the Women's Domestic Section, some of which could not be filled owing to the shortage of applicants, but at Moose Jaw there was no difficulty experienced in filling all orders received.

With favourable weather conditions prevailing, harvesting in the Province of Alberta had made considerable progress and threshing was well under way. Available harvest help in some localities had become somewhat scarce, but no shortage was expected. With the exception of building projects already started, nothing of note was planned for the immediate future. There were only a few calls for railway labourers, which were easily filled. Both logging and mining remained quiet, with practically no demand for men. Few vacancies were listed for female cooks for threshing outfits, but a shortage of help prevailed for farm homes. Throughout the province there was a surplus of available labour to meet the demand for general work, most of which consisted of married men living in the cities.

Fruit gathering throughout the Province of British Columbia appeared to be well under way, with a plentiful supply of produce available. Otherwise, there was little demand for farm help, threshing being practically completed. Very little improvement was shown in logging, a few men having been sent out to fight forest fires. There was no demand for miners, and the outlook is poor. Manufacturing also was quiet. Little building construction was in progress throughout the province, though the Canadian Hydro and Power Line were erecting a power line to Oyama, while work on the South Forks Dam continued, and some road construction and repair work was being carried on. There was little activity amongst longshore workers. Trade was fair. With the exception of additional help sent to the fruit canneries, the Women's Domestic Section was somewhat quiet. Throughout the province unemployment conditions showed only temporary relief, due to harvest and fruit picking activities, and in many localities employment for men seeking work was still a vital problem.

Employers' Reports

Employment at the beginning of August showed very little general change, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,357 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,042,710 persons, as compared with 1,043,881 on July 1. The index number stood at 118·8 on the date under review, as compared with 118·9 on July 1, 1930 while on August 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 127·8, 119·3, 110·5, 105·5, 97·5, 95·8, 101·4, 94·2, and 90·0, respectively.

Greater activity was indicated in the Western Provinces, the Maritimes reported no general change, while employment declined in Quebec and Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, construction showed important gains, and shipping, services and manufacturing was also brisker; on the other hand, the trend of employment was seasonally downward in logging. In Quebec, manufacturing, logging, construction and trade reported smaller payrolls, while other industries showed only slight changes. In Ontario, the greatest improvement was in construction and transportation, but manufacturing, logging and trade registered reductions. In the Prairie Provinces, the most pronounced expansion was shown in highway construction, but mining, building construction and communications were also more active. In British Columbia, continued gains were registered, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in transportation and construction, while logging showed considerable reductions.

Employment increased in Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities. In Montreal, employment showed a further and larger decrease, contrasting with the increase recorded on August 1, 1929, when the index was higher. Transportation and construction registered decided improvement, while manufacturing and trade released employees. In Quebec, the situation continued to improve, particularly in construction. In Toronto, there was a falling-off in activity on August 1, 1930, repeating the downward movement noted on the same date of last year. Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel and textile products), services and trade were slacker than on July 1, but construction recorded improvement. In Ottawa, employment showed an advance, mainly in construction and manufacturing. In Hamilton, manufacturing registered general curtailment, that in iron and steel plants being most

pronounced; on the other hand, construction afforded greater employment, and there was slight improvement in trade. In the Border Cities, further losses were shown, largely in automobile works, while construction was also slacker. In Winnipeg, there were general increases in construction and transportation. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date of last year was more pronounced, and the index then was higher. In Vancouver, manufacturing and transportation reported heightened activity, while services and trade were somewhat slacker.

Further reductions were made in manufacturing establishments; increases were recorded in food, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and electric current plants, but the rubber, textile and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker. Employment also showed decided gains in mining, communications, transportation and construction and maintenance, while seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps, and there were also losses in trade and services.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in greater detail the employment situation as at the beginning of August, 1930.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Improvement in the local trade union situation was indicated at the close of July from the previous month, the 1,676 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated with 200,122 members showing an unemployment percentage of 9·2, contrasted with 10·6 per cent of idleness in June. Noteworthy curtailment of activity, however, was shown from July last year when 3·0 per cent of the members reported were idle. Quebec unions registered the most substantial gains in employment when compared with June, largely due to the better conditions prevailing in the garment trades, though in the Prairie provinces and New Brunswick also the tendency was slightly upward. Employment for Nova Scotia unions, on the contrary, was somewhat retarded and nominal reductions occurred among Ontario and British Columbia unions. In all provinces a lower level of activity was maintained than in July last year, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick unions reporting a moderate drop in the volume of work afforded during the month reviewed and the remaining provinces contractions on a somewhat larger scale.

A review in greater detail with tabular statements on unemployment at the close of July, 1930, as indicated by local trade unions, is printed on another page of this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of July, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 26,169 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 25,293 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 15,895, of which 11,811 were of men and 4,084 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 9,398. The offices of the Service were also notified of 26,150 vacancies, of which 17,722 were for men and 8,428 for women. Applications for work were registered from 29,479 men and 12,545 women, a total of 42,024. Business transacted during July, 1930, showed a slight gain in applications and placements, and a minor decline in vacancies as compared with the work of June, 1930, but a loss was shown in all transactions in comparison with those of July a year ago, the reports for June, 1930, showing 26,221 vacancies offered, 40,895 applications made, and 24,884 placements effected, while in July, 1929, there were recorded 36,852 vacancies, 46,183 applications for work, and 34,447 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of July, 1930, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to the monthly report, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of permits issued in 61 cities during July, 1930, was $15,730,964 as against $17,935,478 in the preceding month, and with $22,702,584 in July a year ago.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months, and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 1004.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business continued in a depressed condition in July, operations in general being at slightly lower level than in June. Employment in industrial pursuits showed a moderate curtailment on August 1, contrary to the normal tendency for the season. The output of manufacturing plants was at a slightly lower level in July measured by an index based on the volume of production of sixteen commodities. The production of newsprint was in moderately greater volume than in June, and the imports of crude rubber

indicated preparation for increased operations in tire factories. Automobile production was at a low level, and the primary iron and steel industry curtailed operations. The output of electric energy indicated contraction in plants using power generated by the central electric stations. The output of the metal mining industry was at a higher level than in June, indicating that operations were being maintained despite low prices for silver and base metals.

Coal.—Canada's coal production during July amounted to 1,061,091 tons, a decrease of 11·4 per cent from the 1925-1929 average for the month of 1,197,317 tons. The output of bituminous coal in July was 915,231 tons; of sub-bituminous coal, 45,642 tons; and of lignite coal, 100,218 tons. Mines in Nova Scotia produced 562,221 tons; in New Brunswick, 16,056 tons; in Saskatchewan, 20,101 tons; in Alberta, 323,549 tons; in British Columbia, 139,050 tons.

During July, Canada imported 1,781,183 tons of coal as compared with 1,790,034 tons, the average for the month during the past five years. The July importations of anthracite amounted to 310,870 tons, consisting of 56·7 per cent from the United States, 34·5 per cent from Great Britain, and 8·8 per cent from Russia. Receipts of bituminous coal totalled 1,469,324 tons, of which tonnage the United States contributed 98 per cent; the remainder was obtained from Great Britain and Newfoundland. Lignite coal imports of 989 tons came from the United States.

Exports of Canadian coal were recorded at 23,554 tons, a considerable falling-off from the July five-year average of 58,122 tons. Coal made available for consumption in Canada during July totalled 2,818,720 tons, a decline of 3·8 per cent from July, 1925-1929 average of 2,929,199 tons. The current month's total included 1,037,537 tons of Canadian coal and 1,781,183 tons of imported coal.

Iron and Steel.—Production of pig-iron in Canada during July at 64,676 tons was the lowest tonnage reported for any month of the present year, the rate of output being back again to that of February, 1928, when production amounted to 64,691 tons. In the previous month, 66,081 tons were produced and in July of a year ago the quantity was 99,786 tons. Compared with the figures for June, data for July showed a decline in the output of basic iron to 42,498 tons from 45,349 tons and an increase in the output of foundry iron to 22,178 tons from 20,732 tons. No malleable iron was produced in either month.

Production in ferro-alloys in Canada amounted to 3,334 tons in July, a decline of 70 per cent from the record which was established in the previous month at 11,059 tons. For the year to date the output totalled 48,294 tons, an increase of 11 per cent and 67 per cent over corresponding periods of 1929 and 1928 when quantities were quoted at 43,623 tons and 28,869 tons, respectively.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada during July at 68,424 tons was the lowest tonnage reported since October, 1927. It was 28 per cent under the total of 95,321 tons in June and 47 per cent less than the 129,827 tons made in July, 1929. The decline from the previous month was mostly in steel ingots, the tonnage of which dropped to 65,144 from 91,694, while steel castings also dropped slightly to 3,280 tons from 3,627 tons.

External Trade

A summary of Canadian trade by the Department of National Revenue shows that in July, 1930, the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to $84,550,935, as compared with $91,543,981 in the preceding month and with $114,200,854 in July, 1929. The chief imports in July, 1930, were: Iron and its products, $18,626,532; Non-metallic minerals and products, $14,654,200; Fibres, textiles and textile products, $11,491,222.

The domestic merchandise exported during July, 1930, amounted to $76,407,506, as compared with $78,703,281 in the preceding month and with $102,219,440 in July, 1929. The chief exports in July, 1930, were: Agriculture and vegetable products, mainly food, $24,707,960; Wood, wood products and paper, $22,280,522; Non-ferrous metals and their products, $9,499,596.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in August, 1930, was appreciably less than that occurring during July, 1930, and approximately only one-quarter as many workers were involved. As compared with August, 1929, the figures for August, 1930, show that only three strikes occurred during the month as compared with ten during the same month last year, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing a similar abrupt decline. There were in existence during the month three disputes, involving sixty-five workers and resulting in a time loss of 484 working days, as compared with six disputes involving 240 workers and resulting in a time loss of 2,600 working days during July, 1930. In August, 1929, there were on record ten disputes, involving 957 workers and resulting in

a time loss of 3,217 working days. At the end of the month there were no disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off, or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again lower at $10.65 for August, as compared with $10.91 for July; $11.63 for August, 1929; $11.08 for August, 1928; $10.93 for August, 1927; $11.10 for August, 1926; $10.84 for August, 1925; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. Of the twenty-nine foods included in the budget twenty-one showed declines, the most important of which occurred in the prices of beef, veal, mutton, lard, milk, butter, bread, flour, prunes, sugar, tea and potatoes. The prices of fresh and salt pork and of eggs were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.01 at the beginning of August, as compared with $21.26 for July; $21.90 for August, 1929; $21.31 for August, 1928; $21.11 for August, 1927; $21.32 for August, 1926; $21.05 for August, 1925; $20.57 for August, 1924; $21.03 for August, 1923; $20.88 for August, 1922; $21.98 for August, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.20 for August, 1918; and $14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued toward lower levels, being 84·1 for August, as compared with 85·8 for July; 98·1 for August, 1929; 95·4 for August, 1928; 102·1 for August, 1927; and 98·6 for August, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower, while one showed a slight increase. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower prices for barley, flax, wheat, flour, rubber and raw sugar, which more than offset higher prices for corn, rye, bran and shorts; the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices for steers, lambs, canned salmon and beef hides, which more than offset higher prices for butter and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for cotton, worsted cloth yarns and wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of easier quotations for certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of lower prices for scrap cast iron and steel tank plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to declines in the prices of aluminium, electrolytic copper and copper wire bars, which more than offset advances in the prices of silver, lead and antimony; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of nitric acid, copper sulphate and shellac. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group advanced slightly.

Five-day Week in Great Britain

An increased practice of the five-day working week in Great Britain is reported in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1929. The previous year's report noted (LABOUR GAZETTE, —September, 1929, page 1,001) that individual firms engaged in a very wide range of industries had adopted the 5-day week system. The report for 1929 states that the shorter week was adopted as a normal practice by some additional firms, and that it continues in those factories where it has once been seriously adopted. The new system is more often found in cases where workers have to travel long distances to their work, than where they live around the factory. Sometimes it is necessary to revert temporarily to Saturday work owing to pressure of orders. A case quoted in the report of a large engineering firm which reduced their working days from 47 to 43 hours the 43 hours being worked in five days. They found that, after a few weeks, production definitely went up, improvement being shown not only in the output per hour but also in the total output per week.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1930

DURING the month of August the Department received the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the disputes involving the question of wages and working conditions between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees, being (1) motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit of the One Big Union; (2) Mechanical Department employees; and (3) trackmen. A separate unanimous report was also received dealing with the alleged wrongful dismissal from the service of the Winnipeg Electric Company of three employees.

Application Received

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received during August from certain employees of the Master Plumbers and Steam Fitters of Saint John, N.B., affiliated with the Canadian Construction Association, being members of Local No. 574, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada. The dispute related to the employees' request for an increase from 75 cents to 80 cents per hour as from July 31, 1930, the number of employees affected being fifty directly and from 500 to 700 indirectly. The employers agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and a Board was accordingly established, composed as follows: Reverend C. Gordon Lawrence, Saint John, N.B., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. John N. Flood, and F. S. McMullin, both of Saint John, the employers' and employees' nominees respectively.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

Reference was made in last month's issue of the Labour Gazette to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the dispute between the Hydro Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and certain employees, members of Local No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and to the appointment of Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, on the recommendation of the employees. During the month the personnel of the Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. L. B. Spencer, K. C., of Welland, Ontario, Chairman, and Mr. J. B. Carswell, Managing Director of the Burlington Steel Company, Hamilton, Ontario, nominee of the employer. The chairman was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board.

Reports of Board in Disputes between Winnipeg Electric Company and Its Employees

Reports were received by the Department giving the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the disputes involving the question of wages and working conditions between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees, being (1) motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit of the One Big Union; (2) Mechanical Department employees; and (3) trackmen. The report was signed by the Chairman, The Honourable Mr. Justice W. J. Donovan, and Mr. C. E. Dafoe, the company's nominee on the Board. A minority report was submitted by Mr. R. B. Russell, the Board member appointed on behalf of the employees.

A unanimous report was also received in the Department concerning the alleged wrongful dismissal by the Winnipeg Electric Company of three employees. In connection with this report the application mentioned in the July issue of the Labour Gazette as having been received from the motormen, conductors and busmen with respect to the alleged wrongful dismissal of three employees was referred to the Board already established to deal with the disputes involving the question of wages and working conditions. The Board member in the person of Mr. C. E. Dafoe, who was appointed on the recommendation of the company to deal with the three original cases, having declined to act on the Board in this dispute, owing to the company refusing to formally associate itself with the matter, Mr. Theo. A. Hunt, K.C., was appointed by the Minister in substitution for Mr. Dafoe.

The texts of these reports are given below.

Report of Board

To the Honourable the Minister
of Labour,
Ottawa,
Canada.

The Board of Conciliation, established on the 3rd day of July, 1930, under The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, to deal with the applications of certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company for amendments to their agreement in respect of wages and working conditions, begs to report as follows:—

Applications first leading to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation were:

Firstly: The motormen, conductors and busmen, whose cause of dispute, claims or demands, were for an amended agreement in respect of,

(1) Sunday wage and hour schedule;
(2) Twelve (12) days' holidays with pay;
(3) Restoration of motorman and conductor (i.e. two-man cars) on all cars excepting on stub lines;
(4) Time allowance for pull-in and pull-out at two of the storage yards;
(5) Seniority on all runs controlled by the Company, or any of its subsidiaries;
(6) Maximum number of sign-ups that the Company can claim without payment for time involved by men in signing up, to be arranged, and that motor bus runs be signed up at each general sign-up.
(7) No charge for uniforms supplied to men with service of two years or over;
(8) Cutting down of spread-time from thirteen (13) hours to eleven (11) hours;
(9) Extension of time and opportunity for training of motor bus operators to twelve (12) months, and such training to be open to all men according to seniority;
(10) Amendments to Miscellaneous Rules dealing with working conditions;
(11) Transportation privileges to employees;
(12) Grievance clause in respect of affiliations.

Secondly: The Mechanical Department employees brought forward several causes of dispute, claims or demands, in addition to the common claim of holidays with pay, and of a grievance clause in the agreement dealing with the restrictions on the right to affiliate and associate in union activity with other unions of men or associations.

In their application they in effect sought to obtain reduction of hours per week and an increased wage to compensate therefor, also increase in pay for air brake repair men.

Thirdly: The Track Department employees, in addition to asking for removal of the grievance clause, demanded,

(*a*) Wage increases;
(*b*) Holidays with pay;
(*c*) Forty-four (44) hour week;
(*d*) Overtime rates;
(*e*) Additional pay for night work;
(*f*) Transportation privileges;
(*g*) Grievance clause in respect of affiliations.

Beginning with the organization meeting held on the 4th of July, 1930, meetings were held with slight intervals throughout the month, and many exhibits dealing with the matters in dispute were filed by the Company, tending to show its relationship with its employees and its present financial position; and written briefs, supported by some exhibits, were also submitted by the employees.

The case for the applicants was presented chiefly by Mr. Alex. Hume, the General Secretary of the One Big Union, Mr. Edward Armstrong, Mr. Samuel Cartwright, Mr. Neil S. McLean and several other representatives, including Mr. John Lowesky and Mr. Peter Koshman, who attended and gave the Board information and the benefit of their views. The Company was represented by Mr. C. H. Dahl, Vice-President in charge of operations, Mr. Lawrence Palk, Vice-President in charge of executive matters, Mr. R. R. Knox, Assistant General Manager, and several representatives of the particular departments of the Company affected by the application.

We are pleased to report that both parties to the dispute gave evidence throughout all the discussions of a desire to conciliate, with the result that the great majority of the items in dispute were disposed of by agreement, and our understanding of the agreement effected in reference to such matters of dispute, as itemized above, are as follows:—

Re No. (4). The men agree to withdraw this claim and allow the clause in the agreement in respect of time allowances for pull-in and pull-out to stand, it appearing that some off-setting advantages were being allowed by the Company to the men under this part of their present agreement.

Re No. (5). Agreement was arranged on the basis that seniority rights were to apply on established runs where the men have seniority, this provision to include the Headingly line.

Re No. (6) The Company agreed to four general "sign-ups" and four divisional "sign-ups"; and between general "sign-ups", to postpone as far as possible subsequent divisional "sign-ups".

The Company is willing to include bus runs in the general "sign-up", provided men pay licence fees. Otherwise, we recommend that the provision for bus sign-ups once a year about January 1st remain as it is at present.

Re No. (7). Uniforms: It was agreed that a clause be inserted in the agreement as follows:—

"A man who leaves the service of his own accord or is discharged within four months after receiving a uniform is to pay for the uniform, less $2.50 for each month that it has been used in the Company's service, *except* that a man, who has been five or more years in the Company's service and who is *discharged,* shall be allowed to keep his uniform without charge."

"A man who has used a uniform in the Company's service (other than the first uniform, half the cost of which he pays as herein provided) four months or more shall be permitted to keep it without further charge, if he leaves the service for any cause."

"All brass buttons to be turned in."

Re No. (8). The claim to a reduction in spread-time was settled by the following provision:—

"No run shall exceed a 13-hour spread and the Company will, to the best of its ability, endeavour to keep the spread down as low as possible."

"Not more than 10 per cent of schedule runs shall be three piece runs, and not less than 60 per cent of the total runs shall be within eleven hours."

Re No. (9). The claim to an extension of time and opportunity for training was settled by acceptance by the men after discussion of an offer made by the Company in the following terms:—

"All men required to operate motor buses in regular City fare zone and on St. Mary's Road shall be taken from the seniority list and, in order to enable men on the street cars to train for motor bus operation, the Company will give fifty applicants, on a seniority and efficiency basis, an opportunity to train and qualify between June 1 and September 30, 1930. It shall not be necessary to have previously operated a gear shift car in order to qualify. All men required to operate motor buses shall, according to seniority, have the privilege of signing up on bus routes, where seniority now exists, once a year, as near as possible to January 1."

Re No. (10). Miscellaneous Rules:

(*a*) After a lengthy discussion, it appeared in view of the two widely separated periods in each day at which the peak load of traffic appeared, that it was not reasonably to be expected that employees should not be required to work more than five hours at a shift, but we understand that in the future, as in the past, the matter of an improved schedule of runs will have the attention of the Company to suit the reasonable convenience of its employees.

(*b*) On the representation of representatives of the Company that loops were being installed to replace "Y's" as speedily as possible, and that men were being provided for the rear end of cars when backing up at car houses, any further request by the men in this connection was waived.

(*c*) The request of the men for additional facilities for the purchase of tickets was met by the Company agreeing to investigate the plan of having tickets for sale during regular office hours at the main office, and if it were found that a reasonable number of men would be convenienced thereby, that such a plan would be arranged.

Re (*d*). It was agreed that the application for a 20 minute lunch period should stand over until such rearrangement of the spread-time might be worked out as would allow for a lunch period and still meet conditions in a satisfactory manner.

Re (*e*). The Company having reported on the work now being performed to provide better lavatory accommodation, the men agreed to accept that report and the undertaking of the Company.

Re (11) and (*f*) of employees of Track Department:

The claim to additional transportation privileges to the men in each class making this demand was met by the Company agreeing to, and the men accepting, an amendment to their schedule to be in the following terms:—

"Employees covered by this Agreement who are in uniform or who produce a badge or pass furnished by the Company shall be granted free transportation on all street car lines of Winnipeg Electric Company and City bus lines. The Company undertakes, however, to procure for the employees free transportation over the car lines of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company between Winnipeg and Deer Lodge, and the bus lines of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company between Deer Lodge, St. Charles and Headingly, also the car lines of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company on the south side of the Assinobine River if the car lines are replaced by bus lines, and over the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway lines upon application being made to the general office, the maximum number of trip passes on any one line on any one day to be twenty, such passes good any day including holidays with the proviso that on holidays they will be granted subject to the discretion of the management."

Re Mechanical Department:

It was agreed between the parties that the Company would pay and the men accept as

satisfactory the arrangement whereby air brake repairmen would henceforth be paid at the rate of 65 cents per hour.

Re (D) of Trackmen's Department:

The night work claim of men in this department was settled by agreement, as follows:—

"Day gang transferred to night work shall be paid time and a quarter for the first night so worked and straight time shall be paid for each succeeding night."

On the claim made by the same unit (Trackmen) in respect of weekly hours of labour and overtime, it was agreed that there should be no overtime allowed or claimed until 48 hours had been put in, and further, that for the summer period of April 15 to October 15, the regular weekly hours should be 48, and for the balance of the year 44, and that no overtime would be allowed until 48 hours had been put in.

After a lengthy discussion, and it appearing that the provision in the old agreement of the three groups known as "The Grievance Clause" had not as yet worked any hardship or been of any benefit in practice to either party, the representatives of the men consented to the application for the removal of that clause being considered withdrawn from further consideration by this Board.

On the question of the claim of the men to holidays with pay, and to increased wages, and pay for the rate of 8 hours for 7 hours work for Sunday work, the claim of the men was based largely upon the following grounds:

(*a*) That through the introduction and use of one-man cars an additional strain of work was placed on the men;

(*b*) That a reduction in the total number of men employed having taken place a larger volume of work was placed on the remaining men to perform the work required of them;

(*c*) That employees on a monthly basis having been given holidays with pay, it was equitable that employees on an hourly basis should receive holidays with pay in accordance with length of service;

(*d*) That it appearing that the Company having made a large saving in the general cost of operation, a share of that saving should be extended to the employees.

(*e*) That Civic, Provincial and Federal employees are granted holidays with pay, and that industrial concerns are showing a tendency to do likewise.

The Company, on the other hand contended that as against the saving in certain costs of operations and generally that there was:

(1) A tendency developing during the succeeding months of the year 1930 for gross revenue to decline, and that the gross revenue for the first six months of the year 1930 was $128,000 less than for the first six months of 1929;

(2) That to grant all the claims of the men would make a yearly difference of from $450,000 to $500,000;

(3) That the Company already pays an extra five cents an hour for Sunday work;

(4) The operators of one-man cars do now receive an extra 5½ cents per hour above operators of two-man cars, which for the year would amount in extra pay to approximately the sum of $130 per man.

(5) That from the revenue not only the rights of the investor in the Company's securities and the fare paying public, but the necessity of giving a satisfactory service with modern equipment have to be considered, as well as the claims of the employees in respect of wages and improved working conditions.

(6) That while municipally owned street railways tend to allow holidays, yet 94 per cent of the total of hourly paid employees of the street railways in Canada are not allowed holidays with pay;

(7) That the changes in operation, and in particular the introduction and use of one-man cars were in line with the latest development in operating street car service, and were becoming more widely adopted.

(8) That the net revenue now being received was at a considerably smaller rate than was allowed in the finding of the Utility Commissioner for Manitoba, where $735,000 was given as the amount of net revenue to which it was entitled, whereas in 1929 it was less than $445,661.25.

After giving consideration to the arguments on the above contentions, and to the many exhibits filed, and to discussions before the Board by representatives of both parties, the majority of the Board are of the opinion that the wages now being paid are fair and reasonable and that, while the tendencies in normal times and on the longer view are towards better working conditions, a shorter hourly week and holidays with pay, yet present conditions both with the Company and generally do not, in our opinion, warrant such a change as would substantially increase to the Company its cost of operation.

From the evidence presented it appeared that a very small percentage of employees in like service in other similar uitities, who are employed on an hourly basis, are receiving holidays with pay; and although, particularly among municipally owned street railway companies, a disposition was shown to grant holidays with pay to men as a matter of right, and as contributing to their efficiency, yet for

the above-mentioned reasons, and for this year at any rate, we think the Company should not be expected to add the additional expense required to meet the demands of the men of the various units in this respect.

Re Dismissals Application:

The Board begs to report herein that since the date of our report, July 25, 1930, (copy of which is attached hereto) no further progress has been made, the Company persisting in its attitude as set out herein, and the applicants persisting in their claim that their application should be heard.

It is with pleasure that the Board records its appreciation of the efforts made by each party to the disputes to conciliate, and even where marked differences of opinion between them appeared, we found that such respect and consideration for the conflicting views of the opposing party was shown as rendered our work pleasant, and must work in the future as it has worked in the past towards a fair and reasonable relationship existing between the Company and its employees.

The Board has been greatly assisted by the very comprehensive and clear presentation of the matters at issue made by the representatives of each party.

Mr. R. B. Russell, the third member of the Board, joins with the other members generally in the report, with the exception only of the finding of the majority of the Board, as outlined above, on the question of holidays with pay and increase in wages, and his report thereon will follow.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. J. DONOVAN,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) C. E. DAFOE,
Member of Board.
(Sgd.) R. B. RUSSELL,
Member of Board.

Copy of telegram of July 25, 1930

H. H. WARD, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Further reference to your telegram of fourteenth instant the Chairman of the Board with Mr. Russell concurring begs to report that after hearing the representations of Company on the facts of the case and particularly in respect of its claim that it had the right as a matter of discipline to dismiss the employees in question and has the executive right to decide on the sufficiency of the reasons for dismissal of employees generally it was the opinion of the two members above mentioned that the dismissals in question were under the circumstances a matter which could and should pursuant to the application be considered a part of working conditions affecting not only the three individuals mentioned in the application but also of the employees whose wages and working conditions are being considered by the Board under the original references.

In any event we consider the decision of the Minister of Labour and his act in referring the dismissals to the Board are fully authorized by Section seven of the statute and not subject to attack on the technical and merely legal grounds advanced. At previous sitting representatives of Company stated that they would object to any Board being constitued to deal with the dismissals in question and would not name a representative for such a Board or attend unless forced by subpoena. They refuse to consent to Mr. Dafoe continuing as a member of the Board while the question of dismissals is being dealt with and Mr. Dafoe has on that account stated that he will not act.

Under the circumstances we assume it may be considered in respect of that question that there is a vacancy in the Board and that because of the technical objections of the Company it may be considered that it has failed or neglected under sub sec. "b" of sec. nine of the Act to recommend a representative.

They make clear that they have no objection to the personnel of the present Board and we understand they would refuse to recommend a representative or willingly attend the meetings if a new Board were appointed.

The present Board therefore intends to proceed with the hearing but assume that a new member will be appointed to replace Mr. Dafoe in dealing with dismissal cases.

We could proceed by Wednesday or Thursday of next week if convenient to Minister to name a third member by that time.

(Sgd.) W. J. DONOVAN.

Minority Report

In the matter of the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," and of a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its employees, being motormen, conductors and busmen, mechanical and track department employees, members of the Street Railway employees Unit of the One Big Union.

To the Honourable the Minister
of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—While concurring generally with the report of the majority there are certain matters upon which I differ and, herewith, forward my minority report on the questions of holidays with pay; reduction of hours; and increases in wages.

The majority members of the board when dealing with the employees' requests on the above-mentioned matters grouped them all together and then dealt with them in a general way to which method I could not resort, for the following reasons: The three groups of employees were all asking for holidays with pay according to the length of service with a maximum of twelve days per year after three years' service. The Company's representatives, while agreeing that holidays with pay was a very desirable thing, contended that their

present financial position would not permit the granting of the men's request at this time.

No argument, other than the financial one, was advanced by the Company which, in my opinion, was thoroughly offset by the employees who presented evidence from the Company's own exhibits wherein they showed that since the introduction of the One-Man operated cars, the Company had effected a saving in wages alone, during the three years 1927, 1928, 1929, of $784,068.48.

In fact the Company, itself, produced evidence to show that it would cost the sum of $281,550 per year to restore two-men car operators on all One-Man cars, which the men claimed, and in my opinion proved what the Company had saved in wages, at the expense of the employees through the introduction and extension of the One-Man car system.

Furthermore, the employees presented evidence which showed that the One-Man car system was responsible for the elimination of 333 employees during the period aforementioned while at the same time the gross earnings of the Company during the same period, 1927, 1928, 1929, showed a steady increase; thus proving the contention that the employees now in the service, with 333 men less, were not only doing the work formerly done by Two-Men car operators but were handling from year to year an increased number of passengers as according to the last figures available, 1929 was the second highest passenger rate in the history of the Company.

On top of this the men proved that the nature of their employment has become more hazardous, and they presented evidence showing that the number of pedestrians on the streets has increased and also that the number of automobiles had increased from 10,932 cars in 1920 to 24,505 in 1929, thus making their occupation more nerve-racking and thus proving the necessity for a period of relaxation each year from the strenuous duties which is making old men of them in a very short period of time.

Added to the foregoing, the employees of the Mechanical Department were also able to show how intensified their occupation has become by presenting figures which showed that 190 men in 1930 not only did the work which was done in 1921 by 252 men, but they also did the extra work created as a result of the installation and maintenance of the added devices and mechanical appliances on the One-Man cars.

In view of the admission by the Company that they would have no objection to giving the men holidays with pay provided that the Company's finances would permit, it is only right and proper that a thorough investigation of the Company's finances be made. This, however, was not done; the majority members of the Board having accepted the Company's statement without investigation which makes it necessary for me to disagree with them for the following reasons:—

1st. On the grounds that the men proved and the Company admitted that their wage bill for 1929 was $88,915 less than in 1928, in spite of their gross earnings being increased during the same year by $83,089.

2nd. That the men's arguments are well founded when they show that the Company, in the financial exhibits filed with the Board, admit that out of revenue for 1929 alone they took the sum of $282,505.89 for depreciation, and an examination of the Company's published balance-sheet as at December 31, 1929, shows that the Company had accumulated $5,246,794.39 in the reserve for depreciation on all of its fixed assets, yet they make no deductions from the assets whatever for depreciation, neither do they show where any of the moneys deducted from revenue for depreciation has been used to replace the depreciated property. In view of this I feel that it is only fair to add the amount set aside for depreciation for 1929 to the net revenue which the Company claims to have earned which would bring the surplus earnings for 1929 up to $728,167.14.

This to my mind gives the Company sufficient finance to meet the men's demands for holidays with pay, which I contend the men have proven, and the Company officials and the other two board members in their report admit, is very desirable as a matter of right and as contributing to their efficiency.

There is one other point which the other two members of the Board have apparently overlooked and that is that the Company has just been granted permission to increase its fares by approximately ½ cent per passenger, which will bring them an added revenue even allowing for a smaller number of passengers than carried in previous years of at least $275,000.

This added to the surplus already mentioned is, in my opinion, conclusive proof that the Company is in a financial position to grant the men's request for holidays with pay.

I also find myself in agreement with the men's request for a shorter work-week, and feel that the men of the mechanical department presented a proven case when they showed that their hourly wages in the past had been established on the basis of a forty-

eight hour week, but that their yearly earnings had been considerably reduced from the amount the Company had recognized as necessary by working them short-time and in this way reducing their earning power.

This request of the employees was met with the same argument as the request for holidays with pay; that the finances would not permit, with which argument, I have already stated, I cannot agree and I think that the men are rightly entitled to the shorter hours without any reduction in their weekly wages,

Dealing with the question of increases in wages asked for by the Track Department employees, again I have to disagree with the other two board members when they say, "they are of the opinion that the wages now being paid are fair and reasonable." In my opinion the men prove conclusively that the rates being paid to the Track Department employees are neither fair nor reasonable when one considers that all the men were asking was a minimum wage of 38 cents per hour and a maximum rate, after three years, of 50 cents per hour.

When this request is compared with the rates being paid track labourers on other street railway systems, it is very obvious that their modest demands should have been granted, as the following table shows:—

City	Minimum	Maximum
	Cents per hour	Cents per hour
Halifax	40	47
Ottawa	44	48
Toronto	45	59
Hamilton	49	Flat rate
Regina	45	55
Calgary	57½	Flat rate
Edmonton	55	"
Vancouver	50	59
Victoria	54	Flat rate

The other rates for the different classifications amongst the trackmen, I am convinced, are reasonable and ought to be granted, as the men involved are called upon to furnish considerable skill in their occupation.

I have the honour to be,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) R. B. Russell,

Representing the Employees.

Report of Board Concerning Dismissals

September 6, 1930.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Re Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees who were dismissed

On the 3rd of July, 1930, a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act R.S.C. 1927 was established to deal with the application of the Motormen, Conductors and Busmen and certain other classes of employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company in respect of certain disputes between those employees and the Company, pertaining to wages and working conditions.

On or about the 12th day of July, 1930, the applications for a Board by Motormen Alfred Crisp, Fred Houlden and James Morrison in connection with their dismissal by the Company was referred by the Honourable the Minister of Labour to the same Board for hearing.

At that time the Board consisted of the Honourable Mr. Justice Donovan, Chairman; C. E. Dafoe and R. B. Russell, members nominated respectively by the Company and the representatives of the men.

The Company having made objection to the jurisdiction of the Board in respect of the hearing of the dismissal applications and to Mr. Dafoe continuing to act as a member, he notified the Board of his inability to continue to so act.

Further representations were later made to the Board by representatives of the Company to the effect that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act did not authorize such a procedure as referring cases of this class to an established Board because the dismissal cases did not relate to wages and working conditions then being investigated.

The Chairman and Mr. Russell were of the opinion that the claims of the Company to dismiss for cause on grounds of which it claimed to be the sole judge as to the sufficiency of the cause was a matter which affected the working conditions of all employees including the Motormen, Conductors, etc. whose complaints were then being investigated by the Board, and that in any event under the definition of the word "Dismissal" in subsec. (*d*) of sec. (2) of the Statute the question as to jurisdiction appeared to be covered. Under sec. 23 of the Statute the power appeared to be given to the Minister of Labour to make such a reference, and under sec. 7 of the Statute the decision of the Minister is made final.

A report was made by the Chairman of the Board (Mr. Russell concurring) in a telegram to the Registrar of the Department of Labour under date the 25th of July, 1930.

Following the receipt of notification under date of 7th of August, 1930, from the Deputy Minister of Labour that the Minister had appointed Theodore A. Hunt, K.C., as Board member on behalf of the Employer Company in substitution for Mr. C. E. Dafoe, the Board proceeded to deal with the disputes in reference to the dismissals of Alfred Crisp, Fred Houlden and James Morrison.

Representatives of the Company appeared only under protest and maintaining their contention that the question of such dismissals were not within the jurisdiction of the Board. However, during the sittings its representatives gave every assistance in bringing out the facts of each case, and, on the suggestion of both parties to the dispute, an inspection was made of the speed control mechanism of a car while in operation.

The Company was represented at the Board sittings by C. H. Dahl, Esq., Vice-President in charge of operation; Laurence Palk, Esq., Vice-President in charge of Executive matters; R. R. Knox, Esq., Assistant General Manager; R. D. Guy, Esq., K.C., General Counsel for the Company; D. J. Graham, Esq., Manager of Railway Utility; Frank E. Seeney, Esq., Superintendent of Rolling Stock, and several other representatives.

The men were represented by Alex. Hume, Esq., General Secretary, and Edward Armstrong, Esq., President of the One Big Union, and John Duff, Esq., and T. McClure, Executive Board members, and several other representatives.

Attached hereto are separate reports of the Board on each of the three cases heard.

In the case of Alfred Crisp the hearing was short, he having candidly and fairly admitted the facts against himself but as his fault was only a momentary neglect, on a comparatively clear street, the question of the severity of his punishment by dismissal and of his previous record occasioned a lengthly discussion.

In the Houlden case it was necessary to consider not only the question of negligence of both the Motorman and of the automobile driver whose car came into collision with the street car but more particularly from the standpoint of the Company, was it necessary to peruse some of the evidence taken at the trial in the action brought by the automobile driver against the Company for damages because of the collision, and to consider the capacity of the motorman to act not only in an emergency but to competently report on it afterwards so that the Company could fairly consider if any liability attached to it in case a claim were made against it by the other party to the collision.

In the case of James Morrison the main issue was centered around the question as to whether the Reverse of the car being operated by him as motorman was in good working order and as to whether he was travelling at an excessive rate of speed, considering that the air compressor on his car was not in working order.

As the question of the degree of credibility to be attached to the evidence of the applicant and of the Conductor on his car, on one part; and that of several witnesses on the other part was involved, consideration of this case was more difficult.

The separate report enclosed herewith sets out the findings of the Board.

Beginning with a sitting of the Board as it was then constituted on the 11th of August, 1930, sittings were held at regular intervals to suit the convenience of the parties throughout the month of August and during several sittings in the early days of September the Board was hopeful that a mutually satisfactory arrangement might be made by the parties.

We are pleased to record our appreciation of the readiness shown by the representatives of both parties to fairly put before the Board all the facts in respect of disputes under consideration and of the courtesy exhibited throughout by each representative for the other.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. J. DONOVAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) R. B. RUSSELL,
Member of Board.

(Sgd.) THEO. A. HUNT,
Member of Board,
from 12th August, 1930.

IN RE *the dismissal of a motorman, James Morrison by the Winnipeg Electric Company.*

The grounds for dismissal given by the company in its reply to the Registrar of the Department of Labour under date of July 4, 1930, were that Mr. Morrison was travelling at too great a rate of speed considering the condition of his car, and that he applied the reverse too late.

His explanation of the accident was, that when crossing the street, distant one city block away from the place of accident, he shut off the power and when from three and one-half to four car lengths from the intersection at Donald Street, applied the reverse and only realized when there was no slowing up of the car, after going the usual distance, that it was not becoming effective and he then applied the power to make the mechanism work and also waved his hand and sounded his gong to warn the motorman of the car which was about to go across his track from Donald Street.

The driver of the car from Donald Street, however, did not see the Morrison car, although he had to turn to the east and to an increasing degree as he went forward on his way, had to face the oncoming Morrison car.

It does not appear to be open to question but that the driver of the Donald Street car could have avoided the accident with ordinary care and watchfulness as he was travelling according to his own evidence at some four or five miles an hour and there was nothing to obstruct his vision. A speed of eight to ten miles an hour for the Morrison car on Broadway did not, according to the evidence, appear to be at an excessive rate, at least up to Smith Street, provided the reverse could be fully relied upon and, of course, also provided that the motorman applied it in time.

It must, we think, be admitted that the motorman realized after travelling some three or four car lengths after passing Smith Street that he was in a serious situation unless he could bring his car to a stop. There was no suggestion but that Morrison was at his position in the vestibule and was making an effort to stop.

The sole question appears to be centred around the enquiry as to whether he relied for too long a period on his reverse and should he not have sooner taken some other means to bring his car to a stop.

If the statements of Morrison and of his conductor are to be accepted his default in attempting to bring the car to a stop arose only from either (*a*) an error of judgment or (*b*) from a failure of the reverse to act.

There was some evidence given before the Board that a reverse will not act the same twice and it appears that the action of the hand in moving the reverse must not be too fast.

We have come to the conclusion after hearing the statements and estimates of the various witnesses as to use of the car in question that the statements of Morrison and of his conductor as to his efforts to bring his car to a stop should not be rejected as untrue.

Did he, however, defer for too long a time his action in taking other steps than merely relying on his reverse? If it be true that the reverse did on that occasion fail to respond as he says it did, then the fault would appear to lie altogether with the mechanism of the car and not with the operator.

In view of the lack of sure response from the use of the reverse on every occasion we think that Morrison should be given the benefit of any doubt, particularly as it must have been evident to him that so soon as he realized after travelling three and one-half or four car lengths without the reverse bringing the car to a stop, that he was heading for a very serious situation.

We are hopeful that some new aspects of the situation, more favourable to Morrison, have been revealed to the company officers during this lengthy hearing and that a reconsideration might lead to re-employment of the applicant.

The representatives of the men freely admitted the fair and considerate treatment they have invariably received from the officials of the company who have to deal with their schedules and working conditions and it is our pleasure to record the fact that throughout the discussion of the many contentious points a spirit of fairness and reasonableness prevailed.

There appears to be no dispute between the parties as to the right of the company to dismiss for infraction of the rules going to the operation of its utility or for inexcusable failure to perform a duty by an employee. In this case, however, as it appears to us, we think a more critical consideration of the evidence against Morrison and a special reconsideration of the situation with which he was confronted from the time when he realized that his reverse would not act must lead to a finding more favourable to him.

We would, therefore, recommend to the representatives of the men and to the applicant that they apply to the company for a reconsideration of the decision in the case.

(Sgd.) W. J. Donovan,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) R. B. Russell.
Member.

(Sgd.) Theo. A. Hunt,
Member.

(1) *In re dismissal of Alfred Crisp, a motorman in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company.*

The dismissal of Alfred Crisp arose out of the fact that while operating a motor bus he collided with a milk wagon, which was at the time standing on his right hand side of the roadway.

The facts in this case are not in dispute, and Mr. Crisp admitted that he was entirely to blame for the accident, but it was contended on his behalf that the punishment of dismissal was too severe, having regard to the nature and consequence of the collision. Without apparent reason, in a clear, open street, with no traffic to interfere, and with the milk wagon in full view, he let his car run into the rear of the milk wagon and knocked off two wheels and injured the horse.

Mr. Crisp's only explanation was that his engine had started missing and that while leaning over in trying to work the choke he did not keep control of his steering wheel, and the front right wheel of his car caught one of the wheels of the milk wagon.

Full investigation was made by the company's officials and by a committee of the men's union, and an appeal was taken from the decision to dismiss Mr. Crisp to an appeal committee composed of the company's officials, and these officials decided that there were no extenuating circumstances, and confirmed Mr. Crisp's dismissal.

The chief consideration for the Board in this case appears to centre about the question: did the facts justify the company's officials in dismissing Mr. Crisp?

Mr. Crisp admits that the company was justified in visiting some sort of punishment upon him for his momentary neglect. His statement was characterized by the utmost candour and frankness, and one could not help but be impressed with both the fairness of Mr. Crisp himself and of the committee which supported his application.

Had the milk wagon been a conveyance loaded with passengers, instead of milk, the collision would probably have had very serious consequences, and can the company, in its obligations to the public, afford to retain men in its service who are even momentarily careless on a public highway; or it is asking too much of human nature to be constantly on guard against possible accidents in the operation of public conveyances? It does seem a very great hardship for a man who has been in the service so long as Mr. Crisp has to be deprived of his normal occupation and to be obliged to find a new source of livelihood; but in view of the undisputed statements made by the representatives appearing here for the company that it has found from experience that to maintain proper discipline, and a high degree of care on the part of the motormen, it is necessary that in cases of inexcusable failure to perform a duty, or gross neglect, that punishment by dismissal must follow.

In the light of that evidence it does not seem that the action of the company can be criticized, or the opinion be expressed that the punishment was too severe.

Winnipeg, September 3, 1930.

(Sgd.) W. J. DONOVAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) R. B. RUSSELL,
Member.

(Sgd.) THEO. A. HUNT,
Member.

In re dismissal of Fred. Houlden, a motorman in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company.

The application for a Board of Conciliation in connection with this dismissal alleged that he had been dismissed because he, in an Examination for Discovery, held some fifteen months after a collision between a car operated by him and an automobile driven by one N. A. Cain, "could not give a clear explanation of how the accident happened, and because of this they did not consider him a capable employee." The reply of the company, under date of July 4, 1930, to the Registrar of the Department of Labour, referred, in part, to this case as follows:—

"His dismissal, however, arises not out of any fault that we found with his operation, but rather because of his utter incompetency to explain intelligently how an accident happens after it has occurred. This was brought home very vividly when it was necessary to call him as a witness in a recent damage suit. In an examination for discovery he contradicted himself throughout the questioning and no one could tell what had happened from his version of the story.

"The company's contention is that it cannot afford to keep in its service employees who cannot give a reasonable intelligent description of how an accident happens because every one of its trainmen may at some time have an accident and it is essential that they be able to make intelligent explanations. In other words, this is just as necessary a qualification for a trainman as ability to operate a car, sell tickets, etc."

The position of the company was more definitely stated in a communication to the Board which stated:—

"Motorman Holden (Houlden) was dismissed by the company because having given several statements to the company in regard to an accident which occurred at the intersection of Wall Street and Sargent Avenue on the 24th of January, 1929, which statements were inconsistent, incoherent and contradictory, and not in accordance with the facts as established by the company's own investigation and by other witnesses, and though the company endeavoured to dispose of the inconsistencies and contradictions in his statements by discussion of the case in detail with him, and in other ways, he could not then make a statement consistent with the facts as established but demonstrated his incapacity to describe what happened and the unreliability of his reports. Street car motormen are met with situations daily where prompt action is necessary. What transpired in this case showed that Motorman Holden (Houlden) was not capable of picturing in his mind what happened in front of his car and describing the facts subsequently.

"The alternative to a finding of such incapacity would be that his reports were improperly made, wilfully and deliberately.

"After his discharge for the above cause it was found that he had not given to the company the names of two witnesses to the accident, one Gregory and one Lloyd, of whom he became aware and whose names he should have reported."

It appears that Mr. Houlden, shortly after the accident occurred, made the usual verbal report to the company, and within a few days thereafter, Cain, having notified the company of a claim for damages, a report in writing was made by an official of the company of his verbal statements, and wherein he was alleged to have given his version of the circumstances and events leading up to the collision.

Some time thereafter Cain started his action against the company for damages and it was obliged to produce Mr. Houlden for examination for discovery.

Counsel for the company considered that the statements made by Houlden on this examination for discovery were at variance with some of the facts which were clearly otherwise established, and were inconsistent both with some of his previous statements and with some of his answers in respect of other circumstances of the collision, and decided that rather than produce him as a witness in its defence that it should not produce Mr. Houlden as a witness, and would have to rely on its defence, at the trial of the action brought by Cain, solely on the contention that the plaintiff was also negligent in operating his automobile.

In the hearing before the Board, in addition to the aforementioned statements, Mr. Houlden gave evidence, and with the approval of both parties to the dispute, all the witnesses to the collision who were still available appeared and gave evidence.

The case was also discussed at length by representatives of both parties and, on the position of the company in respect of the cause of dismissal being further defined, we did not understand the representatives of the men to further contend that the company had not established its contention that it was justified in considering that Mr. Houlden had made statements in connection with the collision which were "inconsistent, incoherent and contradictory, and not in accord with facts as otherwise established by investigation."

It was shown that Mr. Houlden had failed to turn in to the company in his report the names of two witnesses of the accident who were known to him.

After careful consideration, the Board is unanimously of the opinion that the company, in fairness to Mr. Houlden, took every reasonable step not only to assist him in describing the events, but in hearing an appeal from his dismissal gave consideration to the main contentions urged on his behalf at this hearing.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the company was justified in dismissing Mr. Houlden for the reasons given.

Winnipeg, September 3, 1930.

(Sgd.) W. J. DONOVAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) R. B. RUSSELL,
Member.

(Sgd.) THEO. A. HUNT,
Member.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

FOUR new decisions were recently given by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. In one of these cases (No. 252) the decision supplemented one given earlier in the year.

The Board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 269, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927.

Case No. 344.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

An engineer and two firemen claimed payment for "deadheading" (that is, travelling to point where duties began), under Clause C of

Article 2 of the Engineer's and Firemen's schedule which reads as follows:—

"Deadheading on Company's orders will be paid actual miles at minimum passenger rate, actual miles or hours to count figured from time ordered for to time of arrival, computed as per Article 1 and 2 (minimum day except in case of continuous service).

It was necessary for the men to "deadhead" to the distant terminal in order to take the first trip of a new summer run. The company contended that under such circumstances it was not the custom to pay the men for deadheading, and that men going to positions on a new run should go on their own time to make the initial trip.

When the case was first heard the Board found that the evidence regarding the practice in such cases, where seniority rights were being exercised, was of a contradictory nature, and asked for further information as to the custom under the rule. At a further hearing the employees submitted that it had been definitely established that, under similar circumstances in the year 1927, when the new run in question was inaugurated, the crews were required to "deadhead" to the distant terminal to bring out the new train, and that trip tickets covering deadheading were handed in and paid. The company admitted that payment had been made without question in 1927, but maintained that where new passenger runs are created and bulletined, the men assigning themselves to such runs should place themselves in a position to fill them whether at the home or distant terminal without additional expense to the company, in the same manner as a senior engineer having the right to do so would displace a junior engineer, even although he had to deadhead in order to do so. In such a case the understanding was that men deadhead on their own time, or where an engineer on one division might bid in a run on another territory, he would go and take the run on his own time, no deadheading being allowed.

The Board sustained the contention of the employees.

Case No. 352.—Northern Alberta Railways and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case concerned a lineman who had been dismissed, and whose reinstatement had been ordered by the Board in an earlier decision (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 269). A question subsequently arose as to position to which the lineman was entitled on his reinstatement. The employees contended that in recommending reinstatement the Board's intention was that the time lost should be considered as sufficient discipline, and that he should exercise his right of option for any position to which his seniority entitled him. The company claimed that such right, if granted, would give the employee privileges beyond what he would have enjoyed while employed as a lineman prior to his dismissal.

On the matter being brought before the Board, the chairman pointed out that the intention of the earlier decision was that the employee should exercise the right to return to his former position. The Board therefore decided as follows:—

"The clear intent of the Board in its original decision was that Lineman G—— should on February 15, 1930, be given the position held by any junior lineman that he desired. As this was not done at the time, the Board now supplements its decision to the extent that the lineman shall be reimbursed for such additional expense as he may have been subjected to since March 1, 1930, on account of being compelled to remain at an outlying point and away from his home, and further, that the original decision be put into effect at once."

Case No. 359.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Three yardmen were dismissed for violation of Rule G, on a charge of having been intoxicated while on duty. The employees denied that they had been in such condition, but the Company claimed that it had been proved after fair and impartial investigation, and that in consequence, a serious delay had been caused to a freight train.

The Board did not sustain the contention of the employees.

Case No. 360.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region), and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An engineer in charge of an "extra" engine caused a delay in traffic in consequence of his neglect to get into touch with the despatcher before moving his train. Each party having presented its case, the Board made the following general statement:—

"The Board fully appreciates the necessity of Operating Rules being strictly enforced, and the dual responsibility which rests on the conductor and engineer. The technicalities involved in this case, while not being set out herein, were fully reviewed, and the other discipline administered in connection with the case was considered. It is desirable to point out to all concerned that the Operating Rules in effect at the time have since been changed."

The decision of the Board was that there was a violation of the rules, but under all the circumstances, and considering that the conductor had arranged to advance the train under flag protection, the flagman having already gone forward and the operator not being on duty, the Board felt that the Engineer acted in good faith and that his record should be cleared.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during August, 1930, was three, as compared with six during the preceding month. The time loss for the month was appreciably less than that occurring during July, as was the number of workers involved. As compared with August, 1929, the figures for August, 1930, show that only three strikes occurred during the month as compared with ten during the same month last year, the number of workers involved and the time loss showing a similar abrupt decline.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Aug., 1930	3	65	484
*July, 1930	6	240	2,600
Aug., 1929	10	957	3,217

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Two disputes, involving twenty-five workers, were carried over from July and one dispute commenced during August. All three of these disputes terminated during the month, one being in favour of the workers and the other two in favour of the employers. At the end of August, therefore, there were no disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; plumbers, Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1928, several employers; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; coal miners, Mercoal, Alta., June 14, 1929, one employer; and motion picture projectionists, Vancouver, B.C., June 23, 1930, one employer, this last dispute being added this month.

In connection with the dispute involving coal miners at Mercoal during the last few days of July a large number of members

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to August, 1930.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Men's clothing factory workers			
Montreal, P.Q.	21	84	Commenced June 15, 1930; against changes in working condition; terminated Aug. 6, 1930; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—			
Recreational—			
Motion picture projectionists,			
Vancouver, B.C.	4	40	Alleged lockout, commenced June 23, 1930; against reduction in wages; working conditions no longer affected by Aug. 31, 1930; in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during August, 1930.			
SERVICE—			
Public Administration—			
Painters, Saint John, N.B.	40	360	Commenced Aug. 18, 1930; for increase in wages and shorter hours; terminated August 28, 1930; in favour of employer.

of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, reported to have come from neighbouring mines, estimated at about 150, had prevented the mine from operating with the sixty or eighty members of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, which had renewed its agreement with the operator involved in the dispute. A large body of provincial police arriving on the scene, four of the leaders were charged with assault and arrested. Most of the pickets returned to the neighbouring mines and the mine resumed operations.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—The strike of men's clothing factory workers in one establishment in Montreal, commencing June 15, 1930, against changes in working conditions from those provided for in the union agreement, was terminated on August 5, 1930. Under the terms of the settlement the employer agreed to employ only two sub-contractors instead of three, the point in dispute, and to reinstate all the strikers without other changes in conditions.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Motion picture projectionists in two theatres in Vancouver operating under the same management allege they were locked out on June 23, 1930, when, following a proposed reduction in wages, they were notified their services were no longer required. The employer replaced them with members of another union, and by the end of August they themselves had secured work elsewhere, so that the dispute is no longer considered as affecting working conditions and has, therefore, been transferred to the list of strikes and lockouts where working conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated.

PAINTERS, SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Workers employed to paint a highway bridge near Saint John, N.B., went on strike on August 16, 1930, demanding a rate of 90 cents per hour and the eight-hour day instead of $4 for the nine-hour day they were then working. The employer involved removed the painting outfit and plant from the job to another site. On August 28, 1930, work was resumed on the bridge, the strikers going back to work at the employer's standard rate of $4 per nine-hour day.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

During July, the number of disputes which began was 30, and 22 were still in progress from the previous month. The number of workpeople involved in the 52 disputes which were in progress during the month was 11,000 and the time loss 89,000 working days. Of the 30 disputes beginning in July, 4 arose out of demands for increased wages, 6 out of proposed reductions in wages, 7 on other wages questions, 2 on questions as to working hours, 4 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on other questions of working arrangements and 3 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 40 disputes, of which 6 were in favour of workpeople, 17 in favour of employers and 17 ended in compromises; in the case of 2 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike involving 1,250 upholsterers employed by wholesale manufacturing firms at London began June 14, for increases in wages and other concessions. No settlement had been reported at the end of June.

Austria

The number of disputes occurring in the year 1929 was 225 directly affecting 30,416 workers and involving a time loss of 388,216 working days. Revised figures for the year 1928 show the number of disputes occurring as 266, involving 38,290 workers with a time loss of 658,024 working days. Of the 225 disputes in 1929, 148 were over wages questions. The results of the strikes show that workers were completely successful in 18·4 per cent of the strikes, partially successful in 54·2 per cent and unsuccessful in 27·4 per cent.

Czechoslovakia

The number of disputes occurring in 1929 was 211, directly affecting 59,460 workers and involving a time loss of 695,328 working days

Revised figures for 1928 give the number of disputes as 282, involving 99,430 workers with a time loss of 1,698,684 working days. The majority of the disputes were over wages questions. Of the 211 disputes, 21 ended in favour of workers, 83 in compromises and 74 in favour of employers; in 33 cases the result was unknown.

Finland

The number of disputes beginning in 1929 was 26, directly involving 2,443 workers with a time loss of 74,887 working days. The results of the disputes show that 3 ended in favour of workers, 11 in compromises and 12 in favour of employers.

France

The strike involving between 100,000 and 150,000 textile workers and iron and steel workers in Northern France, which was reported in the August issue of the Labour Gazette, continued during August. Through the mediation of the Minister of Labour, however, a settlement was reached on August 21, in so far as the textile workers of Lille were concerned. By this settlement the employers agreed to consider what increase in wages will be possible when the quarterly cost of living index number is published in October, if the Minister of Labour so requests them. The textile workers of the Roubaix-Tourcoing district were still on strike at the end of August. In this district, in addition to the demand for an increase in wages, the strikers also asked for the abolition of the yearly bonus for regular attendance at work. It is reported that several thousand strikers in various industries at Rouen were successful in securing increases in wages amounting to six per cent.

Germany

The number of disputes terminating in the year 1928, was 763, involving 8,082 establishments and 723,415 workers with a time loss of 19,481,258 working days. Corresponding figures for 1927 were 871 disputes, involving 10,480 establishments and 493,680 workers with a time loss of 5,936,006 working days. In 1926, there were 383 disputes involving 2,949 establishments and 99,227 workers with a time loss of 1,271,884 working days.

Hungary

The number of disputes occurring in 1929 was 63, involving 15,065 workers and a time loss of 149,204 working days, as compared with 31 disputes in 1928, involving 10,289 workers and a time loss of 131,174 working days.

British India

Statistics for the year 1929 give the number of disputes in the year as 141, involving 532,016 workpeople with a time loss of 12,165,691 working days. Of this total time loss, 9,632,192 working days were lost in two general strikes which occurred in the Bombay textile mills and the Bengal jute mills. Of the 141 disputes, 54 were disputes as to pay, 2 over bonus, 55 over personnel, 3 over leave and hours and 27 over other causes. Settlements were reached in 138 disputes, of which 31 were entirely in favour of workers, 27 partially in favour of workers and 80 in favour of employers.

Sweden

A strike of 4,500 workers in the paper industry lasted from April to June and was over negotiations for a new national agreement. Through government conciliation, an agreement was reached providing for slight increases in wage.

Switzerland

During 1929, the number of disputes which terminated was 39, involving 4,661 workers and causing a time loss of 99,608 working days for the year. Nearly half of the total time loss occurred in the building industry.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in June was 42 and 36 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 7,197, and the time loss for June 153,644 working days.

Two strikes, one involving 3,700 workers in the children's clothing manufacturing industry and the other 1,200 workers in the raincoat manufacturing industry in New York City began on August 26. Both groups of strikers are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. The children's clothing group went on strike to secure union wages and conditions and the raincoat workers to renew their former agreement with the employers who wished to reduce wages. The strike of raincoat workers was settled on September 2 when the strikers secured their demands. No settlement was reported of the children's clothing strike at the end of August.

Four strikes were reported of anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania in June. In all, about 7,000 coal miners were involved. All four strikes concerned grievances as to arrangement of work or union questions and were settled by the beginning of July, the strikers being successful in two cases.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistical Summary of Expenditures during Second Quarter of 1930 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of the expenditures under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the second three months of 1930, and since these Acts became severally effective. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. These provinces are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session this year to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The final report of the Nova Scotia Commission on Old Age Pensions was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, and the question of participating in the system is still under consideration in that province.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1930

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	North West Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective March 1, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at June 30, 1930	2,341	4,792	5,283	30,268	4,603	4	47,291
Total amount of pensions paid during first quarter of fiscal year 1930-31 (Period April 1-June 30, 1930)	$152,475 16	$279,320 12	$321,263 00	$1,735,019 52	$274,992 46	$260 51	$2,763,330 77
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	76,237 58	139,660 06	160,631 50	867,509 76	137,496 23	260 51	1,381,795 64
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of the Old Age Pensions Act to June 30, 1930	419,895 20	2,328,994 64	1,970,558 67	3,990,707 84	1,594,935 29	818 25	10,305,909 89
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	209,947 59	1,164,478 57	985,279 35	1,995,353 92	797,467 64	818 25	5,153,345 32

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN 1930

THE Prince Edward Island Legislature, which was in session from March 11 to April 10, 1930, enacted two laws containing sections of labour interest, the Highway Traffic Act and the Education and Public Health Act.

The Highway Traffic Act, which replaces the Motor Vehicle Act of 1922, provides for the issuing of chauffeurs' licences by the Provincial Secretary's Department. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age. A chauffeur must carry his licence and show it when required to do so by a constable, peace officer, or other authorized representative of the Provincial Secretary. He must also, while driving a motor vehicle, display the badge issued with the licence. Use of a badge or licence belonging to another person or a fictitious, suspended or cancelled badge or licence, is forbidden. The licence of any person convicted of driving while under the influence of liquor or narcotics is suspended for a maximum period of six months for a first offence, twelve months for a second offence, and is cancelled for a third offence. Penalties are provided for breaches of the law. The council of a city or town may by by-law make reasonable regulations for the control of automobile licences, and existing by-laws are continued in force.

The Education and Public Health Act, which comes into force on proclamation, provides for the appointment of a Minister of Education and Public Health whose duties are to be prescribed by Order in Council.

Alberta Coal Mines Regulation Act

The following notice was published in the *Alberta Gazette*, July 31, 1930:—

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Minister, dated the 5th July, 1930, and made pursuant to Section 15 of The Coal Mines Regulation Act, all small mines, as defined by The Coal Mines Regulation Act, which are not now equipped with the weighing facilities which are necessary to enable persons employed thereat, and paid according to the amount of mineral gotten, to be paid according to the weight of mineral gotten, be exempted from the provisions of Section 13 of the aforesaid Act, such exemption to be effective as from the 1st day of July, 1930, and to remain in force until further order.

The provisions of the new Coal Mines Regulation Act (Statutes of Alberta, 1930, chapter 24) were outlined in the Labour Gazette, July, 1930, page 759. A "small mine" as defined in the Act, means "a mine in which not more than 30 men are employed below ground in the space of a day." Section 13, mentioned in the notice above, is as follows:—

13. When the amount of wages paid to any of the persons employed in a mine depends on the amount of mineral gotten by them, such persons shall be paid according to the weight or admeasurement of the mineral gotten by them, and such mineral shall be truly weighed accordingly at a place as near the mine entrance as reasonably possible, or measured at the working face:

Provided that payment of wages shall be made according to the amount of the mineral gotten, ascertained by weighing at all mines newly opened on or after the first day of March, 1930, and at all mines at which at the time of the pasing of this Act wages are paid according to the amount of mineral gotten, ascertained by weight.

Montreal Workshops for the Blind

The Montreal Workshops for the Blind were founded in 1908, through the efforts of Mr. Philip E. Layton, who is now president of the Canadian Federation of the Blind. An account of the workshops was given in the *Winnipeg Weekly News*, August 22, in Article 3 of a series of articles dealing with problems of the blind in Canada. To-day, it is stated, the institution is reputed to have assets of over half a million dollars, and it is regarded as among the best institutions for the blind on the continent.

The Montreal workshop employs about forty men and women. Single men receive $15 a week, and married men $20. All its finished goods are marketed by blind salesmen also on a good salary. The employees are paid for fifty-two weeks in the year sick or well. The committee of management consists of three persons, of whom one is a blind man elected by the blind workers in the factory. They elect a shop committee which negotiates directly with the management committee. The blind workers make brooms, rugs, mops, brushes, and other similar articles. In 1929 they manufactured about $67,000 worth of products. Last year donations of about $34,000 were received by the institution, which also supports a school for blind children. After twenty-two years of operation the school is free of debt, the last balance sheet showing a credit balance of about two thousand dollars.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1929

THE twelfth annual report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia reviews its administrative activities during the calendar year, 1929. Established under the Department of Labour Act of 1917, the Department has authority to require the trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees in respect to wages, hours of work, etc.; and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, the relations of prices to labour and industrial conditions in the province. Under departmental administration are the employment offices and the Factories Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex-officio* chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, which provides for an eight-hour working day in the industries of the province, with the exception of those expressly exempted by the Board. He is also chairman of the Male Minimum Wage Board, administering The Male Minimum Wage Act, and of the Minimum Wage Board (for female employees) which administers the Minimum Wage Act.

Industrial Situation.—In a prefatory review, the deputy minister outlines the relation of agriculture to industry as follows:—

"The prairie wheat crop was considerably under the total expected, and because of the prevailing prices very little movement of wheat took place. This resulted in a reduction of train crews, which had its effect upon those employed in the railway repair shops. This condition spread to a certain extent to the industries dependent upon the prairie markets, the purchasing power due to the conditions stated being greatly curtailed. To follow this still further, many of the sawmills found that requirements of prairie lumber dealers would be considerably reduced. There were also decreased requirements of the railway companies for car-decking and other materials for the repair of rolling stock, only minimum repairs being necessary. Nevertheless, with adverse conditions prevailing during the latter months of the year, there was an increase in the total pay-roll for 1929."

Payroll and Wages.—The chapter on Statistics of Trades and Industries indicates that the pay-roll of the Province for 1929 reached the record total of $145,120,326 as compared with $136,784,484 for 1928. The total for 1929 was computed from returns from 5,065 firms which replied to the official questionnaire. In 1928, replies were received from 4,846 firms. As the pay-roll of $145,120,326 was based solely on employers who replied to the questionnaire, it is obvious that this amount did not represent the gross total from all sources. Accordingly, a conservative estimate of other branches of industry not covered by the questionnaire, together with amounts received too late to be classified, places the total pay-roll of all industries at $192,092,249 in 1929, as compared with $183,097,782 for 1928.

The total estimated pay-roll for 1929 is divided by districts as follows: Greater Vancouver, $68,730,605; Vancouver Island, $39,571,007; rest of mainland, $83,790,637.

Analysing the statistics, the report makes the following observation in regard to the various classes of wage-earners:

"The amount paid to actual wage-earners—that is, those not engaged in managerial or office position—totalled $117,344,548.72, an increase of $6,016,024.37 over 1928. Officers, superintendents, and managers received $13,859,767.14, an increase of $1,140,646.49; while the sum paid to clerical staff and salesmen increased by $1,179,170.94 to $13,916,010.12. The percentage figures given below show a decrease covering wage-earners, and it is reasonable to suppose that had business conditions been maintained during the last two months, these figures would have been different, as there is no doubt that the employees engaged as superintendents, managers, salesmen, and in the office occupations were carried on the pay-roll, and that the workers were the class who had either their hours reduced or temporarily laid off during the dull season."

The proportionate payment for 1929 under the headings of officers, superintendents, and managers is 9·48 per cent.; clerks, stenographers, and salesmen, 9·53 per cent.; and wage-earners, 80·99 per cent.

Comparing the 1929 pay-rolls of the 25 wage groups with those of the previous year, the report showed that 21 have increased and 4 have decreased the annual amount paid in wages and salaries. Among groups registering increases, metal-mining assumes the lead with a pay-roll larger by $2,232,000 than that of 1928. Miscellaneous metal trades was second with an increase of $1,200,000. Included in this group are garages, which alone showed an advance of over $500,000. Contracting and builders' materials groups increased by $1,000,000 and $234,000 respectively. Another decided increase was that of $827,000 in the printing and publishing group. Other increases were as follows: Public utilities, $720,-

000; food products, $500,000; smelting, $498,000; coast shipping, $543,000; oil refining, $353,000; pulp and paper, $330,000; laundry industry, $216,000; manufacturing wood, $421,000; breweries, $194,000; shipbuilding, $110,000.

The greatest pay-roll decrease was in coal mining with a loss of $930,000. Commenting on this set-back, the report states that "the immediate outlook is not very encouraging, but the employment situation in this industry could be remedied to some extent if the citizens of the Province were to purchase local coal." Second to the coal mining industry was lumbering, with a decrease of $320,000. Other decreases were cigar and tobacco manufacturing with $23,000, and jewellery manufacturing with $11,000.

The report indicates the number of firms having a pay-roll of over $100,000 per annum. In 1921 there were 118 such firms, while in 1929 this total had increased to the record number of 262, being 8 more than in 1928. Seventeen of these firms had an annual pay-roll of over $1,000,000, and of these four were between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, and one over $5,000,000. Of the 262 firms with an annual pay-roll of over $100,000 the lumbering industry leads with 105, three less than in 1928, while the food products industry is second with 21 firms, and metal mining third with 17 firms.

Weekly Wage Rates.—The average industrial wage, covering a full week's work for all adult male employees, again advanced over the preceding year from $28.96 in 1928 to $29.20—the highest since the peak year of 1920 when it stood at $31.51 per week. This average is computed from figures supplied by each firm for the week of employment of the greatest number.

The average full week's wages of adult males in each industry for the years 1923, 1928 and 1929 are given in the accompanying table.

The tabular summaries indicate that there has been a steady increase in the number earning $25 per week and upward since 1925. In that year the percentage of employees paid a weekly wage of $25 and more was 54·07; in 1926 it was 54·46; in 1927, 56·41; in 1928, 58·96; and in 1929, 59·82. A comparison of the tables also shows that there has been an increase in lower paid workers (those receiving less than $19 per week). In 1928, the number of such workers was 4,391, and in 1929 this had increased to 5,592.

There were wage increases in sixteen of the industrial groups, while in nine the weekly average was decreased.

The most outstanding change in the average full week's wages took place in the jewellery manufacturing industry, where the advance amounted to $4.12 per week, followed by cigar and tobacco manufacturing, of $3.61. Increases of over $1 per week were recorded in the following groups: Builders' materials, laundries, cleaning and dyeing, leather and fur goods, metal-mining, paint-manufacturing, pulp and paper, and ship-building industries. Other increases were in Coast shipping, garment-making, oil-refining, smelting, utility group, and in the manufacture of wood (not elsewhere specified).

The principal decreases are found in explosives and chemicals, which amounted to $1.63, followed by metal trades, $1.54; breweries, $1.15; and food products, $1.14. Those having decreases of under $1 were coal-mining, contracting, house-furnishing, miscellaneous trades and industries, and printing and publishing.

The report details in tabular form the number of wage earners in each industry grouped according to the weekly wages received. The table on page 1028 is a summary of all such tables, and shows the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1929.

Increase of Apprentices.—The number of apprentices in industry again increased over the previous year with a gain of 48, there being a total of 1,676 thus classified at the end of 1929. Commenting on the success of apprenticeship, the report states that "there appears to be no doubt that these young people are being thoroughly trained

Average Weekly Wages of Male Employees in British Columbia in 1923, 1928, 1929

Industry	1923	1928	1929
Breweries	$26 55	$28 85	$27 70
Builders' materials	26 83	26 28	28 04
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	23 32	22 97	26 58
Coal-mining	36 96	30 50	30 18
Coast shipping	28 36	31 89	32 84
Contracting	28 31	30 58	30 57
Explosives and chemicals	26 63	26 24	24 61
Food products, manufacture of	25 61	27 70	26 56
Garment-making	29 85	28 60	28 68
House-furnishing	24 74	27 44	26 74
Jewellery, manufacture of	32 65	32 49	36 61
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	25 07	26 96	28 16
Manufacturing leather and fur goods	26 73	27 88	29 03
Lumber industries	25 92	26 53	26 54
Metal trades	28 04	31 04	29 50
Metal-mining	32 21	33 27	35 24
Miscellaneous trades and industries	25 83	27 15	26 21
Oil-refining	32 71	30 23	30 50
Paint-manufacture	23 13	23 62	25 58
Printing and publishing	38 09	40 94	40 81
Pulp and paper manufacturing	27 90	26 82	27 87
Ship-building	25 88	28 85	30 25
Smelting	34 16	32 54	33 09
Street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc	29 42	30 04	30 70
Manufacturing of wood (N.E.S.)	23 33	25 02	25 49

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE EARNERS ONLY) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA DURING 1929

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	21 Yrs. & over	Under 21 Yrs.	18 Yrs. & over	Under 18 Yrs.	
Under $6.00	.....	56	27	14	26
$6.00 to $6.99	.....	125	120	18	126
7.00 to 7.99	.....	116	54	32	101
8.00 to 8.99	.....	179	50	71	187
9.00 to 9.99	1	224	31	83	120
10.00 to 10.99	97	279	315	132	155
11.00 to 11.99	27	212	186	150	96
12.00 to 12.99	49	512	893	157	291
13.00 to 13.99	110	188	813	70	138
14.00 to 14.99	494	367	1,140	89	48
15.00 to 15.99	588	405	1,195	47	64
16.00 to 16.99	1,267	299	780	52	35
17.00 to 17.99	1,550	151	330	20	53
18.00 to 18.99	1,409	229	676	8	26
19.00 to 19.99	8,761	262	340	8	17
20.00 to 20.99	2,892	164	692	4	22
21.00 to 21.99	6,580	159	264	3	34
22.00 to 22.99	5,296	81	261	3	25
23.00 to 23.99	2,963	101	131	1	6
24.00 to 24.99	10,508	109	71	2	5
25.00 to 25.99	5,033	54	131	.....	15
26.00 to 26.99	4,038	18	38	.....	7
27.00 to 27.99	4,669	38	50	.....	28
28.00 to 28.99	4,141	61	23	.....	6
29.00 to 29.99	3,616	66	24	.....	6
30.00 to 34.99	15,073	56	82	.....	30
35.00 to 39.99	11,517	8	24	.....	9
40.00 to 44.99	8,623	.....	19	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99	3,399	.....	4	.....	.....
50.00 and over	3,311	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals	106,012	4,519	8,766	964	1,676

as they have no difficulty in finding employment when the period of their apprenticeship is completed."

Employment Service.—The report of the British Columbia Branch of the Employment Service of Canada summarizes the situation during 1929 in the following sentence:—"Due largely to a greatly reduced grain crop in the Prairie Provinces, the débâcle in the stock market, and an excess of immigrants over requirements, conditions during the year 1929, from an employment point of view, were the worst experienced during the past eight years."

Summarizing the business transacted, the report indicates that within the province the number of placements nearly equalled those of the previous year, but adverse crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces caused a reduction of 63 per cent in extra-provincial placements. During the year there were 107,695 applications, 44,685 employers' orders, 42,960 placements, 1,829 transfers in British Columbia; 3,955 transfers out of British Columbia.

In connection with the work accomplished on behalf of handicapped men, both ex-service and "industrial handicaps," it is shown that the total number of placements was 2,055, and of this number 540 were "regular," ranging from one week's employment to permanence, the balance, 1,515, being placed in positions where the duration of employment was expected to be less than one week. The report again emphasizes that the problem of placing handicapped ex-service men becomes more acute each year, owing to their advancing age, and the "almost constant surplus of physically fit men." It is also pointed out that the favourable weather conditions on the coast has attracted a much larger number of handicapped ex-service men than industry can absorb.

Inspection of Factories.—The report of the chief factory inspector details his administrative duties, which include the inspection of all factories under The Factories Act, industrial plants designated by the Workmen's Compensation Board, passenger and freight elevators, and laundries.

Dealing with the progress of accident prevention work, the chief inspector points to the fact that no serious accident occurred on elevators, which are required by statute to be operated by licensed operators. During the year, 446 male and 176 female elevator operators renewed their licences, while 211 male and 85 female applicants sucessfully qualified by examination as elevator operators, making a total for the year of 932 licensed operators.

There were 48 requests for the extension of the hours of work of female employees in factories. Upon investigation, all were granted with the exception of six. Twenty-four requests for permission to employ children under the age of fifteen years in canneries were granted, subject to the conditions of the Factories Act. This branch was particularly active in devoting considerable time to the enforcement of the Act respecting the hours of work of female employees in laundries, many of which are conducted by orientals. During the year, 31 informations were laid against oriental violators of the Act, and 25 were convicted, of which five were convicted of a second offence.

Nationality of Workers.—The tables showing the nationality of employees indicate that natives of English-speaking countries decreased from 72·65 per cent in 1928 to 70·34 per cent in 1929. Those from Central Europe increased to 18·56 per cent in 1929 from 17·02 per cent in 1928. Natives of Canada and Newfoundland increased from 38·07 per cent

in 1928 to 39·17 per cent in 1929. The percentage of those from the British Isles again fell, the figures being 28·73 per cent in 1929 as against 30·85 per cent in 1928.

The percentage of Asiatics employed shows an increase for the first time since 1926, rising to 10·01 per cent from 9·33 per cent in 1928. The actual number employed in 1929 was 12,253, an increase of 1,520 over the previous year. Chinese employees increased by 251, Hindus by 156, and Japanese by 1,113.

Labour Disputes.—The section of the report covering labour disputes shows that 482 employees were affected by a strike or a lockout for a total of 3,320 working days, constituting the smallest number on record.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

A chapter of the report deals with the operations under the Male Minimum Wage Act. The first Act, passed by the Legislature in 1925 (Labour Gazette, January, 1926, page 17), was repealed following a decision by the Supreme Court of Canada, which declared the Act invalid (Labour Gazette, November, 1928, page 1310). Subsequently, in March, 1929, a new Male Minimum Wage Act was adopted (Labour Gazette, June, 1929, page 607).

The report reviews the administration of the new Act, particularly the legal proceedings arising out of the application of the drug clerks for an inquiry into the conditions of their employment. The Male Minimum Wage Board had ruled that it had no authority to conduct an inquiry on the ground that the occupation of the applicants was a "profession" and did not fall within the scope of the Act, this opinion being later upheld by the British Columbia Supreme Court (Labour Gazette, November, 1929, page 1317). The Court of Appeal of British Columbia, however, reversed this decision and directed the issue of a mandatory order to the Board to hear and determine the question raised in the application of the drug clerks (Labour Gazette, June, 1930, page 730). (The order finally made by the Board in this case was given in the Labour Gazette, August, 1930, page 917.) In addition, the Board conducted inquiries upon application from cab and taxi drivers, warehousemen, and stationary engineers. In connection with the last-named class, the Board issued an order (the first under the new Act) establishing the minimum wage (Labour Gazette, March, 1930, page 282). As regards taxi drivers, the Board decided that it was not advisable to establish a minimum rate at the present time, while in the case of warehousemen it was considered that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the establishment of a minimum wage for this class.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act in 1929

The operations under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, are also outlined in the annual report of the Provincial Department of Labour. Pointing to a gradual decline in working hours since the Act came into effect, the report emphasizes that it is being enforced in such a manner as not seriously to affect the industries of the Province. "The beneficial effects of this legislation," it is stated, "can be seen chiefly in the different branches of the lumbering industry where the average working hours, calculated from the returns received, show a reduction in some cases by as much as seven hours per week."

During 1929 the number of exemptions granted by the Board of Adjustment, administering the Act, totalled 93, a decrease of 68 from the total of 1928. Of the 93 permits granted, 50 were for the lumbering industry, 15 for the printing and publishing industry, and 5 for contracting. Other exemptions covered the manufacture of rubber tires, garment making, paper making, and furniture manufacture. These permits are strictly of a temporary nature, ranging from a total of one hour to one hour per day for a week or longer.

Industries which show an average decline of six hours and over in the working-week are builders' materials, coast shipping, and pulp and paper manufacture, followed by contracting, explosives and chemicals, miscellaneous trades and industries, smelting, and the manufacture of wood (N.E.S.), with a reduction of over three hours per week; breweries, food products, and street railways, etc., with a decline of over two hours in the average working-week.

As further proof that the Province has accepted the general principle of an eight-hour day, it is stated that from a total of 116,623 employees reported by the 5,065 firms

making returns, 101,625, or 87·15 per cent, were working on an eight-hour day; 10,968, or 9·40 per cent worked over eight but not more than nine hours per day; whereas only 4,030, or 3·45 per cent of all employees, were working in excess of nine hours per day.

The average working-hours for all occupations covered in the statistical tables was again reduced during the year 1929, the average weekly working-hours being 48·25, compared with 48·43 in 1928, 48·55 in 1927, and 48·84 in 1926.

The accompanying table shows the trend of average weekly hours in all industries covered by the report for the past three years.

As indicated in the table, some industries work more than a forty-eight hour week, and anticipating any questions as to how this is possible under an eight-hour day law, the report cites the example of the lumbering industry as follows:

"The regulations promulgated by the Board of Adjustment, and passed by Order in Council, permit all operations carried on east of the Cascade Mountains to operate on a nine-hour basis, which is fifty-four hours per week. The reason for this regulation is apparent to all acquainted with weather conditions during the winter months. The smelting and metal-mining industry operate on a fifty-six-hour week; Coast shipping being an industry which does not come within the scope of the Act, the Board has no jurisdiction. There is also the food products group, where only a very small number of the employees engaged come within the limits of the Act."

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK BY INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Industry	1927	1928	1929
Breweries	$45 60	$48 22	$46 77
Builders' materials, etc	46 94	47 55	46 96
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	44 48	46 58	44 40
Coal-mining	48 02	48 02	48 03
Coast shipping	52 48	53 05	51 05
Contracting	44 97	44 83	45 16
Explosives, chemicals, etc	45 85	45 32	46 04
Food products, manufacture of	50 65	51 75	51 01
Garment-making	46 38	44 54	44 87
House-furnishing	45 52	45 30	45 53
Jewellery, manufacture of	44 25	44 75	44 24
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	46 28	46 42	46 62
Leather and fur goods, manufacture of	46 77	46 62	46 70
Lumber industries—			
Logging	48 63	48 40	47 31
Logging-railways	49 08	49 16	48 61
Mixed plants	44 00	47 21	48 00
Lumber-dealers	45 88	46 70	47 63
Planing-mills	49 81	49 29	49 14
Sawmills	49 63	49 03	49 12
Shingle-mills	48 84	47 97	47 86
Metal trades	45 51	45 42	45 87
Metal-mining	52 26	53 93	53 96
Miscellaneous trades and industries	47 20	47 64	46 10
Oil-refining	54 35	54 16	51 61
Paint-manufacturing	44 51	44 44	45 09
Printing and publishing	45 51	45 42	45 44
Pulp and paper manufacturing	48 46	48 24	48 35
Ship-building	45 13	44 45	44 15
Smelting	52 94	53 07	52 72
Street-railways, gas, water, power, etc	45 90	45 69	44 61
Wood-manufacture (not elsewhere specified)	46 42	46 77	47 03

Minimum Wages for Women in British Columbia in 1929

The twelfth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia, which is included in the annual report of the Department of Labour, details the administration of the Minimum Wage Act during the year ended December 31, 1929. The Act became operative in 1918, and is administered by a Board of three members, of which the Deputy Minister of Labour is chairman.

Under this legislation nine orders respecting minimum wages have been put into effect, and these include practically all classes of work in which women and girls are engaged throughout the Province with the exception of domestic servants, fruit pickers, farm labourers and their employers who are excluded from the scope of the Act.

The total number of women and girls within the scope of the Act during 1929, as indicated from the returns from 3,602 employers, was 20,766. In addition to this total, there were a number of returns received too late to be classified in the statistics.

The report states that as the existing orders are giving adequate protection and no petitions for their revision having been received from either employers or employees, there were no amendments to the regulations during 1929. However, the Board contemplates amending the manufacturing order by adding to the schedules for learners a list of occupations which are not included at the present time. These are either new vocations or those in which women and girls were not working when the order was put into effect. No changes in wages are anticipated.

Touching on its duties in enforcing the regulations, the Board states that it is doing so in "an unobtrusive and tolerant manner", and observes that "considering that the work of over 20,000 women is covered by the orders, and human nature being what it is, the most optimistic could never expect 100 per cent compliance." However, it is pointed out that most employers are obeying the law and treating their staffs fairly. Through pay-roll in-

spections, routine investigations by officials, and from complaints lodged by employees, or on their behalf, some infringements were revealed. Frequently complaints have been found groundless usually through an apparent misunderstanding of some phase of an order or an incorrect and incomplete knowledge of the circumstances.

In cases where employees had been paid below the legal minimum, adjustments were effected through the Board's efforts. By these methods, arrears of wages totalling $2,838.61 were paid during the year to employees throughout the Province. This amount represents the difference between what they should have received under the various orders and what they were paid by employers who were not complying with the law. These arrears were collected on behalf of employees working in hotels, restaurants and cafes, florists' shops, confectionery stores, departmental and other mercantile establishments, laundries and cleaning plants, beauty parlours, fruit canneries, commercial and professional offices, millinery and dress-making shops, and factories of various kinds. It is noted, that, as in previous years, "the offending employers are usually foreigners, or owners of businesses, who through lack of systematic management, can see no way to reduce their overhead expenses except by cutting wages."

In 1929 eleven convictions for violations of the Act were obtained, and one was withdrawn after settlement had been made. Six of the cases originated in restaurants or cafes. Mercantile establishments accounted for two, a law office and a real estate brokerage for one each, while a milliner and a dressmaker were the offenders in the balance of the cases. All twelve cases were in the city of Vancouver.

The following is a summary of the minimum wage orders in force, showing the weekly and hourly rate for experienced workers in the various classes:

Mercantile industry, $12.75 (hourly rate, 26⁹⁄₁₆ cents).
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries, $13.50 (hourly rate, 28⅛ cents).
Public housekeeping, $14 (hourly rate 29⅛ cents).
Office occupations, $15 (hourly rate 31¼ cents).
Personal service occupation, $14.25 (hourly rate, 29¹¹⁄₁₆ cents).
Fishing industry (canneries), $15.50 (hourly rate, 32⁷⁄₂₄ cents).
Telephone and telegraph occupation, $15 (hourly rate, 31¼ cents).
Fruit and vegetable industry, $14.40 (hourly rate, 30 cents).
Manufacturing industry, $14 (hourly rate, 29⅛ cents).

Of the total of 20,766 women and girls employed in all occupations, 3,741, or 18.02 per cent were reported as receiving the actual minimum for their respective classes of work. In the higher scales of pay it is noted that 12,848 or 61·87 per cent of all those reported were receiving wages in excess of the minimum, leaving 4,177, or 20·11 per cent who were paid below the minimum. This latter class includes young girls and inexperienced workers for whom lower rates are set, and employees of experience whose working week was shorter than 48 hours, with a *pro rata* reduction in pay.

The average weekly wage for all occupations for experienced employees over 18 years of age during 1929 was $17.64 as compared with $17.52 in 1928.

In five occupations—mercantile, office, personal service, manufacturing and fishing—noticeable increases over the previous year's weekly averages for experienced women workers over 18 years of age are recorded for 1929. The average in laundry, dyeing and dry cleaning establishments remained practically the same for employees 18 years of age and over, being 1 cent per week more than in 1928. The fruit and vegetable industry indicated a slight decrease for experienced time workers, while an increase of $2.26 is revealed for piece-workers who have been employed at least two months in the industry. The average weekly wage for skilled operators in the telephone and telegraph occupation dropped from $18.32 in 1928 to $18.20 in 1929. However, the working week was slightly shorter, being 40.94 hours in 1929 as against 41.13 in 1928 when the higher rate prevailed.

The table on page 1032 presents a summary of the chief statistics dealing with all occupations covered by the regulations in recent years.

As regards the marital status of employees, the report shows that the relative proportion of married, widowed, and single women employees, gainfully employed, has hardly altered during the past three years. From the returns for 1929, the following percentages are indicated: Married, 20.11; widowed, 3.86; single, 76.03.

Dealing with the results of minimum wage legislation, the report makes the following comment:—

"Wages have been increased in a marked manner and held at levels considerably in advance of the actual legal minimum, contrary to the assertions of many persons that the minimum would become the standard. In 1929 61.87 per cent of the employees had pay-cheques higher than the rates prescribed by law, and so an oft-repeated argument of those opposed to this form of legislation is

refuted. In all fairness we must admit that there have been a few other contributing factors to this rise in women's wages, but these are far less potent than the Statute and its protection. In some of the American States, where their minimum wage laws have been repealed, declared *ultra vires,* or rendered ineffective pending legal decisions, the employees have suffered a noticeable cut in wages, and have been unable to effect a return to former levels since the legal backing of minimum wage legislation was withdrawn."

SUMMARY OF ALL OCCUPATIONS

—	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Number of firms reporting	3,602	3,425	3,455	3,123	2,804
Number of employees—					
Over 18 years, or experienced	18,390	17,191	15,697	13,725	12,181
Under 18 years, or inexperienced	2,376	2,186	1,810	2,245	1,718
Total weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced	$324,376 19	$301,223 03	$267,787 44	$234,001 53	$211,713 38
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	$ 24,757 00	$ 23,470 00	$ 18,820 00	$ 23,513 50	$ 17,764 00
Average weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced	$17 64	$17 52	$17 06	$17 05	$17 38
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	$10 12	$10 74	$10 40	$10 03	$10 34
Percentage of employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	11·44%	11·28%	10·34%	14·59%	12·36%
Average hours worked per week	43·87	44 05	43·92	43·82	43·58

In a more definite manner, the following table presents the average weekly wage rates in the various industries before the Act came into effect in 1918, and in 1929 after twelve years practical testing of the legislation.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATES BEFORE AND AFTER MINIMUM WAGE ACT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mercantile Industry

	1918	1929
Average weekly wages—		
Employees over 18 years	$12.71	$15.06
Employees under 18 years	7.70	9.08
Percentage of employees under 18 years	15.49%	13.70%

Laundry Industry

Average weekly wages—		
Employees over 18 years	$11.80	$14.60
Employees under 18 years	9.78	9.83
Percentage of employees under 18 years	21.80%	12.22%

Manufacturing Industry

Average weekly wages—		
Experienced employees	$12.54	$16.74
Inexperienced employees	9.57	10.09
Percentage of inexperienced employees	28.64%	18.73%

Telephone and Telegraph

Average weekly wages—		
Experienced employees	$15.55	$18.20
Inexperienced employees	11.90	11.24
Percentage of inexperienced employees	8.70%	11.96%

Personal Service Occupation

Average weekly wages—		
Employees over 18 years	$13.83	$17.41
Employees under 18 years	6.96	8.18
Percentage of employees under 18 years	15.38%	8.89%

Office Occupation

	1918	1929
Average weekly wages—		
Employees over 18 years	$16.53	$20.55
Employees under 18 years	10.88	12.75
Percentage of employees under 18 years	7.45	3.46%

Public Housekeeping Occupation

Average weekly wages—		
Employees over 18 years	$14.23	$16.54
Employees under 18 years	11.77	13.98
Percentage of employees under 18 years	5.51%	4.29%

Mr. Gustave Francq, chairman of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of Quebec, recently announced that the Commission had begun investigations with a view to establishing wage rates for female employees in the cardboard box, fur, and corset industries in the Province, and that public meetings of employers and workers would shortly be called to discuss the minimum wages for the various occupations. In regard to the observance of the existing orders of the Commission Mr. Francq stated that in very few cases was it necessary for the Commission to bring delinquent employers before the Courts, and that methods of persuasion were usually sufficient. In order to educate the employers concerning the working of the law, the commission has sent two inspectors through the province, who will give all necessary explanations and at the same time report on the success obtained by the new regulations.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1929

British Columbia

THE thirteenth annual report of the Workmen's Board of British Columbia, being for the calendar year 1929, shows a continued increase in the number of workmen covered by the provisions of the Act, this increase being accompanied by an increase in the number of compensable accidents occurring during the year.

Numbers benefiting.—The report states that there are now upwards of 175,000 workmen in the Province to whom the benefits of the Act are applicable. Since the present law came into effect thirteen years ago, 319,090 accidents have been reported under it. Of that number 2,923 resulted in death, and 7,294 others left the injured workman either totally or partially disabled for life. At the close of 1929 there were on the pension list, as a result of those fatal and disabling accidents, 688 widows; 993 children under 16 years of age; 121 dependent mothers; 40 dependent fathers; and 40 other dependents. The permanently disabled pensioners number 1,504, making in all 3,386 persons in receipt of regular monthly pensions at the end of 1929. There are in addition, at any given time during the year, nearly 2,000 temporary total disability cases requiring only time-loss compensation and medical attention. Approximately 1 per cent of the workmen of the Province are off duty at any given time as a result of temporary disabling accidents. The pensioners, the temporarily incapacitated workmen, and their dependants number close to 10,000 the year round.

Payroll Increase.—Industrial development of the Province is indicated by the growth in total earnings of workmen engaged in the industries within the scope of the Act. For the purpose of levying assessments the payrolls of all employers are checked each year. The payroll figures for 1921 totalled $129,518,375; for 1922, $130,592,502; for 1923, $153,548,944; for 1924, $155,410,227; for 1925, $164,216,219; for 1926, $172,862,307; for 1927, $175,315,992; and for 1928, $183,576,470. Inasmuch as it required several months to complete an audit of all payrolls the exact figures for 1929 are not yet available. Present information would indicate that they will reach $185,000,000.

Not only are payrolls increasing each year, but also the number of employers shows a corresponding increase. At the end of 1923 there were 6,524 firms on the records, within the scope of the Act. The number rose to 6,838 in 1924; to 7,197 in 1925; to 7,613 in 1926; to 8,243 in 1927; to 8,688 in 1928; and on December 31, 1929, the number had reached 8,888. New employers to the number of 1,401 employed labour for the first time in 1929. Former employers numbering 206 resumed operations. One hundred and fifty-nine employers whose operations were not compulsorily under the Act had the benefits of the Act extended to their employees by special application during 1929. There were 200 more firms actively operating on December 31, 1929, than at the end of the preceding year, after making deductions of all firms which had discontinued during the year.

Rehabilitation.—"One of the problems," it is stated, "which constantly confronts permanently crippled workmen is that of re-establishment at work in which their disabilities will be a lesser handicap than the occupations for which they are already trained. The logger who for years has followed work in the woods meets with a crushing leg injury and is physically unsuited to return again to his former occupation. The workman's disability may be such that he is 30 per cent impaired. His pension award must be supplemented by earnings at work he can do. A creditable number of employers make a practice of finding a place for workmen crippled in their employ. If a sufficiently large number followed that practice the rehabilitation problem would solve itself. Only a limited number of workmen can be successfully retrained for lighter tasks suited to their particular needs. Re-establishment is accomplished in a number of cases by commuting future pension payments so that the workmen may retrain themselves by instruction courses for various trades and other occupations they are physically able to follow. Others re-establish themselves in small businesses and in agricultural pursuits. For those crippled workmen who for various reasons must be absorbed again in industry the co-operation of individual employers is necessary."

Safety and First Aid.—The report comments on the continued increase in accidents, notwithstanding the movement for their prevention, and emphasizes the importance of the personal factor in safety work (see page 998 of this issue). It dwells on the great value of an efficient "First Aid" service, which, "in addition to providing the machinery for prompt, thorough, and intelligent investigation of alleged accidents, assists in preventing un-

necessary suffering and prolonged and costly disabilities. . . . . The advantage of prompt first-aid service for all injuries, however slight, should be kept constantly before the workmen, and nothing should be left undone by the employer in facilitating the rendering of competent and adequate first aid."

Claims.—While the increase in total payrolls during the past year indicated a larger number of workmen employed in industries under the Act, there was also an increase in the number of accidents. The accidents reported during 1929 were 36,750. The figures for the preceding years were 32,793 in 1928; and 30,066 in 1927. Two more fatal accidents were reported than in in 1928, the figures being 253, in 1929; 251 in 1928; 219 in 1927; 198 in 1926; 213 in 1925; 236 in 1924; and 268 in 1923. The non-fatal accidents for the past years were as follows: 36,497 in 1929; 32,542 in 1928; 29,847 in 1927; 30,167 in 1926; 27,563 in 1925; 25,566 in 1924; and 24,184 in 1923. Each year a further 3,000 accidents or more are reported, but are such as to necessitate no medical aid or time-loss compensation, first-aid service being found sufficient for such injuries sustained. There were 19,045 cases which required both medical attention and time-loss compensation. For the year there was an average of 3,062 accidents reported each month or over 120 for each working-day.

The industry of lumbering accounted for 42 per cent of all time loss accidents; the construction class, nine per cent; general manufacturing, 7 per cent; coal mining, 6 per cent; the railroading groups, 5 per cent; metal mining, 5 per cent navigation and stevedoring, 5 per cent; and all other classes 21 per cent. The fatal accidents were distributed as follows: lumbering, 39 per cent; metal-mining, 8 per cent; railroading groups, 6 per cent; coal-mining, 6 per cent; construction, 4 per cent; and all other classes 37 per cent.

Sixty-seven per cent of those injured claim British or Canadian nationality and 48 per cent were married. The fact that only 682 of the 36,750 persons injured last year claimed to be carrying any other type of accident insurance than that provided under the Act indicates the extent to which the statutory benefits are depended upon during periods of disability arising from accident.

Finance.—The report explains the method used in handling the reserve funds as follows: "Section 16 of the Act provides that the awards to widows of workmen killed in industry shall be paid to them in monthly payments. Similar provision is made in section 20 for payment of awards to permanently disabled workmen. By reason of these sections portions of awards to dependants and permanently incapacitated workmen remain unpaid. These are invested in compliance with the provision of section 53 of the Act, in securities permitted under the 'Trustee Act;' e.g., Dominion, provincial, and municipal bonds. These unpaid portions of awards are invested in the names of the Minister of Finance and the Board jointly. The amount of these 'capitalized reserves' is calculated on reliable actuarial tables to be exactly sufficient, using both principal and interest, to pay the remaining portions to become due to the dependants and crippled workmen during the months and years to come, in respect of accidents which have already occurred. The accidents of any given year are required to be paid for in full out of assessments collected from employers operating in that year. The current year's employers meet their financial obligation to dependants left and to workmen crippled through accidents of that year, and they leave no legacy of accumulating obligations for those employers commencing business in the years to come. When an award is made the full cost is forthwith taken out of the current year's assessments, and the employers are as finished with that claim as if they had paid same in compliance with a judgment of a Court."

The statement of the condition of the Accident Fund shows that during 1929, the amount collected from employers including assessments and interest, was $3,360,130; collections from employers for medical aid amounted to $458,296; interest on reserve investments to $333,751; and collections from workmen for medical aid dues to $294,763, making total collections for the year $4,446,940.

Disbursements during the year included $1,955,902 paid to workmen in compensation, and $752,623 paid for physicians, hospitals, drugs, etc. Pensions were paid during the year to the value of $957,304; payments to dependants residing in Canada (under a statute of 1919) totalled $25,177. The value of future payments of claims during 1929 is placed at $857,057.

Cost of Administration.—It is stated that a smaller percentage of the total assessments collected during 1929 was used for administration purposes than in any year since the Act came into effect, the figures being 2·24 per cent for 1929 and 2·34 for 1928. "Consequently out of every $100 collected in 1929, $97.76 was used in providing compensation to injured workmen and their dependants."

The report includes numerous tables giving statistics regarding finalled claims by industry; details of finalled temporary disability claims by industry, wage loss, length of disability, sex, age, etc.; nationality of workers; causes of accidents; nature of disability, etc.

Alberta

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta, in their twelfth annual report, review the work carried on under the Act during 1929. This work was in greater volume than in previous years, the number of industrial accidents, as well as the number of workmen engaged, showing a considerable increase. A total of 14,899 accidents were reported to the Board during the year, an increase of 1,499 over the number reported for the year 1928. The increase is accounted for by the extensive building program and generally increased industrial activity throughout the Province during the year 1929. Of the 14,889 accidents reported during the year, 72 proved fatal, 146 resulted in some permanent disability, and 14,681 were of a temporary nature. Compensation covering temporary disability totalling $507,438 was paid. The sum of $487,731 was transferred to the pension fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents, and $139,525 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims.

Net assessments levied during the year, together with those outstanding at December 31, 1929, totalled $1,373,771, as compared with $1,190,531 for the year 1928. Of this amount $1,345,404 was collected, leaving $28,368 unpaid as at December 31, 1929. Contributions on account of medical aid totalled $298,044, while payments for medical services amounted to $265,636. The administration expense (excluding that made on account of Mine Rescue) was $94,737 or 5·23 per cent on cash receipts, as compared with 5·17 per cent for the year 1928.

The transfer from the Accident Fund to the Pension Fund of $487,731, together with the interest, $104,123, earned by the fund, less the amount paid to pensioners, $390,854, brings the balance at the credit of this fund at December 31, 1929, to $2,247,020, out of which 245 widows and 458 children of deceased workmen, as well as 337 workmen who met with permanent disabilities, are receiving monthly payments.

Under the provisions of the Privy Council Order No. 558, $15,485.45 was refunded to the Board by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Eestablishment on account of Compensation and Medical Aid payments made to workmen to whom the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) applies.

During the year an appointment to the staff was made by the Board of an officer whose time will be devoted wholly to accident prevention, seeing that proper precautions to safeguard workmen are taken in all works and undertakings under the Act, and generally to impress upon employers and workmen alike the necessity of such precautions in order to cut down the number of accidents and reduce accident costs. An appointment was also made of a General Superintendent of Mine Rescue work, whose whole time will be devoted to the general supervision of the various cars and stations and all activities in connection therewith

The statistics relating to claims made during 1929 are summarized in the report as follows:—

Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1929.	5,436
Number of accidents reported during the year 1929..	14,899
Number of accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December, 1928..	2,772
Number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payment of compensation..	7,138
Number of claims disposed of by payment only of account for Medical Aid..	3,734
Number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received..	457
Number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due.. ..	3,733
Number of claims on which no further payments have to be made..	723
Number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made..	1,886

Of the 14,899 accidents reported during the year, the largest group (3,305) occurred in class 1 (mining). The manufacturing group (39) was second with 2,263 accidents; followed by group 15 (which includes quarrying, brick and glass works, cement works, etc.) with 1,667 accidents. The most frequent cause of accidents was "flying and falling objects;" closely followed by "machinery, tools and equipment;" and "falling and tripping." Numerous accidents are also attributed to "falling rock, coal and clay;" "protruding nails and spikes;" "being run over, struck or caught between cars;" "burns and scalds;" "falling timber and poles;" "being crushed;" and "striking against objects."

The time loss caused by permanent disability cases was 7,615 days; and by temporary disability cases 146,602 days.

Accident Prevention.—On this subject the Board state their experience as follows:—

"Some industrial institutions have been conducting accident prevention work for years, others are becoming interested, but there appears to be a mutual distrust or misunder-

standing between employers and employees in some industries in connection with this work, which will have to be removed before that wholehearted co-operation so desirable can be obtained.

"In building construction, where working conditions change hourly, the need for greater co-operation between workmen and employers is very apparent. Lumber containing protruding nails caused many accidents; improper scaffolding, unguarded openings in floors also contributed their quota. Many minor accidents develop into something serious by a process of infection because proper precautionary measures have not been adopted. Simple First Aid remedies to some of these minor accidents would prevent a great deal of suffering and loss of time.

"Accident Prevention Committees in industry are encouraged by the Board with the result that we have monthly reports from 334 committees. Many of these committees are doing excellent work, and it is acknowledged that where they are encouraged by the employers, accidents have been materially reduced.

"In our endeavour to minimize accidents from the use of machinery, we have communicated with Eastern manufacturers, requesting safety devices to be provided for all machinery shipped into Alberta, and we would solicit the co-operation of the employers by asking them to insist that machinery liable to cause accidents is properly guarded before installing.

"The Board has received complaints from time to time from workmen employed in garages about ventilation, or lack of ventilation. Carbon monoxide poisoning is a hazard which garage employees are subjected to if garages are improperly ventilated. We have notified all garage operators that a proper system of ventilation must be installed. We find that where provision is made to change the air in garages three times per hour, using an exhaust fan and galvanized piping of sufficient capacity and properly located, and also flexible hose to connect the exhaust of cars while in operation in the workshop, a very great improvement in the ventilation is secured.

"The organizing of first aid classes was continued during the year and four hundred certificates were issued to workmen who attended these lectures and qualified in first aid work. These certificate holders, now numbering 2,711, are employed by various employers throughout the Province, and the first aid attention they are able to render to injured fellow workers should tend to lessen the disabilities resulting from industrial accidents. The campaign of accident prevention will continue this year, and every effort will be made to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the employers and employees with a view of removing the unnecessary hazards from industry, and to encourage and promote accident prevention work."

New Brunswick

The eleventh annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick outlines its activities under the Act during the calendar year 1929.

In the financial statement the total income for the year 1929 is estimated at $716,775.06 from which is deducted the cumulative deficit carried over from the year 1928 of $165,342.96, leaving a net estimated income of $551,432.10. The estimated expenditure is shown at $686,-597.96, leaving an estimated deficit of $135,-165.86. It is pointed out that these figures, as in other years, do not purport to be the actual amount of money to the debit or credit of classes, but show what has been collected from the provisional statements filed, and what the Board think, after going over the data in its possession, is a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected owing to the expected increase of the actual pay-rolls over the provisional. The expenditure shows the same condition. To the amount paid out is added a sufficient sum which the Board estimates will cover the cost of claims in assembly and the claims which may be existing as of December 31, 1929, but not reported to the Board, and also the estimated amount for claims reported partly but not completed. It is stated that when the actual figures for 1929 are received and all collections made and all claims adjusted, the figures may vary materially.

There is no information available in the report concerning accident statistics for the year 1929 as the time for reporting accidents was not ended at the date of publication. Final figures, however, are given for the year 1928, and the tabular summaries indicate for that year the number of accidents, cause, locality, average age of workmen, average wage, etc. In 1928 there were 7,736 accidents of which 34 were fatal, while in 1927 there were 6,966 accidents with 28 fatalities. In 1928 the average age of workmen involved

in accidents was 33·46 years, and their average wage was $19.83 per week. The net cost of administering the Act was $54,780.36, of 7·6 per cent of the total assessment.

From 1919 to 1928, the annual compensation cost of accidents was as follows: In 1919, $376,007.45; 1920, $548,302.83; 1921, $469,675.69; 1922, $496,676.40; 1923, $564,890.08; 1924, $620,756.34; 1925, $570,883.19; 1926, $485,772.14; 1927, $543,087.88; 1928, $641,132.93.

The accompanying table shows the number of industrial accidents according to degree of severity from 1919 to 1928 inclusive.

Industrial Accidents in New Brunswick 1919–1928

—	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total
Fatal Accidents	25	47	35	30	37	38	31	23	28	34	328
Permanent Total	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	7
Contingency	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	11	16	5	15	59
Permanent Partial	183	254	241	245	244	261	241	218	269	312	2,468
Temporary Total	1,832	2,967	3,032	3,225	4,047	3,823	3,612	3,658	3,913	4,475	34,584
Minor and Medical Aid only	656	796	1,037	1,310	1,835	1,978	2,075	2,150	2,751	2,899	17,487
Totals	2,696	4,064	4,346	4,811	6,169	6,109	5,971	6,065	6,966	7,736	54,933

Children in Canneries in United States

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour recently issued Bulletin 198, entitled: "Children in Fruit and Vegetable Canneries: a Survey of Seven States." The States included in the inquiry were Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Washington and Wisconsin. It is stated that investigations in important canning States, such as Maryland and New York, gave publicity to the extensive employment of very young children in canneries and the deplorable conditions, especially the long hours and the insanitary surroundings, under which many of them worked. Perfection of canning machinery changed the character of the cannery so that the old plea that cannery work for children is more like agricultural than factory work lost whatever force it may have had, while at the same time the increasing use of machinery, such as the corn-husking and the closing machine, and the installation in an increasing number of canneries of these as well as of such labour-saving devices as the mechanical conveyor, eliminated much of the hand labour formerly done by children. Power machinery requires adult operators, chiefly men, and between 1909 and 1919 the proportion of men among the wage earners in fruit and vegetable canneries, hitherto almost stationary, increased from 42 to 50 per cent.

The present inquiry, the only extensive one in many years, showed that wherever fruit and vegetables were being canned children were being employed. Although the most flagrant abuses of the past have been corrected, many of these workers are very young, and many are employed for exceedingly long hours and at night. It is the intent of most of the laws to protect children in canneries equally with those in other manufacturing industries, but in actual practice the full measure of protection is being withheld in many important canning districts.

The report points out that even in States that have laws for their protection a considerable number are employed in violation of these laws. The extent of such violation varies widely in the different States. For example, the proportion of those under 16 who were below the legal working age (about one-fourth of the total number included in the study) varied from 43 per cent in one State to 2 per cent in another, and the proportion of minors employed in violation of legal working hours varied from 12 per cent to 97 per cent. "In spite of the greater difficulty of enforcing legal standards in the canning than in other manufacturing industries, this variation indicates that where a sincere and well-considered effort is made on the part of the State to see that the law is enforced it can be done. . . . Where the laws and the thoroughness with which they are enforced discourage the exploitation of children, canners can and do operate successfully without employing young children."

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL SERVICE IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE municipal doctor scheme in Saskatchewan, to which reference is made on page 997 of this issue, is described by Dr. F. C. Middleton, Deputy Minister of Public Health for the Province, in an article appearing in the *Canadian Public Health Journal*, July, 1930. The writer points out that over three-quarters of the population of the Province may be classed as rural residents, and that the problem of providing scattered settlements with adequate medical and nursing services has always been urgent. Recently the Legislature applied to the solution of this problem the principle of co-operation, which had been tried with success in several other lines of activity in the Province. This principle was embodied in an amendment made in the session of 1928-9 to the Rural Municipality Act. The Act as amended enables municipal councils to make expenditures for inducing doctors to reside in the municipality or to guarantee their income up to $1,500 a year. Where there is no urban centre in a municipality the grant or guarantee may be given to a doctor residing in a village in an adjoining municipality. When such a grant is given to a physician, the primary purpose is to ensure that a doctor is located within a reasonable distance, and the agreements as to what professional services will be required for the grant vary considerably. In practically all cases the doctor is required to do the duties of medical health officer and to give free medical services to indigent cases within the municipality; in some cases mileage charges are reduced, and in some, reduced charges are made for maternity cases. Some thirteen rural municipal councils pay grants varying from $900 to $1,500 a year.

The same Act provides that the council may submit to the electors a by-law empowering the council to engage the services of a legally qualified medical practitioner for the municipality at a salary not to exceed $5,000 per annum. When a municipality has voted to engage the services of a municipal doctor, the council draws up a written agreement outlining what services the doctor is to give the people. The agreement usually requires as follows:—that the municipal doctor act as medical health officer; that all indigent cases within the municipality be given free medical care; that all resident ratepayers, their families and dependants be given free medical service, and in some municipalities hired help is included in the free service and such other residents as the agreement may call for. Free vaccination against smallpox and inoculation against diphtheria for both pre-school and school children is included, and in some municipalities the doctor is required to medically examine all the school children in the municipality once a year.

Nineteen municipalities have engaged municipal doctors, several others have passed the necessary by-law and more are considering the scheme. Invariably where one municipality has engaged a municipal doctor, the adjacent municipality is not long before it also engages a municipal doctor so that they appear on the map in groups of two and threes adjoining one another.

The salary paid varies from $3,500 to $5,000 a year according to the district. Based on $5,000 a year it costs about $3.85 taxation per quarter section per year for medical service. A rural municipality is an area 18 miles square so that with a doctor located about the centre it would mean that he would be within reasonable distance of all his patients.

In one municipality where a municipal doctor has been engaged for a number of years, the municipal council also pays for the services of a nurse for any of its ratepayers for a period of fifteen days in any one year, when in the opinion of the doctor a nurse is required. A nurse is supplied at the expense of the council for all normal maternity cases for nine days, and longer if the doctor thinks it necessary. The nursing service under this arrangement cost this municipality in 1928, $2,053. This municipality has a population of 1,350.

"The success or failure of the municipal-doctor scheme," Dr. Middleton concludes, "depends largely on the doctor employed. Financially, the doctor is much better off because he has no bad debts. From the public-health view-point this system next approaches the full-time health unit, and the fact that not one municipality which has ever tried the scheme has repealed the by-law, is evidence that it is satisfactory to the people."

The Governor of the State of Michigan appointed a commission during August to study the subject of old age pensions. The commission is composed of five members, including Dennis R. Bett, of the Machinists' Union.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Recommendations on Spray Painting

THE National Research Council of Canada recently published Bulletin No. 15, prepared under the auspices of the Associate Committee on Spray Painting, giving a review of literature dealing with health hazards in spray painting, and concluding with recommendations for safe methods of operation. In the introduction it is stated that during the past decade, the spraying of surface coatings by compressed air has become extensively used in industry by contracting painters, railroads, shipyards, furniture manufacturers, enamel ware manufacturers and the automobile industry. "Spray coating, in fact, has almost revolutionized the process of painting. It could not be expected that this great change in the method of using paint could occur without creating certain problems affecting safety and health."

The question of the health hazard connected with the spraying of paint was referred to the National Research Council by the Federal Department of Health late in 1926. Prior to this, discussions upon the health hazard had taken place in labour organizations, with the result that the whole question was brought forward at a general Labour Assembly held in Montreal, by which it was referred to the Dominion Council of Health. It was pointed out that the use of the paint-spraying machine must, in all probability be considered as permanently established, but that there is a menace to the health of the operators in the improper application of this device; this menace is due to the pigments and insoluble ingredients used, such as lead, silica, etc., and to the inhalation and local irritative action of solvents and driers used in the material sprayed.

The National Research Council appointed an Associate Committee on Spray Painting; to this committee was assigned the task of considering all phases of the question and recommending the action which, in the opinion of the committee, should be taken by the National Research Council. Three main steps were taken by the committee. In the first place, a detailed questionnaire was prepared and submitted to the Federal Department of Health and the Health Departments of Ontario and Quebec, the two largest industrial provinces in Canada, and also to organized labour. The purpose of this questionnaire was to ascertain what information was available in the files of the health departments and labour organizations with respect to the health hazard connected with the use of the spray painting machine. None of the above organizations was able to answer the questionnaire, but all of them replied by letter giving such information as they had available.

The second step taken was to gather the literature on the subject, including reports and papers which have been published in connection with investigations already carried out. The information gained from the study of the material is presented in the present report.

A third step was also taken in order that the members of the committee might have personal knowledge of the conditions under which paint spraying operations are carried out in Canada. The committee visited twelve representative industrial plants using paint spraying equipment in the Montreal and Toronto districts. In these plants, which employed from two or three to more than 60 operators, lacquer, enamel, varnish or paint was being sprayed on automobiles, stoves and ranges, pianos, radio and gramophone cabinets, aeroplanes, ships, furniture, kitchen and household utensils, street cars, motor buses, and machinery. The committee thus became familiar with the general conditions under which paint spraying operations are carried out in Canadian industries.

Recommendations

After a careful study of all the information found in the accompanying report, the committee is of the opinion that there are certain definite health hazards connected with spray painting, and the committee offers the following conclusions and recommendations for the consideration of the constituted public authorities who are responsible for dealing with such matters.

(1) The more toxic of pathogenic ingredients in the material to be sprayed should be reduced to a concentration below that which constitutes a health hazard. This will involve especially lead (which present knowledge would indicate should not exceed in concentration, one per cent of the material used for spraying), benzol, turpentine and silica, and certain alcohols (methyl, butyl, allyl and amyl) benzine, gasoline, toluol (toluene) xylo (exlene) tetralin and tetrachlorethane. When a satisfactory painted surface can be produced otherwise, a number of these ingredients should be eliminated altogether from the material used for spraying. All

paints containing lead, benzol, turpentine and free silica for use in spray painting, should be labelled in such manner as clearly to indicate the percentage of each such substance in the container. Whether other ingredients now used, or other compounds which may in the future be so used, should be included in the foregoing list can only be determined after careful investigations have been made as to the possibility of their constituting more or less serious health hazards in spray painting.

(2) The spray booth and its equipment should be such as to provide the maximum safety possible for the spray operator. The exhaust fan should provide a sufficient current of air, varying according to the size of the booth, but adequate to exhaust the fumes.

To prevent the exit of the fumes or air charged with the ingredients of the sprayed material other than through or by the exhaust fan, the air entering the room in which the booth is located should not exceed the supply of air removed from the booth by the exhaust. The face of the booth should be provided with doors capable of being adjusted to reduce the open face of the booth according to the size of the object to be sprayed.

Where spray painting is done within buildings, it should be carried on only in a part of the building set aside exclusively for such work. Objects freshly sprayed should be immediately removed for drying to special apartments not used for other purposes, and proper equipment for exhausting the fumes from such apartments should be provided.

(3) The air pressure used in the spray machine should be as low as will provide a satisfactory painted surface. The nozzle of the spray machine should be held at least one foot distant from the object sprayed, in order to avoid unnecessary rebound (beat back) of the spray.

(4) The operator should, and, when he is engaged in interior spray painting, must, wear a mask into which uncontaminated air under pressure is supplied.

(5) No one should be engaged as an operator who is under 20 years of age, and before beginning employment as such, should undergo a medical examination to determine whether he is in proper condition to serve as an operator. Thereafter, where possible every three months he should be examined medically to determine whether he has been affected in any way by the material used in spraying, and if found affected, should only continue as operator on medical advice and under medical supervision. No women should be employed in spray painting during pregnancy.

(6) Provision should be made requiring spray operators personally to observe regulations intended to minimize the health hazard.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

International Conference on Silicosis

An International Conference on Silicosis, organized and financed jointly by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines and the International Labour Office, was held at Johannesburg, South Africa, during the latter part of August, specialists being in attendance from South Africa, Australia, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United States. The agenda included consideration of the following subjects:—(1) The medical aspects of silicosis; pathology and clinical phenomena of the disease; (2) preventive measures; and (3) compensation.

Canada was represented at the conference by Dr. J. G. Cunningham, director of the Industrial Hygiene Branch of the Ontario Department of Health.

Mr. Phelan, chief of the Diplomatic Division of the International Labour Office, who presided, drew attention to the fact that this was the first conference convened outside Europe by a body belonging to the League of Nations.

Mr. Sampson, Union Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, in welcoming the delegates, said the prominence of silicosis in South Africa was due to the unique geographical concentration of the great gold-bearing reef of the Witwatersrand and to the extraordinarily rapid development of the mining industry based upon it. The fact that the industry bore a burden of nearly £1,000,000 a year, totalling some £15,000,000 since 1911, gave some idea of the suffering to the victims and the loss to industry.

Silicosis, a lung disease attributed to the inhaling of flinty or siliceous particles, is found among workers employed in mining, stone-working, pottery-making, the grinding of metals, and other occupations which entail the evolution of dust into the air. In its later stages, particularly when it develops into what is termed miners' phthisis, it is incurable and deadly. The ravages of this disease among the mining population of South Africa, both white and black, have long been a cause of

grave anxiety in that country, and much has been done by legislation, by research, and by a system of compensation to reduce its incidence and mitigate its hardships. In other countries, also, the disease takes a heavy toll, and has been in varying degrees a subject of investigation and of preventive measures. South Africa, however, thanks to the work of the Miners' Phthisis Bureau established by the Government, and to a long and intensive study of this disease in connection with the gold mines, now possesses an enormous mass of material bearing on it, and has had a unique experience of dealing with it.

A little less than three years ago, during a visit of the Deputy Director of the International Labour Office to that country, the suggestion was made that the Office might usefully convene an international meeting of experts, to be held in Johannesburg, in order to discuss the pathology and prevention of silicosis. Later, the Transvaal Chamber of Mines made a very generous offer to bear the major part of the cost of such a conference. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office welcomed this action, and subsequently included in the budget of the organization for this year a sum to cover the share of the cost to be borne by the Office.

Safety Work in Ontario Lumber Industry

Mr. W. H. Cox, of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association (lumber industry) of Ontario, in an article in the *Canada Lumberman,* August 15, states that an important feature of accident prevention work has been the organization of three districts in the province with an inspector in charge of each. These Divisions are known as the Essex-Kent Division, with an office in Windsor; Wentworth Division, with an office in Hamilton and a new Division at Kitchener. The purpose of these divisions is to carry on a more intensive accident prevention campaign in the form of more frequent plant visits; meetings for employees; executive and class group meetings; accident records are compiled and submitted to employers monthly. This tends to create interest in "no accident" records. For instance, in the Essex-Kent Division, out of 154 firms reporting on the monthly statistical record, 81 firms went through the first 5 months of 1930 with a "no accident" record.

The Essex-Kent Division elect their own officers to preside over the work of the division and regular monthly dinner meetings of plant representatives of all classes are held throughout the year. At these meetings, the accident experience of the division is discussed and suggestions are advanced to prevent similar accidents occurring, and activities planned to carry on the most effective accident prevention campaign possible. Class executive meetings are being planned quarterly in order that each class may discuss its own particular problems. Every member is working for the best interests of the Association with a hope of producing the best results in the safety movement.

Cost of Accidents

In the same paper Mr. Cox asserts that it has been rightly estimated that the cost of accidents is based on a 4 to 1 ratio; "that is to say, take the cost of accidents as awarded by our Workmen's Compensation Board and multiply it by 4, and you have a truer estimate of the total cost. We lose sight of the fact that it is not only the victim of the accident who suffers and we often forget: (1) That the dependants suffer due to loss (temporarily or permanently) of wages; (2) The effect on the morale of fellow employees who may have witnessed the accident by loss of time from their work, etc.; (3) Possible damage to machinery; (4) The necessity of breaking in a new operator to replace the injured employee, and many phases that tend to disrupt the entire organization."

Industrial Hygiene in Ontario

The fifth annual report of the Department of Health of Ontario contains an account of the work carried on during 1929 by the industrial Hygiene Division. Dr. J. Grant Cunningham, the director of the Division, reports as follows:—

"The toll exacted by industrial accidents and problems arising out of the cost of sickness are drawing attention more and more in the direction of what can be done to minimize the burdens of physical disability. The Government, in maintaining facilities for advising industry in the control of ill-health, is striking at the root of the matter. Industrial health problems are being referred to the Division to an increasing extent by employers and by employee groups. Both the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Factory Inspection Branch of the Labour Department are using the facilities available here for clinical and plant investigations. Many physicians, carrying responsibility for the health of workmen exposed to poisonous substances, are submitting specimens for clinical, laboratory and chemical analysis.

"In the past year, there have been 330 examinations of workmen, most of whom presented some occupational disease, mainly lead poisoning or silicosis. These are the two most important occupational diseases. A few cases of poisoning from chrome, benzol, and arsenic have also been examined. Blood smears numbering 350 have been examined from workmen exposed to lead poisoning—service to physicians who have suspected cases of lead poisoning. Ninety special chemical determinations have been made for evidence of exposure to poisons, the results used in the diagnosis of cases or the study of plant conditions—both with the view to minimizing existing hazards. One hundred and sixteen examinations were made in co-operation with the Tuberculosis Division, which has reciprocated in the Division's various silicosis enquiries.

"An additional group of thirty-five experienced granite-cutters, thirty-three workers exposed to arsenic, sixty workers exposed to artificial abrasives and a few compositor apprentices, have been given examination, and the results used to study the effects of substances used, and give protection to workmen. These examinations have entailed numerous plant visits in addition to visits made for the examination of conditions of work where physical examinations were unnecessary.

"The supervision of workers exposed to arsenic was continued from last year. Determinations of arsenic in excretions of workmen made possible by the establishment of facilities by the plant manager were continued until November. These determinations present some interesting considerations which are less valuable on acount of the difficulties experienced in controlling the conditions in industry respecting the degree of exposure and the labour turnover among workmen employed.

"Detailed examination and report has been made on the literature dealing with the toxicity, methods of collection and estimation, recommendations for control, and existi legislation regarding substances comm used in spray painting.

"During the year, chromium and its compounds as a source of poisoning has been added to the list of compensable diseases in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

"Short statements have been prepared on lead poisoning and requests for this literature have been frequent.

The report states that the mask designed for the protection of workmen against fumes and dusts is now in use in 40 plants.

Preventive measures against disease

At the 17th annual conference of the National Association of Trade Union Approved Societies (under the National Health Insurance System of Great Britain) the President, Mr. J. W. Lowe, laid stress on the need of more active measures to prevent sickness, in addition to the remedial work now carried on under the provisions of the Act. The slums and unhealthy working conditions which created sickness he said, still persisted after the eighteen years during which the National Insurance Act had been in operation. It appeared hopeless to effect the cure of an invalid worker and then send him back among the condition which had created his disease. In this connection, Mr. Lowe referred to the expenditure of £300,000 on a sanatorium at Manchester, where he said, "most of the patients will come from the slums, and then, if they survive, go back to the slums and become applicants for sanatorium treatment again—a vicious circle." He recommended that specialist treatment should be provided for the home as well as in the hospital. Tuberculosis, in his opinion stated, was largely a disease created by occupation and mode of living, and there was no doubt that social and working conditions provided a good breeding ground for the disease. He referred also to the "appalling effects" of rheumatism, and to the "nightmare" of cancer.

Importance of Industrial Lighting

"Occupation and Health," the encyclopaedia of hygiene, pathology and social welfare now in course of publication by the International Labour Office at Geneva, contains an exhaustive chapter on "Industrial Lighting." An introduction to the article states that "the importance of suitable lighting in industry is obvious. But employers and technicians should not be obliged to grope about to find the standard of lighting suitable for their works, and at the same time the indefiniteness which still characterises certain regulations sh d be remedied.

Suitable lighting leads to cleanliness of workplaces, postponement of fatigue, prevention of accidents, easier discipline and control, limitation of waste, and better quality of work with more rapid production.

"The use of electricity has for some years increasingly favoured the daily use of artificial lighting, with a tendency to use a very much higher standard of illumination than that recommended by hygienists in the past. This is easily understood, having regard to the progress made in the production of light."

Causes of Death by Occupation

The United States Bureau of Statistics recently published a Bulletin 507, a study by Messrs. Louis I. Dublin and Robert J. Vane, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, entitled "Causes of Death by Occupation."

The study covers the experience of some three and a quarter million industrial policyholders from 1922-1924. Age for age, the authors point out, the death rates of industrial policyholders run from one and one-half to more than two times the rates of policyholders in the ordinary department of the same company, the latter composed largely of professional, clerical and commercial classes. At the age of 20, the industrial policyholder has a life expectancy of 42 years, that is, he may expect to reach age 62; the non-industrial worker engaged in non-hazardous occupations may expect to attain 69, or seven additional years. Death rates from tuberculosis are from two and one-half to four times higher in the industrial group than in the non-industrial; age for age, the hazard of accident and pneumonia is twice as great; the degenerative diseases, such as cerebral hemorrhage, nephritis, and organic heart diseases, two or three times more deadly. There has been a gratifying improvement in mortality rates for this industrial group during the past twenty years, but the relatively high rates which still obtain point the way to further needed reforms. The authors believe that while heredity and innate differences are responsible for part of the differences, "probably the most important factors are the conditions incidental to industrial employment, including deleterious dusts, excessive fatigue, bad posture, crowded workrooms, dampness, extreme changes of temperature, and sometimes specific occupational poisoning." They point out that it is significant that within the industrial group itself, the death rates of men are far higher than those of wives and sisters in the same economic class except at ages 15 to 24, when the proportion of women in industrial occupations is at its height. "After this age the large majority of these women become housewives, and we notice a much lower rate of mortality for them in each succeeding age period than for men. This, we think, is largely traceable to the absence of industrial hazard in the lives of most women."

Sickness Among Industrial Employees in United States

In a report recently published the United States Public Health Service points out that an influenza epidemic was in progress during the final month of 1928, affecting adversely the rate of sickness in the fourth quarter of that year. For this reason the disability rate for the last three months of 1929 among a group of about 110,000 industrial employees makes a favourable comparison with the rate for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The frequency of disability from sickness lasting more than one week was 27 per cent lower in the fourth quarter of 1929 than in the same quarter of 1928. The respiratory group of diseases shows the greatest decrease, the rate was little more than one-half that experienced in the last three months of 1928. Influenza and grippe decreased 64 per cent and pneumonia 26 per cent from the incidence experienced during the fourth quarter of 1928. In the last three months of 1929, however, bronchitis and diseases of the pharynx and tonsils increased 13 and 9 per cent, respectively, but the incidence of tuberculosis declined 20 per cent, and the rate for respiratory diseases other than those mentioned above dropped 5 per cent from the rate of the fourth quarter of 1928.

It is quite possible that the recorded sickness presented above understates to some extent the real magnitude of the incidence rate of cases causing disability for more than one week, because a number of the reporting associations do not pay sick benefits for disability on account of the venereal diseases, for illness resulting from the violation of any civil law, for the results of willful or gross negligence, and for certain other causes; and some associations do not pay for chronic diseases contracted prior to the date of joining the organization, for disabilities caused by or growing out of specific physical defects, or for illnesses not reported within specified time limits. Of more importance, perhaps, is the fact that the reports come from the larger companies having well-organized employment and medical departments which make a physical examination of applicants, so that a somewhat favourably selected group from a health standpoint may result. Workers in poor health who doubt their ability to pass the physical examinations may tend to drift to the smaller industrial establishments where the physical condition of the applicant is usually given less consideration. As offsetting factors a few cases of malingering may be included in the records and the associations with the most liberal sick-benefit provisions may attract persons when their health begins to fail. On the whole, it seems that the statistics presented may tend more toward understatement than overstatement of the average frequency of disability which lasts longer than one week among industrial employees.

Slum Clearance in Great Britain

The Housing Act, 1930, and the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930, passed by the British Parliament at its recent session, received the Royal Assent on August 1. The former, except for two sections which respectively amend Section 5 and modify temporarily Section 3 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, applies to England and Wales only.

Part I of the Housing Act, 1930, deals with the clearance or improvement of unhealthy areas. Two classes of unhealthy areas are distinguished; "clearance areas, i.e., areas to be cleared of all buildings"; and improvement areas", where the conditions can be effectively remedied, without demolition of all the buildings, by the demolition or repair of some of the buildings, the opening up of the area, and the abatement of overcrowding.

The Act makes a radical alteration in the basis of Exchequer assistance towards the cost of dealing with unhealthy areas. Under the previously existing laws grants were made to a local authority towards the cost of a clearance scheme not exceeding one-half of the estimated average annual loss likely to be incurred by the authority in carrying out the scheme. The new Act abolished this grant, except in certain cases, and replaces it by a fixed annual grant on a unit basis. The new grant will be paid in aid of the expenses incurred by the local authorities in dealing under the Act with a clearance or improvement area, and in the demolition of individual insanitary houses outside either class of unhealthy area.

The new grant will be based on the number of persons required to be displaced for whom accommodation is rendered available in new houses provided by local authority, and will normally be 45 shillings per displaced person, though in certain cases it may be higher. The increased Exchequer assistance given under the Act is to be used by local authorities in letting a proportion of the houses at a definitely lower rent than that normally charged for houses let under the Housing Act of 1924.

Other provisions of the Act deal with the repair or demolition of insanitary houses, with rural housing, and with the provision for aged persons of houses of a smaller size than the minimum in respect of which Exchequer assistance can at present be given.

As stated above, the Act, with two slight exceptions, applies to England and Wales only, and there are modified provisions in certain cases for London.

The Housing (Scotland) Act is, in its main features, closely similar to the corresponding Act for England and Wales, noticed above. The principal difference is that the grant will normally be 50 shillings (in rural areas 55s.) per displaced person, instead of 45s. and 50s., respectively, as in England and Wales.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND OF MANITOBA

THE Legislature of Manitoba, at its recent session, amended the Teachers' Retirement Fund Act (Statutes of Manitoba, 1925, chapter 60). The provisions of the Act of 1925 were briefly outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1925, page 459. Among other changes in the Act an increase from one to two per cent of salary was made in the amount of the teacher's contribution to the Fund. The Board of Administrators, a body of four members, two of whom are appointed by the Government, and two elected by the teachers themselves, recently passed a bylaw setting forth the procedure to be followed by teachers in applying for pensions, and stating the amounts of the benefits payable out of the Pension Fund. The bylaw is in part as follows:—

"4. On and after July 1, 1930, a pension payable monthly may at the discretion of the Board, be granted to any teacher who applies to the Board for a pension under the act and (*a*) Who having retired from the profession of teaching furnishes to the Board evidence satisfactory to it that he has served as a teacher in the public schools of Manitoba for at least forty standard years of service. (*b*) Who having retired from the profession of teaching furnishes evidence as aforesaid that he has served as a teacher in the public schools of Manitoba for at least thirty standard years of service. (*c*) Who furnishes evidence as aforesaid that he has served as a teacher in the public schools of Monitoba for at least fifteen standard years of service and that he is no longer fit to perform his duties or other suitable duties. Provided always that any teacher granted a pension under Section 4 (*c*) hereof shall, whenever required so to do by the Board, produce evidence of continued disability. In the event of such teacher being, in the opinion of the Board,

able to resume his duties in the teaching profession, or other suitable duties, the pension may be discontinued.

"5. (*a*) The annual sum payable by way of pension under 4 (*a*) and 4 (*c*) hereof shall be one-sixtieth of one half of the average salary for the last ten years of service multiplied by the years of service up to but not exceeding 40 years. If the application of this rule shall in any case produce a pension of more than $500 a year, the pension payable shall be $500 a year, and if less than $182.50 a year then the pension shall be either the result of the application of the above rule, or $10, a year for each year of service whichever is the greater, but not exceeding in the whole $182.50 a year. (*b*) The annual sum payable by way of pension under 4 (*b*) hereof shall be the percentage as hereinafter stated of what the teacher would have been entitled to under sub-section (*a*) of this section if he had completed forty standard years of service. . . . .

"7. A partial refund of contributions as follows shall be made without interest to any person who, after having contributed to the fund for five or more standard years of service, retires from service for any reason other than death and is not eligible for a pension hereunder. (*a*) If the retirement takes place on or after July 1, 1935, the refund will be one half of the amount contributed. (*b*) If the retirement takes place prior to July 1, 1935, the refund will be one half of the amount contributed prior to July 1, 1930 together with one quarter of the amount contributed after July 1, 1930.

"8. (*a*) The amount contributed to the fund by any teacher who dies while still serving as a teacher and is not in receipt of any pension hereunder will be returned without interest to such person as may have been designated in writing signed by the teacher to receive the same, if there be any, otherwise to his personal representatives. (*b*) If any pensioner dies before receiving in pension payments an amount equal to his contributions to the Fund the balance will be returned without interest as in Sub-section (*a*) of this section provided. (*c*) Pensioners shall, whenever required so to do by the Board, produce evidence that they are still living.

"9. In the case of persons granted pensions under the Fund prior to July 1, 1930, the amount of the pension payable to each such person shall be recomputed by the Board on the same basis of computation which would have been applicable to such case if this by-law had been in force at the date when such pension was granted and the pension so recomputed shall be payable as from July 1, 1930 in lieu of the pension originally granted.

"10. In computing the period of employment of any teacher applying for pension, any time spent in military, naval or aeronautic service in defence of the Empire, including service as nurse or nursing sister, shall count as service, provided that such teacher was engaged in teaching in the Public Schools of the Province prior to such enlistment and resumed teaching within one year from date of discharge."

RECENT LABOUR UNION CONVENTIONS

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders

With approximately one hundred delegates in attendance, presided over by President John B. Haggerty, the twenty-first biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was held at Toronto, Ont., on July 14-19, 1930. The delegates were welcomed to the city by Alderman James Simpson, in the absence of the mayor, while Mr. James Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario and Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, also extended a welcome to the visiting delegates. Others to address the convention were: Mr. Daniel McDonald, special representative of the board of governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association; Mr. William McHugh, vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; Mr. Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union; Mr. Matthew Woll, president of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company and vice-president of the American Federation of Labour; Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs; and John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour.

In the report of the executive council reference was made to requests for strike sanction, and it was shown that out of fifteen such requests, it was necessary in only a few cases to resort to drastic action. The report further showed that in order to facilitate the inauguration of an organization campaign, the International Union had granted local union No. 28, Toronto, Ont., and No. 20, Detroit, Mich.,

the sum of $75 per month for twenty and fifteen months respectively. The executive reported that local union No. 47, Columbus, Ohio, had submitted to them for approval a contract embodying the five-day work week, but owing to the unfavourable economic conditions permission to negotiate on that basis was temporarily withheld.

According to the report of the committee on returns and finances, there was a balance on hand as at April 30, 1928, of $53,634.05; receipts for the two-year period ended April 30, 1930, amounted to $388,656.22; disbursements totalled $364,736.82, leaving a balance on hand as at April 30, 1930, of $77,553.45.

The committee on text books, in its report, recommended that the international representative assigned to handle the text book question, render all possible aid to the Canadian locals, it having been brought to the attention of the committee that a large number of books were being printed in Belgium, while others were being produced in establishments operating under non-union conditions.

Mr. W. T. McDowell, on behalf of the Eastern Canada Conference, presented a report to the convention, in which was set forth a brief résumé of the conditions existing in the eastern part of the Dominion.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labour, in his address to the convention, advocated higher wages with a shorter work day and week as a remedy for unemployment.

The convention passed a resolution of condolence on the death of James M. Lynch, former president of the International Typographical Union.

Reference to the election of President Haggerty to succeed Major G. L. Berry as President of the International Allied Printing Trades Association was made by the committee on officers reports. This committee also recommended that provisions be made for an old age pension fund as soon as practicable.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Recommending that in the event of the membership favouring the establishment of an old age pension system, the executive council be instructed to ascertain the cost for the maintenance of a pension fund and submit it to the membership for approval.

Instructing the executive council to present to the referendum at an early date a proposition to create a large defense fund to be used only in case of strikes and lockouts of the members.

Recommending that the president and secretary be authorized to approach the international officers of the other printing trades in connection with closer affiliation or amalgamation.

Directing the incoming executive council to devise a scheme and make representation to the employers for the purpose of creating a joint unemployment fund, said fund to be financed equally between the employers and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Recommending that in the election of officers, the president and secretary be elected by the membership at large, and that there be created four zones, three in the United States, being as nearly equal in membership as possible, the Dominion of Canada forming the fourth, and that for each zone a male and female member be elected, provided that the two members in any of the three zones in the United States do not come from the same city, and further that the proposal be presented to referendum vote.

Memphis, Tenn., was selected as the convention city for 1932.

International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Labourers

The nineteenth triennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Labourers was held at Montreal on July 14-18, approximately one hundred delegates attending. Alderman Seigler, in the absence of the mayor, greeted the convention and welcomed the delegates to Montreal, while Mr. P. Draper extended a welcome on behalf of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Others to address the convention were: Mr. Charles Dickie, secretary-treasurer, Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department; Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labour and president of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company; and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour. In the course of his address, President Green spoke of the unemployment situation and referred to the plan recommended by the Federation to Congress, for its relief. He also stated that the Federation was working and urging legislative matters favourable to labour, among which was a bill to limit the use of injunctions.

The recommendation of the committee on insurance, that the question of group insurance be submitted to a referendum of the members, the vote to be counted in the in-

ternational office on or before January 1, 1931, and to represent not less than 65 per cent of the membership, was adopted by the convention.

The committee on executive board report commended the officers for their action in securing the release from the Maintenance of Way Organization of railway shop labour.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Authorizing and instructing incoming officers to endeavour to have an unemployment insurance bill placed before Congress and the Parliament of Canada, whereby unemployed workers would be paid by the Federal Governments an appropriate sum collected from industries by a system similar to state compensation for injuries;

Asking the enactment of legislation providing for the protection and financial reimbursement of losses to railroad employees through the consolidation of railroad properties;

Demanding the unconditional pardon of Tom Mooney by the Governor of California;

Urging that every effort be made to establish a six-day work-week without a reduction in wages;

Instructing the officers of each local union in the United States to urge their respective Congressman and Senator to support the legislative program of the American Federation of Labour to abolish the alleged abuses of the use of the writ of injunction.

Chief officers elected were: president, John F. McNamara, Boston, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Joseph W. Morton, 2922 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Mr. James Gascoyne, Montreal, Que., was elected fourth vice-president.

Boston was selected as the convention city for 1933.

Quebec Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

The twenty-first annual convention of the Quebec Provincial Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was held recently at Montreal, with approximately thirty delegates in attendance. The convention was presided over by Mr. A. Martel, the president of the council, Mr. Omer Fleury being absent on account of illness. Letters of regret for being unable to attend were received from Mr. W. L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Mr. Patrick Green, organizer of the Brotherhood.

The executive committee presented a detailed report of the activities of the council during the past year. The report claimed that the United Brotherhood, with half a century of experience, was the organization best able to look after the interests of the carpenters and joiners in the province during the time they were able to work, and that the guaranteed pension would take care of them in their old age. The report of the treasurer showed that the finances of the council were in good state and indicated an increase in membership during the year.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Requesting the Federal Government to restrict all immigration so long as there are any unemployed in the country;

Asking for the abolition of fee-charging employment bureaux;

Supporting the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in requesting legislation for the payment of fair wages to workers employed on public enterprises;

Requesting the 8-hour day in the whole of Canada;

Petitioning the head office to procure organizers for the Province of Quebec;

Urging the Dominion Government to appoint a Fair Wages officer for the Province of Quebec;

Asking that the preference be given Canadian workers in the construction of the Beauharnois Canal;

Seeking amendments to the Act concerning industrial accidents with the view to placing insurance re same within the jurisdiction of the Industrial Accidents Commission.

Officers elected were: President, Omer Fleury, Quebec; Vice-presidents, P. L. Gonthier, Montreal; P. P. Leduc, Valleyfield; R. Lynch, Montreal; J. Menard, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; E. Lanthier, Montreal; Secretary, P. Lefevre, Montreal; Treasurer, P. Blanchandin, Montreal.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on July 21-26 with approximately one hundred delegates in attendance, President Winfield T. Keegan in the chair. After the various committees had been appointed, Vice-president J. F. Frey presented a report on old age pensions, in accordance with instructions from the last convention held in New York City. In his report the vice-president drew the attention of the dele-

gates to the fact that eleven States of the Union had adopted old age pension legislation, while the Dominion of Canada had adopted a law recognizing its obligation to share with the Provinces the responsibility of taking care of the old and needy among its citizens. The report further stated that "it is interesting to find the consensus of opinion strongly favouring a system financed and operated by the government rather than by large employers or by labour unions or other groups." Mr. Frey laid special stress on the fact that the members of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union could have anything they wished in the way of old age pensions, provided they paid for it.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labour, addressed the convention, drawing the attention of the delegates to the introduction of new machinery in the various fields of industry, causing technological unemployment. He also pointed out the steps that were being taken by the Federation to secure legislation to relieve, to some extent, the unemployment situation, and informed the convention that Congress was being pressed for consideration of an anti-injunction measure.

The committee on officers' reports noted that part of the president's address which showed that fifty-seven unions had through conciliation been able to either increase wages, improve working conditions or lessen hours; only in one case had arbitration been resorted to, and this resulted in an increase in wages. The report further showed that there were no strikes or lockouts during the past year, one charter had been issued and the membership had increased.

The technical education committee in its report strongly recommended that every local union should organize a technical education committee for the purpose of educating its apprentices in the technique of the trades under the union's jurisdiction.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Recommending that the President's salary be increased to $5,000 per annum;

Instructing the international executive board to give consideration to the subject of organizing regional educational committees, working under the direction of the International technical education committee;

Directing the international executive board to inaugurate a campaign to have all local unions use the union label on the product of their members;

Recommending that the question of group insurance for a policy of $500 be submitted to referendum;

Urging the local unions to make a survey of trade conditions with a view of curbing the flow of man-power into the industry.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

The twenty-seventh convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 4-9, with approximately twenty-five delegates present. In President Rankin's address the following subjects were dealt with: Immigration; convict labour; "yellow dog" contracts; injunctions in labour disputes; workmen's compensation laws; unemployment, and organization. In speaking of organization, the president informed the delegates that marked progress was being made in the southern part of the United States. He also stated that progress was being made in Canada, a new local having been formed at Cold Lake, Manitoba, in which district between four and five thousand men were employed. The secretary-treasurer in speaking of the new local established in Northern Manitoba, stated that it gave promise of a large membership in future and that there was good prospects of organizing other unions in this locality.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Favouring the restriction of immigration of Mexicans;

Opposing the creation of state constabulary;

Instructing the incoming officers to use every effort to have Congress pass an anti-injunction bill acceptable to the American Federation of Labour;

Asking the United States Government to prohibit the importation of manganese ore unless same be milled by free and voluntary labour.

A resolution was submitted to the convention to move the headquarters of the Union from Salt Lake City to some point in Montana to be decided by the delegates, but the proposal was defeated.

Of the three Bills introduced into the United States Congress by Senator Wagner (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 257), dealing respectively with the collection of employment statistics, the advance planning of public works, and the establishment of employment exchanges, only the first became law during the recent session. This bill was considerably amended in its passage through the House of Representatives and the Senate, but ultimately passed, and was signed by the President on July 7, 1930.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Fiftieth Session of the Governing Body

The fiftieth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office will be held in Brussels by invitation of the Belgian Government on October 7. The agenda will include consideration of the subjects which are to engage attention at the 1932 Session of the International Labour Conference; the organization of a Preparatory Technical Conference on maritime questions; to be held prior to the special Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference in 1931; effect to be given to the decision of the International Labour Conference placing the question of hours of work in coal mines on the agenda of the 1931 Session; the study of the unemployment problem by the International Labour Office; effect to be given to the resolutions of the Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference; and the reports of various committees.

Performers' Rights in Connection With Broadcasts

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, contains in its issue of August 25 the following note dealing with the attention which is being given by the International Labour Office to the rights of artists and other performers in connection with the broadcasting of music, etc.:—

As every owner of a "wireless" receiving set is aware, most of the broadcasting stations are accustomed to transmit more or less regularly music performed in theatres, concert halls, dance halls, cafés, and other places outside their studios. The problem is: What rights has the individual performer, whether soloist or member of an orchestra, with regard to such a distribution of his "product" to a vast multitude of listeners who may be many miles from the hall, the town or even the country in which he performs? Is he entitled to supplementary payment? Is he entitled to any guarantee that the quality of the transmission shall not be such as to damage his reputation or that of the orchestra to which he belongs?

This problem, which is of considerable importance to a large body of wage-earners, raises a number of difficult legal questions, and has been the subject of prolonged study by various bodies. So long ago as 1925, the International Legal Wireless Committee *(Comité juridique international de T. S. F.)* recognized that the wireless broadcasting of the performance of an artistic work should not be undertaken without the consent of the interpreter. In 1928, a Congress convened by this Committee declared in favour of reasonable supplementary remuneration for artists whose performances are broadcast.

Last year, the International Confederation of Professional Workers claimed that performers have "both a moral and a pecuniary right." Later, the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers set up by the International Labour Office expressed the opinion that the problems raised by this new development could be solved only on an international basis, by the drafting of a new code of rights for performers, and suggested that the International Labour Office should make a thorough investigation into the matter. Recently, the Governing Body of the Office authorized such an inquiry.

At present, little legislation can be found bearing directly on the subject. Russia has a special Act "concerning the Freedom of the Microphone" according to which any musical, literary or dramatic work may be broadcast without the consent of the author or the performers, and without their being entitled to any fee on this account. Italy and Great Britain have laws which embody certain safeguards for performers. But for the most part the question is dealt with, if at all, by direct bargaining between the performers and the broadcasters, and there is no approach to uniformity.

The problems involved are, nevertheless, virtually identical in all countries, and, whatever may be the ultimate solution and by whatever means it may be attained, it would seem that no solution will be complete unless it is on an international scale.

A considerable decrease was noted in the number of accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the month of August, the number being 5,838, including 42 fatal cases. This is some 300 less than the number during July, and 2,623 less than the number during August a year ago. The accidents reported to date this year number 48,277 as compared with 58,514 for the same period last year.

During August the benefits awarded amounted to $572,022, of which $466,189 was for compensation and $105,833 for medical aid: this as compared with $590,317 awarded in benefits last August. This brings the total awards to date this year for compensation and medical aid to $4,946,835 as against $5,298,613 for the corresponding period of 1929.

PARLIAMENT IN SPECIAL SESSION DEALS WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

THE first session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Canada opened on September 8, having been specially summoned to consider "the necessity for dealing with exceptional economic conditions with the resultant unemployment."

The opening Speech from the Throne intimated that "measures will be submitted for your consideration, including amendments to the Customs Act and the Customs Tariff which it is anticipated will do much to meet the unusual conditions which now prevail."

The measures for which the Government asked the consent of Parliament were contained in two resolutions submitted by the Prime Minister, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, and the Minister of National Revenue, Hon. E. B. Ryckman, respectively, on September 10, and in certain amendments to the Customs Tariff which were announced by the Acting Minister of Finance on September 16. The two resolutions, above referred to, are as follows:—

(1) "That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding twenty million dollars be appropriated and paid out of the consolidated revenue fund for the relief of unemployment in constructing, extending or improving public works and undertakings, railways, highways, etc., that will assist in providing useful and suitable work for the unemployed, all as set forth in a bill founded on this resolution."

(2) "That it is expedient to amend the Customs Act in respect to the provisions relating to the fair market value for duty of goods imported and subject to *ad valorem* duty, and goods imported, the prices of which are published or listed by the manufacturers, producers or persons acting on their behalf, the allowance of discounts, and the valuation of imports prejudicially or injuriously affecting Canadian producers."

Prime Minister Submits Plan

The Prime Minister in speaking on the first resolution, stated that for the purposes of the present session, the House was not concerned with the causes of unemployment, but with its immediate relief. The first action of the government on taking office on August 7, was to set in motion through the Labour Department machinery for ascertaining the extent of unemployment throughout Canada; the second step was to summon a meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada, a most representative body which was constituted by Order in Council under statutory authority. Mr. Bennett explained the non-political character of the Council and read the twelve recommendations submitted by it, which are given on another page of this issue. These recommendations were definitely accepted by the government. He also read a telegram he had received from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in convention at Regina, submitting the following recommendations approved by the Council in regard to unemployment:—

1. The immediate putting into effect of the recommendations adopted by the Employment Service Council of Canada at its recent meeting.
2. The limitation of the hours of labour to not more than eight per day and five days per week on all government works and contracts and all works towards which the federal government may grant and as a measure of relief carried on by provincial governments or municipalities.
3. Measures towards the establishment of a national scheme of unemployment insurance.
4. The strict enforcement and maintenance of regulations prohibiting the entry of immigrant labour into Canada.

The Prime Minister noted that the telegram not only dealt with the present problems, but also contemplated legislation to provide a final solution of the problem. The resolution submitted to the House, on the other hand, was palliative in its nature; "It is a measure," he said "to deal with an acute present problem."

"We do believe," Mr. Bennett continued, "that this resolution which I am now submitting, when enacted into a statute, combined with the measure which will be subsequently submitted to this House in furtherance of the recommendations which I have read, namely those which will prevent the importation of goods at ridiculous prices into the markets of this country, thereby throwing people into idleness and destroying their employment, and the correlative of that, namely, the importation to this country of large quantities of goods which can be made in this country if our people were subjected to fair competition and an equal opportunity with their competitors, will go far to relieve the situation. They constitute one measure; one is palliative

and the other is remedial.... I have a very sincere conviction that within the next few weeks, at least it will afford a remedy to some 25,000 or 30,000 workmen, and that it will thereby effectually provide sustenance to at least twice that number of people."

Extent of Unemployment.—The Prime Minister submitted the numbers of unemployed in each province as supplied by various municipalities, as follows:—"I find," he said, "that at present in the Province of Alberta there are 5,155 unemployed; during the winter it is contemplated that that number will reach 6,650. In British Columbia at the present time the unemployed number 7,692 and it is expected that during the winter that number will increase to 14,700. In the province of Saskatchewan the present number given is 5,276 and it is expected to rise during the winter to 8,201. In Manitoba the figure is now 6,950, with a possible 9,600 in the winter. In Ontario the figure is given as 49,367, rising to 82,214. In Quebec the present number is 41,190, as against an anticipated number of 49,290. In New Brunswick the present number is 500 and it is expected it may reach 2,850. In Nova Scotia the present number is 1,800 and it may rise to 2,350."

Mr. Bennett then reviewed the estimate submitted by the Employment Service to the recent conference and other estimates by competent observers as to the number of unemployed in Canada, the figure 200,000 being given as the approximate number of unemployed at the time of the conference, a figure "almost incredible in this country at this time."

Relief Proposed.—Turning to the expenditures proposed by the Government Mr. Bennett said:—"The $20,000,000 we propose to deal with in accordance with the terms of the resolutions of the Employment Service Council, and in this manner:

"The relief fund of $20,000,000 shall be used for such purposes and under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the governor in council.

"That was the method employed on previous occasions when the matter had to be dealt with in this parliament. It will be recalled that the sum of about $2,000,000 to be exact $1,850,000, was so utilized in 1920, and that later the government of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie King) made some contribution to provinces and municipalities on the basis of one-third the amount of money that they expended for certain relief works. It is not proposed that this Dominion government should in any sense deal with these problems directly. These are primarily problems of provinces and municipalities, and apart from national undertakings. But a problem local and provincial in its nature, may become a national problem, and this particular problem has become a national one. That is the position, it has become national in just the sense a great law lord once indicated in connection with a problem that was before the privy council, a problem local in its inception, but which he said had now become so general as to become national in its scope. This is a national problem. It calls for a solution by the co-operation of national with provincial and local authorities, and for that reason, as I have said, this measure is being introduced in Parliament....

"First, there are national undertakings which this country may embark upon—public undertakings, buildings, wharves, piers that might not be constructed until next summer, but a portion of which work might well be done now instead of then. There might be the extension of existing contracts in connection with public undertakings. There are public undertakings which provinces and municipalities will engage in, but which otherwise they would not engage in until perhaps a year from now. We may give them assistance, may I say by way of illustration, by defraying the interest which it might cost the communities to borrow the money now instead of two years hence when they would issue their securities in the ordinary course for the purpose of enabling them to undertake that work. There are level crossings, for instance, a fruitful source of disaster in this country, especially during the summer months. The elimination of level crossings will furnish work for a considerable number of people. We have the grade crossing fund, out of which now contributions are made to an amount not exceeding $100,000 for any one crossing and up to 40 per cent of the cost. We may implement that fund, for instance, to enable the fund that may become exhausted to be supplemented by grants from this money, and matters of that kind."

An amendment was proposed by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth as follows:—

"That wherever federal aid is granted for public works for relieving unemployment, provision should be made for the payment of wages according to the Fair Wage Act where in existence, and elsewhere a fair and reasonable wage."

This amendment was defeated on a division, the Government pointing out that, so far as Dominion government contracts were concerned, the payment of fair wages was already

provided for under existing legislation; while in regard to works carried out by any province or municipality, the conditions under which such work is performed is subject to regulations by the local authority in each case, these regulations including provision for the payment of fair wages to the workmen engaged.

Speech of Minister of Labour

Speaking in the Senate on September 10, in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, referred to the policy of the present government in dealing with the problem of unemployment. "The policy," he said, "involves the government's responsibility to the people, the interest of the people being placed first, and the rights of property second.

"The policy which is being pursued is based on the solemn undertaking that was entered into by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden and signed on June 28, 1919. On the pledge then given on behalf of Canada the attitude of the Government over which he presided was based, as is the attitude of the present Government. I would call the attention of honourable gentlemen to the fact that after the great world conflict there was formed a determination, which was emphasized at the Peace Conference by the treaty that was made, that human rights should receive internationally, a larger share of attention from public men than they had previously been given. Perhaps it is not generally known, even among our own people, but it is true that our then Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, played a leading part in bringing about that decision and in negotiating the terms and the wording of Part 13 of the Treaty of Peace.

"The amended text of the Labour Part of the Peace Treaty was submitted by the Canadian Prime Minister, and was unanimously adopted, and under this wording the High Contracting Parties recognized that the well-being--physical, moral and intellectual—of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance. They recognized that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic principle and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment, but, holding as they did that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, the wording of the Peace Treaty as proposed by Sir Robert Borden and adopted in the Peace Conference, declared:

"'There are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit. Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special urgent importance.'"

The Minister quoted the text of the labour principles which are set out in the Peace Treaty, the first of which is as follows:—

"The guiding principle above enunciated, that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce."

Mr. Robertson then described the efforts made by the Government to alleviate unemployment in Canada in 1919 and 1920, and proceeded to deal with the similar situation at the present time, referring to the extent of the existing distress.

"There were more men unemployed in Canada in July of this year than there were in January," he said, "and I ask you to appreciate the situation that now faces the Government. Because of unemployment last winter many people have exhausted their resources—many have also exhausted their credit—and they find themslves facing another winter without employment. Furthermore, some of the municipalities who tried to do their bit and keep their unemployed from suffering last year find their resources so depleted that they are in serious difficulties. So I ask you in all earnestness to consider most carefully and sympathetically the measures that will be introduced here in a day or two, looking to at least a temporary alleviation of distress, in the hope of ultimately finding, through further research and observation and study, a more permanent cure for this terrible calamity. I say 'calamity' because it is a calamity to the men affected. There is nothing in the world that is of such concern to the wage-earner as his job. If a man has employment he can meet his obligations to his dependents, if he has not, he soon becomes quite a different citizen. He feels that he has a grievance, and turns against society, against the Government and against industry, and before he or his dependents suffer seriously he is apt to take steps to try to remedy the situation himself. Now that a second winter is approaching, through which thousands of people in Canada may have to pass without employment, the situation must be met fairly, not only in justice to the couple of hundred thousand people who are to-day without work, but in justice to Canada, if she is to discharge her obligations and duties."

Unemployment Relief

The text of the bill, submitted to the House of Commons on September 11, entitled "An Act for the granting of Aid for the Relief of Unemployment," was as follows:—

"Whereas unemployment, which is primarily a provincial and municipal responsibility,

has become so general throughout Canada as to constitute a matter of national concern, and whereas it is desirable that assistance should be rendered by the government of Canada towards the relief of such unemployment; therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, enacts as follows:

"1. This Act may be cited as the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930.

"2. For the relief of unemployment a sum not exceeding twenty million dollars is hereby appropriated and may be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada for such purposes and under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the governor-in-council.

"3. Without restricting the generality of the terms of the next preceding section hereof, and notwithstanding the provisions of any statute, the said sum of twenty million dollars may be expended in constructing, extending or improving public works and undertakings, railways, highways, bridges, and canals, harbours and wharves; assisting in defraying the cost of distribution of products of the field, farm, forest, sea, lake, river and mine; granting aid to provinces and municipalities in any public work they may undertake for relieving unemployment and reimbursing expenditures made by provinces and municipalities in connection with unemployment, and generally in any way that will assist in providing useful and suitable work for the unemployed.

"4. A report shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof, containing a full and correct statement of the moneys expended under this Act and the purposes to which they have been applied."

A fifth clause was added to the Bill during its progress in the House, to the effect that "any portion of the said sum of twenty million dollars remaining unexpended or unappropriated for the purposes of this Act on March 31, 1931, shall thereupon lapse."

Amendments to Customs Act

The Act to amend the Customs Act repeals Section 36, 37, part of 38, and 43 of the present Customs Act, and substitutes the following:

"36. (1) Such market value shall be the fair market value of such goods in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptation of the term, and as sold in the ordinary course of trade, such value in no case to be lower than the selling price thereof to jobbers or wholesalers generally at the time and place of shipment direct to Canada.

"(2) Provided that the value for duty of new or unused goods shall in no case be less than the actual cost of production of similar goods at date of shipment direct to Canada, plus a reasonable advance for selling cost and profit, and the minister shall be the sole judge of what shall constitute a reasonable advance in the circumstances and his decision thereon shall be final."

(The old Section 36 was but one paragraph reading as follows: "Such market value shall be the fair market value of such goods in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptation of the term, and as sold in the ordinary course of trade; provided that the discount for cash for duty purposes shall not exceed 2½ per cent and shall not be allowed unless it has been actually allowed and deducted by the exporter on the invoice to the importer.")

The new Section 37 is as follows:

"37. In determining the fair market value for duty of goods imported into Canada, the prices of which are published or listed by the manufacturers or producers, or persons acting on their behalf, the Governor in Council may from time to time fix and determine a certain rate of discount which may be applied to such published or listed prices, and such published or listed prices, subject to deduction of the amount of discount according to such rate, shall be deemed and taken to be the fair market values of any such manufactures or productions respectively, as are specified in such Order in Council."

(The section repealed read as follows:

"37. If any difficulty arises in determining the fair market value for duty of goods imported into Canada, which are the manufacture or production of foreign countries or of Great Britain, such as musical instruments, sewing machines, agricultural machines or implements, medical preparations, commonly called patent medicines, and other goods, the prices of which are published by the manufacturers or producers, or persons acting on their behalf, the Governor in Council may, from time to time, fix and determine a certain rate of discount which may be applied to such published prices of any such manufactures or productions, and such published prices, subject to deduction of the amount of discount according to such rate, shall be deemed and taken to be the fair market values of any such manufactures or productions respectively as are specified in such Order in Council.")

Subsection 6 of Section 38 of the Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:

"(6) In estimating the value for duty no discount or deduction shall be allowed which

is not shown and allowed on invoices covering sales for home consumption in the country of export in the usual and ordinary course of trade."

(The subsection repealed read as follows:

"6. The appraiser, or collector acting as appraiser, in estimating the value for duty may disregard trifling fluctuations in market values occurring after the purchase of the goods by the Canadian importer, and may allow a bona fide discount for cash, not exceeding two and one-half per cent, when allowed and deducted by the exporter on his invoice.")

The new Section 43 reads as follows:

"43. If at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council on a report from the Minister that goods of any kind are being imported into Canada, either on sale or on consignment, under such conditions as prejudicially or injuriously to affect the interests of Canadian producers or manufacturers, the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to fix the value for duty of any class or kind of such goods, and notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the value so fixed shall be deemed to be the fair market value of such goods."

(The section repealed read as follows:

"43. If at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council on a report from the Minister, that natural products of a class or kind produced in Canada are being imported into Canada, either on sale or on consignment, under such conditions as prejudicially or injuriously to affect the interests of Canadian producers, the Governor in Council may, in any case or class of cases, authorize the Minister to value such goods for duty, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, and the value so determined shall be held to be the fair market value thereof.")

Tariff Revision

In accordance with the second of the Resolutions quoted on page 1050, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, in his capacity of Minister of Finance, in the House of Commons on September 16, announced certain new tariff schedules, the changes affecting increases in about 130 items in the customs tariff of Canada. These changes, he stated, were framed so as to stimulate employment in the major industries.

The Prime Minister intimated that the present revision of duties was one of the three measures proposed by the government for the relief of unemployment. In his opinion the estimate already made that 25,000 people would be afforded employment by these measures, was a conservative one. A general revision, he announced, would follow at the next session of Parliament.

He stated further that measures would be taken by the government to protect the consumer in the event of there being any addition in prices imposed by manufacturers by reason of the new duties. Should it be found that prices were raised, he said, the Governor in Council retained the right to reduce or remove the duty in any case. Definite and positive assurances, however, had been received from manufacturers that there would be no increase in prices. "Moreover," the Prime Minister stated, "in some instances the producers are prepared, and have given assurances as to the capacity of their plants, to utilize that capacity to its maximum, and there will be a reduction in prices by reason of that very fact."

The Prime Minister further announced it was the intention of the government to carry out on a large scale what might be described as propaganda for the use of Canadian-made goods for the Canadian people with the Department of Trade and Commerce directing this activity.

The principal tariff changes include an upward revision of duties on imported articles in the following classes:—agricultural products; iron and steel in part; textiles in part; silk; boots and shoes; advertising matter; paper; metals and minerals, including brass and copper bars; agricultural implements; and certain forms of kitchenware, heating apparatus and electrical appliances etc.

In 1928, the latest year for which figures are available, the Illinois Rehabilitation Division was proceeding in the work of rehabilitating 600 persons, 469 of whom were rendered fit for, and placed in, remunerative employment. Forty-two of the 469 persons rehabilitated were women, while 427 were men. One hundred and sixteen of the 469 were persons injured in industrial accidents. Of the 469 cases, 407 were cases of injuries to hand, arm, or leg. The rehabilitated persons were placed in a wide variety of positions; 60 became bookkeepers or office clerks, 34 became automobile mechanics, 23 became stenographers or typists, 21 became watchmen, and 16 received employment as laborers. The list embraces a total of 222 different occupations. On the average, the rehabilitated persons were enabled, by means of their new training, to earn wages higher than they had previously received.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

Recommendations for the Relief of Existing Unemployment

ON August 21 and 22, 1930, there met at Ottawa the Employment Service Council of Canada. This Council, which is composed of some twenty-three members, representative of the Federal and Provincial Governments and various groups in the economic life of Canada, was instituted by Order in Council P.C. 3111 of December 23, 1918 (as amended by Order in Council P.C. 2262 of September 20, 1920). A meeting has been held each year since the inception of the Council in 1919 with the exception of the year 1925.

There were present at the 1930 meeting the following members of the Council:—

Representing the Province of British Columbia, the Hon. F. S. Tolmie, Prime Minister of British Columbia, Victoria;

Representing the Province of Alberta, Walter Smitten, Commissioner of Labour, Edmonton;

Representing the Province of Saskatchewan, T. M. Molloy, Deputy Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina;

Representing the Province of Manitoba, J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg;

Representing the Province of Ontario, J. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour, Toronto;

Representing the Province of Quebec, Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour, Montreal;;

Representing the Province of New Brunswick, George R. Melvin, Saint John, N.B.;

Representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, James Simpson, Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.; J. T. Foster, Vice-President, Montreal, Que.;

Representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, H. W. Macdonnell, Toronto; E. Blake Robertson (Vice-Chairman of the Council), Ottawa;

Representing the Railway Association of Canada, C. P. Riddell, Montreal, Que.

Representing the Canadian membership of the Railway Brotherhoods, S. N. Berry, Senior Vice-President of the Order of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture, A. E. Darby, Winnipeg, Man.; Bruce McNevin, Omemee, Ont.;

Representing the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, R. L. Sargant, Ottawa;

Representing the Returned Soldiers, George Herwig, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Ottawa;

Representing the Canadian Construction Association, J. Clark Reilly, Ottawa (Chairman of the Council);

Representing the Dept. of Pensions and National Health, E. H. Scammell, Secretary, Ottawa;

Representing the Dept. of Labour, Miss Charlotte Whitton, Ottawa Executive Secretary, Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare; Miss L. Chamberland, Department of Public Assistance, Montreal; and R. A. Rigg, Director of Employment Service, Ottawa (Secretary of the Council).

The Province of Nova Scotia did not find it possible to be represented.

Under the appointing Order in Council the Employment Service Council is an advisory body, instituted for the purpose of advising the Minister of Labour specifically in connection with the functioning of public employment offices throughout Canada and more generally on ways and means of preventing unemployment and of relieving an existent unemployment situation.

In convening the 1930 meeting of the Council the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, intimated that the chief business of the sessions would be a consideration of the presently existing unemployment situation throughout the country with a view to the formulation of such suggested policies and procedures with reference to relief measures as the Council might see fit to recommend.

In view of the nature of the question to which the attention of the Council this year was chiefly directed, certain procedures had to be adopted in order to assist in the transaction of the business before the conference. In addition to the members of the Council permission was granted to all parties with a reasonable interest in the unemployment situation to be represented throughout the sessions, and these observers were given opportunity to discuss the unemployment question during the debates. Representatives of the press were present, and reports of the proceedings were carried at some length by the daily newspapers throughout Canada.

The Minister of Labour, prior to the meeting, had stressed its importance to those represented on the Council, more particularly to

the various provincial governments, and in the latter case invitations had been extended to have present at the conference a representation not restricted to the membership of that body. Invitations had been issued to the provincial Ministers in charge of highway construction to either be present or to be represented, or to supply information respecting highway construction throughout Canada, it being felt that work on highways is of considerable importance in connection with any program to relieve unemployment through the provision of relief works. In response to this invitation there were present the Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways, Regina; the Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, Campbellton, N.B.; the Hon. J. N. Francœur, Minister of Public Works and Labour, Quebec; J. L. Boulanger, Deputy Minister, Department of Roads, Quebec; and R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister, Department of Public Highways, Toronto. The attendance at the meetings was further increased by additional representatives of the provincial Employment Services, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and by representatives of several labour and employers' associations availing themselves of the general invitation to be present.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, the regular order of business was suspended at the first session, and the sole attention of the Council was directed to the extent and scope of the present unemployment situation and to devising ways and means for its relief. The position of the Government with reference to the present unemployment situation and likewise with reference to the present sessions of the Employment Service Council were outlined by the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, in welcoming those in attendance at the initial meeting.

The Minister said that the large attendance, exceeding as it did the regular membership of the Council, might be taken as indicative of the widespread interest throughout Canada in the present plight of the unemployed and the determination of the people of Canada to correct the situation in so far as might be possible. He said that the Government was particularly gratified to see that the provincial governments were so adequately represented at a conference to draft suggested schemes to relieve unemployment. Unemployment had not heretofore been so prominent in the public eye, but now the public seemed genuinely desirous of alleviating the situation. The Council itself had been helpful to successive Ministers of Labour for some twelve years, and he felt sure that its advice this year would be no exception to the rule.

The first urgent concern of the moment, said Senator Robertson, was unemployment rather than employment, inasmuch as the problem had to be attacked from a negative viewpoint to determine its extent. As a corrective the Government proposed to help people to help themselves, rather than making extended use of the hand of paternalism. The Department of Labour had then just recently undertaken a survey to determine the numbers in Canada unemployed, and for this purpose inquiry had been made of provincial governments and mayors of municipalities with 10,000 and more population in order to secure estimates as to the numbers thought to be unemployed in the respective jurisdictions. Based on the returns he would estimate that some 200,000 workers were out of employment—at any rate this figure seemed sufficiently conservative to serve as a reasonable basis for the Council in its deliberations. The complexion of the problem of unemployment was changing from time to time. One noticeable effect of this was the fact that unemployment to-day does not confine itself to the large urban centres, but is even noticeable in rural districts, particularly in Western Canada. Then again under-employment, that is, working on short time, is an increasing factor in times of stress, and this too is a serious situation for thousands of wage earners. The Minister expressed the view that, contrary to the opinion some held, it is desirable to bring home to the public the very real existence of unemployment in a time of emergency in order that steps may be taken to apply remedies. At the forthcoming session of Parliament the Government proposed to meet the unemployment situation fairly and squarely, through co-operation with municipalities and provinces as well as private employers, to the end that every person willing and able to work might get employments. In any case the Federal Government was prepared to adopt the policy whereby no person need starve or go cold, and he asked the co-operation of the Council in devising such ways and means.

In following the Minister of Labour the Chairman, Mr. Reilly, urged the view that not long since unemployment had been held by many to be inevitable. To-day the public was less satisfied to accept this dictum, and there was an insistent demand that steps be taken to obviate its occurrence or to ease the situation if it did actually occur.

The Council then set to work on the business before it, and each member expressed his views on the causes of the present trade depression with the consequent unemployment and distress, as well as of the measures that might be adopted to better the situation.

Each provincial representative reported on conditions in his own province, indicating the effects and incidence of unemployment there. Causes of the present trade depression and consequent unemployment, cited during the course of the discussions which ensued, were, world trade conditions; the introduction of machinery into Canadian industry; the competition of goods produced in foreign countries in the Canadian market; the adverse situation for Canada in connection with the world wheat market; and so forth. The reports and the discussions, together with addresses delivered to the Council by representatives of bodies other than those regularly provided with delegates to the Council meetings, occupied the morning and afternoon sessions of August 21 and the morning session of August 22.

At the afternoon session of August 22 the Council unanimously adopted resolutions which embodied its views on emergency steps that might be taken with respect to existing unemployment looking to some relief of the situation. These resolutions are as follows:

Recommendations

(1) That as a means of immediate relief of unemployment Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities in their respective spheres should commence or continue works of a permanent nature, such as building and construction, including highways, bridges, wharves, railway terminals, subways, railway crossings, needed public buildings, and other public improvements as well as repairs to and maintenance of public highways and properties.

(2) That in view of the situation now existing there is a joint responsibility on the part of the Municipal, Federal and Provincial authorities to contribute to the cost of relief work measures to alleviate the unemployment situation.

(3) That the Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities should use their influence with private corporations and individuals to carry on contemplated construction and maintenance works forthwith to alleviate unemployment.

(4) That all governing bodies, so far as practicable should anticipate their requirements and place advance orders for all lines of supplies and equipment, such as wearing apparel, tents, blankets, etc., same to be of Canadian production.

(5) That in so far as possible, in such works as may be developed to meet the present situation, preference in placement should be given to men with family responsibilities, in close proximity to the communities wherein their families are located.

(6) That when employers of labour are compelled to resort to part-time operations the available work should be distributed equitably among the whole number of workers normally employed, either by shortening hours or rotating working shifts.

(7) That in cases where direct relief must be given it is recommended that the following principles be observed:

(1) Costs should be evenly divided between the Municipality, Province and Dominion

(2) In cases of unorganized districts and municipalities, which satisfy the Province that they are unable to meet their share, then the cost shall be borne equally by the Provincial and the Dominion governments.

(3) Where, due to special conditions prevailing, responsibility for a large volume of actual relief funds must be undertaken by a private charitable agency these same public authorities shall take recognition of the fact in the distribution of any or such monies as may be assigned for actual expenditure on emergency relief.

(8) That this Council recommends the passage by Parliament at the forthcoming Special Session of adequate appropriations to provide for the relief of unemployment by the methods recommended and for such other contingencies as may arise in connection with providing work or relief.

(9) That an immediate survey of imports should be made, followed by such legislative changes as will result in the production by Canadian labour of such commodities heretofore imported, as the survey discloses can be efficiently and economically produced within the Dominion and that coincident therewith the Government take steps to safeguard the interests of the consumers.

(10) That the Federal Government give all possible encouragement to the efficient marketing of Canadian grain, farm produce and other primary products.

(11) The Council takes recognition of the decision of the government to restrict the entry of immigrants into the country at the present time and would urge that this policy should be continued until it is shown to the satisfaction of the government that such immigrants can be absorbed and given employment without detriment to the Canadian people.

(12) That this Council urge upon the Federal authorities that provision be made for an adequate census of the unemployed in Canada in connection with the 1931 census.

Subsequent to the adoption of these resolutions the Minister of Labour, while reserving his opinion as to the merits of each individual item, commended the Council for the manner in which it had dealt with the problem. It occurred to him, he said, that in the time at its disposal the Council had given quite comprehensive study to the situation, and the ways and means now proposed certainly merited the most serious consideration of the Government. In a general way he might add that the steps suggested seemed rather satisfactory.

The Council then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Minister of Labour.

On August 29 the Executive officers of the Council duly presented the foregoing recommendations to the Hon. Mr. Robertson as Minister of Labour, for consideration by himself and his Cabinet colleagues.

Unemployment Conference in Nova Scotia

A conference to consider the unemployment situation in Cape Breton, with particular reference to the coal mining industry, met at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on September 9, at the call of the Hon. G. S. Harrington, provincial premier. The conference was attended by the premier the mayors of various towns in the district, and by officials of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation and of District 26, United Mine Workers of America. Suggestions made by Premier Harrington for new work on provincial highways were adopted, and a resolution was passed requesting the various departments of the provincial government to begin immediately public works that would not ordinarily be started for some time. Messages with reference to the situation were sent to the Dominion Prime Minister and to the Dominion Ministers of Public Works and of Railways and Canals; also to the provincial Minister of Highways, and the general manager of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

Western Unemployment Conference

Representatives of the governments of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia held a conference in the Parliament Buildings at Edmonton, Alberta, on July 17-18, for the purpose of considering measures to relieve unemployment in those provinces during the approaching winter. The meeting was attended by the following ministers and deputy ministers:—Hon. J. E. Merkley, Minister of Labour and Mr. T. Malloy, Deputy Minister of Labour, Saskatchewan; Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Labour, and Mr. J. A. McVeety, Deputy Minister of Labour, British Columbia; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier; Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs, and Mr. Walter Smitten, Commissioner of Labour, Alberta.

The following statement as to the proceedings at the meeting was subsequently issued by the Hon. Mr. Reid, who presided:—

"The greater part of the time of the conference was spent in an exchange of opinions between the representatives of the provinces with respect to the probable extent of unemployment during the coming fall and winter, but more particularly as to the experience of the various governments in methods adopted in previous years in meeting the situation.

"The experience of Alberta last year in the unemployment camps established for brushing and clearing was discussed at length, as was also the question of other possible forms of work that might be undertaken, having regard to our climatic conditions in western Canada.

"It was the feeling of the meeting that as far as possible any measures undertaken should be in the nature of employment rather than by the issuing of direct relief. It was also felt that the cost of any relief measures of this kind should be shared by the federal government.

"The meeting was largely taken up with a discussion of ways and means and an exchange of experience, and the result will be of great assistance, so far as the provinces are concerned, in preparing for the larger interprovincial conference to be held in the month of August."

Plan of General Electric Company to Stabilize Employment

The General Electric Company of the United States, in addition to the unemployment insurance plan which was outlined in the Labour Gazette, July, 1930, page 740, has adopted the following plan for stabilizing employment:—

When business is increasing—

(1) Increase the working force by adding employees as slowly as possible; (2) Increase the number in especially busy departments by transfers from departments; (3) Resort to overtime in particular departments and generally before increasing the working force; (4) Postpone plant renewal and maintenance work as much as possible, employing the men on regular production.

When work begins to fall off—

(1) Cease hiring at once; (2) Cut out all possible overtime and bring departments down to the normal week; (3) Transfer people from slack to busier departments; (4) Stimulate the sales department to secure co-operation from customers and get business for future delivery; (5) Build standard apparatus for stock up to—months' shipments, based on average of last three years' sales, adjusted to expectation of next two years; (6) See that stocks at all factory and district warehouses are brought up to the maximum; (7) Use men on maintenance and repair work, bringing the plant and equipment up to a high standard; (8) Cut the normal week as generally and gradually as possible, by departments (down to 50 per cent of the normal week); (9) Proceed with construction of increased plant facilities previously planned, using our own men as far as possible; (10) Drop new employees with less than one year of service —single people with no dependents and who are most easily spared first—always with not less than one week's notice; (11) In accordance with our customs established for some time, employees should be told whether it is a temporary lay-off due to lack of work, or permanent lay-off and in every instance of permanent lay-off the usual compensation, if any, should be paid, depending upon character of work, age, and length of service.

The Automobile Industry in Canada, 1929

Statistics of the automobile industry of Canada in 1929, showing the production, capital invested, labour employed and other particulars, were recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production in the automobile industry in Canada during 129 reached a new high record value at $177,315,593 as compared with $162,867,495 in 1928 and $128,700,514 in 1927. These totals for the industry include the factory value of cars and parts produced in the auto plants during the year and also the amounts received for custom work and repairs made at the factories.

Automobile production alone also attained a new high record at 262,625 cars having a sales value, f.o.b. plant, of $163,497,675. This output was almost 9 per cent greater in number and 10 per cent higher in value than in 1928, the next best year when the 242,054 cars manufactured were valued at $149,176,999. Export shipments (including re-exports) also showed a substantial increase during the year advancing sharply to 102,382 cars worth $45,169,591 from 79,855 cars valued at $34,400,967 in the previous year; exports of automobile parts were valued at $3,677,739, as compared with $3,416,978 for 1928. Importations declined slightly in 1929 when 44,724 cars valued at $39,423,134 and parts worth $44,772,091 were brought into Canada as compared with 47,408 cars valued at $40,832,876 and parts worth $48,839,955 in 1928.

Twelve companies in Canada manufactured motor cars during 1929 and 17 separate factories were in operation. Eleven establishments were in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, 1 in Manitoba, 1 in Saskatchewan and 2 in British Columbia. The total yearly capacity was estimated at 334,611 automobiles and 65,579 trucks.

Capital employed in the industry in 1929 was given at $98,378,301; of this total, $51,108,033 represented the value of lands, buildings, fixtures and machinery.

The average number of employees in 1929 was 16,435 as compared with 16,749 in 1928. The 2,290 salaried employees were paid $5,227,608 during the year and 14,145 wage-earners received $21,637,200. The number of wage-earners on the payrolls each month varied from 20,151 in April to 9,209 in November, the average being 14,145.

Materials used in the automobile industry in 1929 cost $120,329,612 at the works; this was the net cost after deducting the duty drawback on imported parts. The value added by manufacturing was $56,985,981.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION

THE Sixteenth Congress of the Communist party, which was held in Moscow from June 26 to July 13, discussed a number of reports bearing on questions of industrial production and trade unionism in Russia. The proceedings are discussed in *Industrial and Labour Information* the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, Geneva, in its issue of August 18, which summarizes the various reports as follows:—

Some two years ago, it will be remembered, the Russian Government drew up a plan for the forced "industrialisation" of the country, with the dual object of restoring its economic position and abolishing such remnants of the capitalist system as still existed. The plan was designed to cover a period of five years, from the financial year 1928-1929 to the financial year 1932-1933, inclusive. Some thousands of millions of roubles were to be invested by the Government in State industry, for the renewal of plant, erection of new works, and general improvement of the means of production. Year by year, total production was to be increased, individual output was to be raised, wages were to increase, and costs of production were to fall, each by a fixed percentage, so that at the end of the period of five years production would be at least 100 per cent higher and real wages at least 50 per cent higher than at the beginning. By this development of State industry, coupled with a "collectivist" agrarian policy, Russia was to make a big advance towards the complete Socialist system.

In operation, the plan met with a number of difficulties, including a certain lack of discipline among the workers and some indifference on the part of trade unions. Various expedients were adopted to overcome these obstacles: provision was made for disciplinary penalties for waste of time and material; the authority of the managers of undertakings was strengthened; "shock brigades" of ardent Communists were formed to set an example of intense and conscientious labour and to stimulate "socialist rivalry" between undertakings; trade union and other officials suspected of lukewarmness and "opportunism" were relieved of their posts. By these and other means, vigorous efforts were made to remove hindrances to the execution of the plan.

From the reports submitted to the Communist Congress, it would appear that in certain branches of industry, so far as volume of production is concerned, the results have surpassed expectation; indeed, in some branches the five-year plan will have been carried out in this respect in three years. On the other hand, it is complained that quality is apt to be subordinated to quantity, and that the proportion of defective and wasted products is grossly excessive. Further, the cost of production, which was described some time ago by the head of the Supreme Economic Council as "decisive from the point of view of the fate of our national economic life", has not fallen to the extent anticipated. The remedy, it is suggested, must be found in rationalisation of plant and processes, intensified individual output, and a more economical use of materials and machinery.

In short, according to these reports, the plan is progressing, though its progress is more rapid in some directions than in others, and it continues to be in the forefront of the program of those who aspire to build up in Russia the perfect Socialist State.

Unemployment

Industrial and Labour Information, in its issue of August 11, published an account, based on Russian official sources, of conditions as to unemployment in the Soviet Union. The following paragraphs are taken from this study.

For the first time in recent years a considerable reduction in the number of persons unemployed has taken place in the Soviet Union. The number of persons unemployed in March, 1930, was 34·3 per cent less than in March 1929. The corresponding reduction for the first quarter of the current year is 29·1 per cent. According to the most recent information derived from the Soviet press there were on June 1, 1930, about 900,000 persons unemployed, which shows a reduction of 40 per cent since the same date last year.

The principal cause of the reduction of unemployment is to be found in the increasing demand for labour in the national economic system, arising mainly out of the acceleration of the development of industry and the execution of building programs on a large scale. The total number of paid workers, according to provisional figures, rose from 10,990,000 in 1927-28 to 13,129,000 in 1929-30; during the same period the number of workers employed in large-scale State industry increased from 2,632,000 to 3,029,000. It would appear, however, that the reduction of unemployment is not entirely due to this increase in the number of workers in paid employment. Information published in the Soviet press indicates that as

a result of the conversion of peasant farms into collective undertakings the influx of rural labour in the towns has declined considerably this year. This is partly due to the fact that the peasants who habitually seek employment as seasonal workers have preferred to remain on their farms during the critical period of transformation from individual to collective undertakings. Apart from this, the decline in the movement of peasants towards the towns is probably also affected by their expectation of a more certain livelihood as members of agricultural communities favoured by the State.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JULY, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1, was 7,357, their employees numbering 1,042,710 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July, was 1,676, having an aggregate membership of 200,122 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1930, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of August showed very little general change, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,357 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,042,710 persons, as compared with 1,043,881 on July 1. The index number stood at 118·8, compared with 118·9 on July 1, 1930, and 127·8, 119·3, 110·5, 105.5, 97·5, 95·8, 101·4, 94·2 and 90·0 on August 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The employers making returns therefore showed a lower level of employment than at the beginning of August of last year, and the index was also very slightly lower than on the same date in 1928, but with these two exceptions, the situation as reported by industrial firms was better than in the summer of any other year since 1920.

Construction and transportation reported large gains, while the tendency was also favourable in mining and communications. On the other hand, logging continued seasonally quiet, and there were also losses in manufacturing and trade.

Employment by Economic Areas

Greater activity was shown in the Western Provinces; the Maritimes reported no general change, while employment declined in Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 579 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 95,615 persons, practically the same number as in the preceding month. A large increase was indicated on August 1, 1929, but the index then was much lower than on the date under review. Construction showed important gains at the beginning of August, and shipping, services and manufacturing were also busier; on the other hand, the trend of employment was seasonally downward in logging.

Quebec.—Curtailment was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,711 employers with 290,680 workers, as against 296,546 on July 1. Manufacturing, logging, construction and trade reported smaller payrolls, while

other industries showed only slight changes. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago, but the index was higher than in midsummer of any other year on record.

Ontario.—There was a further decline in employment in this province on August 1, when the 3,215 co-operating firms had 414,828 employees, a reduction of 4,136 persons since July 1. Improvement was noted in construction and transportation, but manufacturing, logging and trade registered reductions. A small increase was recorded on the same date of last year, when the index number was higher.

Prairie Provinces.—An important increase in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces, where 1,113 employers reported 150,811 workers, or 6,824 more than at the beginning of July; this increase was smaller than that recorded on August 1, 1929, when the index was higher than on the date under review. The most pronounced expansion was in highway construction, but mining, building construction and communications were also more active. On the other hand, trade was slacker and logging also showed seasonal curtailment.

British Columbia.—Continued improvement was registered in British Columbia, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in transportation and construction, while logging showed considerable reductions. Returns were compiled from 741 firms employing 90,786 persons, as against 88,783 in the preceding month. Increases were indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the situation was more favourable.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a further and larger decrease, contrasting with the increase recorded on August 1, 1929, when the index was higher. A combined payroll of 142,368 employees, or 2,022 less than on July 1, was reported by the 927 co-operating firms. Transportation and construction registered decided improvement, while manufacturing and trade released employees; the greatest loss in the former took place in the iron and steel division.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Quebec.—Continued advances were reported in Quebec City, particularly in construction. Statements were received from 124 employers whose staffs aggregated 14,135 workers, compared with 13,288 in the preceding month. An increase had also been indicated on August 1 a year ago, when the index was a few points lower.

Toronto.—As on the same date last year, there was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 980 firms employing 122,871 persons, or 2,467 less than at the beginning of July. The level of employment was lower than on August 1, 1929. Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel and textile products), services and trade were slacker than on July 1, but construction recorded improvement.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed an advance, 349 persons being added to the forces of the 152 co-operating employers, who had 14,268 workers on August 1. There were small

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table I—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Aug. 1	90·0	102·4	83·7	90·5	96·8	85·4
1922						
Aug. 1	94·2	105·5	86·1	96·7	100·8	88·6
1923						
Aug. 1	101·4	109·8	97·1	103·4	103·6	95·2
1924						
Aug. 1	95·8	101·2	94·1	96·2	95·7	95·0
1925						
Aug. 1	97·5	103·5	96·4	96·7	96·5	99·6
1926						
Aug. 1	105·5	106·1	108·2	103·0	105·8	107·2
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Feb. 1	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Mar. 1	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
April 1	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
May 1	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
June 1	116·5	122·4	114·5	117·8	115·8	113·3
July 1	118·9	141·1	116·8	116·9	120·4	113·5
Aug. 1	118·8	140·9	114·7	115·7	126·2	115·8
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at Aug. 1, 1930	100·0	9·2	27·9	39·8	14·4	8·7

gains in construction and manufacturing, while only slight changes were indicated in other groups. Employment at the beginning of August, 1929, had remained practically stationary, and the index then was rather lower.

Hamilton.—There were further reductions in staff in Hamilton, 216 establishments reporting 33,776 persons on their paylists, as against 34,479 in their last return. Manufacturing registered general curtailment, that in iron and steel plants being most pronounced. On the other hand, construction afforded greater employment, and there was slight improvement in trade. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date of last year, when increases had been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Continued losses were shown in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 138 firms employing 14,945 workers, or 1,731 less than on July 1. Automobile works largely de-

NOTE.—The ' Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Aug. 1	89·8	.....	97·4	.....	.....	.....	98·8	85·1
1923								
Aug. 1	98·5	.....	98·4	116·4	98·2	.....	93·1	89·6
1924								
Aug. 1	96·3	.....	92·7	108·2	85·1	.....	87·5	88·6
1925								
Aug. 1	98·2	99·9	96·9	106·7	89·3	58·8	89·8	96·5
1926								
Aug. 1	106·2	105·4	100·6	105·8	104·0	107·3	101·0	107·2
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	128·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Feb. 1	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Mar. 1	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
April 1	109·2	111·7	116·5	116·2	120·4	140·9	103·4	110·4
May 1	110·8	115·3	117·8	125·3	118·4	150·5	105·7	110·8
June 1	116·6	122·3	118·5	130·4	118·0	149·4	107·1	110·8
July 1	116·0	130·1	117·8	129·4	115·0	134·9	109·6	110·2
Aug. 1	114·5	138·2	115·4	131·8	112·6	120·8	110·3	111·7
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Aug. 1, 1930	13·7	1·4	11·8	1·4	3·2	1·4	3·2	2·9

creased their working forces, while construction was also slacker. Similiar declines had been recorded on August 1, 1929, but employment then was in greater volume.

Winnipeg.—Further advances were shown in Winnipeg, according to 348 firms who had 33,320 employees, as compared with 33,201 at the beginning of July. There were increases in construction and transportation. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date of last year was more pronounced, and the index then was higher.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing and transportation reported heightened activity in Vancouver, while services and trade were somewhat slacker. Returns were compiled from 286 employers with 30,018 persons on their staffs, as compared with 29,512 in the preceding month. A small increase had been indicated on August 1, 1929, but the level of employment then was higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the tota number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Aug. 1	90·0	88·0	58·3	95·2	92·0	94·8	88·7	89·9	90·7
1922									
Aug. 1	94·2	92·9	50·4	100·6	88·6	103·0	103·9	87·5	89·4
1923									
Aug. 1	101·4	101·2	76·2	105·6	90·3	104·7	112·7	99·2	91·0
1924									
Aug. 1	95·8	93·3	66·0	104·0	97·9	102·3	106·2	102·2	91·0
1925									
Aug. 1	97·5	95·8	60·5	102·1	99·8	100·2	110·6	105·6	94·3
1926									
Aug. 1	105·5	103·6	63·2	99·8	102·7	103·0	137·1	111·8	98·2
J 1927									
an. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·8	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·5	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Feb. 1	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Mar. 1	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
April 1	107·8	111·3	87·6	114·5	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
May 1	111·4	112·4	63·5	114·1	117·3	104·3	112·0	128·9	125·6
June 1	116·5	113·6	90·0	115·6	119·6	108·0	137·0	134·7	127·6
July 1	118·9	111·3	82·1	113·8	119·7	108·0	170·1	142·7	129·5
Aug. 1	118·8	110·2	61·5	115·5	121·0	108·9	179·8	142·4	126·4
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1930	100·0	50·9	1·6	4·9	3·0	12·1	16·7	2·3	8·5

Manufacturing

Further reductions were made in manufacturing establishments, 4,414 of which reported 530,487 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 536,097 on July 1. In some cases the contractions were due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and it was expected that work would be resumed early in the month. Increases were recorded in food, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and electric current plants, but the rubber, textile and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker. An increase had been registered on the same date of last year, when the index was over 11 points higher.

Animal Products.—Meat- and fish-packing plants and dairies registered gains, to which firms in all provinces except the Maritimes

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	Aug. 1 1930	July 1 1930	Aug. 1 1929	Aug. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925
Manufacturing	50·9	110·2	111·3	121·6	115·2	107·0	103·6	95·8
Animal products—edible	2·0	123·6	119·9	123·6	122·4	120·6	108·3	108·9
Fur and products	·2	89·3	94·6	99·0	90·4	91·1	94·5	86·6
Leather and products	1·5	85·9	86·0	94·4	97·0	100·7	97·3	89·8
Lumber and products	5·2	105·3	105·4	124·5	121·0	117·4	118·8	115·9
Rough and dressed lumber	3·3	104·5	103·1	125·8	122·9	123·6	129·2	127·5
Furniture	·8	102·3	105·2	126·2	118·4	105·8	99·4	89·1
Other lumber products	1·1	110·2	112·3	119·0	117·0	105·9	100·1	97·6
Musical instruments	·2	66·6	62·9	99·5	97·9	94·9	100·0	76·6
Plant products—edible	3·3	121·3	114·5	118·4	111·4	107·0	107·9	101·3
Pulp and paper products	6·4	113·0	110·4	115·1	109·9	108·4	102·5	93·6
Pulp and paper	3·1	111·1	107·3	113·2	117·7	112·8	104·9	91·8
Paper products	·8	107·0	106·6	113·7	118·0	104·6	99·7	92·2
Printing and publishing	2·5	117·6	115·9	118·1	111·7	104·1	100·0	96·7
Rubber products	1·4	114·4	120·4	145·2	130·3	115·4	99·8	101·8
Textile products	7·4	96·4	99·2	105·7	102·4	103·5	99·6	94·6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·6	93·9	97·2	104·4	110·6	108·3	98·3	95·1
Hosiery and knit goods	1·5	103·1	104·4	107·2	102·7	100·0	100·4	88·7
Garments and personal furnishings	2·4	98·1	100·3	105·1	99·2	96·9	102·7	98·1
Other textile products	·9	88·8	93·9	108·4	107·4	112·5	94·7	94·8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·5	126·1	125·8	128·1	119·0	109·4	103·1	104·4
Tobacco	·9	115·9	114·3	115·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	·6	142·2	143·4	148·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	·0	115·1	118·9	171·4	110·5	103·6	89·3	71·4
Chemicals and allied products	·7	115·8	116·5	117·9	108·5	103·3	99·5	93·4
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	134·3	137·1	141·2	122·9	113·7	112·1	93·0
Electric current	1·6	134·3	133·1	139·4	123·8	112·5	106·4	110·9
Electrical apparatus	1·6	155·5	156·1	146·1	118·8	101·3	96·3	88·7
Iron and steel products	13·0	104·8	109·5	126·3	118·7	101·7	101·2	86·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·3	110·4	116·2	138·1	121·7	107·2	95·7	77·5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	118·8	122·6	136·5	125·4	113·3	101·3	93·5
Agricultural implements	·5	63·4	70·2	125·9	104·1	107·1	104·3	70·4
Land vehicles	5·8	100·9	107·2	117·6	120·7	96·7	102·5	86·9
Automobiles and parts	1·4	100·8	119·4	130·3	179·9	89·5	97·3	64·4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	116·4	116·4	149·4	116·4	100·6	107·4	97·4
Heating appliances	·5	116·6	105·0	132·7	114·6	103·8	98·4	92·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·9	152·8	156·2	182·6	151·5	112·2	100·8	78·3
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	101·0	111·2	123·8	118·6	97·7	94·6	86·5
Other iron and steel products	1·9	105·4	107·2	117·2	112·2	103·2	100·8	91·6
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	130·1	127·6	136·7	123·2	111·5	102·6	85·2
Mineral products	1·3	145·3	149·1	147·8	133·5	108·8	101·2	107·7
Miscellaneous	·4	109·2	110·7	113·0	115·8	101·1	96·1	93·4
Logging	1·6	61·5	82·1	74·0	68·6	68·6	63·2	60·5
Mining	4·9	115·5	113·8	122·1	114·9	109·4	99·8	102·1
Coal	2·5	98·9	96·8	104·2	101·8	104·9	95·0	96·3
Metallic ores	1·6	142·5	142·2	145·1	129·6	116·6	104·3	104·7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	134·9	132·5	151·8	140·3	115·6	112·7	109·3
Communications	3·0	121·0	119·7	126·0	111·2	106·6	102·7	99·8
Telegraphs	·6	129·0	121·1	133·7	121·2	112·4	108·9	105·8
Telephones	2·4	119·1	119·3	123·9	108·5	105·2	101·0	98·2
Transportation	12·1	108·9	108·0	117·2	110·8	105·0	103·0	100·2
Street railways and cartage	2·5	125·8	123·2	130·5	114·8	106·4	103·5	98·3
Steam railways	7·8	104·0	104·1	113·3	111·7	103·6	101·4	99·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·8	111·8	108·2	120·8	100·0	110·1	112·1	108·1
Construction and Maintenance	16·7	179·8	170·1	186·8	167·7	150·2	137·1	110·6
Building	5·9	154·9	150·9	170·2	131·9	129·6	121·4	90·5
Highway	6·3	362·9	319·7	298·2	251·9	242·4	193·5	154·9
Railway	4·5	120·0	120·6	153·8	168·8	132·4	129·8	111·5
Services	2·3	142·4	142·7	146·6	132·8	115·8	111·8	105·6
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	152·0	150·8	159·3	136·8	120·8	120·1	115·7
Professional	·2	124·2	128·9	122·6	120·5	102·2	96·9	95·1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·7	132·6	133·6	132·9	130·6	112·1	103·7	92·6
Trade	8·4	126·4	129·5	126·1	116·3	107·3	98·2	94·3
Retail	5·9	129·1	133·5	129·4	118·6	108·8	96·0	93·5
Wholesale	2·5	120·3	120·3	118·7	111·1	104·5	102·6	95·9
All Industries	100·0	118·8	118·9	127·8	119·3	110·5	105·5	97·5

[1]The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

contributed. Statistics were received from 215 firms employing 21,152 workers, as compared with 20,516 in the preceding month. The trend on August 1 in other years of the record has usually been downward, and on the date under review activity was greater than in midsummer of any other year on record except 1929.

Leather and Products.—A slight decrease in employment was shown in the leather group, 67 persons being let out from the staffs of the 185 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 15,403 on August 1. The situation was not as favourable as on the corresponding date last year, when improvement had been noted.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills continued to take on help, while the furniture, vehicle and other branches of the lumber industry were slacker; on the whole, there was a decline, which contrasted with the advance recorded on August 1, 1929, when the index was higher. The payrolls of the 733 firms furnishing data aggregated 54,011 operatives, as against 54,301 in their last report. There were small decreases in all provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument factories was brisker than in the preceding month, but was not so active as in the corresponding month last year. Statements were received from 34 manufacturers who had enlarged their payrolls by 115 persons to 1,908 on August 1, 1930.

Plant Products, Edible.—Continued additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries and sugar and syrup factories; 386 employers in the vegetable food group reported 34,336 workers, or 2,017 more than at the beginning of July. There were gains in all provinces, those in Ontario and Quebec being most extensive. Employment was in greater volume than on August 1 in other years for which data are available.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper and printing and publishing establishments recorded heightened activity in this group. Statistics were received from 546 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 1,567 persons to 66,789 on August 1. Most of the improvement took place in Ontario and the Maritimie Provinces. Rather smaller advances were noted in the corresponding month last summer, but the index, at 113·0 on the date under review, was slightly lower than on August 1, 1929.

Rubber Products.—There was a decline in rubber factories, 38 of which had 14,607 persons on their payrolls, compared with 15,427 on July 1. The reduction, which took place chiefly in Quebec, contrasted with the gain reported at the beginning of August a year ago when employment was at a decidedly higher level.

Textile Products.—Cotton, woollen, knitting, carpet, garment and other textile factories recorded reduced working forces, there being a decrease of 2,525 workers in the staffs of the 677 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 76,719. The tendency was generally downward. Smaller losses were noted at the beginning of August, 1929, when the index was higher.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 148 establishments in these industries, whose payrolls, aggregating 16,081 on August 1, showed little change since July 1. Improvement in tobacco factories was practically offset by losses in breweries and other branches of this group. The situation on August 1 last year was rather more favourable, a larger increase having then been recorded.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—For the first time since the beginning of March, there was a reduction in building material plants, according to 167 employers with 13,996 workers, or 248 less than in their last report. The bulk of the decrease was in Ontario. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date last summer.

Electric Current.—An increase took place in electric current works, 92 of which reported 16,256 employees, as against 16,043 on July 1. There was general improvement throughout the country, except in the Maritime Provinces where a small decline was noted. The index number on the date under review was higher than on August 1 in any other year on record, except 1929.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in 57 electrical apparatus works showed a minor decrease at the beginning of August; they employed 16,329 operatives, or 52 less than in the preceding month. The situation was better than on August 1 last year, or of any other year of the record.

Iron and Steel Products.—Automobile, railway car, agricultural implement, foundry and other factories reported reductions, while heating appliance plants were busier. A com-

bined working force of 135,066 persons was indicated by the 696 co-operating manufacturers, who had 141,041 on July 1. Ontario firms reported the greatest curtailment, but there were losses in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, while gains were indicated in the Western areas. Reductions had also been noted on August 1, 1929, but the index then was much higher than on the date under review.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—There was an increase in employment at the beginning of August, 379 workers being added to the staffs of the 112 firms furnishing data, who employed 19,949. Almost all the expansion took place in Ontario and British Columbia. Employment was in smaller volume than on August 1, 1929.

Mineral Products.—Statistics tabulated from 85 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 13,989 workers, or 366 less than in the preceding month. There were small declines in all provinces. The index was slightly lower than on the same date a year ago.

Logging

Seasonal dullness continued greatly to affect employment in logging camps in all provinces. Statements were tabulated from 210 firms, employing 16,295 men, or 5,394 less than in the preceding month. Much smaller losses were reported on August 1, 1929, and employment then was in larger volume.

Mining

Coal.—There was an increase of 473 employees in the staffs of the 80 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 26,134 on August 1, 1930. This gain, which took place chiefly in the Prairie coal fields, was larger than that registered on the same date last year, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Metallic Ores.—Moderate gains were recorded in metallic ore mines, in which employment was not quite so active as at the beginning of August of last year. Returns were received from 67 mines, with 16,385 workers, as compared with 16,305 in their last report. The improvement shown was chiefly in Ontario.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Expansion was noted generally in this division, in which 77 employers enlarged their payrolls by 155 persons to 8,842 at the beginning of August. Employment was maintained at a high level, although the index was lower than in the summer of 1929.

Communications

There was another advance in the personnel of telegraph and telephone companies on August 1, the co-operating branches having 31,346 employees, as against 30,985 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was rather lower than on August 1 a year ago.

Transportation

Street Railway and Cartage.—Additions to payrolls were registered in this division, according to data received from 148 employers with 25,605 workers, as against 25,001 on July 1. Improvement had also been recorded on August 1 of last year, when the index was several points higher.

Steam Railway Operation.—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was slightly unfavourable, except in Ontario. The 103 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data reported 81,678 employees, compared with 81,774 in their last report. Increases had been recorded on the same date in 1929, when the index was higher.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Statements were tabulated from 83 companies in this group, employing 18,646 workers or 647 more than on July 1, 1930. There were increases in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia. Declines had been noted at the beginning of August a year ago, but the index number then was higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Considerable improvement was again reported in building construction, 741 contractors adding 1,859 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 61,149 at the beginning of August. There were increases in all provinces except Ontario. Conditions were better than in the same month in any other year of the record, with the exception of 1929.

Highway.—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed a further important increase in all provinces except Quebec. Data were received from 284 employers, with 66,156 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 58,066 at the beginning of July. Employment generally in this in-

dustry has been very active in recent months; most of the expansion on the date under review was in the Prairie Provinces, but employment in this group in New Brunswick was also exceptionally brisk.

Railway.—As in midsummer of most years of the record, there was a decline in this industry on August 1, 1930, when 59 companies and divisional superintendents reduced their staffs from 47,494 on July 1, to 47,259 men on the date under review. The greatest contractions were in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The index number was lower than at the beginning of August, 1929, when curtailment had also been indicated.

Services

Hotels reported further small additions to their payrolls, while slight losses were indicated in other groups in this division; 238 firms employed 24,521 persons, or 156 less than at the beginning of July. An increase had been recorded on August 1, 1929, when the situation was rather more favourable.

Trade

Activity in wholesale houses again advanced slightly, but there was a falling-off in retail stores, according to 788 trading establishments, which employed 88,207 workers, as compared with 90,156 on July 1. Ontario and Quebec registered most of this decrease. Declines were also recorded at the beginning of August last year, when the index was practically the same.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1930

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present articles on unemployment among members of local trade unions deals with the situation at the close of July and is based on the returns furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,676 labour organizations, embracing a membership of 200,122 persons. Of these, 18,473 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 9·2 contrasted with an unemployment percentage of 10·6 at the end of June. This employment expansion indicated in comparison with June was largely confined to the Province of Quebec, garment establishments in Montreal especially showing important advances. In the Prairie Provinces, and New Brunswick also a slightly improved situation was indicated. Nova Scotia unions, on the other hand, reported moderate declines in activity and employment for Ontario and British Columbia unions eased off slightly. All provinces shares in the retrogressive movement shown in the comparison with July last year when 3·0 per cent of the members reported were without work, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick unions indicating moderate employment contractions while the reductions in the remaining provinces were noteworthy.

A separate tabulation is compiled each month of unemployment in the largest city in each provinces, except Prince Edward Island. Montreal unions during July registered quite pronounced improvement from June, the gains in employment recorded in the garment establishments of this city being chiefly responsible for the better situation which obtained. Moderate increases in activity were reported by Edmonton unions, and in Saint John and Winnipeg the employment tendency was also upward. On the other hand, Halifax and Regina unions reported contractions in activity of about 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, and lesser declines were indicated by Vancouver and Toronto unions. With the exception of Saint John all cities showed noteworthy employment curtailment from July of last year,

the reductions in Regina being particularly outstanding while in St. John a fractional employment recession only was noted.

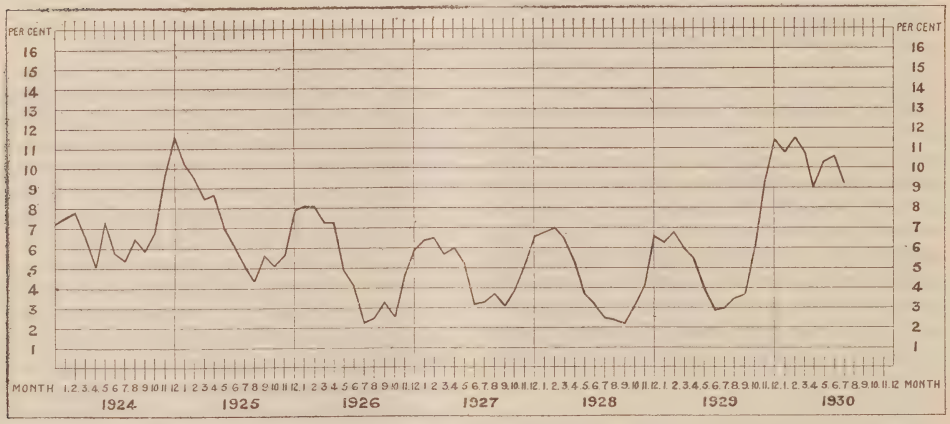
Accompanying this article is a chart which indicates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1924, to date. Contrary to the course traced by the curve in June the trend in July was slightly downward, indicative of an improved situation through the level reached at the close of the month was considerably above that of July, 1929.

The situation in the manufacturing industries was decidedly better during July than in the preceding month, as shown by the reports tabulated from 469 unions with an aggregate of 58,870 members. Of those 4,276, or a percentage of 7·3 were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 12·2 per cent in June. The determining factor in this improvement recorded in July was the notable recovery from previous depression shown by garment workers, who during the month reviewed reported a busily engaged situation. Increases of much lesser magnitude were indicated also by iron and steel workers, and employment for wood and fur workers was at a somewhat higher level. On the other hand, pulp and papermakers, printing tradesmen, leather, jewellery, hat and cap, and glass workers all reported some reduction in employment volume afforded. In making a comparison with the returns for July last year in the manufacturing industries, when 3·6 per cent of the members reported were idle, practically all trades contributed a share to the unemployment increase shown during the month reviewed, the declines in employment indicated by iron and steel, leather, textile and garment workers affecting the greatest number of members.

From unions of coal miners 42 reports were tabulated at the end of July, embracing a membership of 15,664 persons, 1,372 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 8·8 contrasted with 6·9 per cent in June and with 1·8 per cent in July last year. The Nova Scotia mines were responsible entirely for the slight increase in idleness reported over June, the Alberta situation remaining the same in both months, while in British Columbia all members were reported busy, contrasted with a fractional unemployment percentage only in June. Alberta miners indicated a larger drop in the volume of work available from July of last year and in Nova Scotia lesser declines occurred. In British Columbia no miners were reported idle in either of the months compared.

Employment in the building trades showed a slight falling off during July from the previous month, the 214 unions from which reports were tabulated with 29,636 members indicating 28·3 per cent of inactivity compared with 26·2 per cent in June. The declines reported by painters, decorators and paper hangers during July involved the greatest number of workers, though conditions were somewhat quieter also among carpenters and joiners, hod carriers and building labourers, plumbers and steamfitters and electrical workers. On the contrary, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stone cutters and tile layers, lathers and roofers were somewhat better engaged than in June. Compared with the situation in

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



July last year when 7·0 per cent of the members reported in the building trades were without work, all trades participated in the downward employment movement shown during the month reviewed, the most notworthy declines being reflected by bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners.

The transportation industries during July reported a slight gain in employment ,from the previous month, though the situation declined somewhat from July a year ago. For the month reviewed returns were tabulated from 714 unions of transportation workers with 68,745 members, 4·9 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, compared with 6·0 per cent in June and with 1·9 per cent in July last year. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, and street and electric railway employees, registered nominal gains in activity from June, while the shipping industry showed substantial improvement. Teamsters and chauffeurs, on the other hand, suffered some reduction in the volume of work available. In all divisions of the transportation industries a lower employment level was indicated from July of last year, the reductions among steam railway employees being the most noteworthy.

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
July, 1919	4·1	1·5	2·5	1·5	·9	2·8	1·9	5·8	2·4
July, 1920	·1	·2	2·9	1·5	1·3	·9	1·4	9·2	2·3
July, 1921	12·2	10·9	8·7	7·8	6·6	4·9	6·3	16·7	9·1
July, 1922	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
July, 1923	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
July, 1924	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	5·4
July, 1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
July, 1926	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
July, 1927	1·2	2·3	5·2	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·8	4·0	3·3
Jan., 1928	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Feb., 1928	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	7·0
Mar., 1928	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
April 1928	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
May, 1928	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
June, 1928	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
July, 1928	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·0	4·5	2·8	2·5
Aug., 1928	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Sept., 1928	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Oct., 1928	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Nov., 1928	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Dec., 1928	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Jan., 1929	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Feb., 1929	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Mar., 1929	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
April, 1929	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
May, 1929	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
June, 1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
July, 1929	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
Aug., 1929	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Sept., 1929	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Oct., 1929	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Nov., 1929	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3
Dec., 1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
Jan., 1930	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	10·8
Feb., 1930	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	11·5
Mar., 1930	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	10·8
April, 1930	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	9·0
May, 1930	4·1	2·2	14·8	7·7	9·0	7·9	10·5	10·6	10·3
June, 1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·2	8·4	10·6
July, 1930	5·8	2·5	11·5	8·1	8·4	8·2	12·7	8·8	9·2

Among longshore workers, whose returns are tabulated separately each month, an unemployment percentage of 14·0 was recorded at the end of July, contrasted with 15·0 per cent of idleness in June and with 13·4 per cent in July a year ago. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the reports tabulated from a total of 12 associations of these workers, covering a membership of 6,191 persons.

Returns from 7 unions of retail clerks with 1,341 members at the end of July showed that adequate work was provided for all members as in June, while in July last year a fractional unemployment percentage only was indicated.

The 63 unions of civic employees from which reports were tabulated at the end of July with 7,894 members reported 0·6 per cent of their members idle, contrasted with 0·4 per cent in June and with 0·5 per cent in July last year.

The miscellaneous group of trades showed little variation during July from the previous month, the percentage of unemployment rising from 10·0 in June to 10·8 at the close of the month reviewed. The July percentage was based on the reports tabulated from a total of 116 unions with 6,622 members. Stationary engineers and firemen, unclassified workers and theatre and stage employees all reported contractions in the employment volume which were in a large measure offset by the gains reported among hotel and restaurant employees and barbers. Less favourable conditions prevailed in the miscellaneous group as a whole than in July last year, when 3·6 per cent of idleness was registered. All trades sharing to some extent this employment decline.

Fishermen reported all members at work at the close of July, contrasted with 1·3 per cent of idleness in both the previous month and July a year ago. For the month reviewed reports were tabulated from 3 unions of these workers, with 763 members.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Governmental.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
July, 1919	0	....	·2	3·0	·8	1·3	·3	1·9	0	·2	·6	0	0	0	4·5	1·6	0	0	....	3·9	1·8	8·0	1·4	·5	0	0	....	·1	2·1	0	3·7	2·4
July, 1920	0	....	1·0	2·5	3·6	1·0	0	1·5	1·6	·4	0	1·6	....	11·4	1·7	5·4	·0	4·0	1·9	22·4	·9	·3	·1	·1	....	....	·3	1·5	0	2·7	2·3
July, 1921	18·0	35·7	11·2	9·7	22·9	3·2	2·1	2·8	9·9	7·3	4·1	8·6	....	2·7	13·2	30·9	19·9	31·9	3·8	18·7	4·5	7·2	5·2	·5	·1	·1	....	·8	6·7	·9	8·7	9·1
July, 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·6	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	....	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
July, 1923	0	..	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	....	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
July, 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·0	6·3	5·4
July, 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	·0	·0	·0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
July, 1926	13·6	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	·0	·1	·1	0	6	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
July, 1927	·9	0	·4	4·8	4·7	2·2	·5	2·9	14·8	6·3	3·4	6·2	15·1	7·9	4·2	3·8	21·2	0	·9	6·9	2·8	36·4	2·1	·3	·1	·1	0	·2	1·2	0	4·4	3·3
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·4	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·0	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
October., 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·6	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·	33·	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	39·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·	5·6	11·4
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·6	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8
April, 1930	1·3	11·9	11·0	6·6	6·3	6·1	8·5	5·0	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	....	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	1·4	3·2	3·3	0	0	3·7	·5	7·2	9·0
May, 1930	1·3	12·7	9·2	12·4	3·0	4·8	9·4	3·1	18·8	41·1	27·8	44·5	11·3	25·0	6·1	11·4	30·5	0	21·9	23·3	6·1	17·7	6·8	7·7	1·4	1·5	0	0	3·8	·7	7·8	10·3
June, 1930	1·3	2·3	6·9	12·2	3·8	3·7	2·6	4·1	19·5	34·0	29·1	34·8	16·7	12·3	8·0	10·5	43·1	....	22·9	26·2	6·0	25·5	6·0	·6	1·9	2·0	0	0	4·7	·4	10·0	10·6
July, 1930	0	22·2	8·7	7·3	3·7	5·2	5·3	5·1	6·0	7·3	29·2	4·6	40·0	18·8	6·2	12·7	47·1	....	21·0	28·3	4·9	18·1	5·3	·6	1·1	1·1	0	6	5·2	·6	10·8	9·2

Lumber workers and loggers reported a large drop in the volume of work afforded during July from the previous month, the 5 unions from which reports were tabulated with 845 members indicating an unemployment percentage of 22·2 contrasted with 2·3 per cent in June. Extensive curtailment was also noted from July of last year, when the percentage of idleness stood at 1·1.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1927, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in various groups of industries for same months as in Table I.

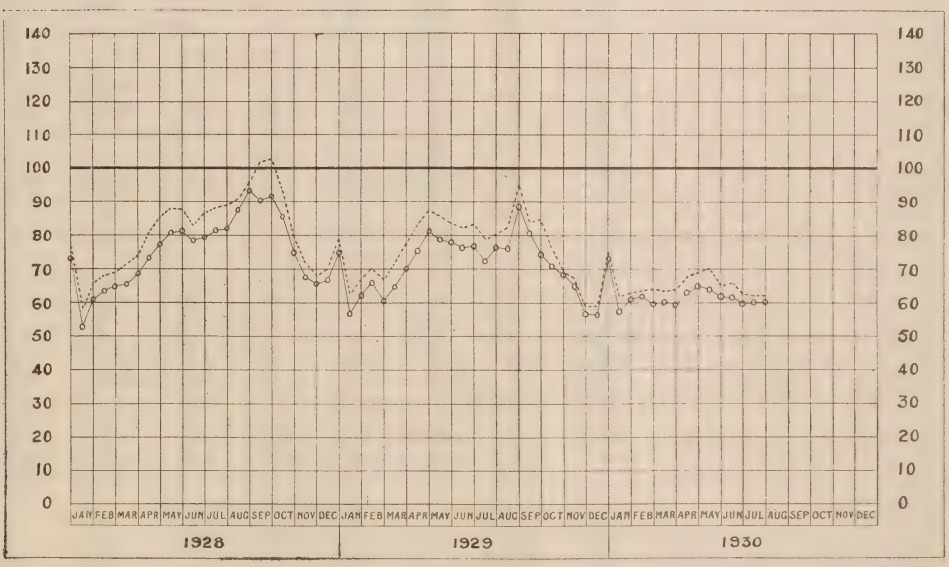
(3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1930

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July 1930, as shown by the average daily placements effected, showed a decrease of 6 per cent from that of the preceding period and was nearly 27 per cent below that of the corresponding period last year. The total placements for the entire month under review were slightly higher, however, due to the fact that there were two more working days in July than in June. All groups, except logging, transportation and services were in manufacturing, services, and construction and maintenance.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1928, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. In viewing the trend of the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications throughout July, no appreciable change was noticed, the

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



showed gains in placements in comparison with the work effected during the previous month. Of the industrial divisions reporting declines, that in services was the largest. When compared with July last year, all groups registered contractions, the heaviest of which slight fluctuation of less than 1 per cent in both instances being upward, but at the close of the month the curve of vacancies was 18 points below that recorded at the end of July, 1929, and the curve of placement 16 points below that recorded at the correspond-

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1929
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**799**	**54**	**826**	**804**	**193**	**562**	**748**	**380**
Halifax	338	21	401	316	46	270	313	132
New Glasgow	148	29	142	178	89	42	110	161
Sydney	313	4	283	310	58	250	325	87
New Brunswick	**847**	**31**	**871**	**827**	**303**	**523**	**556**	**426**
Chatham	68	7	66	67	22	45	184	79
Moncton	291	15	309	279	105	174	72	185
St. John	488	9	496	481	176	304	300	162
Quebec	**1,871**	**145**	**3,947**	**2,017**	**1,630**	**123**	**1,188**	**2,480**
Amos	16	18	45	3	3	0	20	.....
Hull	245	9	399	272	272	0	70	293
Montreal	815	33	2,240	802	657	73	861	1,412
Quebec	290	19	565	340	268	34	103	379
Rouyn	49	4	35	32	31	1	3	.....
Sherbrooke	260	15	375	277	240	13	60	156
Three Rivers	196	47	288	291	159	2	71	240
Ontario	**10,808**	**389**	**17,843**	**10,723**	**6,695**	**3,679**	**12,283**	**10,490**
Belleville	198	1	201	186	102	84	89	156
Brantford	500	3	792	562	201	300	728	242
Chatham	209	9	270	195	65	130	149	229
Cobalt	72	3	118	90	77	12	43	205
Fort William	294	0	309	294	218	76	48	281
Guelph	206	23	240	138	114	74	151	156
Hamilton	684	0	1,343	687	239	448	2,661	612
Kingston	358	26	366	351	206	145	98	312
Kitchener	211	1	462	194	99	87	567	321
London	448	13	649	459	308	131	662	310
Niagara Falls	201	2	218	179	109	66	187	205
North Bay	153	1	181	155	117	37	27	565
Oshawa	334	0	385	311	139	172	237	344
Ottawa	763	97	1,155	751	486	169	1,210	814
Pembroke	281	5	270	260	184	76	10	293
Peterborough	200	11	170	181	110	52	96	144
Port Arthur	616	0	572	572	526	46	21	716
St. Catharines	386	11	577	371	233	138	757	358
St. Thomas	161	4	205	165	89	76	138	103
Sarnia	282	0	280	283	138	145	152	232
Sault Ste. Marie	245	3	461	242	162	57	90	305
Sudbury	321	8	495	322	281	41	57	608
Timmins	150	0	229	176	164	12	60	164
Toronto	3,023	140	7,128	3,110	2,011	933	3,230	2,279
Windsor	512	28	767	489	317	172	815	536
Manitoba	**3,448**	**42**	**4,736**	**3,430**	**1,970**	**1,426**	**2,249**	**2,168**
Brandon	350	10	375	339	303	36	42	359
Dauphin	179	6	288	166	96	70	44	73
Portage la Prairie	88	0	88	88	88	0	0	81
Winnipeg	2,831	26	3,985	2,837	1,483	1,320	2,163	1,655
Saskatchewan	**2,948**	**96**	**3,496**	**2,782**	**1,625**	**1,172**	**2,339**	**1,977**
Estevan	78	1	134	51	48	3	153	63
Melfort	111	0	111	111	44	67	0	59
Moose Jaw	540	26	656	490	200	266	729	404
North Battleford	190	18	168	166	98	95	3	94
Prince Albert	278	7	312	265	179	86	77	142
Regina	730	23	1,002	755	551	204	417	629
Saskatoon	410	0	448	386	276	122	806	334
Swift Current	138	9	176	120	67	53	93	116
Weyburn	144	0	154	142	80	62	36	81
Yorkton	329	12	335	296	82	214	16	55
Alberta	**2,531**	**26**	**5,020**	**2,530**	**1,785**	**743**	**2,826**	**2,256**
Calgary	814	1	3,063	858	501	357	1,850	815
Drumheller	223	0	292	206	110	96	74	129
Edmonton	941	12	1,076	940	754	184	609	1,006
Lethbridge	356	10	410	329	285	44	226	187
Medicine Hat	197	3	179	197	135	62	67	119
British Columbia	**2,898**	**45**	**5,285**	**3,056**	**1,694**	**1,170**	**3,153**	**2,916**
Cranbrook	94	0	216	95	94	1	85	254
Kamloops	84	3	252	79	62	11	47	101
Kelowna	60	0	36	46	46	0	2	29
Nanaimo	134	0	109	128	8	120	188	23
Nelson	151	0	155	145	137	8	10	213
New Westminster	110	4	144	95	48	47	271	111
Penticton	195	6	201	185	134	42	50	82
Prince George	62	2	63	63	63	0	0	67
Prince Rupert	195	0	195	200	107	83	28	60
Revelstoke	41	0	133	38	24	14	51	19
Vancouver	1,140	30	2,856	1,353	643	543	1,719	1,562
Vernon	105	0	154	107	66	41	59	54
Victoria	527	0	771	522	262	260	643	341
All Offices	**26,150**	**828**	**42,024**	**26,169**	**15,895**	**9,398**	**25,333**	**23,093**
Men	17,722	273	29,479	17,648	11,811	5,690	20,210	18,275
Women	8,428	555	12,545	8,521	4,084	3,708	5,123	4,818

ing date last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 62·2 during the first half and 62.3 during the second half of July, 1930, in contrast with ratios of 79·1 and 80·4 during the corresponding periods of 1929. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 60·2 and 60·3 as compared with 72·5 and 76.5, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1929.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1930, was 1,006, as compared with a daily average of 1,418 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,093 recorded daily in June, 1930.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,616, in comparison with 1,777 in July, 1929. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1930 averaged 1,704 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during July, 1930, was 974, of which 612 were in regular employment and 362 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,037 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,325 daily, being 888 in regular and 437 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 26,169 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 25,293 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 15,895, of which 11,811 were for men and 4,084 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,398. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 17,722 for men and 8,428 for women, a total of 26,150, while applications for work numbered 42,024, of which 29,479 were from men and 12,545 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1920, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 (7 months)	99,588	79,402	178,990

Nova Scotia

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during July were nearly 8 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 13 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 2 per cent in comparison with June and of over 5 per cent when compared with July, 1929. Decreased placements under construction and maintenance were responsible for the decline from July last year, although there were fewer placements also in the manufacturing and farming industries. These reductions were, however, for the greater part offset by gains in logging, transportation, services and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 57; logging, 59; farming, 44; transportation, 36; construction and maintenance, 57; trade, 144; and services, 345, of which 258 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 117 men and 76 women.

New Brunswick

During July, positions through employment offices in New Brunswick were nearly 17 per cent less than in the preceding month, and nearly 12 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 13 per cent less than in June and over 11 per cent below July, 1929. Under the latter comparison, when considered by industrial divisions, transportation showed a nominal gain, there was no change in services and small declines in all other groups, of which construction and maintenance was the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 45; logging, 39; farming, 30; construction and maintenance, 157; trade, 28; and services, 507, of which 403 were of household workers. During the month 225 men and 78 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

There was an increase of nearly 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during the month of July when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 33 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were over 10 per cent higher than in June, but over 30 per cent below July, 1929. Logging was the only industrial group in which more placements were made than during July last year. Of the declines those in

construction and maintenance were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 192; logging, 431; farming, 151; construction and maintenance, 284; trade, 36; and services, 652, of which 424 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,153 men and 477 women.

ONTARIO

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during July was over 9 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 35 per cent lower than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of 7 per cent when compared with June, and of nearly 31 per cent when compared with July, 1929. All industrial divisions participated in the declines in placements from July last year, those of manufacturing, construction and maintenance and services being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 1,036; logging, 636; farming, 1,654; mining, 91; transportation, 226; construction and maintenance, 2,559; trade, 342; and services, 3,802, of which 2,008 were of household workers. There were 5,201 men and 1,494 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

During July, orders received at employment offices in Manitoba called for over 11 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 16 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of 12 per cent in placements over June, but a decline of nearly 18 per cent when compared with July, 1929. Placements in farming and mining were higher than during July last year, but these gains were more than offset by declines in all other groups, of which those in services and construction and maintenance were the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 93; logging, 51; farming, 1,172; mining, 37; construction and maintenance, 158; trade, 111; and services, 1,742, of which 1,358 were of household workers. During the month 1,309 men and 661 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during July called for 26 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 11 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 25 per cent when compared with June, but a decline of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with July, 1929. More workers were placed in the farming, mining and logging industries during the month under review than in July last year, but these gains were more than offset by declines in all other divisions of which that in services was the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 125; farming, 825; transportation, 76; construction and maintenance, 648; trade, 81; and services, 1,014, of which 525 were of household workers. There were 1,195 men and 430 women placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at Alberta offices during July were over one per cent less than in the preceding month and 22 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also of one per cent in placements when compared with June, and of 22 per cent in comparison with July, 1929. Construction and maintenance was the only group in which more placements were made than during July last year and this was attributable to work undertaken in relief of unemployment. Of the declines, those in services, farming and manufacturing were the most substantial. Placements in industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 111; farming, 745; mining, 41; construction and maintenance, 768; trade, 113; and services, 718, of which 476 were of household workers. During the month 1,393 men and 392 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of nearly 7 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during July when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 40 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were 10 per cent higher than in June, but over 39 per cent lower than in July, 1929. All industrial divisions participated in declines in placements from July last year, those in manufacturing and construction and maintenance being quite substantial. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 275; logging, 124;

farming, 499; mining, 35; transportation, 140; construction and maintenance, 588; trade, 110; and services, 1,089, of which 525 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,218 men and 476 women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,895 placements in regular employment, of which 8,911 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 794 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 633 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 161 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transportation certificates issued at Quebec offices during July were 52 in number, 24 of which were to provincial points and 28 to centres in other provinces. Provincially the movement of labour was from Montreal, and included 23 sawmill labourers and 1 bushman going to points within the territory covered by that office. All workers travelling outside the province were bushmen destined to Pembroke and despatched from Hull.

By offices in Ontario 166 transfers at the reduced rate were effected, 137 of which were provincial and 29 interprovincial. Within the province 50 bushmen, 3 carpenters and 1 blacksmith travelled at the reduced rate from Port Arthur, 54 bushmen from Sudbury, and 15 bushmen from Fort William to centres within their respective zones. From Sudbury also, 11 rockmen went to Sault Ste. Marie. The Kingston zone received 1 stonemason from Toronto and 1 penitentiary steward from Windsor, while Timmins was the destination of 1 saw filer shipped from Ottawa. Of the workers going to other provinces 26 were miners conveyed from Timmins to the Winnipeg zone, to which zone also 1 salesman proceeded from Ottawa. In addition, the London office transferred 1 granite cutter to New Glasgow and North Bay 1 painter to Rouyn.

Workers who availed themselves of reduced rate certificates in Manitoba during August were 290 in number, 211 of whom went to provincial employment and 79 to points outside. The Winnipeg office effected the transfer of all these workers, which provincially included 3 hotel waitresses, 2 laundresses, 1 institutional attendant, and 1 farm housekeeper going to Dauphin, 5 farm domestics and 3 hotel workers to Brandon, and 145 farm hands, 35 miners, 11 highway construction workers, 2 machinists, 1 boiler maker, 1 tractor engineer and 1 millwright to centres within the Winnipeg zone. Saskatchewan agricultural districts received 56 of the workers going outside the province, 51 of whom were farm hands and 5 farm domestics, while to Port Arthur and vicinity were despatched 8 pulp cutters, 7 lumber workers, 2 waitresses, 1 gardener, 1 farm hand, 1 town general, and 1 hospital cook. In addition, 1 highway construction cook was conveyed to Yorkton and 1 town housekeeper to Saskatoon.

The business transacted by Saskatchewan offices during July involved an issue of 65 reduced rate certificates, 63 of which were to points within the province. Of these 51 were granted to farm hands and 3 to farm domestics going to employment at various rural points, the majority of whom travelled on certificates received at Regina. From Regina also, 1 hotel waitress was sent to Moose Jaw, 1 domestic to Swift Current, 1 hotel cook to Prince Albert, and 2 teachers and 1 housekeeper within the Regina zone. Travelling from Moose Jaw 1 hospital cook went to Estevan and 1 waitress to a point within the Moose Jaw zone, while from Saskatoon 1 highway construction cook proceeded to employment within the district covered by that city office. Of the 2 persons going to employment outside the province 1 was a handyman bound from Regina to Brandon and 1 a laundress going from Saskatoon to Dauphin.

Alberta offices were responsible for the transfer of 109 workers, 95 of whom went to provincial situations and 14 to employment in other provinces. From Edmonton the provincial movement included 2 farm hands going to Drumheller, 1 farm hand to Calgary, 1 farm domestic to Lethbridge, and 26 mine workers, 17 farm hands, 2 farm housekeepers, 14 highway construction workers, 5 hotel employees, 4 bridgemen, 1 sawmill worker, 1 cook and 1 housekeeper to centres within the Edmonton zone. In addition the Calgary office effected transfers of 8 miners and 1 sawmill labourer to Edmonton, 4 farm hands to Drumheller, 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper to Lethbridge, 1 domestic and 1 greenhouse man to Medicine Hat, and 3 farm hands within the Calgary zone. The interprovincial movement from Edmonton comprised the transfer of 7 farm hands to Saskatoon and 1 farm hand to North Battleford, while from Calgary 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper travelled to Saskatoon, 1 hotel cook to Revelstoke and 1 ranch cook to Kamloops. The balance of this movement outside the prov-

ince was from Lethbridge, which office despatched 1 pattern maker to Nelson and 1 bricklayer to Cranbrook.

Reduced rate certificates granted by British Columbia offices during July were 112 in number, 103 of which were provincial and 9 interprovincial. The latter were issued to farm hands, 4 of whom went to points in Alberta, 4 to Saskatchewan districts, and 1 to Manitoba. Several offices assisted in the transfer of these workers. Provincial certificates were granted at Vancouver to 7 mine workers, 6 railway construction workers, 4 carpenters and 1 farm hand proceeding to Penticton, 11 cannery workers, 1 farm hand, 1 farm housekeeper and 1 waitress to Kelowna, 4 carpenters and 1 farm housekeeper to Nelson, 3 farm hands to Prince George, 1 first-aid man and 1 farm manager to Revelstoke, and to 22 loggers, 4 tunnel construction workers, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter and 1 flunkey going to points within the Vancouver zone. In addition Prince George transferred 13 railway construction workers, 8 loggers and 6 highway construction workers, Nelson 3 farm hands and 1 machinist, and Prince Rupert 1 building construction worker to points within their respective zones.

Of the 794 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during July, 403 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 353 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 27 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 10 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 1 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in July, 1930

The value of the building authorized during July showed a seasonal decrease of $2,204,514 or 12·3 per cent as compared with the preceding month, while there was also a decline of $6,971,620 or 30·7 per cent as compared with July, 1929. The aggregate for the 61 cities in July, 1930, was $15,730,964, as against $17,935,478 in June, 1930, and $22,702,584 in July, 1929. The total for the first seven months of 1930, though lower than 1929 or 1928, was nevertheless higher than in any of the years 1920-1927, and was also higher than the average for the last ten years, while the wholesale cost of building materials was lower than in most years of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 900 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $3,500,000, and some 2,300 permits for other buildings estimated at about $7,200,000. In June, authority was given for the erection of some 1,200 dwellings and 2,900 other buildings, valued at approximately $6,000,000 and $11,000,000, respectively.

Increases over June were reported in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, where there were gains of 47·3, 24·8 and 4·7 per cent, respectively. Of the reductions in the other provinces, that of $3,743,437 or 37·3 per cent in Ontario was most pronounced.

In comparison with July, 1929, New Brunswick and Quebec registered improvement, there being gains of 45·6 per cent and 7·2 per cent respectively, in those provinces. Elsewhere declines were indicated, that of $3,031,228 or 32·5 per cent in Ontario being largest.

Of the larger cities, Montreal reported an increase over June, 1930, and also over July, 1929. Vancouver showed a gain in the former but a decline in the latter comparison, while Toronto and Winnipeg recorded losses in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Moncton, Quebec, Chatham, Fort William, Guelph, Kingston, Ottawa, Porth Arthur, Sarnia, East Windsor, Woodstock, Edmonton, Kamloops, Nanaimo and North Vancouver showed gains as compared with both June, 1930, and July, 1929.

Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1920-1930.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during July and in the first seven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given (1926 average=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in July	Value of permits issued in first seven months	Indexes of value of permits issued first seven months (1920=100).	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months. (1926 average=100).
	$	$		
1930.....	15,730,964	98,944,988	131·1	98·9
1929.....	22,702,584	147,311,851	194·7	99·5
1928.....	25,761,956	127,798,943	169·3	97·3
1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	128·8	96·7
1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	129·1	100·8
1925.....	12,812,603	78,712,320	104·3	103·1
1924.....	11,681,196	72,355,350	95·8	109·9
1923.....	13,078,547	86,126,043	114·1	111·7
1922.....	15,740,810	87,022,484	115·3	108·3
1921.....	10,965,891	66,737,575	88·4	130·2
1920.....	13,743,045	75,497,755	100·0	144·3

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was less by 32·8 per cent than in 1929, the previous high level of the record, but it was six per cent greater than the average of 93,621,807 recorded in the ten years, 1920-29, while the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in most of the years since 1920.

The accompanying table I gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during June and July, 1930, and July, 1929. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	July, 1930	June, 1930	July, 1929
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Is.			
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	76,865	236,064	681,845
*Halifax	67,090	140,610	508,700
New Glasgow	5,850	1,600	94,560
*Sydney	3,925	93,854	78,585
New Brunswick	67,430	150,470	46,313
Fredericton	1,000	55,000	Nil
*Moncton	39,850	26,135	15,215
*Saint John	26,580	69,335	31,098
Quebec	5,394,413	2,844,854	5,033,345
*Montreal—			
*Maisonneuve	4,640,795	1,985,518	3,689,065
*Quebec	565,718	505,811	525,075
Shawinigan Falls	21,350	5,500	47,680
*Sherbrooke	71,200	117,500	133,200
*Three Rivers	20,180	8,500	38,825
*Westmount	75,170	222,025	599,500
Ontario	6,305,836	10,049,273	9,337,064
Belleville	14,600	13,800	201,775
*Brantford	146,317	38,047	90,755
Chatham	32,550	30,135	9,150
*Fort William	284,625	60,500	76,475
Galt	32,297	27,531	41,990
*Guelph	61,847	29,701	37,507
*Hamilton	468,850	1,066,550	438,800
*Kingston	111,966	51,848	51,655
*Kitchener	79,440	129,811	120,892
*London	118,330	194,980	250,235
Niagara Falls	17,735	31,140	42,502
Oshawa	64,130	16,450	283,550
*Ottawa	1,070,775	255,480	321,700
Owen Sound	12,000	20,150	22,000
*Peterborough	31,000	484,105	27,650
*Port Arthur	85,150	42,685	65,336
*Stratford	59,512	28,531	73,586
*St. Catharines	51,620	58,620	91,722
*St. Thomas	14,475	80,800	12,900
Ontario—Con.			
Sarnia	93,425	90,013	54,620
Sault Ste. Marie	21,195	48,654	77,755
*Toronto	2,319,434	6,282,851	4,895,224
York and East York Townships	436,578	598,188	1,172,220
Welland	12,575	16,140	179,500
*Windsor	457,722	259,795	474,760
East Windsor	145,390	26,845	30,768
Riverside	4,500	7,100	22,500
Sandwich	8,725	14,380	24,775
Walkerville	14,000	23,000	115,000
Woodstock	35,073	21,443	29,762
Manitoba	386,610	1,085,432	1,520,832
*Brandon	7,500	1,602	83,702
St. Boniface	29,560	62,780	82,480
*Winnipeg	349,550	1,021,050	1,354,650
Saskatchewan	882,326	1,247,777	1,278,380
*Moose Jaw	8,250	26,075	23,800
*Regina	210,451	452,002	799,785
*Saskatoon	663,625	769,700	454,795
Alberta	1,158,323	928,434	2,062,529
*Calgary	250,038	278,881	1,473,729
*Edmonton	769,325	442,520	463,735
Lethbridge	132,460	196,453	100,925
Medicine Hat	6,500	10,580	24,140
British Columbia	1,459,161	1,393,174	2,742,276
Kamloops	33,000	2,615	19,112
Nanaimo	47,018	1,000	9,470
*New Westminster	30,450	106,300	57,525
Prince Rupert	20,060	36,260	15,675
*Vancouver	1,214,230	1,062,500	2,534,230
North Vancouver	18,595	9,450	15,075
*Victoria	95,808	175,049	91,189
Total—61 Cities	15,730,964	17,935,478	22,702,584
*Total—35 Cities	14,470,798	16,569,271	19,985,600

Conference of Textile Industries in Canada

The Conference of representatives of all branches of the textile manufacturing and garment and clothing industries of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 481), which was to have been held at Ottawa in June, was postponed until September on account of the Dominion parliamentary elections. One of the chief subjects to be dealt with is that of distribution. "During recent years," it is pointed out, "one of the greatest economic changes which has taken place all over the world has been the growing interest and importance of marketing and distribution as a factor in industrial development. Up to recent years questions affecting production had absorbed most of the attention of manufacturers. Development of mechanical equipment in practically all lines of manufacture has simplified production, so that to-day the problem is not how to make goods, but how and where to sell them. New methods of distribution have also been evolved, creating a situation which is receiving more and more attention. All branches of the clothing industry are definitely affected by these changes."

By an Order in Council issued at Edmonton on July 10, the whole of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of Alberta, and all regulations made thereunder, were declared to be applicable to all shale mines in the province. The provisions of this Act, which was passed at the recent session of the Legislature, were outlined in the last issue, page 759.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during July is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information published by the United States Department of Labour, giving statistics showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for August, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

There was a further decline in employment during July. A substantial increase in the numbers unemployed occurred in coal and iron ore mining, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, ship-building, motor and other vehicle manufacture, the metal trades, the textile industries with the exception of the hemp and rope industry, the clothing trades, building and public works contracting and in shipping service. On the other hand, there was some improvement in tinplate manufacture, in paper making, and in hotel and boarding-house service.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at July 21, 1930, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 17·1, as compared with 15·8 at June 23, 1930, and with 9·7 at July 22, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at July 21, 1930, was 11·6, as compared with 11·1 at June 23, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·5, as compared with 4·7. For males alone the percentage at July 21, 1930, was 17·4 and for females 16·5; at June 23, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 15·9 and 15·4.

At July 21, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,226,404 wholly unemployed, 652,451 temporarily stopped and 93,875 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,972,730. This was 157,388 more than a month before and 850,087 more than a year before.

The total on July 21, 1930, included 1,410,198 men, 49,081 boys, 469,835 women and 43,616 girls. The total of 1,226,404 wholly unemployed was made up approximately of 807,900 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 351,000 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 67,500 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,114,765, included 209,220 men, 4,480 boys, 39,511 women and 2,283 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at July 21, 1930, was 2,035,727. At July 28 the total was 2,071,882.

United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor reports the changes in employment and pay-roll totals in July as compared with June, based on returns made by 39,546 establishments, in 13 major industrial groups, having in July 4,806,458 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were $121,582,968.

The combined total of these 13 industrial groups shows a decrease of 2·6 per cent in employment from June to July, and a decrease of 7·1 per cent in employees' earnings. Excluding manufacturing, the total of the remaining 12 industrial groups shows a gain in employment of 1 per cent, with a decrease of 1·8 per cent in pay-roll totals. Manufacturing industries alone, which have shown a considerable decrease in employment in July in each of the seven years preceding 1930, reported a decrease of 4·6 per cent in employment accompanied by a decrease of 9·8 per cent in pay-roll totals. A large number of the leading manufacturing industries customarily take advantage of, and prolong, the Fourth of July closing to make repairs and

take inventories. This arrangement and the beginning of the regular vacation season together result in noticeably decreased employment in July, and in even more pronounced decreases in pay-roll totals.

Increased employment in July was shown in 6 of the 13 industrial groups: Canning and preserving showed a seasonal increase of more than 52 per cent and summer resort hotels increased hotel employment 3·4 per cent; increases of from 0·2 per cent to 1·2 per cent in employment were shown in the operation of telephone and telegraph, electric-railroad, and power, light, and water companies, and in anthracite mining.

The remaining 7 industrial groups reported fewer employees in July than in June; metalliferous mining fell off 4·9 per cent; manufacturing industries, 4·6 per cent; bituminous mining and quarrying, 0·4 per cent each; crude petroleum production, 0·3 per cent; wholesale trade, 0·5 per cent; and retail trade, 5·2 per cent. The figures of the several groups are not weighted according to the relative importance of each group and therefore they represent only the employees in the establishments reporting.

Changes in employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries in July as reported above are based upon returns made by 13,147 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in July had 3,011,509 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were $74,648,141.

The leather group alone of the 12 groups of industries showed increased employment and pay-roll totals in July, this being due to the seasonal increase in the boot and shoe industry. Among the remaining 11 groups, the smallest decrease, 0·6 per cent, was shown in both the food and chemical groups, and the outstanding decrease, 7·3 per cent, was shown in the textile group.

Six of the 54 separate industries reported increased employment in July—cane sugar refining, 6·7 per cent; fertilizers, 4·5 per cent; ice cream, 3·7 per cent; boots and shoes, 3·2 per cent; flour, 2·3 per cent; and book and job printing 1·1 per cent.

The outstanding decreases in employment from June to July were from 10·1 per cent to 13·9 per cent and occurred in the stove, glass, millinery and lace, carpet, agricultural implement, and women's clothing industries. The iron and steel industry reported 4·4 per cent fewer employees and a drop of 14·5 per cent in employees' earnings; foundries and machine shops reported decreases of 4·5 per cent and 11·4 per cent in the two items respectively; and automobiles reported decreases of 8·8 per cent and 11 per cent in the two items.

Each of the nine geographic divisions showed decreased employment in July as compared with June. The smallest decreases—from 3·1 per cent to 3·6 per cent—having been in the Middle Atlantic, West North Central, South Atlantic, and Mountain divisions; the greatest decrease, 5·8 per cent, was reported by the East North Central division.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executive and officials, on Class 1 railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of April and May, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of July. The number of employees of Class 1 railroads as at May 15 totalled 1,584,643, representing an increase of 1·9 per cent since April 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of May was $221,588,551, representing an increase over the previous month of 1·8 per cent.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928. 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent; June, 1930, 20 per cent; July, 1930, 22 per cent; August, 1930, 22 per cent.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30 last. The text of this measure appeared in the April issue at page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(*a*) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(*b*) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, drydocks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of the transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen, in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time, rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification

of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to past and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addreses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are especially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour

conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a 90 foot boat for the Halifax Office of the Biological Board of Canada. Name of contractors, W. C. McKay & Sons, Ltd., Shelburne, N.S. Date of contract, June 18, 1930. Amount of contract for hull only, $9,250. The General Fair Wages Clause was included in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of repairs to Sections 31 and 36 of the Fortification Walls, The Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Abel Ratte, of Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $10,290. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Masons	1 00	8
Stonecutters	0 75	8
Labourers	0 40	8

Construction of repairs to Section 23 of the Fortification Walls, The Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of the contractor, Mr. Abel Ratte, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 8, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,600. The fair wages schedule shown above was inserted in this contract also.

Construction of repairs to Sections 12, 16 and 17 of the Fortification Walls, The Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Emile Frenette, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 8, 1930. Amount of contract, $7,602. The fair wages schedule shown above was inserted in this contract also.

Construction of repairs to Sections 7 and 29 of the Fortification Walls, The Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. B. Jinchereau & Fils, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 8, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,635. The fair wages schedule shown above was inserted in this contract also.

Construction of repairs to Sections 35 and 69A of the Fortification Walls, The Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ign. Bilodeau Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 8, 1930. Amount of contract, $4,424. The fair wages schedule shown above was inserted in this contract also.

Conversion of brick stables into garage at Tete de Pont Barracks, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, L. McDonnell, Kingston, Ont. Dated of contract, August 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $23,650. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 10	8
Carpenters	0 90	8
Painters	0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90	8
Electricians	0 85	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Driver, cart and horse.....per day	5 00	8
Driver, wagon and team.... "	6 50	8

Construction of buildings at the Radio Station, Forrest, Man. Name of contractors, G. W. Epton Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man. Date of contract, August 9, 1930. Amount of contract, $13,735. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers	$1 35	8
Carpenters	1 00	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Painters	0 85	8
Plumbers	1 12½	8
Roofers	0 80	8
Concrete labourers	0 45	8
Unskilled labourers	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon	0 70	8

Construction of buildings at the Radio Station, Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Wilson & Wilson, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date

of contract, August 9, 1930. Amount of contract, $15,616. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Plasterers	1 30	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 20	8
Electricians	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Teamsters, team and wagon	0 90	8
Painters and glaziers	0 87½	8
Cement finishers	0 85	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 80	8
Gasoline cement mixer engineer	0 70	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 60	8
Cement layers and mixers	0 50	8
Common labourers	0 45	8
Truck drivers	0 45	8

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of wharf repairs at St. Laurent, I.O., Montmorency Co., Que. Name of contractors, Napoleon Fournier of St. Ignace, Que., and Alex. Talbot, of Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, August 5, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $9,569.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Breen's Pond, Antigonish, N.S. Name of contractor, Colin R. McDonald, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, July 27, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately, $7,650. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	9	54
Labourers	0 30	9	54
Driver, horse and cart (per day)	4 50	9	54
Driver, team and wagon "	7 00	9	54
Blacksmiths	0 60	9	54

Construction of an extension to the breakwater wharf at Ballantyne's Cove, Antigonish Co., N.S. Name of the contractors, Messrs. J. Arbuckle and G. Mason, Livingstone Cove, N.S. Date of contract, August 9, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $8,198.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	9	54
Labourers	0 30	9	54
Driver, horse and cart (per day)	4 50	9	54
Driver, team and wagon "	7 00	9	54
Blacksmiths	0 60	9	54

Construction of a frostproof warehouse at the Railway Wharf, Souris, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Bernard Creamer, Souris, P.E.I. Date of contract, August 4, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $54,857. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Painters	0 60	8
Electricians	0 60	8
Engineman for piledriver	0 45	8
Common labourers	0 35	8
Skilled labourers	0 40	8
Plasterers	1 00	8
Plumbers	0 65	8
Steamfitters	0 65	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Horse, cart and driver (per day)	4 50	8
Team, wagon and driver "	6 50	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Stone-filling in Western Breakwater, Shippigan Gully, Gloucester Co., N.B. Name of contractor, J. S. Parker, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 6, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $10,560. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 55	8	48
Labourers	0 35	8	48
Scowmen	0 40	8	48
Driver, horse and cart (per day)	4 50	8	48
Driver, team and wagon "	6 50	8	48

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Hecla, Selkirk District, Man. Name of contractors, G. B. Wood, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 12, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $21,939.76. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$1 00	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 75	8	48
Teamsters, team and wagon (per day)	6 50	8	48
Powder man	0 60	8	48
Hand drillers	0 65	8	48
Labourers	0 40	8	48
Carters, horse and cart..(per day)	4 50	8	48

Construction of a freight shed and trucking area, Manitowaning, District of Algoma, Ont. Name of contractors, Bernardi Brown & Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, August 2, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $5,143.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 75	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50	8
Roofers, metal	0 70	8
Painters	0 65	8
Concrete finishers	0 60	8
Teamsters	0 40	8
Labourers	0 40	8

Reconstruction of West Pier Breakwater at Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractors, Cameron & Phin, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, August 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $29,819.65. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 95	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Hoist engineer	0 75	8
Pile driver engineer	0 75	8
Firemen	0 45	8
Labourers	0 40	8
Diver	1 00	8
Teamsters	0 40	8
Tug captain (per month and board)	175 00	10
Tug engineer " "	165 00	10

Reconstruction of a portion of the Government wharf at Penetanguishene, Ont. Name of contractors, A. C. Ferguson and J. B. Johnson, Gravenhurst, Ont. Date of contract, August 2, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $8,371. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist runner	$0 80	8
Firemen	0 50	8
Labourers	0 40	8
Carpenters	0 75	8

Construction of an Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratory on Booth Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Alex. Q. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 5, 1930. Amount of contract, $103,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and tile layers	$ 1 25	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 90	8	44
Concrete mixers	0 50	8	44
Concrete layers	0 50	8	44
Concrete finishers	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 80	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 75	8	44
Masons	1 25	8	44
Marble setters	1 25	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	1 00	8	44
Stationary engineers (hoist and derrick)	0 75	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 00	8	44
Stonecutters	1 05	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 50	8	44-48
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44-48
Driver, two horses and wagon	1 00	8	44-48
Driver, one horse and cart	0 70	8	44-48

Construction of breakwater repairs at Thessalon, District of Algoma, Ont. Name of contractors, McLarty, Harten & Wilber, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, August 6, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $9,360.65. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 75	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Steam hoist engineers	0 75	8
Concrete mixer engineer	0 75	8
Labourers	0 40	8
Teamsters	0 40	8

Reconstruction of the public wharf at Les Ecureuils, Portneuf Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Onesime Poliquin and Joseph Poliquin, Portneuf, Que. Date of contract, August 4, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $7,151.85. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator	$0 50	8
Carpenters	0 60	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon..(per day)	7 00	8
Labourers	0 35	8

Reconstruction of wharf at Sabrevois, Iberville Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Farley & Grant, Hazeldean, Ont. Date of contract, August 9, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $8,524. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon (per day)	6 00	8
Driver, horse and cart.... "	4 50	8
Masons	0 90	8
Blacksmith	0 60	8
Blacksmith's helper	0 45	8

Reconstruction of the public wharf at Pierreville, Yamaska Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Joseph Fleury of Three Rivers, P.Q. Date of contract, August 5, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $19,159.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator	$0 45	8
Carpenters	0 55	8
Pile driver operators	0 60	8
Blacksmiths	0 55	8
Labourers	0 35	8

Construction of a public building at Victoriaville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, August 8, 1930. Amount of contract, $35,600 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers and mixers	$0 45	8
Concrete floaters and finishers	0 55	8
Stone masons	0 90	8
Stone cutter, Limestone	0 75	8
Stone cutters, Granite	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8
Structural steel workers	1 25	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 45	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 45	8
Marble setters	0 90	8
Tile setters	0 90	8
Lathers, metal	0 90	8
Plasterers	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8
Plumbers	0 55	8
Plumbers' helpers	0 45	8
Steamfitters	0 55	8
Steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8
Electricians	0 60	8
Electricians helpers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart....(per day)	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon.. "	6 50	8
Motor truck driver.....(per week)	20 00	8

Construction of an extensioon to the wharf at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, P.Q. Name of contractor, Joseph D'Angou, Lac St. Pacome, P.Q. Date of contract, August 15, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $11,001. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Carters.....(per day)	5 50	8
Teamsters..... "	7 50	8

Construction of wharf repairs at St. Jean, I.O., Montmorency, P.Q. Name of contractors, Nay. Trudel & Fils, St. Irenee, P.Q. Date of contract, August 21, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $6,432.50.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 40	8
Carters.....(per day)	4 50	8
Teamsters..... "	6 00	8

Construction and delivery of a wooden tug to attend Dredge P.W.D. No. 305. Name of contractors, Queensboro Shipyard, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, August 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $18,200. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel along the river front at Verdun, Que. Name of contractors, Oliver F. Cummins and Wm. V. Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 14, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $10,700. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in False Creek, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, McKenzie Barge and Derrick Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 30, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $10,112.52. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Oakville, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 24, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $9,843.75. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Louiseville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Ltee., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 6, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $24,180. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening and enlarging channel leading from L'Assomption River to St. Lawrence River, and deepening a landing basin for the ferry service between Charlemagne and Boute-L'Ile, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau Ltee., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 4, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $16,150. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening the channel known as St. Peter Channel, between Ile Bouchard and Ile Marie, P.Q. Name of contractor, Les Chantiers Manseau Ltee., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 4, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $17,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging an area alongside the Government wharf at Meteghan, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 8, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $20,375.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 9, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $49,635. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Buctouche Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 8, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $16,125. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, The Halifax Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 1, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $8,690. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Berthierville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Ltee., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 4, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $30,100. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in St. Maurice River, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 31, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $22,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Fraser River (North Arm), B.C. Name of contractors, B.C. Bridge & Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 11, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $40,527.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Saint John Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, Saint John Dry-Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 11, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $1,054,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Class "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Construction of new interior fittings and alterations to the Post Office, Windsor, P.Q. Name of contractors, Wood Specialties, Ltd., Alexander, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,300. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in August, 1930, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payments to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	$ 876 46
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	35 35

Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	157 04

Making up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms.

Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	2,325 34
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B.	4,365 78
St. George Woolen Mills, Ltd., St. George (Beauce)	4,933 58

Mail Bag Fittings.

Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.	2,227 50
Parmenter & Bulloch Co., Ltd., Ganonoque, Ont.	115 83
Ontario Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	2,020 00
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	15,764 81
Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ont.	2,530 69
Bell Thread Co., Hamilton, Ont.	1,003 04

Letter Boxes, etc.

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa (Keys)	101 00
Victoria Foundry Co., Ottawa, Ont.	93 43
Eastern Steel Products Co., Montreal, P.Q.	2,071 50
Capital Brass Co., Ottawa, Ont.	3,112 75

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Monument Manufacturers and the Granite Cutters' International Association, Toronto Branch.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1932.

Only union members or those intending to join the union immediately will be employed. The agreement covers granite cutters, letterers, carvers, sand blast and surface machine operators, sawyers, tool sharpeners, polishers, composition workers and operators of all other machines that may be employed in cutting hard stone.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Double shifts may be arranged on saws, second shifts to work 7 hours and be paid for 8 hours.

Overtime: no overtime to be worked except in case of emergency, but if overtime is worked, it will be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Work on holidays, time and one-half. Holidays to include Saturdays except in April, May, September and October.

Wages per hour: from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, $1.10; from May 1, 1931, to May 1, 1932, $1.12½.

If day men are required to transfer to the night shift for part of a week, they will be paid at the night rate for the whole week.

Apprentices at cutting to be limited to one for every six journeymen and to serve three years. Apprentice polishers and apprentice gang sawyers to be limited to one for every three journeymen and to serve two years. Toolsharpeners' apprentices to serve two years with one apprentice allowed to every three journeymen.

Wages for apprentices: apprentices at cutting to be paid $3 per day of 8 hours for first six months, $3.50 for next six months, $4 for third six months, $4.50 for fourth six months, $5 for fifth six months, $6 for last six months. Wages for apprentice polishers to be paid at the same rate as the last two years for apprentice granite cutters. Wages for toolsharpeners' apprentices to be the same as apprentice polishers.

A toolsharpener's gang to consist of from ten to fourteen men, but if less or more than this number, $1 per man on gang to be paid.

Provision is made for the use of devices to keep down dust.

In case of any dispute, the matter will be referred to an adjusting committee consisting of two members of each party. If they fail to agree, they shall select a fifth party, the decision of this committee to be final and binding. No suspension of work will occur pending this decision.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

LONDON, ONTARIO.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 115.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931.

This agreement applies only to stereotypers.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week for day work and 42 hours per week for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time. A bonus of $1 will be paid for a call back to work on the opposite shift.

Wages per week: day foreman $41, night foreman $40, journeymen $37 per week for both day and night work.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 191.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to October 31, 1930.

All journeymen employees, including foremen and proofreaders, must be union members.

Hours: 44 per week for day work and 42 per week for night work. If three shifts are worked, one will be 8 hours and the other two 7 hours each and these two will both be considered night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours and up to 6 o'clock on Saturdays. After these hours, double time to be paid. Nine hours to be the maximum overtime to be worked in one week, except in case of emergency. Double time for work on holidays.

Wages: job compositors, composing machine operators and proofreaders 90 cents per hour for day work and $1.04 per hour for night work.

Any union member may be eligible to learn to operate on machine, and if so employed will be paid the following wages per week: first three weeks $15 for day work or $18.75 for night work; second three weeks, $17.50 for day work or $21.25 for night work; third three weeks, $20 for day work or $23.75 for night work; fourth three weeks $22.50 for day work or $26.25 for night work; fifth three weeks, $25 for day work or $28.50 for night work. If the standard of competency is not obtained at the end of the fifth three weeks, the period of learning may be extended for two months.

One apprentice allowed each office and one for every five journeymen employed. All male copyholders and boys who set or distribute type to be considered apprentices. Apprentices to serve five years and to take the course in printing from the international union. Employers and chairmen of offices are to make quarterly reports to the local committee on apprentices, showing the progress of the apprentices and that they are instructed in all branches of the trade.

In monotype casting departments, one apprentice will be allowed for four casting machines or less and one additional apprentice for the next four machines or fraction thereof. During the second or third year of his apprenticeship, the apprentice will take a course at the monotype machine company's school.

Wages for regular and monotype caster apprentices: first half of third year, 50 per cent of journeymen's scale, second half 55 per cent, first half of fourth year 60 per cent of journeymen's scale, second half 65 per cent, first half of fifth year 70 per cent of journeymen's scale, second half 75 per cent.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute struck work received from or destined for unfair employers or publications.

No strike, lockout, boycott or any other form of concerted action or interference with the usual operations of any department is to take place.

A joint standing committee will be appointed and maintained and all disputes will be referred to it. If unable to agree, the matter will be referred to a board of arbitration, consisting of one member of each party and a third chosen by them whose decision shall be final and binding.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—ASSOCIATION OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES OF REGINA AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND TILESETTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from March 25, 1930, to January 31, 1931.

Members of the union cannot work for contractors or any person who takes work by the thousand. All marble and tile work to be done by members of the union and all contractors subletting to sub-contractors who do not employ members of this union shall be considered unfair to the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, except beyond five miles from the city when working on Saturday afternoons will be optional. On out of town work, 9 hours per day may be worked.

Overtime: no overtime except in cases of emergency. Work between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m., time and one-half; all other overtime and all work on Saturday afternoons and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages per hour for journeymen bricklayers and stonemasons: $1.45. Foremen to be paid at least 10 cents per hour extra.

When three or more men are employed, one of them will be foreman.

On out of town work, transportation and travelling time up to 8 hours to be paid.

Employers will not advertise for nor in any way cause to be brought into the local jurisdiction men belonging to other locals of the union, until it is decided necessary at a joint committee meeting.

One apprentice will be allowed any recognized firm which has been in business for one year employing five union members. Not more than two apprentices will be allowed to work on one job unless 20 or more bricklayers are employed on it.

Any dispute will be referred to a committee consisting of three members of each party, whose decision shall be binding. No strike or lockout to occur until the matter in dispute has been brought before this committee for settlement.

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Association of Construction Industries of Regina and the Operative Plasterers' International Association, Local No. 393.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1930, to May 31, 1931.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1927, page 791, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen plasterers: $1.40 per hour.

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Regina Association of Domestic, Sanitary and Heating Engineers and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local No. 179.

Agreement to be in effect from January 2, 1930, to December 31, 1930. The two parties will meet in November to negotiate a new agreement.

No union member to be allowed to negotiate any individual or private agreement other than this agreement.

Only union members to be employed. In rush season if no union members are available, extra help may be employed, but they will be under union supervision and will be laid off as soon as the rush season is over.

Hours: 8 per day from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch and Saturdays 4 hours from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. When a double shift is worked, other than the above hours, shift work will be paid at time and one-quarter. This applies to shift work only where two or more crews are engaged on the same work. No work will be done on new work on Saturdays from January 1 to March 31, but if all journeymen are working, a 44-hour week may be adopted by mutual consent. Men working out of town where no local union exists may work ten hours at single time on working days.

Overtime: overtime from 5 p.m. to midnight on other days and from noon to midnight on Saturdays, time and one-half; all other overtime including Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: $1.25 per hour.

Not more than one apprentice at either trade for every three journeymen steadily employed and in no case will a steamfitter or plumber be allowed more than one helper.

Men working out of town will have their fare and board paid and travelling time up to 10 hours.

No union member shall be loaned or borrowed from one shop to another unless it is agreeable to committees of both parties.

In case of any dispute, the matter will be referred to a committee of three members of each party who shall have power to settle the grievance. No journeyman shall be dismissed or withdrawn from a job until such committee has met and rendered a decision.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.—Electrical Contractors' Association of Saskatoon and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 248.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, and from year to year until notice is given by either party 90 days before May 1, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previoously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1929, page 1053, with the following exceptions:

It is agreed that no member shall work for an electrical contractor who is not a party to the agreement while there is a shortage of satisfactory union journeymen to supply the contractors who are parties to this agreement.

All work done after noon on Saturdays will be paid at time and one-half, except in case where concrete is being poured, in which case only the minimum rate will be paid.

Wages for apprentices: first six months $6 per week, second six months 25 cents per hour, second year 40 cents per hour, third year 60 cents, fourth year 70 cents.

Wages for journeymen electricians remain at $1 per hour.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.—Master Plumbers of Saskatoon and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local No. 264.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1931, and from year to year thereafter until notice is given by either party three months before May 31 of any year. When such notice is given, the joint committee will convene within 30 days and come to a decision.

Only union members or men eligible and willing to become members will be employed and union members will not work for anyone but a registered master plumber.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. On out of town work where no local union exists, ten hours per day may be worked at single time.

Overtime: overtime up to midnight including Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; all other overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: from June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1930, $1.25; from June 1, 1930, to May 31, 1931, $1.30.

One apprentice may be employed for each five journeymen employed.

For out of town work, fare and expenses to be paid and travelling time up to 12 hours in the day.

Any dispute will be referred to a committee consisting of three journeymen and three employers, said committee to meet within 48 hours and have power to settle such grievance and no journeymen will be dismissed or withdrawn from the job until this comomittee has met and rendered a decision.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 583.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931. Sixty days' notice to be given prior to expiration date of any desired change.

Employers are not to discriminate against union members. The union may appoint shop stewards who will not be discriminated against by employers.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; all other overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time. In case of a night shift, men will receive 10 hours' pay for 8 hours' work.

Wages for journeymen painters: 95 cents per hour. Foremen to be paid 5 cents per hour extra.

One apprentice allowed to every four journeymen. Apprentices must be under 21 years when starting and will serve three years. The employer has the option of extending this term one year if he considers it necessary.

Men employed by any firm as maintenance men must not work on any contract work.

For work out of the city, fare, travelling time during working hours and an extra living expense allowance of 50 cents per day will be paid by the employer.

A standing committee consisting of three members of each party will be formed to settle all grievances and all matters connected with the betterment of the industry.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—THE CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 496.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, and for another year unless notice of change is given by either party by February 28, 1931.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1928, page 1014, with the following exceptions:

Hours: The hours remain the same as before (44 hours per week) until December 31, 1930, but from January 1, 1931, to June 30, 1931, a five-day week will prevail, except that work will be permitted in case of emergency work, for which a permit must be secured from the business agent of the union.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steam fitters: from May 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930, $1.20 per hour; from January 1, 1931, to April 30, 1931, $1.25 per hour.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE EDMONTON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, MARBLE MASONS, TILE LAYERS, TERRAZZO AND MOSAIC WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, NO. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931. A new agreement will be negotiated by a joint meeting of the parties in February, 1931.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. When consecutive shifts are worked, 7½ hours shall constitute a day's work. On country work, 9 hours per day may be worked with work on Saturday afternoons optional.

Overtime: overtime up to 9 p.m., time and one-half; after 9 p.m. and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen: bricklayers and masons $1.45 per hour; marble masons, tile layers and mosaic workers $1.35; terrazzo workers, $1 per hour. Foremen to receive at least 10 cents per hour extra.

For work out of the city, transportation and travelling time to be paid and 15 cents per hour extra to cover expenses.

If any dispute arises, a committee consisting of three members of each party will be appointed to settle it, the decision of this committee to be binding. No strike or lockout to occur until the matter has been brought before this committee.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—TWO EMPLOYERS AND THE WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 205.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1930, to May 31, 1931.

No solicitor will work alone on a job unless all journeymen are working. No solicitor will work for another solicitor.

The price of lathing to No. 1 lath $4.50 per thousand, No. 2 lath $5 per thousand. All churches, theatres, patchwork outside of houses to be day work and be paid at $1 per hour.

Overtime and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half.

For work out of the city, fare to be paid both ways.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—MASTERS' SHEET METAL ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL SHEET METAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 371.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1932, and for another year unless notice of change is given by either party three months before April 30, 1932.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1929, page 1161, with the following exceptions:

Apprentices who have served three years at the trade are called advanced apprentices instead of improvers.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, $1.12½ per hour; from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, $1.15 per hour.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—VANCOUVER FLOORLAYING CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 1875 (FLOORLAYERS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931. If a change is desired 60 days' notice must be given by either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1929, page 1162, with the following exception:

Where there are more than two consecutive shifts, extra shifts shall receive eight hours' pay for seven hours' work. Where only two consecutive shifts are worked, or shifts are broken, the usual overtime rates will be paid.

Victoria, B.C.—Certain Electrical Contractors and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 230.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, until either party gives 120 days' notice of change. If either party violates the agreement, it may be cancelled without notice, if the matter in dispute cannot be settled by arbitration.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1929, page 454, with the following exceptions:

The second paragraph in the quotation from the agreement as given in that summary has been altered to read as follows: "That this agreement nor any agreement will be entered into by Local 230 by any person, firm or corporation who has not been regularly carrying on an electrical business within the jurisdiction of Local 230 as a licensed electrical contractor."

The standard rate of pay for journeymen to be $1 per hour from date of signing of this agreement until July 1, 1930, at which time the rate of pay shall be $1.10 per hour on a basis of a 40-hour week, provided however that such increase shall not apply to contracts already accepted or under construction. It shall be permissible for the contractors to employ a percentage of their men on necessary work on Saturday morning at the regular rate of pay, $1.10 per hour.

Wages for maintenance men: $180 per month.

Wages for apprentices: first six months 25 cents per hour, next three months, 30 cents per hour, last three months of first year 35 cents per hour, second year 40 cents, third year, 50 cents, fourth year and thereafter until they qualify as journeymen 62½ cents per hour.

The ratio of apprentices to journeymen shall never exceed one apprentice to one journeyman.

In the event of a strike of other building trades, electrical workers will not cease work until notified by the business agent of the union.

Victoria, B.C.—Master Painters of Victoria and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 1119.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 5-day week.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to midnight; double time from midnight to 8 a.m. Time and one-half on Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; double time from 5 p.m. Saturdays till 8 a.m. Mondays. Double time for all work on Sundays and four holidays. No work on Labour Day.

Wages for journeymen painters and paperhangers: 85 cents per hour.

For country work, extra fare to be paid by employer, and if unable to return home each night, full board and room will also be paid.

No employer or workman will use intimidation or abuse in the exploitation of journeymen or apprentices in the development of competition or racing.

A standing committee consisting of three members of each party will be formed for the purpose of settling all grievances and taking up matters connected with the betterment of the trade.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Montreal, Quebec.—The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and the Independent Association of Harbour Employees of the Port of Montreal.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, for employees of the grain elevator system, construction forces, machine shop and shipyard, harbour yard shops, electrical department and cold storage plant, and to the close of the navigation season of 1930 for the other employees.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1927, page 1004, as amended and noted in the Labour Gazette, July, 1929, page 807, with the following further changes:

Grain Elevator System: Elevators 1, 2, 3 and "B": car dumper foreman, No. 3 Elevator 65 cents per hour, travelling grain loader operator 60 cents per hour.

Harbour Yard Shop and Guard Pier: foreman of metal trades omitted, plumber and steamfitter 63 cents per hour, air compressor operator 58 cents, sawmill engineer and derrick engineer both of guard pier 58 cents per hour, burner 55 cents per hour.

Locomotive Shop: air brake inspector (doing own work) 71 cents per hour.

Construction and Maintenance Forces: crane foreman, locomotive foreman, omitted; crane engineer, locomotive engineer 70 cents per hour, pavers and cement finishers 64 cents, shed mechanic 62 cents, pile driver engineer 58 cents, painter 53 cents, life saving equipment patrolman 50 cents, crane fireman and locomotive fireman 47 cents, water boy 20 cents, carpenter gang leaders on wharf repairs 69 cents.

Dredge Crews: craneman 65 cents per hour.

SS. *Sir Hugh Allan:* captain $184 per month, chief engineer $180, second engineer $155, mate $134, boatswain $79, oiler and wheelsman $68, fireman $64, deckhand $52.

Tug Crews: captain $139 per month ($158 on one tug), engineer $132, fireman $63, deckhand $51, cook $44 ($55 on one tug).

Drilling and Blasting Boat: blacksmith 68 cents per hour.

Harbour Yard Shop, Locomotive Shop and Guard Pier Employees: Shop employees working outside will work under the same conditions and hours as the regular outside forces.

Construction and Maintenance Forces: Fireman on locomotive cranes and works locomotives when watching on Sundays and holidays will be paid at fireman's rate, viz., 47 cents per hour. When a gang is called out on such days for repair work and the fireman forms one of the gang, he is to be paid time and a half at regular rate.

Derricks and Dredges: Hourly paid firemen when watching on Sundays and holidays will be paid at fireman's rate, viz., 47 cents per hour. When a gang is called out on such days for repair work and the fireman forms one of the gang, he is to be paid time and a half at regular rate.

General Conditions: When master mechanics, pay roll, shops, electrical linemen, electricians, locomotive crane operators and plumbers are called out and report for work between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. on week days, they will be paid a minimum of five hours straight time.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again toward lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $10.65 at the beginning of August, as compared with $10.91 for July; $11.63 for August, 1929; $11.08 for August, 1928; $10.93 for August, 1927; $11.10 for August, 1926; $10.84 for August, 1925; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. Of the twenty-nine items of foods twenty-one were lower, the most important declines occurring in the prices of potatoes, beef, veal, mutton, bacon, lard, milk, butter, bread, flour, prunes and sugar. The prices of fresh and salt pork and of eggs were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.01 at the beginning of August, as compared with $21.26 for July; $21.90 for August, 1929; $21.31 for August, 1928; $21.11 for August, 1927; $21.32 for August, 1926; $21.05 for August, 1925; $20.57 for August, 1924; $21.03 for August, 1923; $20.88 for August, 1922; $21.98 for August, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.20 for August, 1918; and $14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again considerably lower at 84·1 for August, as compared with 85·8 for July; 98·1 for August, 1929; 95·4 for August, 1928; 102·1 for August, 1927; and 98·6 for August, 1926. One hundred and six prices quotations were lower, forty were higher and three hundred and fifty-six were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups declined, while one showed a fractional increase. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for barley, flax, wheat, flour, rubber and raw sugar which more than offset advances in the prices of corn, rye, bran and shorts; the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices for steers, lambs, canned salmon and beef hides, which more than offset advances in the prices of butter and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for cotton, worsted cloth yarns and wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of decreased prices for certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of lower quotations for scrap cast iron and steel tank plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of declines in the prices of aluminium, electrolytic copper and copper wire bars, which more than offset advances in the prices of silver, lead and antimony; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due mainly to price reductions for nitric acid, copper sulphate and shellac. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was slightly higher.

In the grouping according to purpose, both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former mainly because of reduced quotations for flour, potatoes, coffee, bakery products, woollen cloth and yarn. The decline in producers' goods was due to decreases in the prices of building and construction materials and for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the furs and leather goods industries, for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries and for milling and other industries.

In the grouping according to origin, raw and partly manufactured goods were substantially lower, because of declines in the prices of wheat, flax, barley, raw rubber, raw cotton, raw sugar, steers, lambs, raw wool, spruce, coffee and tin, which more than offset increased prices for raw silk, eggs, milk, silver, lead and antimony. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods also showed a slight decrease, due mainly to lower quotations for copper wire bars, nitric acid, flour, worsted cloth yarns and canned salmon, which more than offset increased prices for butter and cheese. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed

(Continued on page 1102)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1924	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1927	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	July 1930	Aug. 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·8	78·6	83·0	67·4	63·4	60·0	59·0	59·4	61·6	64·8	71·6	76·8	75·0	73·2
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·4	57·2	53·4	37·8	34·6	32·0	30·8	31·6	33·6	35·8	42·6	48·0	46·8	45·0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	28·3	28·2	21·0	18·7	18·0	17·8	18·4	19·3	20·2	22·6	24·6	23·9	23·2
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·3	37·4	36·9	28·9	28·1	28·0	28·2	29·3	30·3	29·8	29·9	32·1	30·8	30·1
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·9	37·9	41·6	33·2	32·0	26·6	24·3	28·7	32·2	28·0	28·8	32·6	30·1	30·3
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·2	70·2	74·2	60·4	54·4	50·0	45·2	51·6	57·4	52·6	53·2	56·4	53·8	54·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	51·2	57·9	48·3	42·7	39·2	32·1	40·2	45·4	38·5	39·0	41·0	40·4	40·1
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	73·6	76·0	45·2	44·4	44·2	42·0	48·6	50·0	43·0	44·4	44·0	42·6	42·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	29·5	53·6	64·5	42·4	35·0	32·4	34·8	40·8	39·0	40·3	42·4	39·4	36·2	37·3
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·3	51·0	56·3	39·7	32·8	28·6	31·0	37·1	34·7	36·7	37·6	34·8	32·7	33·3
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·2	72·0	88·2	79·2	69·0	68·4	70·8	69·0	67·8	69·6	70·2	72·0	72·0	71·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	53·0	93·4	121·8	74·8	71·4	69·0	70·0	74·2	73·6	74·8	79·4	80·4	65·8	64·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·9	52·3	66·8	45·3	43·3	39·3	40·1	42·7	41·0	42·1	44·6	44·9	36·3	35·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·4	40·8	35·9	30·1	§30·3	§28·6	§31·2	§31·3	§30·9	§33·0	§33·1	§31·6	§31·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·7	30·8	38·9	31·7	26·7	§30·3	§28·6	§31·2	§31·3	§30·9	§33·0	§33·1	§31·6	§31·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	145·5	121·5	105·0	100·5	103·5	117·0	114·0	117·0	115·5	117·0	114·0	112·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	67·0	84·0	64·0	49·0	§44·0	§46·0	§57·0	§54·0	§54·0	§52·0	§53·0	§48·0	§47·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·0	40·0	44·5	30·5	28·0	27·5	27·5	30·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	32·0	31·0	31·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	23·8	34·0	19·2	18·8	§20·6	§21·2	§21·6	§21·8	§21·4	§21·2	§20·6	§20·2	§20·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·2	33·6	24·4	17·0	17·8	17·8	16·8	16·8	16·0	16·2	18·2	23·8	19·0	18·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·5	23·3	29·5	20·7	24·6	19·7	20·1	20·7	20·1	19·3	21·6	21·4	20·7	20·6
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·9	18·1	27·9	17·9	19·9	18·5	16·0	15·6	15·9	14·9	13·6	13·9	15·9	15·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	24·4	44·8	100·0	40·0	35·6	49·2	40·4	33·2	31·6	32·8	31·6	28·4	26·8	26·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	11·6	20·6	46·8	19·0	16·6	23·6	19·2	15·8	15·0	15·8	15·0	13·6	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·3	15·2	16·5	13·7	14·1	§16·7	§18·0	§17·8	§18·0	§17·9	§17·8	§17·6	§15·0	§14·7
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	14·5	17·0	15·4	15·5	§16·7	§18·0	§17·8	§18·0	§17·9	§17·8	§17·6	§15·0	§14·7
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	11·3	15·6	13·7	13·4	13·8	13·9	15·2	15·3	15·3	15·1	15·1	14·2	14·1
Potatoes	½ bag	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	89·7	126·9	59·3	58·3	86·8	74·5	70·1	91·4	80·1	63·5	94·4	87·2	72·7
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·3	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 13·41	$ 16·42	$ 11·44	$ 10·44	$ 10·53	$ 10·19	$ 10·84	$ 11·10	$ 10·93	$ 11·08	$ 11·63	$ 10·91	$ 10·65
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 5·0	c. 4·4	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·4	74·9	110·0	109·1	107·9	108·8	104·3	103·5	105·5	101·2	101·0	100·2	100·0	99·9
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·6	59·6	81·3	75·3	69·4	70·5	65·9	63·3	63·4	63·4	62·7	62·6	62·8	62·7
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	70·7	82·0	85·0	77·3	80·0	78·1	76·1	75·3	75·5	75·5	76·6	76·4	76·2
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·3	51·9	64·1	61·4	58·5	59·6	57·3	55·7	55·4	56·2	55·7	54·9	54·2	54·1
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·8	28·0	38·3	32·7	31·1	30·4	30·9	30·3	31·1	31·2	31·0	31·1	30·8	30·9
Fuel and light*	.....	$ 1·59	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·85	$ 3·76	$ 3·64	$ 3·44	$ 3·49	$ 3·37	$ 3·29	$ 3·31	$ 3·28	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 3·242	$ 3·24
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·81	$ 4·89	$ 6·37	$ 6·86	$ 6·96	$ 6·97	$ 6·97	$ 6·88	$ 6·87	$ 6·86	$ 6·93	$ 6·98	$ 7·074	$ 7·07
††Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·41	$ 21·29	$ 26·60	$ 21·98	$ 20·88	$ 21·03	$ 20·57	$ 21·05	$ 21·32	$ 21·11	$ 21·31	$ 21·90	$ 21·26	$ 21·01

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	13·75	16·97	11·59	10·41	10·88	10·34	10·89	11·06	10·59	10·98	11·15	10·98	11·06
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·83	12·08	15·38	10·37	9·32	9·34	9·11	9·79	10·02	9·75	9·72	10·19	10·15	10·16
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·59	13·32	16·25	11·35	10·33	10·65	10·38	10·39	11·20	10·83	10·93	10·94	10·97	10·75
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·19	12·50	15·54	11·16	10·09	10·01	9·49	10·27	10·32	10·13	10·29	10·52	10·02	9·97
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·54	13·59	16·44	11·40	10·41	10·63	10·24	10·71	11·20	10·99	11·13	11·67	10·81	10·53
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·49	7·87	7·76	13·01	17·24	11·37	10·27	10·18	9·71	10·48	10·39	10·43	10·95	11·53	10·64	10·38
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·09	12·63	16·75	11·29	9·95	10·28	9·86	10·91	11·30	11·12	11·32	12·09	11·07	10·76
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·09	8·33	7·83	13·84	16·31	11·21	10·26	9·98	10·14	11·16	10·96	10·96	11·13	12·12	11·20	10·74
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·14	14·17	17·09	12·32	11·63	11·30	11·18	12·22	11·99	12·00	12·14	12·93	12·25	11·71

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·6**	**31·4**	**29·1**	**22·5**	**18·1**	**23·2**	**30·1**	**30·3**	**27·3**	**40·1**	**44·5**	**61·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**38·7**	**33·8**	**30·2**	**25·1**	**20·7**	**20·6**	**26·5**	**31·2**	**26·9**	**40·0**	**43·6**	**60·3**
1—Sydney	42	35·7	33·8	27·5	24·5	16·6	27·5	34·6	28	40·4	44·7	63·1
2—New Glasgow	35	33·3	27	23·3	17·8	20	25	30	25·3	40	41·5	57·1
3—Amherst	34·5	31·9	27·5	23·2	17·4	21·7	25	31·7	28·6	41·4	45·6	60
4—Halifax	42	33	32·6	23·6	21	19·6	30	29·5	26	37·6	42·2	61·4
5—Windsor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—Truro	40	35	30	28	23	25	25	30	26·8	40·5	44·2	60
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	33	30	28	21·5	17·5	16·5	—	30	25	38	45	57·5
New Brunswick (average)	**38·0**	**30·8**	**29·0**	**21·7**	**18·5**	**20·3**	**27·7**	**30·0**	**26·0**	**39·8**	**44·6**	**61·4**
8—Moncton	36·5	31·5	24	19	16·5	24·5	30	31·5	27·3	42·8	45	61
9—St. John	38·3	28·3	29·3	21	19	20	27·5	28·3	26·2	37·5	42	62·5
10—Fredericton	41·3	33·3	33·3	23·7	19·8	16·5	23·3	30	25·6	40·2	45·5	61
11—Bathurst	36	30	29·5	23·2	18·7	20	30	30	25	38·7	46	61·2
Quebec (average)	**32·3**	**29·8**	**28·3**	**20·7**	**15·3**	**18·4**	**28·1**	**26·6**	**25·3**	**38·4**	**41·2**	**61·0**
12—Quebec	33·3	30·8	23·9	21·6	16·2	21·3	28·2	25·9	27·3	36	40·6	58·7
13—Three Rivers	31·2	29·5	30·7	20	14·7	16·7	25	25·7	26·3	—	45	63·7
14—Sherbrooke	40	35	31·5	24·7	19·7	21·7	28	28	25	44·3	45	68
15—Sorel	29·3	27·3	30	18	12	17	27·5	24·5	24·7	38	40	60
16—St. Hyacinthe	24·6	25	23·7	17·2	13·1	16·5	25	25	25	37	40·4	59·2
17—St. John's	35	35	30	25	18	23	25	30	22·5	40	40	55
18—Thetford Mines	25	23·7	22·3	19·3	14·3	22	31	20·7	24·6	39	41·5	58·3
19—Montreal	39·1	31·8	32·5	19·1	15·2	13	32·7	29·4	26·2	36·4	39·9	63·8
20—Hull	33·3	29·7	30·2	21·3	14·1	14	30·5	30	26·4	36·3	38·5	62·5
Ontario (average)	**37·5**	**32·0**	**29·6**	**23·3**	**18·7**	**24·8**	**30·0**	**31·0**	**27·6**	**37·8**	**42·1**	**61·1**
21—Ottawa	36·1	31·4	29·9	22·7	16·7	21·3	28·8	29·1	27·5	38·1	41·5	63·3
22—Brockville	41·2	35	32	22·5	17·7	22	—	31·7	27	42·2	45·6	61·7
23—Kingston	36·9	29·5	28·3	23·0	16·3	18·8	27·9	29·2	26·2	34·3	38·8	58·2
24—Belleville	31·7	26·7	29	20·5	16	23	31	30·7	25	41·3	45·9	64
25—Peterborough	38·2	32·6	32·1	22·4	18·6	25	31	30·6	28·4	38·6	43·2	62·3
26—Oshawa	38	33·6	27·6	22·4	21·3	28·3	34	30·8	27·3	39·9	45	60
27—Orillia	35·5	30·7	29·9	22·5	18·4	24·2	27·5	30·7	27·5	36	39·5	60
28—Toronto	39·6	32·8	31·1	22·8	20·8	26·2	32·6	31·7	31·5	39·2	46	61·4
29—Niagara Falls	42·7	33·3	32·3	26	18·3	26·7	25	31·5	30	39·9	42·4	61·2
30—St. Catharines	33·8	28·6	27·2	20·8	14·9	22·6	25	29·6	25	35·7	39·2	58·5
31—Hamilton	39	33·5	32·1	23·8	20·4	26·6	29·3	30	—	36·1	40·1	60·9
32—Brantford	37·2	32·2	28·8	24·9	19·3	24·6	29·8	30·5	28·8	37·3	41·2	61·9
33—Galt	37·7	34·0	27·5	22·5	19·7	25	30	32·3	—	39·2	42·4	60·6
34—Guelph	35·8	31·0	28·2	22·5	21·8	26·9	26·7	28·1	27·5	35·5	40·4	60·5
35—Kitchener	35·2	31·3	25·2	21·6	18·2	25·1	35	29·2	25	33·5	37·6	60·2
36—Woodstock	38·7	30·1	28·8	24·2	17·9	25	30·7	32·7	25	35	39	58·6
37—Stratford	36·7	31·7	25·7	21·2	19·8	23·3	31·7	28·0	22·5	35·9	39·7	61·6
38—London	36·7	32	30·2	23·5	18·3	23·9	31·2	30·7	27	37·8	41·8	59·7
39—St. Thomas	37·1	32·4	28·7	22·0	19·1	24·6	26·0	30·7	30·0	37·5	40·4	62·0
40—Chatham	35·0	30·6	27·4	23·9	15·8	24·2	28·8	30·1	27·1	35·6	42·5	61·5
41—Windsor	35·6	29·1	27·4	22·9	18·2	25	30	29·8	26·3	35·5	40·8	60·3
42—Sarnia	36·7	31	30·7	25	20	26·7	30	32·3	28·6	36·6	42·5	63·8
43—Owen Sound	35	30·0	27·7	22·7	18·5	26·0	25·0	28·3	25·0	39·2	41·7	60·0
44—North Bay	45	38	36·5	22	15	23·5	25	28	27·7	38·2	42·7	59
45—Sudbury	40·0	35·2	31·6	25·0	20·7	27·3	35	35·3	29·1	38·0	42·1	60·7
46—Cobalt	37·0	33·5	33·3	27·3	19·9	25·0	—	36	29	38·5	43·6	63·7
47—Timmins	37·5	31·0	31·5	24·0	20	27·5	35	35	28	39·4	42·5	59
48—Sault Ste. Marie	40	35	29	24·2	17·2	26·8	29	31	29·3	39·5	42·9	61·2
49—Port Arthur	37·7	32·5	30	25·3	21	25·7	35	32·3	30·9	39·9	46·7	64·2
50—Fort William	36·3	30·3	26·8	23·7	19·7	24·0	32·7	32·8	30·3	41	44·3	62·7
Manitoba (average)	**34·3**	**28·5**	**27·6**	**19·8**	**16·3**	**21·5**	**28·7**	**28·4**	**26·4**	**41·0**	**47·2**	**60·3**
51—Winnipeg	35·5	29·7	28·2	19·0	17·2	20·2	27·4	28·7	27·7	41·5	47·2	60·6
52—Brandon	33·1	27·3	27·0	20·5	15·3	22·7	30·0	28·0	25	40·4	47·1	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·8**	**29·8**	**26·7**	**20·2**	**15·5**	**22·4**	**29·2**	**26·5**	**25·5**	**42·4**	**46·8**	**63·2**
53—Regina	33·9	28·3	25·1	18·8	16	22	30·3	25·1	23·3	40·8	47·7	67·1
54—Prince Albert	35	30	25	20	15	25	30	25	25	40	40	58·3
55—Saskatoon	33·3	28·8	27·4	20·3	15·5	19·0	30·2	27·2	26·2	42·7	49·1	59·4
56—Moose Jaw	37	32·2	29·2	21·8	15·4	23·5	26·2	28·6	27·5	45·9	50·5	68·1
Alberta (average)	**33·5**	**26·8**	**25·7**	**19·9**	**16·7**	**22·4**	**30·2**	**29·2**	**27·1**	**43·5**	**48·6**	**59·1**
57—Medicine Hat	30·5	25·0	27·0	19·0	18·7	21·7	29·3	27·0	26·2	44·8	48·7	59·6
58—Drumheller	35·0	22·0	25	22	18	25	35	35	30	—	—	—
59—Edmonton	33·9	29·3	29·1	20·9	15·1	21·5	28·2	29·1	28·1	41·4	47·9	57·2
60—Calgary	34·3	29·1	24·6	18·7	16·7	22·4	28·1	28·3	24·8	44·3	49·3	60·4
61—Lethbridge	33·7	28·7	23·0	19·0	15·0	21·5	30·5	26·5	26·5	43·5	48·3	59·2
British Columbia (average)	**40·4**	**34·4**	**31·5**	**23·9**	**20·9**	**28·2**	**37·0**	**35·2**	**31·0**	**48·2**	**53·5**	**63·8**
62—Fernie	38·3	35·3	32·7	25·0	19·3	28·3	35·0	35·0	30·0	47·0	52·5	61·0
63—Nelson	45	35	35	25	—	—	40	40	27·5	47·5	53	61
64—Trail	41·7	35	34	26·5	22·5	32·7	41·7	39·3	32·5	53·7	60	66·7
65—New Westminster	38·2	33·6	27	21·7	19·7	25·2	33	32	32·5	46	51·6	66·1
66—Vancouver	38·5	32·3	28·9	20·6	20·8	26·3	34·9	32·6	27·5	45·8	50·5	65·5
67—Victoria	40·2	33·4	30·3	22·1	19·0	26·2	33·9	31·0	28·5	48·9	51·8	62·8
68—Nanaimo	40·6	34·2	32·8	26·3	26·0	32·7	39·2	35·0	35·0	49·1	54·5	64·4
69—Prince Rupert	40·7	36	31	23·8	19	26	38·3	36·7	34·3	47·4	54·2	63

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·3	**30·7**	**22·0**	**13·5**	**58·8**	**21·4**	**20·4**	**36·4**	**21·0**	**37·3**	**33·3**	**11·9**	**32·1**	**35·5**	
14·3	**32·5**	—	—	**55·0**	**18·9**	**16·7**	**31·1**	**22·0**	**41·4**	**37·5**	**12·2**	**33·0**	**39·2**	
10	30	—	—	60	19·1	15	27·1	21·3	45·7	38·7	13–15	34	37·9	1
—	30	—	—	50–60	18·7	15	33·4	20·3	40·5	36·5	12–13	33·7	38	2
15	35	—	—	50	19·8	16	28·3	21·3	36·3	33	10	35·8	40·4	3
12	—	—	—	60	18·3	16	26·9	22·3	43·6	40·6	a12·5	27	36·8	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	24·5	40	—	—	—	42·5	5
20	35	—	—	50	18·5	21·5	—	22	42·2	38·8	12	34·3	39·8	6
10	35	—	—	55	19·5	—	40	22	31·3	26·8	b10–12	30·5	34·3	7
14·5	**36·7**	—	**10·0**	**57·5**	**19·0**	**17·7**	**33·5**	**20·9**	**38·1**	**33·5**	**12·1**	**31·9**	**35·4**	
12	35	—	10	60	18·5	18	35·7	21·2	40·8	35	10–12	35	37·2	8
18	35	—	10	60	18·6	15·2	38	20·7	40·1	32	a13·5	34·5	38	9
20	40	—	—	60	19·7	19·7	35·7	20·5	40·8	—	12	33·1	34·8	10
8	—	—	—	50	19·3	18	24·5	21	30·7	—	12	25	31·7	11
17·3	**32·6**	**24·2**	**9·3**	**57·9**	**21·5**	**21·1**	**30·6**	**21·0**	**38·1**	**34·4**	**11·0**	**30·0**	**32·5**	
12	28	25	—	50	22	21	26·7	20·3	37·8	33·7	14	30·2	31·5	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	—	21·5	24·9	22·5	40	36·4	12	31·5	32	13
18–20	30–35	30	10	—	22·3	—	31·5	22·5	37·8	34·4	a10	29·7	33·6	14
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	19·3	36·2	35	12	—	33·4	15
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	32	18·1	35·7	33·2	8	—	31·8	16
20	—	20	10	60	22·5	19	39·3	20·5	39·2	—	9	30	32	17
—	—	—	8	50	—	—	30	24	35·3	33·3	10	29	32·6	18
15–20	35–40	25	8	60–75	20·6	22·8	33·3	18·5	43·9	36·2	12	32·9	34·6	19
—	—	—	10	60	20	—	29·6	23·2	36·8	33	12	27	31·1	20
18·4	**30·7**	**22·7**	**12·6**	**63·6**	**20·9**	**19·9**	**38·3**	**20·0**	**37·3**	**34·1**	**11·9**	**32·1**	**34·5**	
18	32	—	—	—	22·5	18·7	39·5	19·2	41·9	35·9	12	30·5	31·8	21
18	32	20	15	—	20	18	37·2	21·2	35	34·5	10	32	33	22
15	35	—	10–20	—	19·3	18·5	37·5	18·6	37·2	33·1	11	29·7	32·8	23
—	28	25	15	—	25	—	38	21	33·1	29·1	a9·5	37	34·8	24
20	28	20	—	60	16	25	37·7	21·9	34·5	31·4	10	31·5	33·5	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40·9	21	38·3	34·5	—	33·5	37·4	26
20	30	20–25	10–12	—	—	18	40	20·1	35·5	34·3	a11·4	32·5	35·4	27
—	—	—	—	—	25	20	42·8	19·9	40·6	34·3	a12·5	35·0	36·1	28
20	35	25	—	—	25	20	38	19·9	39	38	b13	30	36·8	29
15	32	30	—	—	18	15	42·1	17·7	37·4	36·6	a13	30	34·4	30
20	35	25	—	75	21	16·5	46·5	19·8	38·4	35·7	12	31·5	35·8	31
20	23–32	22–25	15	—	20·5	19	37·8	18·9	37·3	33·1	12	34·5	34	32
15	35	20–23	12	—	23	22·5	34·9	19·5	35·8	33·4	a11·8	31	34·7	33
20	—	25	—	—	—	—	43·7	18·5	38·2	35·2	12	31·7	34·5	34
—	—	23	—	—	20	—	31·0	18	32·9	31·6	13	31·9	33·8	35
—	—	25	—	—	—	—	32·2	18·2	31·3	29·5	11	—	32·7	36
25	—	26	8	50	20	22·5	37·8	18·8	35·5	29·5	a11·8	29	32·3	37
13	25	20	—	—	18	17·5	42·6	19·7	34	—	11	31	34·5	38
16	35	18	—	50–60	22·7	20·5	44·3	18·3	32·7	31·2	12	34·4	34·5	39
19	35–38	17–22	12	—	22	19	41·3	18·4	31·0	30·4	12	34·3	34	40
20	30	20	—	—	19	20	44·3	18·8	36·5	34·9	12	—	35·1	41
—	—	30	—	—	—	—	39·2	19·4	35·2	32·7	12	32·5	34·8	42
—	—	18	—	—	20	23·5	35·7	17·8	32·2	29·5	11	32	32·2	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34·2	22·7	42	35	12	32	33·7	44
—	25–30	25	10	75	—	—	31·0	22·0	44·7	39	14	32	35·8	45
—	25–30	—	—	70	20	20	31·2	23·1	44·2	43·0	15	—	35·1	46
—	—	25	—	—	21·2	24	30	23	45·1	36·5	a16·7	—	36·2	47
—		20	—	—	20	25	44·1	21·2	41·9	38·2	12	30·6	34·1	48
—	25–30	20	—	—	21·7	16·5	37·9	22·3	39·1	33·1	10	35·2	35·3	49
—	25	18	—	60	20	17·5	34·9	20·6	38·2	36·4	10	30·0	36·2	50
—	—	**16·5**	—	—	**21·8**	**19·4**	**39·3**	**21·6**	**34·8**	**29·1**	**11·5**	**29·7**	**34·2**	
18–25	38	15	12	—	21·0	18·0	38·5	19·6	36·4	29·6	b11	30·2	35·0	51
—	—	18	—	—	22·5	20·7	40·0	23·6	33·2	28·6	12	29·1	33·3	52
28·1	**30·0**	**21·5**	**16·3**	—	**24·8**	**22·6**	**35·0**	**21·6**	**32·8**	**27·7**	**12·5**	**28·9**	**34·7**	
25	30	—	—	—	25	22	39·1	21·8	33·1	28·1	13	31	34·3	53
30	30	—	12·5	—	25	20	35	22	31·5	28·4	11	26	35·7	54
25–30	30	25	20	—	24·4	23·3	29·2	22	33·9	27·4	13	28·2	34·5	55
30	30	18	—	—	—	25	36·6	20·6	32·7	26–7	13	30·3	34·3	56
21·9	**27·8**	**19·0**	**18·0**	—	**24·3**	**24·0**	**37·8**	**21·9**	**35·3**	**28·3**	**11.2**	**29·5**	**36·7**	
—	35	—	—	—	22·5	28·3	30·0	24·3	34·5	27·9	11	27·7	39·1	57
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	37·5	22·0	30·0	23	13	27·5	37·7	58
20–25	20–25	—	15	—	23·1	24	35·3	23·1	33·5	28	a11·1	28·4	34·8	59
20–24	24–29	20	19	—	24·7	22	44·4	20·2	36·8	31·7	11	30·6	36·2	60
18	25	—	20	—	26	20·7	42	19·9	41·7	31·1	10	33·3	35·5	61
23·7	**27·1**	**18·1**	**17·2**	—	**22·8**	**22·5**	**39·0**	**22·9**	**38·1**	**34·7**	**13·1**	**37·8**	**40·4**	
25	30	20	18	—	23·8	25·6	38·5	26·2	38·8	37·5	a12·5	—	39·6	62
30	35	—	20	—	25	25	39	23·3	40	38·3	a14·3	38·3	**40·7**	63
30	35	—	20	—	27·5	25	**34·5**	24·7	40	35	a14·3	39	40	64
20	25	18	15	—	22·5	20	38·7	20·1	35·7	31	11·1	36·5	40·3	65
17	21·5	15–17·5	—	—	20·9	18·4	38·1	19·3	35·6	32·7	11·1	35	38·8	66
—	25	—	**15**	—	20·3	20·3	38·0	20·1	35·4	32·7	a14·3	37·1	39·9	67
20	25	—	—	—	22·5	—	44·0	24·7	36·1	32·5	a12·5	37·7	40·7	68
—	20	—	15	—	20	23·3	41·1	25	43·3	37·5	a14·3	41·2	42·8	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·4**	**7·5**	**18·4**	**4·7**	**6·2**	**10·2**	**12·2**	**16·4**	**16·2**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·5**	**8·0**	**17·6**	**5·4**	**6·4**	**9·9**	**14·4**	**17·2**	**16·0**	**16·9**
1—Sydney	32·1	8	17·3	5·8	6·7	10·1	14·2	16·9	16·3	17·5
2—New Glasgow	30	8	17	5·3	6	9·8	12·3	15·6	14·6	15·2
3—Amherst	28·8	8	15	5·4	5·7	8·5	12·5	17	15·7	15·8
4—Halifax	32	8	19·8	4·5	6·7	10·9	15·7	17·1	15·3	16·7
5—Windsor	35	—	20	6·1	7	10	18	19	17·5	19
6—Truro	31·2	8	16·7	5·2	6·3	10·3	13·5	17·4	16·7	17·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	18	5·1	6	9·8	15	17·5	15	15·7
New Brunswick (average)	**30·4**	**8·4**	**18·2**	**5·1**	**6·1**	**10·5**	**13·6**	**16·9**	**17·1**	**16·3**
8—Moncton	33	8·7	17·7	5·2	6	11	13	16·3	16·7	15·5
9—St. John	32	8·7	19	4·9	6·7	10·8	12·5	16·4	16·6	16·4
10—Fredericton	29·2	8·7	17·7	4·8	6·3	10·2	15·2	16	16·2	15·5
11—Bathurst	27·5	7·3	18·5	5·3	5·5	10	13·5	18·7	18·7	17·7
Quebec (average)	**29·0**	**6·3**	**17·7**	**4·9**	**6·6**	**9·4**	**12·2**	**15·3**	**16·4**	**15·6**
12—Quebec	29·5	5·5–8	17·1	5·3	6·3	9·7	12·8	15·2	16	15·7
13—Three Rivers	30·8	5·3	18·6	5·3	6	9·5	12·8	15	19	15·8
14—Sherbrooke	34	6–5·7	17·1	4·9	6·3	10·3	11·6	15·6	18·2	15·3
15—Sorel	26	6	19·3	4·3	8	8·5	11·5	16·6	15·5	16·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	27	5	16·2	4·2	6	9·4	12·4	14·4	14·4	14·8
17—St John's	29·3	6–7·3	17·8	4·7	7·5	9·2	13·7	14·4	15	15·5
18—Thetford Mines	25·8	6·7	18·6	5·5	7	8·2	12·2	15·9	16·8	16·8
19—Montreal	31·3	6–8·7	18·1	5·1	6·4	9·6	11·3	15·2	15·2	15·5
20—Hull	27·2	5·3–6·7	16·9	5·2	6·3	10·5	11·7	15·8	17·5	14·8
Ontario (average)	**31·3**	**7·2**	**17·6**	**4·5**	**6·0**	**10·6**	**12·6**	**15·8**	**15·0**	**15·3**
21—Ottawa	33·8	6·7–8·7	18·6	5·1	6·7	10·4	12·2	15·8	15·6	15·9
22—Brockville	28·2	6·7	15	5·2	5·7	10·3	12·7	16	15·7	15·7
23—Kingston	30·5	7·3	15	4·8	5·3	9·9	12	14·8	13·8	14·5
24—Belleville	30·4	6·7	16·7	4·5	5·8	10·6	11·9	14·9	14·4	14·5
25—Peterborough	28·3	7·3	15·6	4·4	5·5	11	12·1	15·5	14·5	15·4
26—Oshawa	34·9	6·7	16·2	4	6	10·6	11·8	15·1	14·9	14·9
27—Orillia	31·9	6·7	18·5	4·5	5·1	10·6	13·2	16·7	15·7	15·6
28—Toronto	34·7	6·7–7·3	18·2	4·8	6	10·5	11·8	15·6	15	15·6
29—Niagara Falls	36·7	8	18·7	4·9	5·7	9·7	13·2	16·2	16·2	15·9
30—St. Catharines	29·4	7·3	17	4·3	6	10·8	12·2	15·4	13·7	15·1
31—Hamilton	35·3	6·7	18·1	4·5	6	11·5	11·6	14·7	14·5	14·9
32—Brantford	35·6	6·7–8	17·9	3·9	5·2	11·2	11·8	15·2	13·7	14·6
33—Galt	33·1	6·7	18·1	4·2	5·9	11·7	14·2	15·9	15·1	15·1
34—Guelph	33·3	6·7	19·6	4·4	6	10·7	12·1	16	15·1	16·4
35—Kitchener	30·5	6·7	18·1	3·9	5·3	10·9	11·4	15·3	14	14·8
36—Woodstock	29	6·7–7·3	18	3·6	5·8	10·1	11·1	15	14·8	14·2
37—Stratford	29	6·7	18·4	3·9	6·8	11·9	12·1	16·4	16·2	15·1
38 London	31	6·7–7·3	18·2	4·3	5·7	10·4	12·8	15·4	14·9	14·6
39—St. Thomas	29	7·3–8·7	18·8	4·5	6·3	11·5	13·7	17·1	15·2	15·6
40—Chatham	30·7	6·7	16·5	4·2	5·8	10·7	13·5	15	15·1	14·8
41—Windsor	31·7	7·3–8	18·3	4·5	5·7	10·4	12·8	15·4	15·9	15·5
42—Sarnia	28·4	7·3	17·5	3·6	5·4	9·6	11·6	14·8	14	14·8
43—Owen Sound	33·9	6·7–7·3	18·8	3·9	5·2	10·1	14·6	16	15·7	16·2
44—North Bay	30·5	8	18	4·9	6·3	10	12·7	16·5	14·5	14·5
45—Sudbury	31·2	7·3–8	16·2	5	8·2	11·2	15·5	16·4	16·3	16·4
46—Cobalt	30·8	8·3	18	5·3	7·7	9·8	14·2	18·5	17·3	18·3
47—Timmins	31	8·3	15·4	5	7	9·9	12·8	16·7	15·6	14·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·2	8	19	4·6	7	12·3	13·7	16	14·9	15·1
49—Port Arthur	27·8	6·7	18·3	4·5	5·7	9·8	11·4	15·6	13·5	14·8
50—Fort William	29·1	6·7	16·4	4·7	5·5	9·1	10·7	16·8	15·3	15·6
Manitoba (average)	**32·5**	**6·7**	**20·1**	**4·6**	**6·3**	**11·4**	**13·2**	**18·7**	**18·9**	**17·6**
51—Winnipeg	33·4	6·4–7	20·1	4·5	6·5	10·5	12·7	18·1	17·5	17·5
52—Brandon	31·5	6·3–7	20	4·6	6·1	12·3	13·7	19·3	18·4	17·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·1**	**7·4**	**20·0**	**4·6**	**6·4**	**10·3**	**12·2**	**18·3**	**18·3**	**18·7**
53—Regina	31·5	6·4–8	21·5	4·5	7·5	10·7	12	18·5	18·3	18·3
54—Prince Albert	33·4	7·2	20	4·6	5·7	8·9	11·6	18·2	18·2	18·2
55—Saskatoon	32·4	8·8	18·5	4·5	6·4	10·9	12·3	17·5	19·5	19·3
56—Moose Jaw	32	6·4	20	4·7	5·8	10·7	12·9	19	17	18·9
Alberta (average)	**32·8**	**8·3**	**18·9**	**4·7**	**6·2**	**10·5**	**10·9**	**16·9**	**17·9**	**18·7**
57—Medicine Hat	33·3	6·6–7·4	20	4·7	6·5	11·9	11·2	16·8	18·4	18·2
58—Drumheller	33·3	8·9	18·6	4·9	6·9	10·8	11	17·5	17·5	20
59—Edmonton	30·5	8	20·1	4·6	6	9·5	10·8	15·3	17·7	18·5
60—Calgary	37·2	8·8	18	4·7	6·5	10·7	10·4	17·2	18·3	18·7
61—Lethbridge	29·7	8–10	18	4·8	5	9·6	11·2	17·5	17·5	18
British Columbia (average)	**33·6**	**9·1**	**21·2**	**5·0**	**6·5**	**8·9**	**9·1**	**16·9**	**17·8**	**17·7**
62—Fernie	33·3	10	19	4·8	6·3	10·5	9·8	18	18·1	18·6
63—Nelson	33·6	10	18·3	5·3	6·7	9·6	9·7	19	20·4	20
64—Trail	30	9·1	18	5·1	5·5	9·3	8·3	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	34·3	7·5	21·9	5	6·2	7·9	8·2	16	17	15·8
66—Vancouver	33·4	7·5	21·9	4·8	5·7	8	8·4	14·9	16	15·4
67—Victoria	33·5	8·3	23	4·8	7·1	8·4	8·3	16·1	15·7	16·1
68—Nanaimo	34·2	10	22·5	4·8	7·7	9·7	10·8	18	18·3	19
69—Prince Rupert	36·2	10	25	5·2	7	8	8·9	18·5	18·5	18·5

a New potatoes.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
9·4	**6·4**	**2·182**	**43·6**	**29·8**	**20·6**	**15·6**	**16·1**	**18·6**	**68·4**	**26·7**	**58·0**	**42·5**	
9·2	**6·0**	**2·313**	**45·4**	**31·3**	**19·6**	**15·7**	**15·0**	**18·9**	**62·5**	**26·8**	**54·3**	**39·0**	
9·6	6·8	2·705	25·4	55·0	20·3	15·5	15·1	19·6	45	27	42·5	35	1
8·7	6·9	2·047	40	—	—	16·5	15·4	18	62·5	25·7	55	37	2
9·1	6·1	1·50	28·7	25	21·5	15·5	14·3	18	60	25	55	45	3
8·4	5·4	a3·00	a61·9	20	—	16·2	14·7	19·7	70	26·8	59·5	39·2	4
10	5	—	a60	—	—	16	15	20	—	30	—	—	5
9·3	6	—	56·2	25	16·9	14·6	15·3	18	75	26·2	59·3	38·7	6
9·3	6·7	2·25	33·7	23	—	15·2	14·5	16	72	28·3	55	45	7
8·7	**6·2**	**2·175**	**41·7**	**41·7**	**18·8**	**17·1**	**15·0**	**16·9**	**70·1**	**27·1**	**65·6**	**48·2**	
9	6	a2·75	a50	50	20	16	14·6	16·7	82·5	27	65	50	8
8·6	6·3	a2·40	a46·7	20	18·3	15·7	15	17·7	60	26	66·7	48	9
8·9	6·4	1·93	36·7	55	18·2	17·7	14·4	17·7	67·7	27·9	65	45·8	10
8·3	6	1·62	33·3	—	—	19	16	15·5	—	27·5	—	49	11
9·6	**6·3**	**2·025**	**41·5**	**31·8**	**19·0**	**15·3**	**16·6**	**17·9**	**74·5**	**26·9**	**68·2**	**41·3**	
10·2	6·5	1·915	38·3	25	19·3	16	16·8	18·4	85·7	26·1	75·8	39·8	12
9·2	8·1	2·032	41	25	20	14·3	17·6	17·5	88·3	29·3	75	44	13
9·7	6·1	2·42	44·8	30	20·3	14·7	16·9	18·6	67	27·2	66·7	42·5	14
10·2	7·5	1·75	37·5	—	16	15	16·5	17·7	—	27·5	—	40·3	15
8	5·7	2·25	44·2	—	19	16	17·6	16	50	26	—	39·6	16
10	6·5	1·65	45	50	18·7	15·2	16·5	21	—	27	—	39	17
8	6·7	3·00	48·2	—	20	15·6	16·5	15·9	—	28·7	—	42·5	18
9·5	5	1·494	a54·1	33	20·3	15·3	16·2	16·7	81·7	25·6	58·5	37·9	19
11·4	5	1·71	20	27·5	17·5	15·2	14·5	19	—	25	65	46·2	20
9·5	**6·7**	**1·935**	**39·9**	**27·8**	**21·2**	**16·0**	**15·9**	**19·1**	**68·9**	**26·2**	**54·3**	**38·6**	
9·4	6·3	1·593	a42·5	30	20	15·9	15·4	19·8	53·3	27·1	52·5	42·5	21
9·3	7·1	1·07	33·3	30	—	14·3	16	17·3	65	25·7	55	40	22
9·4	6·5	1·616	32·1	31·2	—	15·8	15·8	18·6	66·7	25	50	37·8	23
10·2	7	1·55	31·9	23·1	—	15·2	15·2	19·4	77·5	27	59·3	36·7	24
9·4	7	1·375	27·8	23·2	—	16·6	15·9	19	64·7	27·8	57·3	38	25
9·7	6·3	1·49	31·4	25	—	12·7	15	19	84	27·3	67	37·5	26
10	7·5	a2·45	a48·1	30	—	17	15·7	19·7	75	26·2	54·5	36·2	27
9·3	6·7	1·60	34·5	31·7	—	14·4	15·9	19·3	78·7	26·6	59·8	37	28
8·8	5·5	2·18	39	—	—	17·6	16·8	18·7	83·3	26·3	57·5	40·6	29
9	6·2	2·383	46·1	20	—	17·5	16·3	18	62·5	24·7	51	35·6	30
10·1	6·7	1·89	37·1	20	—	15	15·7	18·2	75	24·4	50	36·5	31
8·5	6·5	2·08	a44·3	—	23·7	15·5	15·5	18·1	73	24·3	60	36·4	32
7	6·7	2·312	48	37·5	—	15·1	15·9	19·2	55	24·8	52·5	36·3	33
10·3	5·8	2·00	40	25	18	17	16·6	18·5	—	25·2	49·5	38	34
9·7	7	1·96	40·7	18	—	17·4	15	18·3	59	23·7	57	35·4	35
10·2	5	1·62	34	21·5	—	15·2	15	17·2	—	25	55	36	36
9·6	6·5	1·58	33·3	—	—	16	15·7	18·8	73·5	27·1	56·5	40·3	37
7·7	5·2	1·74	33·3	21·5	—	14·5	14·1	18·4	—	26·2	—	34	38
9	6·2	1·594	32·3	20·6	—	15·6	15·4	19·1	70	26·4	50	38	39
8·9	6·9	1·40	28	21·7	—	17	14·9	18·5	83·5	25	49	36	40
9·6	7·1	1·45	27·8	30	—	17·4	16·4	18·4	70	26	—	40·7	41
9·2	4·6	1·62	35	25	—	15·9	16·2	19·2	—	27	—	39·8	42
10	5·5	1·937	37·5	—	—	16·7	16·2	18·6	60	29·3	50	37·2	43
9	7·7	1·89	46·7	—	—	15	16·5	20	62	27·5	52	42·5	44
10·7	8·7	a2·075	a51·4	—	27	17·2	17·7	21·5	65	27	55·5	41·3	45
9·6	8·3	2·781	53	40	25	16·5	19·6	20·3	75·8	28·7	58·3	44	46
10·7	7·9	2·83	62·5	35	19·6	17	15·5	19·7	71·8	26·7	56·2	44·2	47
10·3	8·6	2·367	46·4	50	21·2	16·3	16·5	20·5	68·3	26·7	48·7	40·7	48
9	7·3	2·34	46·7	—	19·5	15·9	15·4	20·5	59·1	25·3	50·5	39·1	49
10·1	7·6	2·67	50·9	30	16·7	16·8	14·9	21	60·4	26·2	51·4	39·7	50
9·4	**6·2**	**2·570**	**53·8**	—	**18·0**	**16·1**	**17·0**	**19·8**	**64·3**	**27·8**	**58·3**	**47·0**	
9·6	6·4	2·86	55·1	—	18	15·1	15	19·5	61·4	26·1	48·6	45·7	51
9·1	6	2·28	52·5	—	—	17	19	20	67·2	29·4	68	48·3	52
9·7	**7·4**	**3·026**	**58·3**	—	**22·0**	**16·2**	**18·3**	**20·4**	**65·7**	**26·7**	**63·1**	**48·3**	
9·8	7·1	2·81	54·6	—	22·2	16	17·4	19·7	69·3	26·7	63·6	47·6	53
9·4	8·9	2·85	57·1	—	21·7	15·3	21·7	22·6	69·3	27·4	67·8	49·2	54
9·7	6·7	2·925	53·1	—	24·2	17·7	15·9	19·6	63·5	25	59·8	47·5	55
9·7	6·7	3·52	68·2	—	20	15·8	18·2	19·8	60·7	27·7	61·3	49	56
9·7	**6·2**	**2·621**	**46·7**	—	**21·6**	**15·0**	**17·0**	**19·0**	**67·3**	**27·2**	**58·4**	**50·0**	
9·7	7·2	2·693	49·4	—	23·5	14·6	18·1	20·6	70·8	27·1	60·6	51·2	57
11·7	8	2·65	50	—	25	13·7	17·7	19·1	66·7	28·3	56·7	55	58
9·3	5·3	2·705	48·9	—	19·6	13·7	16·2	17·6	63·2	26·1	56·6	49·7	59
10	5·2	2·80	46·1	—	20	17·6	16·2	19·5	68·4	27	55·8	46·5	60
7·8	5·5	2·256	39	—	20	15·6	16·7	18·4	67·5	27·5	62·5	47·5	61
8·8	5·4	2·421	49·1	—	21·7	13·6	16·4	16·9	68·2	27·2	60·9	48·4	
10·6	5	3·257	67·5	—	22·3	16	17	18·5	75	28·5	69	51·7	62
9·2	7·6	3·03	66·2	—	23·7	15·3	18·6	18·9	72·8	31·4	62·1	52·8	63
8·8	5·3	2·70	55	—	25	13·2	16·7	17·7	65	28·3	50	47·5	64
7·7	5·1	1·54	29·7	—	18	12·2	15	14·7	61·4	26	65·7	43·3	65
7·9	4·9	1·44	28	—	16·1	9	14·8	15	62·2	24·4	53·7	44	66
8·5	4·7	2·289	45·2	—	22	12·9	15·3	14·6	65·9	25·3	55·5	43·5	67
9·3	5·4	2·675	51·4	—	—	15·4	16·8	18·3	69	27	64	51·2	68
8·4	5	2·44	50	—	25	14·6	16·6	17·6	74	27	67·5	53	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·6**	**6·4**	**56·3**	**58·9**	**27·0**	**15·6**	**3·4**	**64·1**	**57·9**	**12·3**	**6·2**	**15·985**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·0**	**6·7**	**62·3**	**55·0**	**28·1**	**13·1**	**3·7**	**63·5**	**45·5**	**13·4**	**6·6**	**15·250**
1—Sydney	6·9	6·7	61	53·7	27·7	16·9	3·9	71·7	62·5	12·8	5·7	—
2—New Glasgow	7·2	6·7	61	52·3	27·4	13	3·2	62·5	35	13·7	7·1	—
3—Amherst	7·3	7	65	59·3	30	11	3·8	60	35	11·7	6	—
4—Halifax	6·1	5·9	62·5	50·7	29·7	13·7	3·8	60	55	13·6	6·4	15·00
5—Windsor	7·5	7·2	65	60	25	10	4·3	—	—	15	8	—
6—Truro	7·2	6·4	59·5	54·2	29	14·2	3·1	63·3	40	13·3	6·2	15·00–16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	6·5	6	63	55·6	26·7	14	3·7	65	48	15	7	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	**6·8**	**6·3**	**61·2**	**59·0**	**27·3**	**13·0**	**3·2**	**67·9**	**39·4**	**12·6**	**6·6**	**16·333**
8—Moncton	7·1	6·5	62	62	28·8	12·6	3·7	71·7	38·3	13·5	6	g
9—St. John	7·2	6·6	60	57	27·4	13·2	3	71	43·6	12·8	7·1	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·9	6·6	57·9	59·4	27·8	13·2	2·8	63·7	40·7	11·5	6·3	16·00
11—Bathurst	6·1	5·6	65	57·5	25	13	3·3	65	35	12·5	7	18·00
Quebec (average)	**6·2**	**5·9**	**58·0**	**59·0**	**26·4**	**14·6**	**3·5**	**64·0**	**61·8**	**11·4**	**5·7**	**15·153**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·5	61·1	61·3	26·4	16·8	3·4	67·6	63·3	11	5·7	15·00
13—Three Rivers	6·7	6·3	60	61·9	25·7	13·7	4·1	60	60	11	6	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·8	5·6	56·2	59·3	26·6	14·1	3·1	57·1	60	10·7	5·9	15·50–16·00
15—Sorel	7	6·4	50	47·5	25	12·5	3·6	73·3	70	11	6·2	14·00–14·25
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·8	5·7	57·9	61·6	28·7	13·8	3·9	60	63·5	11	5·2	14·50–15·00
17—St. John's	6·2	5·8	65	63·7	26·7	15·3	4·1	75	65	15	6	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	6·3	5·9	60	60	27·7	14·3	3·4	60	55	12·3	5·4	16·50
19—Montreal	5·7	5·7	57	61	26	16·1	2·9	62·6	61·8	10·6	5·6	15·50–16·00
20—Hull	6·3	6	55	54·7	25	14·5	3·1	60	57·5	10	5·5	15·50
Ontario (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**56·8**	**60·8**	**26·1**	**14·0**	**3·3**	**65·1**	**59·5**	**11·2**	**5·9**	**15·458**
21—Ottawa	6	5·8	60·3	61·5	27·4	14·4	2·7	80	60	11·7	6	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	6·9	6·2	58·3	60	27·3	13	4	66·7	53·3	11	6·7	15·00
23—Kingston	5·8	5·6	52	59·8	25	12·4	4	60·7	51·7	10·3	5·6	15·00
24—Belleville	6·7	6·5	60	60·9	25·4	14·4	3·1	65·7	65·8	11·8	5·8	15·00
25—Peterborough	6·2	6·1	57·1	60·1	25·5	14·8	3·2	67·2	54·4	10·5	6·4	14·75
26—Oshawa	6·5	6·4	55	65	25·7	12·4	3·3	56·2	56·7	11	6	15·00–15·50
27—Orillia	6·1	6·1	58·5	60·5	25	14	3·4	63·3	52·5	10·5	6	15·50–16·00
28—Toronto	6·3	6·3	59·2	63·9	25·1	13·1	3·1	64	56·5	10·3	6·1	14·75–15·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·3	6	58·3	58·8	25·8	15·1	3·8	68·6	62·5	11·1	6	13·25–13·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·1	6·1	55·7	59·3	24·7	13	3·2	59·3	53·3	11·4	6·2	13·50–14·00g
31—Hamilton	5·9	5·8	56·1	66·7	25·4	13	3·2	60·6	57·5	9·6	5·6	15·00
32—Brantford	6·2	6	58·7	62·4	25·3	13·1	3·2	67·3	66·2	10·8	6·1	14·75–15·25
33—Galt	6·3	6·5	55·9	62·8	24·4	13·9	3·2	66·1	63·7	10·2	5·8	14·25–14·75
34—Guelph	6·1	5·8	59	55·6	26·2	12·9	3·1	66	55	10·4	6·4	14·50–15·00
35—Kitchener	5·9	5·9	44·7	58·6	25·1	13	3·2	63·3	61	10	5·1	14·50–15·00
36—Woodstock	5·7	5·6	57·4	62·6	24·5	13·7	2·8	76·3	53·3	10·7	5·2	14·75–15·25
37—Stratford	6·3	6·2	52·5	60	25	12·3	3·2	68·8	56	10·9	5·2	14·50–15·00
38—London	6·1	5·8	64·4	62·6	25	13·8	3·3	61·8	57·2	10	5·7	15·00–15·50
39—St. Thomas	6·7	6·3	58·7	60·3	25·3	13·4	3·6	65	66·7	11·5	6·2	16·00–16·50
40—Chatham	6·1	6	54	56·6	25·4	13·5	3	67	68·3	10·9	5·8	15·00
41—Windsor	6·5	6·2	54·1	59·1	25	14·4	3·1	58·6	65	10·5	5·7	15·50–16·00g
42—Sarnia	6·4	6·4	56	59·4	25	14·4	3·1	63·7	68·3	10	5·7	15·50
43—Owen Sound	6·9	6·4	63·2	60	26·7	12·6	3·8	65	64·7	12·1	6	14·50–15·00
44—North Bay	6·8	6·6	66·2	63·7	29	15·7	3·6	71·7	60	14	6·2	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·2	7·2	63·4	64·2	27·5	19·2	3·5	77·5	70	12	5·6	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	7·4	6·8	61·2	60	30	15	3·4	60	50	14	6·8	18·00
47—Timmins'	6·9	6·9	50·2	59·2	27·5	14·4	4·3	54	48	11·3	5·5	17·00–18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7	6·8	51	60	26·6	14·6	2·5	57·5	67·5	13	5·5	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	6·5	6·3	49·3	60·4	26·9	15	3·1	64·4	60	12	6·3	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	6·8	6·5	53·7	60	28·9	15·3	3·1	65·8	60	11·5	5·8	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**7·0**	**59·6**	**56·4**	**28·3**	**13·9**	**3·1**	**68·1**	**57·9**	**13·3**	**6·7**	**20·750**
51—Winnipeg	7·1	7·3	50	56	27·5	13·3	3·2	61·2	52·5	13·1	6·8	19·50
52—Brandon	6·7	6·6	51·2	56·8	29	14·4	3	75	63·3	13·5	6·5	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·4**	**7·4**	**53·9**	**59·4**	**28·8**	**19·8**	**3·1**	**65·5**	**61·1**	**14·0**	**7·1**	**23·375**
53—Regina	6·8	7	54·1	58·3	27·7	18·2a	2·9	66·7	57	14·8	7	22·50
54—Prince Albert	8	7·7	54·3	65·4	29·2	21a	3·2	58·3	60	13·7	7·3	—
55—Saskatoon	7·4	7·3	49·7	59·4	28·1	20·1a	2·9	59·3	57·5	12·5	6·6	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	7·2	7·5	57·3	54·3	30	20a	3·3	77·5	70	15	7·3	—
Alberta (average)	**7·0**	**7·1**	**49·9**	**58·1**	**28·3**	**18·6**	**3·4**	**62·4**	**60·6**	**14·3**	**6·0**	—
57—Medicine Hat	7·2	7·6	55	59·5	30	21·2a	3·5	68·3	67	14·6	6·1	g
58—Drumheller	7·7	7·7	40	55	29	21·7a	3·9	56·7	62	15	5·5	—
59—Edmonton	6·7	6·5	52·4	56·2	27·5	16·7a	3·4	59·2	54·2	14·2	6·2	—
60—Calgary	7·1	7·4	52·1	60	26·7	17·3a	3·4	67·9	61·2	12·9	6·1	—
61—Lethbridge	6·5	6·5	50	60	28·5	16·2a	3	60	58·7	14·7	6	—
British Columbia (average)	**6·6**	**6·3**	**51·6**	**55·7**	**28·7**	**22·7**	**3·7**	**65·8**	**62·2**	**13·6**	**6·8**	—
62—Fernie	7·3	7·5	59	62·5	29	18·7a	3·6	76·7	60	13·9	7	—
63—Nelson	7·5	7	55	63·8	30·7	28a	4	60·7	62	15	6·5	—
64—Trail	6·9	6·3	49·2	59·2	25	a25	3·1	62·5	60	13·7	6·9	—
65—New Westminster	5·8	5·8	48·3	49·5	28·4	20·5a	3·5	58·3	61·7	12·8	6	—
66—Vancouver	5·8	5·5	48·3	49·4	27·1	21·4a	3·3	62·7	58·8	11·2	5·6	—
67—Victoria	6·7	6	50·4	51·3	28·3	20·7a	3·3	62·5	58·1	12·3	6·5	—
68—Nanaimo	6·3	6·5	53·3	56·5	30·8	22·5a	4·2	68·3	66·7	15	6·9	—
69—Prince Rupert	6·8	6	49	53·5	30	25a	4·5	75	70	15	8·8	—

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Figures previously published included houses coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia figures are for a better class of dwelling than quoted since 1920. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by $30-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·034	**12·543**	**12·189**	**14·566**	**8·653**	**10·963**	**9·655**	**30·9**	**11·2**	**28·295**	**20·254**	
9·025	**12·194**	**9·250**	**10·188**	**6·500**	**7·188**	**6·625**	**32·8**	**12·2**	**23·417**	**16·000**	
7·65	9·20– 9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	—	33–35	12	18·00-28·00k	14·00-18·00k	1
7·35	—	—	—	—	8·00c	6·00c	32	12	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	—	7·00	30	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25–11·75	12·00-14·50d	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	32·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	12	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00– 9·75	12·50-13·75d	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	5·00	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·50	10·50	6·75	7·50	7·50	30	12	21·00–26·00	11·00–18·00	7
10·906	**12·583**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·9**	**11·8**	**25·750**	**19·250**	
10·50–12·50g	13·00g	9·00g	10·00g	7·00g	8·00g	g	32–35g	15	25·00-40·00b	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–12·25	11·75	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00– 9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	—	4·80– 6·40c	30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	—	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	—	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·736	**13·071**	**14·215**	**16·415**	**9·167**	**11·037**	**10·610**	**28·8**	**10·3**	**24·222**	**15·813**	
10·00	12·50	14·67c	14·67c	12·00c	12·00c	12·00c	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	—	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	8·13c	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	11·00	13·00	8·50	10·00	16·00c	27–28	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	14
9·50–10·00	—	16.00-18.67c	17·33–20·00c	10·67c	13·33c	10·00c	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
—	—	—	16·67	—	12·00	—	26	10	18·00–24·00	11·00–15·00	16
8·00	11·00	15·00	16·00c	8·00	9·00	9·00c	27–28	10	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
—	15·00	—	16·50c	—	10·50c	6·75c	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
12·40	12·00	15.00-16.00	16·00–18·00	10·00	11·00-12·00	12·00–16·00c	30	8·3 –10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·00–14·00	16·00c	17·23c	7·00	9·00	9·00c	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·602	**11·616**	**13·139**	**15·749**	**9·647**	**12·271**	**11·425**	**29·2**	**10·2**	**29·679**	**21·450**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·25	—	—	17·60c	—	14·80c	—	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
9·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	15·00c	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
12·00	12·00	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	10·50–11·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28–30	9·7	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	26
9·50–11·50	12·50	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	7·72c	30	10	22·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	27
11·25	11·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	9·00–11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	28g	8	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	12·00	23	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
11·75	11·00	—	15·00	—	13·00	8·348c	28	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	12·00c	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·00	10·00–11·00	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	—	27	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	34
11·00	11·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	—	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·00	11·50	12·00	15·00c	6·00	10·50c	—	27	10	27·00–31·00	20·00–24·00	36
10·00–11·00	11·50–12·00	16·00	18·00	—	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	10·00–11·00	—	18·00c	—	11·25c	11·25c	27–28	11	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
10·00	10·25–12·50	14.00-15.00	20·00c	—	—	20·00c	25	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	—	20·00c	—	18·00c	9·00–15·00c	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
8·00g	12·00g	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	30g	10	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	—	16·00	—	10·00	10·00	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·7	20·00–28·00	14·00–22·00	43
12·50	—	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	12·3	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	—	15·00–17·25c	—	10·50–15·00c	12·75c	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	15·00c	13·00	12·00–15·00c	—	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
13·00–13·50	14·00	—	—	6·00–7·00	12·00	—	35	9	p	20·00–30·00	47
11·00	10·00	—	12·75	—	9·75	6·50c	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·50	13·00	11·00	12·50c	10·00	11·50c	—	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	12·50	10·00	11·00	8·50	9·50	—	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
10·750	**15·625**	**12·000**	**12·750**	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	—	—	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
7·00–12·00	14·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·375**	**8·00**	**11·750**	**6·500**	**10·125**	**11·500**	**34·4**	**11·7**	**35·625**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75	—	13·00	—	10·00–12·00	—	35	10	35·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	6·50i	8·00i	5·00	6·50	—	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	9·50i	11·00i	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
10·00	16·95f	—	c & i 15·00	—	14·00c	14·00c	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·000**	—	—	—	**11·000**	—	**31·8**	**11·7**	**31·250**	**22·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	27·50	20·00	57
6·50h	—	—	—	—	12·00	—	35	15	r	r	58
5·00– 6·00h	16·00	—	—	6·00	8·00c	—	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
8·50–11·50h	10·00f	—	—	—	13·00	—	27	10	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	60
4·00– 6·50h	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
9·994	**11·640**	—	—	**9·590**	**10·458**	**5·023**	**35·6j**	**13·4**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6·25– 6·75	—	—	—	12·00	16·00	5·00	37-40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·00–11·00	12·70	—	—	9·50	12·75	5·625c	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	13·50	—	—	9·00	11·00	—	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
10·25–11·25	11·50	—	—	—	5·50	—	30	12	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
10·00–11·00	11·50	—	—	—	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	9·00	—	—	7·50	10·00c	4·49c	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	—	—	—	—	—	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

not extensively occupied by workingmen. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Higher price for petroleum coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. These workingmen, but some at $35.00. p Mining company houses $20, others $40-$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, others

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1927	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	July 1930	Aug. 1930
*All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·3	99·4	102·6	99·1	98·3	95·3	98·4	85·8	84·1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	124	58·1	127·9	167·6	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	98·6	102·1	88·4	100·1	78·5	75·6
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	97·8	100·3	111·2	109·9	94·9	93·1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·5	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	99·7	92·7	93·8	91·1	80·8	79·9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·1	98·8	98·6	94·0	87·6	86·6
V. Iron and its Products	39	68·9	156·7	139·1	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	99·3	96·3	92·5	93·8	91·3	91·2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·1	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	100·7	90·8	91·9	98·5	75·8	74·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·1	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	99·2	94·0	92·2	93·6	90·5	90·6
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	99·7	99·5	95·1	95·3	92·8	92·2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	204	61·9	107·0	140·0	108·0	95·1	93·7	93·2	97·2	98·9	95·1	95·9	96·3	88·1	86·5
Foods, beverages and tobacco	116	61·8	119·4	151·0	105·4	90·2	91·2	90·4	97·7	97·8	99·2	101·1	103·7	91·3	88·1
Other Consumers' Goods	88	62·2	91·4	126·3	111·4	101·4	97·0	96·8	96·5	99·5	92·3	92·5	91·3	85·9	85·4
II. Producers' Goods	351	67·4	131·5	163·1	112·8	99·1	97·8	99·5	104·9	99·6	100·1	94·3	100·2	81·7	80·0
Producers' Equipment	22	55·1	80·4	108·6	113·8	104·1	102·5	102·7	99·2	97·1	97·9	92·8	94·9	91·3	91·3
Producers' Materials	329	69·1	138·3	170·4	112·6	98·2	97·1	99·0	105·5	99·9	100·3	94·5	100·8	80·5	78·7
Building and construction materials	97	67·0	100·9	144·0	122·8	108·7	111·9	106·6	102·9	100·0	97·0	98·1	99·2	89·7	88·0
Manufacturers' materials	232	69·5	147·2	176·6	110·2	95·8	93·7	97·5	106·2	99·9	101·0	93·7	101·2	78·5	76·7
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	167	58·2	131·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9	102·3	98·3	100·5	88·1	97·0	76·5	74·2
B. Animal	90	70·4	129·9	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0	100·6	97·2	97·1	106·3	105·4	90·8	89·6
Farm (Canadian)	59	62·6	132·7	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9	100·3	97·3	104·5	94·8	109·2	80·3	76·0
II. Marine	16	64·4	111·1	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5	98·3	100·2	99·1	100·3	103·0	95·0	91·4
III. Forest	52	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·1	98·7	98·5	93·8	87·3	86·3
IV. Mineral	183	67·0	111·3	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6	101·6	99·8	93·2	92·2	93·0	87·6	87·5
All raw (or partly) (manufactured)	232	63·8	120·7	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8	100·8	97·6	100·9	93·7	102·3	80·6	77·4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	276	64·8	127·6	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9	103·8	99·3	96·3	95·0	94·5	86·4	85·9

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1094)

houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes

twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the Labour Gazette a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the Labour Gazette, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1928, and monthly since January, 1929. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141·4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.3; 1930, 65.5.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925,

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1930*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	158	156	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	156	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	161
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	158	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	158	155	166	156
July 1930....	149	156	158	155	166	155
Aug. 1930....	145	156	158	155	166	154

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

In beef prices the decline in evidence since July was continued, sirloin steak averaging 36·6 cents per pound in August, as compared with 37·5 cents in July; rib roast 29·1 cents per pound in August and 30·2 cents in July; and shoulder roast 22·5 cents per pound in August and 23·4 cents in July. Veal was also lower in most localities, the price being down from an average of 23·9 cents per pound in July to 23·2 cents in August. Mutton fell from an average of 30·8 cents per pound in July to 30·1 cents in August. Both fresh and salt pork were slightly higher, the former averaging 30·3 cents per pound in August, as compared with 30·1 cents in July, and the latter averaging 27·3 cents per pound in August, as compared with 26·9 cents in July. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut were slightly lower.

Fresh eggs advanced from an average price of 36·2 cents per dozen in July to 37·3 cents in August and cooking from 32·7 cents per dozen in July to 33·3 cents in August. Increases were reported from most localities. Decreased milk prices were reported from Sudbury and Moose Jaw. Dairy butter declined from an average of 32·9 cents per pound in July to 32·1 cents in August and creamery from 36·3 cents per pound in July to 35·5 cents in August. Cheese was somewhat lower at 31·4 cents per pound.

Bread was again slightly lower at an average of 7·5 cents per pound in August, as compared with 7·6 cents in July. Declines were reported from Bathurst, Hamilton, Windsor, Medicine Hat, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. Flour also showed a slight decline, averaging 4·7 cents per pound. Potatoes were lower in most localities except in the Maritime Provinces. The price in the average was down from $2.62 per ninety pounds in July to $2.18 in August. Prunes declined from an average of 15·9 cents per pound in July to 15·6 cents in August. Granulated sugar was again lower at an average price of 6·6 cents per pound in August, as compared with 6·7 cents in July and 7·3 cents in January. Anthracite coal was practically unchanged in the average at $15.99 per ton. A decline in rent was reported from Woodstock.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement of wholesale prices change during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices again moved to lower levels, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging 92·5 cents per bushel in August, as compared with 95·1 cents in July. This is the lowest monthly average recorded since July, 1914, and is 65½ cents per bushel below the corresponding figure for August, 1929. The prospect of excessive damage to United States crops from drought was said to be the cause of an advance at the beginning of the month but more favourable crop conditions developed and lower prices were recorded for the remainder of the month. Other grains, for the most part, averaged lower during August, western barley being down from 39·2 cents per bushel to 38·5 cents; flax from $1.79 per bushel to $1.62; and western oats from 43·8 cents per bushel to 40·2 cents. American corn advanced from 93·7 cents per bushel to $1 and western rye from 52·3 cents per bushel to 55·1 cents. Flour was down from $6.83 per barrel to $6.75. Bran and shorts at Montreal each advanced $3.16 per ton, the former to $27.93 and the latter to $28.93. Plain white bread at Montreal was down from 8 cents per pound to 7·3 cents and in Vancouver from 7·5 cents per pound to 6 cents. Raw sugar at New York fell from $1.25 per cwt. to $1·187, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at $4.51 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York declined from 11·2 cents per pound in July to 10 cents in August. This price is roughly 50 per cent below quotations prevailing at the beginning of the year. Coffee, at Toronto, was 1 cent per pound lower at 18 cents. In livestock, good steers at Toronto declined from $8.13 per hundred pounds to $7.21 and at Winnipeg from $7.95 per hundred pounds to $5.96. Hogs at Toronto were down from $12.22 per hundred pounds to $12.05, at Montreal from $13.17 per hundred pounds to $12.01, while at Winnipeg a slight advance occurred from $11.08 per hundred pounds to $11.18. Lambs at Toronto were down from $12.22 per hundred pounds to $9.01. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 30·5 cents per pound to 31·4 cents and at Toronto from 30·9 cents per pound to 32 cents. Corresponding prices for August, 1929, were 41 cents and 42·9 cents per pound. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 36·1 cents per pound in July to 38·6 cents in August. Raw cotton at New York declined from 13·103 cents per pound to 12·026 cents. The lower prices were said to be due to the relatively large world's visible supply and to the prospect of an average sized crop during the present year. Raw wool was 2 cents per pound lower at 15 cents. Spruce lumber declined from $36 per thousand board feet to $34. Fir timber and cedar boards were also down from $15 per thousand board feet to $14. Cast iron scrap was down 50 cents per ton to $14 and steel tank plates were also slightly lower at $1.60-$1.65 per hundred pounds. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal fell from 13·30 cents per pound to 12·60 cents and tin from 32¼ cents per pound to 32 cents. Antimony and silver advanced, the former from $7 per cwt. to $7.25, and the latter from 34·384 cents per ounce to 35·226 cents. American anthracite coal at Toronto advanced from $12.92 per ton in July to $13.07 in August.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table giving wholesale and retail prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base of 1924=100, was 71·7 for July, a decline of 1·2 per cent from June and of 13·3 per cent from July of last year. The food group was 0·3 per cent lower than in June, a decline in cereals being partly offset by slight advances in meat and fish and other foods. Non-foods were 1·7 per cent lower, every group contributing to the movement, the most marked fall being in textiles other than cotton and wool.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 77·6 at the end of July, a fall of 1·5 per cent from the end of June and of 17·2 per cent from the end of July of last year. The food group was 2·4 per cent higher for the month, due chiefly to a seasonal increase in potato prices and also to increases in beef and butter, cocoa and maize; other foods were lower. Textiles, minerals and miscellaneous commodities were all lower than at the end of June.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base of 1867-77=100, was 94·4 at the end of July. The following quotation is from the *Statist*, August 16, 1930: "This figure was 1·5 per cent lower than that for the preceding month and 18·1 per cent lower than that for the corresponding month of last year. In a little over two years sterling wholesale prices have slumped by 25.2 per cent. It might be noted that over the same period the cost of living figure has come down by 5·5 per cent, while the index number of wages compiled by Professor Bowley shows a reduction of only 1·75 per cent. These figures throw considerable light on our present difficulties."

As compared with the end of June, vegetable foods had advanced owing chiefly to a seasonal increase in the price of potatoes and a small increase in maize due to reports of the drought in America. Animal foods were lower and the group "sugar, coffee and tea" also declined and is now below the pre-war price level. Among industrial materials, there was a slight increase in minerals, while textiles declined 6·6 per cent owing to lower prices for cotton and jute; sundries were slightly lower.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 157 at August 1, an advance of 1·3 per cent over July 1. This advance was caused by an increase of 2·1 per cent in the food group due principally to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs, butter and potatoes. Clothing was slightly lower than at July 1, while rent, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July, 1914=100, was 549 for July, an advance of 0·9 per cent over June. This was due to increases in both vegetable and animal foods. The three groups of industrial materials were all lower than in June.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 125·1 for July, an increase of 0·5 per cent over the previous month. Agricultural products were 4·6 per cent higher, advances being found in all groups; in the animal food group this advance amounted to 10·5 per cent. Industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods were 2·1 per cent lower, every group contributing to the movement with the exception of a slight increase in coal.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 149·3 for July, an advance of 1·2 per cent over June. Food was 2·2 per cent higher, rent 0·2 per cent and heat and light 0·5 per cent. Clothing declined 0·8 per cent, while sundries were unchanged.

British India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 127 for June, as compared with 130 in May. Foods were slightly lower due to decreases in cereals and pulses, while sugar and other foods were higher. Non-foods were lower due to declines in all groups with the exception of a considerable increase in hides and skins. Raw cotton showed a decline of 35·7 per cent from May.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the working class cost of living in Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 140 for July as compared with 141 in June. There were no marked changes from June; cereals and pulses declined, while other foods were higher; clothing was slightly lower, while fuel and lighting and house rent were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 84·0 for July, a decline of 3·2 per cent from June. With the exception of housefurnishing goods which were unchanged, all of the ten groups were lower than in June, the greatest falls being in farm products amounting to 6·5 per cent and in foods amounting to 4·6 per cent.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 122·8 for August, a decline of 0·2 per cent from July. With the exceptions of small increases in farm products and fuels, all groups were slightly lower than in July.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities, was $10.4253 at September 1, showing a decline of only 0·2 per cent from August 1. Of the 13 groups included, six advanced, six declined and one was unchanged. Food products were higher as the result of crop damage due to drought and heat, while textiles, hides and leather and oils declined.

The following quotation is taken from *Bradstreet's* of September 6, 1930: "The September 1 index number, while marking only a fractional decrease from August 1, shows a

decline of 10·7 per cent from January 1 of this year, a drop of 17·6 per cent from September 1 a year ago and of 21·5 per cent from September 1, 1928. Compared with the number on December 1, 1925, a decrease of 27 per cent is shown, while as compared with June 1, 1921, number, the decline is 1·8 per cent and the decrease from the peak of all time on February 1, 1920, is just 50 per cent. The September 1 number, in fact, is the lowest recorded since November 1, 1915, although still 19·7 per cent above the number recorded on August 1, 1914.

"As to what some of the past happenings have been it is worth noting that the famous decline of 1920-21 lasted from February 1, 1920, to June 1, 1921, seventeen months, during which there was a net decline of 49 per cent contributed by fifteen declines and one very slight advance. The September 1 number this year is as shown above, just 50 per cent below the high level of February 1, 1920, and a shade below the so-called deflation point of June 1, 1921. During the marked period of price weakness, from October 1, 1929, to September 1, 1930, there were eleven declines, aggregating about 18 per cent, but if the high point of December 1, 1925, is taken as a base, a decrease of 28 per cent is found."

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 154·2 for July, a decline of 0·5 per cent from June, and is the lowest index number recorded since June, 1918. As compared with the previous month, the prices of foods, clothing and sundries were lower, while the fuel and light group was higher and shelter unchanged.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1930

THE accompanying tables, compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the four months ended July 31, 1930, with comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1929. Out of a total of 58,273 immigrants 19,317 or 33 per cent were British, 12,075 or 21 per cent were from the United States, 11,109 or 19 per cent were of Northern European races and 15,772 or 27 per cent were from other countries.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1930, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1929

—	1929-30				
	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European Races	Other Races	Totals
April	12,047	3,576	6,533	6,957	29,113
May	13,053	3,731	4,481	5,351	26,616
June	9,867	3,983	3,482	4,689	22,021
July	6,087	3,483	3,301	3,593	16,464
Totals	41,054	14,773	17,797	20,590	94,214

—	1930-31				
	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European Races	Other Races	Totals
April	6,172	2,849	4,357	5,931	19,309
May	6,195	3,429	3,598	4,188	17,410
June	4,220	3,232	2,066	3,653	13,171
July	2,730	2,565	1,088	2,000	8,383
Totals	19,317	12,075	11,109	15,772	58,273

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1930

British—	
English	10,096
Irish	3,086
Scotch	5,521
Welsh	614
Totals	19,317
United States—	12,075
Northern European Races—	
Belgian	198
Danish	729
Dutch	296
Finnish	1,933
French	230
German	6,285
Icelandic	1
Norwegian	627
Swedish	655
Swiss	155
Total	11,109
Other Races—	
Albanian	6
Armenian	16
Austrian	95
Bohemian	3
Bulgarian	160
Croatian	287
Czech	166
East Indian	38
Esthonian	42
Greek	234
Italian	512
Japanese	108
Jewish	1,127
Jugo-Slav	300
Lettish	25
Lithuanian	319
Magyar	1,725
Maltese	10
Moravian	1
Negro	93
Persian	1
Polish	3,050
Portuguese	5
Roumanian	114
Russian	739
Ruthenian	4,963
Serbian	85
Slovak	1,521
Spanish	6
Spanish American	1
Syrian	17
Turkish	3
Total	15,772
Grand total	58,273

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1930, SHOWING SEX AND OCCUPATION

—	Via Ocean ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males	20,499	4,806	25,305
Adult females	14,216	3,369	17,585
Children under eighteen	11,483	3,900	15,383
Totals	46,198	12,075	58,273
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males	14,839	1,696	16,535
Females	2,527	492	3,019
Children	5,570	782	6,352
Labouring class—			
Males	1,964	392	2,356
Females	366	107	473
Children	650	112	762
Mechanics—			
Males	2,062	1,060	3,122
Females	628	323	951
Children	489	233	722
Trading class—			
Males	1,019	914	1,933
Females	540	397	937
Children	262	221	483
Mining class—			
Males	102	35	137
Females	8	3	11
Children	8	3	11
Female domestic servants			
18 years and over	6,344	356	6,700
Under 18 years	627	19	646
Other classes—			
Males	513	709	1,222
Females	3,803	1,691	5,494
Children	3,877	2,530	6,407

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1930, SHOWING DESTINATION

—	Via Ocean ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Nova Scotia	630	194	824
New Brunswick	917	407	1,324
Prince Edward Island	37	45	82
Quebec	7,545	2,260	9,805
Ontario	14,803	5,614	20,417
Manitoba*	15,041	445	15,486
Saskatchewan.*	2,320	902	3,222
Alberta*	2,629	1,305	3,934
British Columbia	2,271	894	3,165
Yukon Territory	4	6	10
Northwest Territories	.....	3	3
Not given	1	.....	1
Totals	46,198	12,075	58,273

* Winnipeg is the destributing point for the three Prairie Provinces.

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1930

—	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April	2,654	156	118	2,928
May	3,114	142	103	3,359
June	2,812	285	212	3,309
July	3,053	310	131	3,494
Totals	11,633	893	564	13,090

REPORT OF OVERSEA SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE FOR 1929

ACCORDING to the Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for the year 1929, the total number of British settlers who went overseas in that year, under the Empire Settlement Act, was 72,213, as compared with 47,855 in 1928. The total of 72,213 includes 37,140 persons who sailed to Canada at the special £10 ocean passage rate which has been granted by the British North Atlantic steamship lines, as from January 1, 1929, for British subjects normally resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland proceeding from this country to Canada for the purpose of permanent residence in the Dominion. The number who sailed for Canada with assisted passages under the Empire Settlement Act in 1929, was 21,615, as compared with 24,889 in 1928, and with 27,113 in 1927.

The following Table shows the total sailings under the Empire Settlement Act to the several Dominions in each of the years 1927, 1928, and 1929:—

Dominion	1927	1928	1929
Canada	27,113	24,889	58,755
Australia	29,136	20,603	11,525
New Zealand	4,446	2,175	1,849
South Africa	221	181	84
Total	60,916	47,855	72,213

It will be seen that, while there was a large increase of emigrants to Canada in 1929, there were further great reductions in the number of emigrants to Australia and to New Zealand. The emigrants to Australia were little more than a third, and those to New Zealand less than a sixth, of the numbers in 1926. The total number of departures under the Empire Settlement Act from 1922, when the Act came into force, to the end of 1929 has been 369,766.

The combined effect of the £10 passage rate to Canada and of the restrictions imposed by

the Canadian Government, as from January 1, 1929, on the immigration of single men from certain foreign countries has been to produce a great change in the proportion of British to foreign immigration into Canada during the year. Whereas the immigrants into Canada from Great Britain increased from 55,848 in 1928 to 65,716 in 1929, the number from foreign countries (other than the United States) fell from 81,001 in 1928 to 64,378 in 1929.

The report refers to the hindrances to migration into each of the Dominions in 1929—in Canada, an abnormally poor harvest, accompanied by financial depression and a stringency in the employment market; in Australia, a serious drop in the price of wool, a shortage in the wheat crop, and severe unemployment throughout the Commonwealth; in New Zealand, conditions which, though showing a steady improvement, necessitated the continuance of a partial embargo on assisted migration.

Special attention has been given by the Oversea Settlement Committee to the encouragement of the migration of women. During 1929, for the first time since the passing of the Empire Settlement Act, the number of women who received assisted passages under the Act exceeded the number of men (14,047 against 12,801). This is exclusive of the men and women (23,000 and 10,000 respectively) sailing to Canada under the £10 passage rate.

The report mentions that more consideration is now being given to the opportunities abroad for well educated girls. A recent investigation in Canada by the secretary of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women shows that there are good opportunities for young women of good education in that Dominion, if they are willing to adapt themselves to new conditions and to work their way up.

Reference is made in the report to the facilities now existing in this country for the preliminary testing and training of intending settlers (men, women, and boys).

Under the Widows, Orphans, and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, pensioners under the Contributory Pensions Acts are now entitled to receive their pensions while they are in any part of the British Empire; and insured persons who emigrate to any part of the Empire may keep up their insurance for pensions as voluntary contributors. These provisions came into force on January 2, 1930.

Immigration Regulations in France

The French Minister of Labour recently issued instructions laying down the procedure to be followed by persons who have entered the country without permission to take employment, and who subsequently desire to obtain work.

A considerable number of foreigners enter France each year as ordinary travellers, and after remaining in the country some time obtain employment as paid industrial workers. There is no legislation in force which requires foreign workers entering France to obtain special permission from the immigration authorities, although this is done by the great majority of immigrants. The Labour Market Protection Act, however, regulates the employment of aliens in France, and, among other provisions, makes it an offence to employ an alien who does not possess the necessary documents, including a licence to work for hire. Any person who employs an alien must see that the latter possesses an identity card in which he is described as a worker. These cards are issued by the Government Department concerned, after approval of the contract of employment and inspection of documents identifying the worker. In the great majority of cases these formalities are carried out before the alien worker enters France, or at the time of entry.

As regards persons who obtain employment after entering France, the instructions which have now been issued by the Ministry of Labour provide that an application for a worker's identity card must be submitted to the proper quarter, accompanied by certain information which must be entered on a special form, a certificate from the employer and a medical certificate. The applicant is given a receipt for the documents. The employer's certificate must be endorsed by the local authorities and is valid for one month only. It must state the nature of the employment, the wage offered, and the period of engagement, which must be defined precisely and must not be less than three months or more than one year. The medical certificate must be made out on a special form. No medical certificate is required from aliens who have resided in France for three years, French women who have lost their nationality by marrying an alien, or the children under 18 years of age of foreign workers, provided that they entered the country in the company of their families or to join them, and have resided in France for one year, and that their parents are legally established in the country.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Workman Who Reports Defective Conditions Does Not Assume Risk

An employee in a sawmill in Nova Scotia sustained injury while operating a circular saw. He brought action against his employer for damages, alleging that the latter had negligently allowed the saw and its supporting frame to fall into disrepair and become unsafe, and that the apparatus was not provided with guards, as required by the Nova Scotia Factories Act. The employer denied the allegations as to negligence, and pointed out that if the saw and frame were in the condition alleged, they were so to the knowledge of the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff had voluntarily undertaken to operate them. He also pleaded that there was contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

The Nova Scotia Supreme Court, which heard the case, found that there was a defect in the condition and arrangement of the machinery, and that Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, chapter 129) applied. Part II provides that in cases where an accident has been caused by the negligence of an employer, the injured employee may recover damages. The judgment quoted the following sections of Part II:—

87. (4) A workman shall not by reason only of his continuing in the employment of the employer with knowledge of the defect or negligence which caused his injury be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of the injury.

88. A workman shall hereafter be deemed not to have undertaken the risks due to negligence of his fellow workmen, and contributory negligence on the part of a workman shall not hereafter be a bar to recovery by him or by any person entitled to damage under the Fatal Injuries Act, in an action for the recovery of damages for an injury sustained by, or causing the death of the workman while in the service of his employer, for which the employer would otherwise have been liable.

89. Contributory negligence on the part of the workman shall nevertheless be taken into account in assessing the damages in any such action.

In regard to the employer's contention that the workman voluntarily assumed the risk, the court found that the latter had on several occasions told the employer of the condition of the machine, and that he was assured that he could depend upon it.

"I am unable," the judge concluded, "to find that the plaintiff, in view of his continued protests voluntarily assumed the risk. The consent to run the risk must be proved by the defendant who invokes the maxim *volenti non fit injuria;* and I am of the opinion that it has not been proved in this case.

"The statute takes away the defence of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, and that feature, therefore, cannot be taken into consideration under section 89 above quoted or under the Contributory Negligence Act, 1926 (N.S.), c. 3, if the latter has in fact any application to actions under Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act."

Judgment was given the plaintiff for $731 and costs, the judge remarking that if Part I of the Workmen's Compensation applied to this case a considerably larger amount would be awarded to plaintiff.

—(*Leopold versus Wile* (Nova Scotia), 1930, *3 Dominion Law Reports,* page 445.)

Interpretation of "Total Disability"

A carpenter held two policies of insurance which provided that in case of his total and permanent disability the insurer would pay the face value of the insurance. In June, 1928, the premiums having been paid up to date, he sustained severe injuries in the course of his occupation as carpenter, the lower part of his body, including his legs and feet, being completely paralyzed. The policies contained the provision that in case the insured sustained the amputation of both legs the insurer would pay an indemnity as for total and permanent disability. In the present case the insurer refused to pay the indemnity, the claimant's legs not having been amputated.

The Superior Court of Quebec maintained the judgment of a lower court, holding that the insured was entitled to recover the specified indemnity on account of the permanent paralysis of both legs, even although the amputation in such a case is prohibited by surgical science. On this point the judgment stated as follows: "Although the policy by its terms mentions only the fact of amputation, nevertheless the juridical and true intendment of such provision in the policy is to accord to the assured the benefits specified not by reason of the mere fact of amputation of both feet, but by reason of the happening from some admissible cause of a condition in the feet which makes amputation to be imperative or proper, and for these reasons, namely:—

"1. If the wording alone of the policy were to be followed, and if the mere fact of amputation of both feet to give rise to the right, then the assured might voluntarily and without any proper cause, have his feet amputated and claim the benefit, nevertheless such an inter-

pretation should be placed upon these words of the policy as this proceeding on the part of the assured would be assimilable to suicide and would render the claim illegal (Civil Code, 2593);

"2. In the law of insurance of this province, in general, constructive total loss is assimilable to absolute total loss (Civil Code, 2522, 2585), and here it may fairly and rightly be said that plaintiff has suffered a constructive total loss of both feet, even of both legs."

—*Tremblay versus Prudential Insurance Company* (Quebec), 1930, No. 7-8, *Rapports Judiciaires (Cour Supérieure)* page 297.)

Determination of Average Weekly Earnings

A decision in reference to the assessment of the compensation payable to a workman who has been partially incapacitated by an accident, was rendered by the House of Lords on July 30. In 1927 the workman in the case sustained an accident in the course of his employment. After a period during which he was totally incapacitated, he resumed work for the same employer, but, owing to his partial incapacity, at a lower rate of pay. A question arose between the workman and the employer as to the amount which the former should receive under the section of the Workmen's Compensation Act which provides as follows:

"The weekly payment in case of partial incapacity shall be one-half the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning, or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident."

The employer contended that the length of the working week in the occupation followed by the workman after his accident was 5½ days, while the workman stated that his actual working time was 5 days per week.

The County Court Judge awarded the workman an amount that was based upon actual earnings before and after the accident. He said:—"I award the applicant a weekly payment equal to half the difference between the amount of his average weekly earnings before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is actually earning in his presnt suitable employment with the respondents. I refuse to assume that he is able to earn a hypothetical figure for a hypothetical week's work, which neither he nor his fellow workmen in the gauge department have any opportunity to undertake."

The Court of Appeal subsequently reversed the decision of the County Court, on the ground that 5½ days a week was the normal working time in the workman's later employment, and that "where a man was actually earning wages the compensation to which he was entitled was to be assessed by reference to the normal earnings under normal market conditions in that employment, and not by reference to his actual earnings in the conditions prevailing at the time."

The House of Lords restored the award of the County Court Judge, pointing out that the arbitrator was not bound to assess compensation on the basis of what the workman would have been earning if the conditions of employment in his occupation had been more prosperous than they actually were.

(*White versus London and North Eastern Railway Company* (House of Lords), 1930, *The Times*, Law Report, July 30, 1930.)

Weekly Half Holiday in British Columbia

In a test case which was heard in the Magistrate's Court at Victoria, British Columbia, the proprietor of a barber shop was fined the nominal sum of $5 under the provisions of the Weekly Half Holiday Act (Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1924, chapter 273), on a charge of having kept employees at work for more than 30 minutes after closing time. The magistrate pointed out that while one section of the Act provided that an employee must not be kept longer than thirty minutes after the closing time, another clause provided that a customer entering a shop before closing hours could be served. The contention of the defence was that customers had been in the shop before 1 o'clock. In the magistrate's opinion, since a "permanent wave" required from two to four hours' work, it would be possible for an employee to lose his whole holiday if forced to stay at work on such a task. In that event the whole effect of the Act would be lost.

Counsel for the defence, intimated an appeal would be made to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Netson R. Craig, K.C., chairman of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, recently called the attention of employers of labour in the province to certain sections of the Act which forbids employers to make any deductions from the wages of their workmen in respect to the accident fund and the provisions of medical aid. Section 19 expressly forbids deductions from wages in connection with the accident fund; while Section 48 (6) makes it unlawful to levy a contribution from the employee toward the expense of medical aid, except where such aid is given by an arrangement between the employer and employee which has been approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A MODERATE decline in the number of employees on industrial payrolls in Canada was shown at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,334 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically every industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 1,023,633 persons, as compared with 1,042,441 in the preceding month. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year, 1926, as the base=100), stood at 116·6 on September 1, as compared with 118·8 on August 1, 1930, and with 126·8, 119·1, 111·0, 106·2, 97·8, 94·2, 101·2, 94·8, and 89·8 on September 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. At the beginning of September, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 9·3, compared with percentages of 9·2 at the beginning of August and 3·5 at the beginning of September, 1929. The September percentage was based on the reports received from a total of 1,630 labour organizations, with an aggregate membership of 196,048 persons. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a substantial increase in the business transacted during the month of August, when compared with that of the previous month, but a marked decline from the transactions of August last year, there having been recorded during the month under review 36,572 vacancies, 52,945 applications for work, and 34,792 placements in regular and casual employment.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.38 at the beginning of September as compared with $10.65 for August; $11.64 for September, 1929; $11.15 for September, 1928; $10.87 for September, 1927; $10.94 for September, 1926; $10.81 for September, 1925; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1927; $10.94 for September, 1926; $10.81 for September, 1925; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued to decline, being 82·5 for September, as compared with 84·1 for August; 97·3 for September, 1929; 95·4 for September, 1928; 97·1 for September, 1927; and 98·5 for September, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during September was much greater than in the preceding month, and was also greater than the loss in September last year. The increase was due to dispute in various coal mines. Eleven disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 2,599 workers, and resulting in the loss of 13,452 working days. Corresponding figures for August, 1930, were: three disputes, 65 workers, and 484 working days; and for September, 1929, eleven disputes, 1,123 workers, and 12,145 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During September the Department received reports from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with the disputes respectively between the Canadian National Railways and the officers and crews of the steamship "Prince Edward Island"; and between the Hydro-Electric Commission of Hamilton, Ontario, and its electrical workers. One new application for the appointment of a Board was received during the month. A full account of recent proceedings under the Act, including the text of the reports, appears on page 1126 of this issue.

Unemployment Relief Act, 1930

This issue contains an account of the measures so far taken by the Minister of Labour in giving effect to the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, which was passed at the special session

of Parliament of Canada last month (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930, page 1050). The report includes the text of the Regulations under the Act, an account of the agreements drawn up between the governments of Canada and of the several provinces, and also of agreements between the Dominion and the principal railway companies for furthering undertakings tending to provide work for the unemployed.

Unemployment relief in New South Wales

Two acts, the Unemployment Relief (Tax) Act, 1930, and the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act, 1930, which were passed by the legislature of New South Wales and assented to in June, provide for the assessment and collection of an unemployment relief tax and the establishment of a council for the prevention and relief of unemployment, and an unemployment relief fund. The council, the membership of which includes the Colonial Treasurer, the Minister for Labour and Industry, the Minister for Local Government, and five members appointed by the Governor, is empowered to formulate and investigate schemes for the relief of unemployment, including the training of suitable unemployed persons, to recommend expenditure or loans from the Unemployment Relief Fund, and to co-operate with public bodies in relief schemes. The Governor is empowered to appoint committees of employers and workers in any trade or industry to consider means of increasing its industrial efficiency and to confer with the Council.

In works officially declared as being for the relief of unemployment all wages, hours, and mode, terms, and conditions of employment are to be such as the Minister for Labour and Industry may from time to time direct. Relief schemes initiated by the Council are to be financed from an unemployment relief fund to be opened within the Colonial Treasurer's accounts, into which are to be paid, in addition to such sums as Parliament may appropriate from other accounts, the proceeds of the unemployment relief tax levied at the rate of threepence in the pound on (a) the net assessable income of every person, other than a company, whose total income exceeds £80 a year, during the income year ending June 30, 1930; (b) the net assessable income derived by every company during the income year ending June 30, 1930; (c) the income from employment of every person, other than a company, who is paid at a rate of not less than thirty shillings a week, during the income year commencing July 1, 1930.

Income from pensions and certain other sources is exempt from the tax.

Control of technological unemployment

Facts for Workers, the monthly review published by the Labour Bureau, Incorporated, of New York City, discusses "Unemployment and its Remedies," in its issue for October. After dealing with the problems presented by the large class of persons who have been laid off without pay, by those working on short time and by seasonal employment, the writer proceeds to discuss the "technological unemployment" which is caused by improvements in machinery. He points out that "the only feasible attack on technological unemployment is to attempt to narrow as much as posible the lag between discharge and re-employment. This means, not fighting the machine, but controlling its rate of introduction, and in addition timing its introduction. To illustrate, suppose a new machine is invented which will displace ten workers, and that a factory can use ten of these machines. If it installs one machine a month and thus discharges ten employees a month over a period of ten months, there seems to be much less serious unemployment situation created than if it installs all ten machines simultaneously and throws 100 men on the labour market at one time. Furthermore, if the introduction of machinery were timed to coincide with periods of general business prosperity when cyclical unemployment is at a minimum, the problem, again, would be less aggravated than if machines were introduced during times when business is on the downgrade and cyclical unemployment on the rise."

The writer further suggests that working contracts ought to embody rules regulating the introduction of machines, both in respect to the time and rate of their introduction.

Shorter working hours as remedy for unemployment

In its issue for September the *Canadian Congress Journal,* the monthly magazine published by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, discusses the shorter working week as a partial remedy for unemployment. "Slowly but nevertheless surely," it is stated, "it is being recognized that with greater efficiency in production a curtailment of the hours worked by those actually engaged therein, and a wider spread effected, must ensue, if consumption of the commodities produced is to be equitably consummated. The International Federation of Trades Unions at their conference held re-

cently at Stockholm, formulated a policy urging the introduction of the forty-four hour week as a minimum demand. It was generally recognized by the delegates in attendance that that must be considered as a minimum only, inasmuch as there were a number of countries where industry had demonstrated its ability to meet the demands with a still lower standard of working hours. This attitude is fully in harmony with the policy that organized labour has consistently urged as a means of adjusting our financial and industrial equilibrium."

The *Journal* points out that the benefits of shorter working hours are now recognized not only by organized labour, but also by some of the leading economists, and quotes the recent statement of a German industrialist that "It is necessary to adjust working hours to the perfection of modern tools. The working hours of industrial wage earners must be fundamentally reduced from forty-eight to thirty-six hours." "It is obvious," the *Journal* continues, "that the immediate results would be the absorption of large numbers of unemployed who are now an unproductive burden upon the economic system. This in its turn will give all workers more leisure time—which, as we know by experience, creates new needs and thus new opportunities of work."

The bricklayers at Toronto affiliated with the Bricklayers', Masons', and Plasterers' Union, at a meeting held early in September, voted unanimously to adopt a three-day working week for the purpose of counteracting unemployment in the trade. The *Contract Record and Engineering Review* stated in its issue of September 10 that the movement has the support of the employing contractors, and Mr. Joseph Bamber, secretary of the Toronto local union, gives credit to the contractors for their share in devising the scheme. Mr. Bamber explained that the purpose of the three-day working week was to distribute employment more evenly among the members of the craft. About fifty per cent of the union bricklayers at Toronto, it was stated, were without employment when the plan was adopted. It was anticipated that the depression in the construction industry would not be prolonged, and that the three-day working week would therefore be a temporary arrangement.

50th convention of American Federation of Labour

The fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour opened at Boston on October 6, and had not concluded in time to permit a full account of the proceedings to be ready for this issue of the Labour Gazette. It is recalled that the "A.F. of L." originated in a labour congress which met at Pittsburgh on November 15, 1881. That congress was attended by 107 delegates, representing about 250,000 original workers. The organization thus created was named the Federation of Trades and Labour Unions, starting with an affiliation of eight national and international unions, 11 central bodies, and 42 local unions. There were no State federations of labour at that time. Dissenting assemblies of the Knights of Labour made up a part of the affiliates. At the annual meetings during the next four years the chairman and secretary were chosen from the delegates. A standing legislative committee was created, however, which functioned somewhat after the manner of the present Executive Council of the A.F. of L., but no salaried officers were elected. Samuel Gompers, a delegate from the International Cigarmakers' Union, was chosen vice-president of the first legislative committee, and later became the committee president. Very little progress was made during the five years that the movement operated under the title of the Federation of Trades and Labour Unions, most of the energy being expended in conflicts with the Knights of Labour. At the convention held in Columbus, Ohio, in 1886, there was a complete reorganization and the title was changed to the American Federation of Labour. Samuel Gompers was elected president at that convention.

First Aid instruction in Saskatchewan

Provision has been made by the Collegiate Board for providing classes in "first aid" at the Balfour Technical School at Regina. This class was established for the purpose of enabling employers in the Province to comply with the regulations issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board under the Act of 1929 (Labour Gazette, April, 1930, page 392). Regulation 27 is as follows:—

"Every employer having twenty-five (25) or more workmen usually employed shall provide and maintain in his factory, shop, warehouse or other place of employment or in each factory, shop, warehouse or other place of employment, if he has more than one, a room thereof which shall be available and suitable for use as a first aid room and which shall at all times be kept sanitary and in charge of a clerk, workman, nurse or other person who has taken a course in first aid to the injured."

At the conclusion of the course certificates will be given to students who are able to satisfy the Saint John Ambulance Association of their proficiency.

Canada Year Book for 1930

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just published the 1930 edition of this official statistical annual of the resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the Dominion. The new Year Book contains many new features, including important new material on retail prices (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 344). The "Labour and Wages" section gives an analysis of the occupations of the people, based on the Census reports; a summary of the activities of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Labour; statistics of organized labour, fatal industrial accidents; workmen's compensation; strikes and lockouts; employment and unemployment; old age pensions; and a summary of recent labour legislation. Another chapter of this section deals with wages and the cost of living.

Among the more important special features incorporated in the present edition are the following: an article on the temperature and precipitation of Northern Canada; improved statistics of the operations of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission; an improved treatment of radio-telegraphy and radio-telephony; an enlargement of the banking chapter to include statistics of the profits and dividends of the banks; an enlarged treatment of government and other savings banks; an extension of the statistics of commercial failures. The appendix contains preliminary figures on immigration and trade for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

The wide range of subjects dealt with in the Year Book may be seen in the main titles of the chapters, which are as follows: Physiography; History and chronology; Constitution and government; Population; Vital statistics; Immigration; Survey of production; Agriculture; Forestry; The fur trade; The fisheries; Mines and minerals; Water powers; Manufactures; Construction; External trade; Internal trade; Transportation and communications; Labour and wages; Prices; Public finance; Currency and banking; Loan and trust companies; Insurance; Commercial failures; Education; Public health and benevolence; Miscellaneous administration; Sources of official statistical and other information relative to Canada; The Annual Register, 1929.

It will be seen that the book is an indispensable work of reference for students of social and public affairs in Canada. The Canada Year Book may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, for $2.

British Trade Union Congress rejects family allowances

The recent decision of the Trade Unions Congress on the subject of family allowances is briefly described in the account of the proceedings on another page of this issue. A joint committee appointed by the General Council of the Congress to consider this question had submitted two reports: that of the majority favoured, and that of the minority opposed, family allowances. The Congress, on the recommendation of the General Council, endorsed the opinion of the minority. The latter report opposed the institution of a cash allowance for children to be paid directly to mothers. Leaving aside the question of the probably adverse effect of such a system upon wage negotiations and collective agreements, the minority believed that such an allowance would have to be an alternative to further development of social services; and that if the sum necessary to provide for such a system were to be raised, nothing would be available for developing the national health, education and pensions services. The available funds, in their view, would achieve far more valuable results in the form of improved health, education and other conditions of well-being for the children if expended in developing the social services than if spent in cash payments. The report expressed the opinion that all the funds available for social purposes, such as health, education, and other social services, should be spent in extending these services until they are completed, rather than in paying cash allowances. The committee therefore recommended that before any decision on family allowances is taken, provision out of public funds should first be made for a complete medical service for all children from birth to the school-leaving age; for a prenatal and post-natal maternity service, together with a cash payment for each child for the first year or two years after birth; for the raising of the school-leaving age, with adequate maintenance alowances during the additional year and for nursery schools for children up to the age of admission to elementary schools; for adequate healthy houses, and for the elimination of tuberculosis and the supply of pure milk.

Empire policy of Trade Union Congress

The British Trade Union Congress last month accepted the report of its Economic Committee in regard to development of the economic relations between the various members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The report proposed that regular

economic conferences should be held every three or four years, at which representatives of Britain and the Dominions and colonies could discuss and consult upon the economic affairs of the Commonwealth. The delegates would be appointed by the Governments on somewhat the same lines that were adopted in the case of the World Economic Conference, 1927. They would consist of the Government officials concerned with economic and trade questions; representatives of industry, both employers and employed; and representatives of commerce, finance, shipping, and agriculture. The conferences, it was suggested, would observe continuity, and their function would be to evolve an economic policy for the British Commonwealth independently of party politics. An inter-Commonwealth economic secretariat would be created, on somewhat similar lines to the economic organization of the League. Its function would be to investigate economic questions and problems affecting the Commonwealth.

Old Age Pensions administration in Ontario

Dr. D. Jamieson, chairman of the Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowance Commissions of Ontario, explained the working of both these systems in a paper read before the Union of Canadian Municipalities at its annual convention at Hamilton last month. Referring to the number of old age pensioners in the Province Dr. Jamieson said:—

"The short experience which we have had with the administration of the act in the province of Ontario, where it has been in effect only since the first of November last, has been very satisfactory, and when it is considered we have had about 35,000 applications to deal with, and have already over 32,000 pensioners receiving monthly cheques, with practically no complaints or criticism from any source, we should certainly feel we have the machinery of the act in smooth and satisfactory working order.

"When the act was passed in Ontario, it was estimated we would have about 25,000 pensioners, but the number is far exceeding our expectations, and I now believe we will find it increased ultimately to exceed one per cent of the population.

"The population of people over 70 years of age varies considerably in the different provinces—for example—in the west, where the settlement has been of more recent date, it is considered more of a young man's country. In British Columbia and the Prairie provinces, the census shows there are about 18 over 70 in each thousand of their population; in Manitoba the percentage is somewhat higher, and in Ontario there are 35 in every thousand. In the Maritime provinces the number is much higher, and I understand a survey has shown 46 out of every thousand. New Brunswick does not show so many, but it is considerably higher than Ontario.

"The total number of pensioners on our Ontario list for the last month was 31,967 and the total amount paid out in pensions was $632,069.25, and while we have a death rate of over 300 each month, we have about 700 or 800 new applications, so we estimate there will be, when we reach the peak load, about 35,000 pensioners and a yearly roll in excess of $8,000,000, in adition to the cost of administration."

Recent statistics of Old Age Pensions in Canada are given on another page of this issue.

Workers' welfare movement in South Africa

The chief inspector of factories of the Union of South Africa, in his annual report for 1929, reviews the work accomplished during the ten years that have passed since the Factories Act became law in 1919. "Looking back over the last ten years," he says, "it is possible to judge the long strides which have been taken in this most important side of industrial operations. It is no exaggeration to say that, apart from one or two factories, welfare work, even in its most primitive form, was unheard of. . . . As the first period of registration expired, the worst type of factory was eliminated. Employers were persuaded, where possible, and required, when persuasion failed, to move to other premises. Plans for new factories included adequate cloakrooms and lavatory accommodation, and in some instances provision was made for lunch and recreation rooms. Factories were removed from the congested areas to spacious premises in the suburbs. The contrast of the old conditions, with the new factories which now exist, is almost impossible to describe. Some of the new factories have exceeded all expectations in the welfare provisions that are provided; recreation clubs, including tennis courts, cricket and football grounds are becoming a common sight.

"Another feature of this work is the almost complete revulsion of feeling which has taken place amongst manufacturers in regard to the rest interval. In 1919 the suggestion that workers be granted an interval in the morning or afternoon or both was treated almost with derision; to-day the opposite obtains; factories where this practice is not carried out are the exception, and occupiers agree that increased

efficiency is the direct result. In most cases workers finance their own tea clubs, but there are cases where the employers provide refreshments, and are satisfied that the money is well spent."

Stabilization plan of Proctor and Gamble Soap Company

The Proctor and Gamble Soap Company's "guaranteed employment" plan was noted in the Labour Gazette at the time of its establishment about seven years ago (August, 1923, page 829). This company has its factories at Hamilton, Ontario, and in various cities in the United States. Colonel William Cooper Proctor, writing in the September issue of the *Payroll* (Winnipeg), describes the system as follows:—

"Fundamentally," he says "our system of guaranteed employment is a rather simple one. It is based on a plan under which our factory employees are given a guarantee of full time work for not less than forty-eight weeks in each calendar year. We have only two requirements for the employee who participates in our guaranteed employment plan, and the principal one is that he or she must be a member of the Profit Sharing Plan. This qualification constitutes no hardship. Quite to the contrary—it is distinctly advantageous. The Proctor & Gamble Profit Sharing Plan is merely an easy method for the employee to own stock in the company and to accumulate a fund which eventually establishes his or her economic independence. The other requirement is that the employee must have been with us for at least six months before he is eligible. We do this because, naturally, it takes some few months for us to find out whether or not a man coming to work for us is the proper type, and to find out whether or not we want him as a permanent employee. This also works both ways, because it gives the employee a similar opportunity to make up his mind whether or not he wants to stay with us. . . .

"The guarantee plan was conceived several years ago and it came about in this way: Between boom periods and depression periods, there was found to be very little variation in the actual consumption of our products. We recognized the fact that there is a uniform consumption of our products month by month, and that it should be possible to work out some plan that would make for even and uniform production. We knew that the big factor in any man's life is his job—a steady job—a job where he can count on a weekly envelope for at least forty-eight weeks in the year. If a man could be sure of this, he could work out his life's problems with some degree of assurance, and it is simply common sense to remove the fear and uncertainty from a man's life. . . .

"Now, naturally, the working out of the plan was not easy. It meant, for instance, that we had to estimate our sales by brands for twelve months ahead. These estimates were broken up into forty-nine weeks of equal production. The company really counts on operating forty-nine weeks in the year, which is approximately the limit possible because of holidays and necessary shut-downs for large repairs. By dividing the production into forty-nine weeks it automatically gives us one week leeway in case it is necessary to take it, which insures the forty-eight weeks full run. As an example of how smoothly the plan is working in our case, during 1929 the estimate of production as set by our sales executives varied less than $\frac{6}{10}$ of 1 per cent from what was actually produced.

"In the seven years that the plan has been in effect, we have not decreased the schedule of production established for any year. True, it has been necesssary to erect more warehouses to take care of stocks which have accumulated and which will accumulate from time to time. For instance in an active buying period our dealers have a tendency to buy larger than the consumer consumption, and in a depressed period that dealer liquidates his stock, resulting in his buying less through the depressed periods than is actually consumed. However, if we estimate our sales properly, and if we use our warehouses to take up the slack when dealers are not buying evenly, the plan is feasible, but it does mean an investment in warehouse stocks of considerable money at certain periods of the year.

"We appreciate that our plan may not be applicable to all businesses, but we do believe that all plants should give consideration to the stabilized employment plan as applied to their own particular industry. A manufacturer may find that there is a portion of his labour that can be taken care of under such a plan. This would be a step in the right direction toward the steady employment of men, even though in some industries it may be operative with only sixty-forty or even twenty per cent of the force."

At the meeting of the Province of Quebec Safety League held at Montreal on September 19, the question of organizing an annual mid-winter conference for foremen and workers was referred to the Round Table Conference of the Industrial Section for consideration. It was announced that a Pulp and Paper section had been formed, and that a Metal and Chemical Section was under way.

The new Public Welfare Department of Ontario, to which reference was made in the last issue of the Labour Gazette (page 997), is to have charge of the administration of the provincial Old Age Pensions Act and the Mothers' Allowance Act. These Acts were formerly in charge of the Department of Health of the Province.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council recently published the 1930 edition of its "Legislative Year Book," containing a synopsis of social and industrial legislation enacted in the Dominion and in the Province of Manitoba, together with information collected from various sources relating to the life of the people. The members of the Council are recommended "to study the various labour laws which more directly affect them in their daily life, and keep a copy of this book always on hand for ready reference."

The Government of Saskatchewan recently complied with a request that the province should join with the Province of Manitoba in setting up a competent commission of inquiry to investigate and report upon all matters relating to the welfare of blind persons in the two provinces. Accordingly by an Order in Council published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, August 23, a commission was issued to Mr. Olin H. Burritt, of Philadelphia, principal of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, to conduct an inquiry into this subject in Saskatchewan.

The question of co-operation between school and factory was discussed at an industrial welfare conference held at Oxford during September. One of the speakers, a school inspector, recommended that, with a view to giving a direction to education, schools should have the opportunity of visiting factories and receiving explanations of industrial processes.

The Act respecting Mines and Mining, which was passed by the Legislature of Manitoba at its recent session (Labour Gazette, June, 1930, page 654), to take effect on proclamation, has been proclaimed as being effective as from July 15, 1930.

Profit-Sharing in Great Britain in 1929

Statistics issued recently by the Ministry of Labour show the position of profit-sharing and co-partnership in Great Britain in 1929. Altogether 486 firms or societies had schemes in operation, and as nine firms have each two schemes the full number of schemes is brought up to 495. The total number of workpeople entitled to participate is 260,000. Particulars of the working of schemes are not always available, but the average amount per head of the bonuses paid last year under 410 schemes (including schemes in operation although no bonus was earned) was £9: 10s: 2d., or 4·8 per cent of average earnings. This is the highest average bonus (but not the highest percentage of wages) recorded in the Ministry of Labour statistics, that go back to 1913.

Fewer than half the workpeople employed by firms with profit-sharing schemes were participants in their benefits. The 321 firms had 499,000 workpeople, of whom the schemes embraced 229,000. In the preceding year the number participating, or entitled to participate in the schemes then in force was 223,000 out of a total of 487,000 persons employed. The large proportion of non-participating workpeople is the result in part, of certain requirements for participation, such as the attainment of a specified age or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years; but to a much greater degree it is governed by the extent to which the workpeople are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm or to purchase shares in the undertaking.

The most usual type of scheme is the simple arrangement under which a cash bonus, representing a specified proportion of profits, is paid. In some cases the bonus rises or falls with the dividend on capital. Cash bonuses are paid in 40 per cent of existing schemes. In other schemes bonuses may be placed in a provident or superannuation fund, but more frequently they are invested on behalf of the employee in the capital of the undertaking. The bonus in the gas companies' schemes is often a percentage of wages varying inversely (as dividends usually do) with the price charged for gas, but in recent arrangements the bonus varies directly with the dividend or is a fixed percentage of the amount paid in dividends.

There were 136 co-partnership schemes in operation in 1929. Co-partnership schemes encourage employees to acquire capital in the undertaking with which they are connected, and thus to obtain some share in the control. In addition there were 35 schemes in which a definite part (usually one-half) of the bonus is capitalized.

At the end of last year 165 co-operative societies had definite profit-sharing schemes, and practically all the 32,000 workpeople participated.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of September to be as follows:—

In Nova Scotia most of the harvesting is completed and farmers report an excellent grain crop. The apple crop is smaller but the fruit of better quality. There is very little demand for farm help. The salmon fishing season which closed towards the end of the month was one of the most successful in the history of the industry. Bank fishermen are about all in but report a fair season only. There has been little activity in the logging industry. Coal mines were operated on fairly steady time with large quantities of coal hoisted and shipped. Manufacturing establishments with the exception of steel and car plants at Trenton all reported conditions favourable. Confectioners are busy preparing for the Christmas trade. Building construction is being rushed to completion in New Glasgow. Very little activity is reported from Halifax and as a result many workers are unemployed. There is a falling off in passenger traffic. Freight transportation was fairly heavy. The demand for domestics and charworkers continued and many placements were made.

The grain harvest in New Brunswick has been completed and good crops are reported from the northern districts. Farmers are now busy gathering their root crops. Catches of fish have been scarce owing to unfavourable weather. There was a plentiful supply of fresh fish. There is no demand for woodsmen and very little information as to prospects for the winter in the logging industry. Business was good for breweries, food manufacturers and pulp mills. There was no improvement in other manufacturing establishments. Good progress was reported in several building construction contracts which provided employment for a large number of workers. Road construction is nearing completion. Transportation was about normal with the usual seasonal decline in passenger traffic. Both retail and wholesale trade is good. There was a good demand for domestic and casual workers with sufficient applicants to fill all positions offered.

Although the demand for farm workers had declined at offices in the Province of Quebec, Montreal was still making a number of placements. Employment conditions in the logging industry have improved, orders for bushmen coming in steadily and many placements being made. The manufacturing industries do not show much improvement. The most encouraging reports are from Sherbrooke where conditions are stated to be good although cotton mills are on part time only. Manufacturing in Quebec City is active. There is an improvement in the boot and shoe industry in Montreal. Textile and clothing factories in this city are also active but the printing trades are not very busy. Hull reports that factories are running with reduced staffs. Although there are quite a number of buildings in the course of erection, the demand for help is not brisk. Street paving is providing employment for large numbers of workers in Montreal. Several contracts are under way in Hull and Quebec, but there is little activity among building tradesmen in Sherbrooke. Trade in Montreal continues active but moderate conditions only prevail in Quebec and Sherbrooke. There has been a curtailment in orders for domestics. Applicants were numerous and could not be readily placed.

In Ontario the demand for farm help had become light with plenty of applicants, experienced and otherwise, available for this work, Silo filling and picking fruit and potatoes have provided jobs of short duration. A number of potato pickers were placed by the Fort William and Port Arthur offices. Logging operations promised to be on a much reduced scale this coming season and will by no means afford sufficient employment for the large numbers of bushmen who follow this trade. Pulp cutting has taken a lot of men for work at Iroquois Falls and the Port Arthur office has made a fair number of placements. The demand for log makers and general bushmen continues good at Sudbury and North Bay. There is very little demand for mine workers. Canning is the only manufacturing industry that shows marked activity at present. Other industrial concerns show no improvement, further staff reductions having taken place in some plants and others are not taking on any new help though old hands are in some cases being rehired. Notwithstanding this, a feeling of optimism is gaining ground and indications of a revival of factory work is indicated, particularly in Guelph where the situation looks much brighter. Building activity is reported from Kitchener, Kingston, Ottawa, Guelph and Sudbury. In other centres work is drawing to a close and no new projects are being commenced. A considerable number of building mechanics

have been placed at Sault Ste. Marie but there as elsewhere there is not enough work to absorb all the unskilled. Relief work on sewers has been undertaken in several places and some highway construction is still proceeding. There is a shortage of cooks-general but sufficient applicants to meet the demand for all other classes of domestic workers. Applicants for casual work are considerably in excess of the demand.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

		1930			1929		
		September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	148,519,060	162,456,559	188,803,442	210,025,520	219,887,028
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	77,906,294	84,550,935	99,379,848	111,630,924	114,200,854
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	69,290,228	76,407,506	87,751,034	96,264,517	102,219,440
Customs duty collected	$	.....	12,032,112	12,819,790	16,691,743	17,548,894	17,485,453
Bank debits to individual accounts	$	.....	2,801,605,985	3,093,985,410	3,469,571,806	3,667,069,533	4,003,861,147
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	166,154,609	152,177,140	196,894,815	189,671,015	170,113,031
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,404,118,280	1,402,027,767	1,470,512,260	1,459,690,239	1,453,212,528
Bank loans, commercial, etc.	$	.....	1,260,490,851	1,277,341,949	1,404,371,359	1,346,451,122	1,326,851,830
Security Prices, Index Numbers—							
Common stocks		130·8	125·1	132·0	217·1	207·4	192·8
Preferred stocks		96·2	97·1	97·4	105·1	105·6	104·8
(1)Index of interest rates		92·9	96·0	100·2	104·4	102·3	103·3
(2)Prices, Wholesale, Index number		82·5	84·1	85·8	97·3	98·1	96·0
(2)Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	20·75	21·01	21·26	21·90	21·90	21·26
(3)Business failures, number		173	132	182	164	164	180
(3)Business failures, liabilities	$	2,647,123	1,392,859	2,992,395	2,456,654	2,706,691	2,592,073
(2)Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures		116·6	118·8	118·9	126·8	127·8	124·7
(2) (4)Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)		9·3	9·2	10·6	3·5	3·0	2·9
Immigration		.....	.....	8,383	11,101	15,022	16,465
Railway—							
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight	cars	290,920	261,757	236,468	322,100	283,118	278,016
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	20,856,948	19,067,979	19,150,150	24,145,026	23,646,778	24,194,500
(7) Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	17,235,380	18,273,293	18,433,115	20,192,946
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	15,480,227	14,874,631	19,551,217	17,662,615	19,078,500
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines	$	.....	12,220,170	11,661,575	14,540,597	14,790,934	15,185,843
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,131,011,576	3,312,069,004	2,365,616,422	2,790,513,154
Building permits	$	.....	13,817,745	15,730,964	17,107,963	21,582,221	22,702,584
(8) Contracts awarded	$	32,407,100	49,407,200	37,374,400	46,959,200	58,622,300	57,940,700
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	48,?95	57,459	64,676	98,816	112,528	99,786
Steel ingots and castings	tons	55,808	57,626	68,424	99,000	120,282	129,827
Ferro alloys	tons	3,012	3,397	3,324	7,131	7,178	7,030
Coal	tons	.....	1,100,814	1,061,091	1,378,631	1,344,192	1,289,517
Crude petroleum imports	gal.	.....	180,570,000	92,500,000	79,580,000	117,697,000	114,783,000
Rubber imports	lbs.	.....	4,723,000	7,496,000	4,274,000	6,449,000	7,178,000
Cotton imports	lbs.	.....	3,475,000	4,732,000	3,550,000	5,233,000	6,447,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	183,770,365	219,172,251	241,843,723	251,112,656	262,502,571
Flour production	bbls.	.....	.....	1,435,970	1,282,553	1,607,264	1,602,843
Sugar manufactured	lbs.	.....	99,787,000	72,208,000	69,217,000	100,092,000	79,960,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average	k.w.h.	.....	45,257,000	45,631,000	49,237,000	46,610,000	45,506,000
(9) Sales of insurance	$	.....	36,666,000	47,375,000	43,520,000	42,032,000	55,799,000
Newsprint	tons	.....	202,040	216,980	227,665	225,873	229,045
Automobiles, passenger		.....	6,946	8,556	10,710	11,037	13,600
(10) Index of physical volume of business		.....	144·8	147·7	171·7	188·6	182·3
Industrial production		.....	152·9	161·1	174·5	193·6	192·2
Manufacturing		.....	145·7	161·1	166·2	189·7	193·7

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Bradstreet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending September 28, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines eat of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

A decreased demand for farm workers was reported by Offices in Manitoba with large numbers of applicants available. Several women were placed by the Winnipeg Office in casual employment as potato pickers. In the logging industry conditions were quiet. Manufacturing showed no improvement. Good progress was made on all buildings in the course of construction at Brandon but no new work developed. Other centres report little activity and prospects dull although there was an increase in the number of building permits issued for dwelling houses in Winnipeg. Trade was very quiet. Employment opportunities for domestic servants declined, while there was an increase in the number of applicants available.

In some districts in Saskatchewan threshing was finished but this work has been delayed by heavy rains in the districts served by offices at North Battleford, Prince Albert, Swift Current and Yorkton. The demand for farm workers, however, has decreased generally and lots of applicants are available. Farmers in the Estevan zone are not doing any fall ploughing. Lumber companies in the Prince Albert district anticipate a curtailment of logging operations during the coming season. Building construction is practically at a standstill but highway and railway construction are being carried on in few centres. There is little demand for female domestic workers and although a few country orders were unfilled, there were plenty of applicants available at all offices.

As in Saskatchewan threshing operations in Alberta had been considerably curtailed owing to heavy rains but with fine weather this work will be completed in a few days in all districts except that served by the Edmonton office where a great deal of threshing has still to be done. Although there is very little demand for workers in the logging industry at present it is expected that conditions will improve during the coming winter. The coal mines are gradually adding to their crews but so far the outgoing tonnage is comparatively small. There is very little building in progress except at Calgary and Edmonton. In the former two large buildings have outside work nearly completed and it is expected that interior work, particularly for plasterers, will be available shortly. Extensions and reconditioning on the Northern Alberta Railways are still absorbing a great number of men and this work will continue until December. The manufacturing industries are very quiet. Retail trade is improving but wholesale trade is slow. There is a falling off in the orders for female domestic workers with no shortage of applicants.

Several offices in British Columbia report a severe frost has killed most of the tomato plants and a number of workers were thrown out of employment in consequence. Apple picking is in full swing and as the crop is good lots of help is employed. A few orders are being filled for farm work during the winter. There is not much activity in the logging industry. Any orders for workers are easily filled as there is a large surplus of help available. The mines at Kimberley are maintaining their output and coal mines at Nanaimo have taken on a few additional workers. Other centres report the situation as quiet. There is a large surplus of labour available for this class of work. Building construction showed a slight improvement although some contracts were nearing completion. Activity in road maintenance and construction was maintained. Trade generally was quiet. Work on the water front at Vancouver continues brisk but no extra help is required. Less activity in longshore work was reported by Prince Rupert. There is a shortage of cooks-general but a surplus of all other classes of female domestic workers.
ofwhhelp

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

There was a slackening of industrial activity at the beginning of September, when the 7,334 firms who reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a combined working force of 1,023,633 persons, as compared with 1,042,441 in the preceding month. The index number (average calendar year 1926 = 100) stood at 116.6, as compared with 118.8 on August 1, 1930, and with 126.8, 119.1, 111.0, 106.2, 97.8, 94.2, 101.2, 94.8 and 89.8 on September 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

All except the Prairie Provinces reported contractions, that in the Maritimes being most pronounced. In the Maritime Provinces, the reduction was chiefly in construction, particularly highway construction, but manufacturing and transportation also released employees, while mining and communications were busier. In Quebec, there were losses, in manufacturing, construction, logging and communications, but transportation was brisker. In Ontario, manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, and logging, communications, construction, transportation and trade also showed curtailment. In the Prairie Provinces, mining, transportation, construction and trade afforded more employment, but manufacturing was slacker, notably in the iron and steel and lumber divisions. In British Columbia, there was a decline in employ-

ment, chiefly in construction, while manufacturing, transportation and trade reported improvement.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that employment advanced in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver; in Quebec practically no general change was noted, while in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, curtailment was registered. In Montreal, manufactures showed general contractions, but improvement was indicated in transportation and construction. In Quebec, gains in manufacturing were largely offset by losses in construction. In Toronto, manufacturing, construction and trade recorded lowered activity, while only small changes were noted in other industries. In Ottawa, declines were recorded in manufacturing and construction. In Hamilton, manufacturing and construction reported contractions. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, automobile plants afforded greater employment, but construction was not so active. In Winnipeg, manufacturing recorded a reduction, but improvement was noted in construction. In Vancouver, increases in personnel were reported in manufacturing and retail trade, while shipping was slacker and only small changes took place in other groups.

Within the manufacturing group in the Dominion as a whole, there were declines in iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, mineral and edible animal product factories, while the vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus, fur and non-ferrous metal divisions recorded improvement. Coal, mining, transportation, building and railway construction and trade also reported increased employment. On the other hand, logging, communications and highway construction showed curtailment, that in the last named being particularly noteworthy.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of September.

Trade Union Reports

Employment for local trade union members was maintained in practically the same volume during August as in the previous month, the 1,630 unions from which reports were tabulated, with a total of 196,048 members, showing 9.3 per cent of idleness, compared with 9·2 per cent in July. Fluctuations, however, occurred in the various provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta unions all indicating slight employment advances and the remaining provinces some reduction in the volume of work available. None of the changes, however, were of a noteworthy character. All provinces suffered curtailment of employment from August of last year when 3.5 per cent of the total membership reported were without work, Quebec and Ontario unions showing recessions which affected the greatest number of workers.

A more detailed article, with tabular statements, on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of August, 1930, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Employment Office Reports

During the month of August, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 36,027 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 34,792 placements. Of these, the workers placed in regular employment numbered 24,909, of which 20,627 were men and 4,282 women. Those placed in casual work totalled 9,883. Applications for work were received at the offices from 40,319 men and 12,626 women, a total of 52,945, while vacancies reported numbered 36,572, of which 27,341 were for men and 9,231 for women. A substantial increase was shown in the volume of business effected when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but a marked decline was recorded from the transactions of August last year, the reports for July, 1930, showing 26,150 opportunities for employment, 42,024 applications made, and 25,293 placements effected, while in August, 1929, there were recorded 55,254 vacancies, 61,317 applications for work, and 51,313 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of August, 1930, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Building permits and contracts awarded

According to the monthly report, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during August, 1930, was $13,817,745, as compared with $15,730,964, in the preceding month and with $21,582,221 in August, 1929.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, contracts awarded during September totalled $32,407,100. (Construction, during the nine months, all types, has decreased 19 per cent from the same period of 1929. Buildings only have decreased 28·2 per cent). Of this total, $11,293,600 was for engineering purposes; $10,319,100 was for business buildings; $8,449,500 was for residential buildings, and $2,344,900 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during September, by provinces was as follows: Quebec, $14,156.200; Ontario, $10,762,900; Saskatchewan, $2,166,800; British Columbia, $1,842,000;

Manitoba, $1,700,900; Alberta, $946,700; New Brunswick, $604,500; Nova Scotia, $179,100; Prince Edward Island, $48,000.

Production and Trade

Industrial Production. Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 1121.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that the business recession was carried farther during August, when industrial operations after seasonal adjustment were at a lower level than at any time since the reaction began more than one year ago. The official index of industrial production was 152·9 in August compared with 161.1 in the preceding month. Among the industries which were more active in the month under review was the construction group, which obtained a greater amount of new business in August than in July. The flour and sugar industries also were more active in the last period for which statistics are available. After seasonal adjustment, the output of automobiles showed a slight gain from the low level of the preceding month. Imports of crude petroleum were in heavier volume, indicating heightened activity in the petroleum refining industry. The production of newsprint showed decline, suggestive of the unsatisfactory nature of the demand in external markets. The primary iron and steel industry showed considerable contraction in operations during August.

Canadian coal mines produced 1,100,814 tons of coal during August, a falling-off of 17·2 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 1,314,191 tons. Bituminous coal raised during August amounted to 886,406 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 56,755 tons and lignite coal, 157,653 tons. The output in Nova Scotia was 536,585 tons, in New Brunswick, 16,831 tons, in Saskatchewan, 19,236 tons, in Alberta, 388,307 tons, and in British Columbia, 139,855 tons. Coal imported during the month totalled 1,800,598 tons as against the 1925-1929 average for August of 1,917,501 tons. Anthracite coal imports amounted to 367,753 tons, made up of 52·5 per cent from the United States 33·1 per cent from Great Britain and 14·4 per cent from Russia. Canada imported 1,432,587 tons of bituminous coal during August; receipts from the United States accounted for 98·9 per cent of this total. Shipments of lignite coal from the United States during the month were recorded at 258 tons. Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 88,341 tons, an appreciable advance over the August five-year average of 71,477 tons. Increased tonnages exported to Newfoundland accounted for the advance. Coal made available for consumption in Canada during August totalled 2,813,071 tons, a decrease of 11 per cent from the 1925-1929 average for the month of 3,160,215 tons. Canadian coal included in the current month's total amounted to 1,012,473 tons.

External Trade. A summary of Canadian trade by the Department of National Revenue shows that in August, 1930, the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to $77,906,294 as compared with $84, 550,935 in the preceding month and with $111,630,924 in August, 1929. The chief imports in August, 1930, were: Iron and its products, $16,269,347; Non-metallic minerals and products, $14,517,221; Fibres, textiles and textile products, $11,976,602.

The domestic merchandise exported during August, 1930 amounted to $69,290,228, as compared with $76,407,506 in the preceding month and with $96,264,517 in August, 1929. The chief exports in August, 1930, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $21,869,618; Wood, wood products and paper, $19,325,133; Animals and animal products, $7,381,374.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in September, 1930, was very much greater than that occurring during August, 1930, when no dispute of any magnitude was reported. The number of workers involved also showed a corresponding increase. As compared with September, 1929, the figures for September, 1930, show that, although the same number of strikes and lockouts occurred during the month as compared with the same month last year, there were over twice as many workers involved, with a resulting increase in time loss. Three strikes of coal miners throughout Canada, involving substantial numbers of workers, accounted for the greater part of the increase. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 2,599 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 13,452 working days, as compared with three disputes, involving 65 workers and resulting in a time loss of 484 working days in August, 1930. In September, 1929, there were on record eleven disputes, involving 1,123 workers and resulting in a time loss of 12,145 working days. At the end of the month there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lock-

outs, involving approximately 1,400 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off, or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again lower at $10.38 at the beginning of September, as compared with $10.65 for August; $11.64 for September, 1929; $11.15 for September, 1928; $10.87 for September, 1927; $10.94 for September, 1926; $10.81 for September, 1925; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. Of the twenty-nine foods included in the budget twenty-one were lower, the most important declines being in the prices of potatoes, beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, evaporated apples, prunes and sugar. Prices of eggs, milk and butter showed seasonal advances. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.75 at the beginning of September, as compared with $21.01 for August; $21.90 for September, 1929; $21.38 for September, 1928; $21.05 for September, 1927; $21.15 for September, 1926; $21.02 for September, 1925; $20.65 for September, 1924; $20.97 for September, 1923; $20.90 for September, 1922; $22.37 for September, 1921; $26.38 for September, 1920; $26,92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.11 for September, 1918; and $14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued toward lower levels, being 82·5 for September, as compared with 84·1 for August; 97·3 for September, 1929; 95·4 for September, 1928; 97·1 for September, 1927; and 98·5 for September, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower, while two were slightly higher. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group advanced, the former because of higher prices for milk, butter, eggs, bacon, ham, hides and calf skins, which more than offset lower prices for canned salmon, raw furs, steers and lambs, and the latter mainly because of higher prices for coal. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower quotations for grains, flour, bran, shorts and rubber; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for raw cotton, cotton sheeting, jute, hemp and sisal; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower quotations for pulp and fir flooring; the Iron and its Products group, due to declines in the prices of steel tank plates, automobile body plates and steel sheets; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to reduced prices for copper, brass, lead and zinc, which more than offset somewhat higher prices for antimony, silver and imported copper wire bars; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for aluminium sulphate.

Farm Labour in Ontario

Crop Bulletin 184, published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, gives the following information concerning the farm labour situation in the Province in the last week of August:—

Labour is available over all farming sections. Men are glad to get $2 a day (without board in some cases); and though farm wages run below and above this the figure is given in many reports as an average rate; $40 a month with board. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining labour. One correspondent says: "It is a new experience for me to turn good men off the verandah." In areas where special crops create harvesting demand, $2.50 a day and board make the standard as against $1.50 in other places. For steady jobs with board, lower wages are arranged than for some years have obtained. In general present rates of wages as in other years depend on experience and ability; but it is noticeable this year that the supply of experienced labour is fairly ample. A Perth correspondent makes the observation applicable to other places as well: "Any number of men around looking for work." In eastern counties wages were quoted anywhere from $25 to $50 a month with board. In Durham and Northumberland experienced men were offering at $30 and immigrants at much lower wages. Help everywhere seems plentiful, except domestics for housework, who are as hard to obtain as before, where they have not wholly disappeared. In regard to experience and ability while farm labourers are a varied enough class there is little variety to the inexperience which the farm woman (when she rarely gets the chance to engage a girl) must be satisfied with.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1930

DURING the month of September reports were received in the Department of Labour from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) Canadian National Railways and certain employees comprising the officers and crew of the ss. *P. E. Island,* being engineers, mates, quartermasters, deck hands, firemen, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and (2) the Hydro-Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and certain employees, members of Local Union No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Application Received

During September an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department from certain employees of the Paramount Famous Players Corporation, being members of the Montreal Musicians Protective Association, Local 406 of the American Federation of Musicians. The dispute related to a proposed agreement and particularly to the clause providing for its cancellation. The application stated that the number of employees affected was forty directly and seventy indirectly. In this case a Board of Conciliation and Investigation could be established only by mutual consent of the parties concerned, and as joint consent was not received no action was taken looking to the establishment of a Board. The contract for the musicians in one theatre expired on August 31 and no musicians were employed from that date. The musicians in three other theatres ceased work on September 12. After direct negotiations between the parties a settlement was effected. Reference to this dispute will be found in the article on Strikes and Lockouts appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Other Proceedings

A summary of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with the dispute between the Hydro-Electric System of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being linemen and cable splicers appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929 (p. 1333). The dispute related to the men's request for the abolition or modification of the agreement governing appointment in the city's service, which prevented the applicants from associating themselves with a trades union organization. The report was unanimous and recommended that the city allow the employees concerned freedom of association, and that the employees pledge themselves not to join in any sympathetic strikes; also that the union undertake not to call out their members on a sympathetic strike. Whether such modification of the agreement should relate to the applicants only, or extend to all classes of employees, was left to the decision of the City Council. On September 3, 1930, the City Council passed a resolution rescinding the so-called "Slave Pact" in respect to all civic employees.

Mention was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, of the receipt of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from the employees of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway (a subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation). Ninety-one employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, the classes involved being freight handlers, baggagemen, trackmen and clerks, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The dispute grew out of the employees' request for increased wages and minor changes in working conditions. Through the mediation of the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department negotiations between the disputants were entered into and an amicable adjustment was effected. The terms of the agreement are outlined on another page of this issue.

Final Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian National Railways and Certain of Its Employees on the Railway Car Ferry, ss. *P. E. Island*

Reference was made in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the receipt in the Department of an interim report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain employees being officers and crew employed on the Railway Car Ferry, ss. *P. E. Island,* members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The request of the employees for a schedule of wages and working conditions and their demand to be represented in negotiations by a person of their own choice were stated to be the cause of the dispute. The

personnel of the Board was as follows: Professor Herbert L. Stewart, of Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Mr. James Friel, K.C., of Moncton, N.B., and Mr. J. L. Cohen, of Toronto, Ontario, nominees of the employer and employees respectively. The final report of the Board, accompanied by a signed agreement between the parties, was received in the Department on September 16. The texts of the Board's report and agreement follows:—

Final Report

From Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to Examine the Dispute Between the Canadian National Railways and Employees on the Car Ferry "P. E. Island."

Presented to the Minister of Labour,
September 15, 1930.

The Conciliation Board appointed to enquire into this dispute is glad to be able to report that it has succeeded in bringing the parties together, and that an agreement governing wages and conditions of labour on the car-ferry "Prince Edward Island" was signed to-day, in presence of the Board, by representatives of the employer and of the employees. A copy of the schedule, thus adopted is appended to this Report.

This agreement, with a single exception, disposes of all points lately at issue between the parties. The matter on which it is not final arises out of the interpretation of Article 2, Clause (*c*), dealing with employees' representation. It is there provided that in future negotiations with the company the crew shall be represented by an "Employees' Committee." The representatives of the Railway have made it clear that this clause is understood by them to exclude any negotiator or spokesman for the crew who is not a member of the crew itself. This agreement is signed by the representatives of the employees in full consciousness that such will be the employer's interpretation. But in thus signing it, the representative of the crew made it plain that those for whom he acted had in no way abated their conviction that they should in justice have complete freedom to choose anyone they please—whether from their own membership or from outside—as negotiator with the company on their behalf. The reasonableness of this claim they still assert, and will continue to assert.

On this question the Board, after hearing and considering reasons on both sides, finds itself in agreement with the employees (Mr. Friel dissenting), and recommends that their right to unfettered choice of a negotiator should be recognized. The Board has reached this conclusion on the ground (*a*) that the negotiating of a complicated schedule calls for experience and knowledge which cannot fairly be expected from working members of a ship's crew; (*b*) that complaint, for example of grievances against the management of a ship cannot without embarrssment and difficulty be made by employees who must remain under the control of those they have to blame; and (*c*) that, in general, as set forth in the well-known judgment of the Chief Justice of the United States on May 26, 1930, collective action on the part of employees would lose its principal value "if representation were made futile by interference with freedom of choice."

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) Herbert L. Stewart,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. L. Cohen

(Sgd.) James Friel, (dissenting as to the right or advisability of interference through the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees or any other union with the command, management or affairs of a Government vessel.)

(Sgd.) J. F.
Members of Conciliation Board.

Montreal, September 15, 1930.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—ATLANTIC REGION

Rules and Rates of Pay of Employees on Car Ferry SS. "P.E. Island"

Article 1

Agreement between Canadian National Railways and Employees herein specified of Car Ferry "Prince Edward Island" operating between Borden, P.E.I. and Tormentine, N.B.

Article 2.—Discipline and Grievances

(*a*) An employee who has been in the Service more than three months shall not be suspended (except for investigation) discharged or disciplined until given a fair and impartial hearing.

An employee may have the assistance of a fellow employee at an investigation if so desired and on request shall be furnished with a copy of his own statement if made a matter of record at the investigation.

The employee so affected shall be given one (1) day's notice of an investigation but this shall not be construed to mean that a proper officer who may be on the ground at the time when the cause for investigation occurs, shall be prevented from making an immediate investigation. A decision shall be rendered within fifteen (15) days from date of suspension.

An employee found blameless in the matter under investigation, if suspended or dismissed, shall be reinstated and paid at schedule wages for time so lost one day for each twenty-four hours so held less any amount earned in other employment and if away from home shall on

production of receipts be reimbursed reasonable expenses for travelling to and from the investigation.

(*b*) If the decision is considered unjust an appeal may be made in writing to a higher officer by an employee within fifteen (15) days of the date decision is rendered; such appeal shall set forth the grounds upon which it is made. The hearing shall be granted within ten (10) days from the date appeal is received and the decision shall be rendered within ten days of completion of hearing.

(*c*) Should any employee subject to this agreement believe he has been unjustly dealt with or that any of the provisions of this agreement have not been complied with (which it is not possible to adjust directly) the procedure for adjustment shall be as follows:

First, by the employee to the officer immediately in charge, after that, appeal may be made through the employees' committee to the higher officers of the Company in their regular order.

(*d*) Committee of Employees will be granted transportation and necessary leave of absence without pay for adjustment of grievances.

(*e*) The time limits as provided in this Article may be extended by mutual agreement.

Article 3.—Free Transportation and Leave of Absence

(*a*) Employees will be granted free transportation and leave of absence in accordance with the regulations of the Company.

(*b*) Employees, at the discretion of the Railway, will be granted, not to exceed sixty (60) days, leave of absence, permission to be obtained in writing, and unless employees so furloughed report for duty on or before expiration of such furlough his name shall be taken from the Seniority roster and if he returns to work thereafter, such employee shall rank as a new employee, provided, however, such furlough may be extended by application in writing to the proper officer in ample time to receive permission or return to duty at the expiration of leave, or absolute proof furnished as to bona fide sickness preventing such return.

(*c*) Leave of absence under this rule shall not be granted for the purpose of engaging in work outside the Railway Service excepting in cases involving sickness or other exceptional circumstances.

Article 4.—Hours of Service

(*a*) Except as provided in Clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this Article, ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work for all employees covered by this Schedule, and time worked thereafter shall be considered as overtime and paid for at pro rata rate for the first two hours and time and one-half thereafter. Pro rata rate shall be based on 260 hours per month.

(*b*) Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work for carpenters, trimmers, firemen and water tenders and time worked thereafter shall be considered as overtime, and shall, for the first two hours be paid at pro rata rate, and thereafter at time and one-half. Pro rata rate shall be based on 208 hours per month.

(*c*) Employees notified or called to work not continuous with, before or after the regular work period, shall be allowed a minimum of one hour at pro rata time, and if held on duty in excess of two hours, time and one-half shall apply to such excess time. Time shall be counted as continuous from time required to report for duty until released from duty.

(*d*) Where practicable employees in any Department of the ship working one shift desire to work eleven hours per day before overtime commences in order to get one afternoon per week off duty this will be allowed.

Article 5.—Sunday and Holiday Work

(*a*) As far as practicable employees will be released from duty on Sunday. When required to remain on board ship will do so without extra remuneration, but when necessary to operate ship on Sunday overtime will apply if service continuous from midnight Saturday. If called for service from Borden on Sunday the minimum shall be a day's pay.

(*b*) Employees except those in the steward's department required to perform actual work on Sundays when boat is in dock will be paid a minimum day except where a full day's work is not performed when actual time worked will be paid for at pro rata rate with a minimum of one hour.

(*c*) An extra day's pay will be allowed to each member of crew actually on duty on the following legal holidays, viz: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. When any of these holidays falls on Sunday the day observed by the Federal Government shall be considered the holiday.

(*d*) In computing broken time for employees, 260 hours per month in the case of those working a ten hour day and 208 hours per month for those working an eight hour day shall be the basis.

Article 6.—Attending Court

Employees taken away from their regular assigned duties at the request of the Management to attend Court or to appear as witnesses for the Railway shall be furnished transportation and will be allowed compensation equal to what would have been earned had such interruption not taken place, and in addition necessary actual expenses while away from home terminals. Any fee or mileage accruing shall be assigned to the Railway.

Article 7.—Relief Work and Preservation of Rates

Employees temporarily or permanently assigned to higher rated positions for one day or more shall receive the higher rate while occupying such positions. Employees temporarily assigned to lower rated positions shall not have their rates reduced.

This rule shall not apply to employees who are filling higher rated positions where the higher rated employees are off duty under pay.

Article 8.—Promotion and Seniority

(*a*) Employees having six months' service or over within the preceding twelve months shall be promoted in accordance with their ability and seniority in the service, the officers of the Company to be the judge of the employees' ability. Where a dispute arises as to the ability of an employee the matter may be taken up by the Committee as a grievance.

(*b*) New positions or vacancies shall be bulletined in the respective seniority groups i.e. deck, engineroom and steward's departments, for a period of five days. Employees desiring such positions will file their applications with the designated officer within that time and senior applicants (merit and ability being sufficient) shall be given preference in filling the positions.

Article 9.—Free Meals

All employees covered by this schedule shall receive their meals free of charge.

Article 10.—Vacations

Employees will be allowed vacation with pay for twelve working days provided they have had at the beginning of the calendar year at least one year of continuous service with the Railway in a position covered by this schedule.

Article 11.—Rates of Pay

	Per Month
Second Officer	$160
Third Officer	140
Second Engineer, Sr.	225
Second Engineer, Jr.	173
Third Engineer	153
Fourth Engineer	143
Oilers	98
Firemen	96
Water Tenders	98
Trimmers	81
Quartermaster	108
Second Steward	98
Mess Room Steward	73
Caterers	70
First Cook	143
Second Cook	95
Waiters	70
Deck Hands	98
Carpenter	113
Watchman	98

Article 12

This Schedule of Rules and Rates of Pay shall become effective October 1, 1930, and shall remain in effect until revised or superseded on thirty days' notice from either party.

Article 13

It is understood and agreed that should any of the provisions of this agreement conflict with the Government Vessels Discipline Act the latter would apply if necessity arose.

For the Company
(Sgd.) W. U. Appleton.

For the Employees
(Sgd.) Russell MacDonald.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Hydro Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and Certain Employees, Members of Local No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

A unanimous report was received on September 23 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the Hydro Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and certain employees, members of Local Union No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The dispute related to the employees' request for an increase in wages, etc., forty-five employees being directly affected. The Board was composed of Mr. L. B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. J. B. Carswell, of Hamilton, and Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, employer's and employees' nominees respectively. Prior to the establishment of the Board both parties agreed in writing to abide by its decision. Following is the text of the report of the Board and of the agreement recommended:—

Report of Board

In the Matter of Industrial Disputes investigation Act and Differences Between the Hydro Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and Certain Employees, Being Members of Local Union No. 138 of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:—We have the honour to inform you that the Board of Conciliation appointed in connection with the above dispute held sessions on the 10th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th of September, at the Court House in the City of Hamilton.

The Hydro Commission were represented by Messrs. E. I. Sifton, A. W. Bradt and W. H. Childs, and the members of the Local Union No. 138 by Messrs. John Noble, S. Pettit and C. Starkey.

All parties to the dispute were given full opportunity to present arguments and to make such statements as would be helpful to the Board in arriving at a conclusion.

After giving due consideration to all statements and arguments, the Board unanimously agreed and joined in recommending that the agreement as to wages and conditions made between the parties on the first day of March, 1929, shall be restored and put into full force and effect, with the following amendments:—

Clause 1: By striking out "28th day of February, 1930," and inserting in lieu thereof, "28th Day of February, 1932."

Clause 9: By striking out "$150.00," and inserting in lieu thereof, "$155.00."

Clause 14: By inserting in place of "75 cents," "81 cents," and in place of "70 cents," "76 cents," and by adding thereto the words, "Foremen 10 cents per hour more than first class linemen or cablemen."

In all other respects the agreement of the first day of March, 1929, shall be in full force and effect until the 28th day of February, 1932.

We are pleased to attach hereto a copy of the new agreement to be entered into, with all the amendments included.

Dated at Hamilton, Ontario, this 20th day of September, A.D. 1930.

(Sgd.) Lynn B. Spencer,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) J. B. Carswell,
(Sgd.) Fred. Bancroft,
Members of Commission.

Agreement

This agreement entered into this day of Nineteen Hundred and Thirty, between the Hydro Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and its employees, being members of Local Union 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Duration of Agreement

Clause 1.—This agreement shall take effect on First day of March, 1930, and remain in effect until 28th day of February, 1932, and thereafter until thirty days' notice of termination has been given by either party to this agreement.

Clause 2.—That the Hamilton Hydro Electric Commission will not discriminate against any of its employees because of their membership in Local Union 138, I.B. of E.W., and the Union, its officials or members will not discriminate against or interfere with any of the Commission's employees who do not belong to a union. In the event of a difference arising over the interpretation of this agreement, a grievance committee of the Union shall meet the Commission officials and adjust the matter. In case of failure to adjust the difference, no cessation of labour shall take place until the highest officials of both parties have met in an endeavour to arrive at a settlement and if no agreement is then reached both parties hereby agree that the matter be settled by arbitration.

Sub-Station Operating Department

Working Hours

Clause 3.—A week's work shall consist of eight hours per day, six days per week.

Sick Leave

Clause 4.—Upon satisfactory proof being submitted to the Commission, operators who are off work through sickness will be paid up to two weeks full pay in any one calendar year, in return for which, each operator agrees to work overtime without pay when required but not exceeding 96 hours per annum.

For overtime exceeding the above mentioned 96 hours time and a half will be paid up to twelve hours and double time for all over twelve hours continuous operation.

Seniority

Clause 5.—Seniority shall in all cases date from the time the operator last entered the employ of the Commission. If, in the opinion of the Commission, it becomes necessary, to reduce the staff, the latest operator taken on shall be the first laid off, other qualifications being equal.

Investigations

Clause 6.—Should any cause of complaint arise in connection with the working conditions or wages of any operator, he shall have the right, through the grievance committee of the Union, to appeal to the Commission, where evidence for both sides may be submitted; such investigation called for must be held within three days, Sundays and holidays not included, and if after such investigation the Commission shall decide that the employee has been unjustly dealt with he shall be reinstated to his former position and shall be paid for any time lost thereby.

Vacation

Clause 7.—All operators after having been in the employ of the Commission for one year shall receive two weeks vacation each year with full pay.

Chief Operator

Clause 8.——The Chief Operator shall not be permitted to be a member of the Union.

Salaries

Clause 9.—The following schedule of salaries shall be paid to date from March 1, 1930, and thereafter as per this agreement,

	Per Month
3 years experience or over	$155
2 to 3 years experience	130
1 to 2 years experience	115
Less than 1 year	100

Overhead Line Department and Underground and Cable Department

Working Hours

Clause 10.—The hours shall be 44 hours per week, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. till 5 p.m. for the first five days of the week and from 8 a.m. till 12 noon on Saturdays.

Overtime

Clause 11.—From the end of the regular working day overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half of the regular rate, for the first five hours, and double time thereafter until relieved. Double time shall be paid all employees required to work Sundays or statutory holidays.

Emergency Calls

Clause 12.—All men called out for work outside of the regular working hours, shall be paid for 3 hours as a minimum.

Clause 13.—The Superintendent and Foremen shall not be permitted to be active members of the union.

Rates of Pay

Clause 14.—

	Per Hour
1st Class Linemen	81 cents
2nd Class Linemen	76 cents
Cablemen	81 cents

Foremen 10 cents per hour more than first class linemen or cablemen.

Weather Conditions

Clause 15.—No time shall be lost owing to adverse weather conditions.

The Superintendent shall be the judge of such weather. Men called upon to work out in wet weather on trouble or emergency shall be provided with rubber coats, boots and hats.

Holidays

Clause 16.—All men in the line and cable department covered by this agreement shall be paid for Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas.

Defective Equipment

Clause 17.—No man is required to use defective equipment but is required to immediately report to the foreman any such defective

equipment. Safety first lectures to be arranged at times of adverse weather conditions.

Seniority

Clause 18.—Seniority shall in all cases date from the time the employee last entered the employ of the Commission. If in the opinion of the Commission it becomes necessary to reduce the staff the latest employee taken on shall be the first laid off, other qualifications being equal.

Safety

Clause 19.—Voltage over 600 volts shall be classed as high voltage and when men are working on high voltage work not less than two men shall be assigned to the job, and all linemen shall use rubber gloves on high voltage work, rubber gloves to be tested at least once every month.

Clause 20.—It is also agreed that clause 6 shall govern overhead line Department and underground Department.

Signed on behalf of Local Union 138 I.B. of Commission.

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Signed on behalf of Local Union 138 I.B. of E.W., Hamilton.

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(Sgd.) L. B. Spencer.
(Sgd.) J. B. Carswell.
(Sgd.) Fred Bancroft.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1930.

TABLE I.—PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1929, TO MARCH 31, 1930

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Transportation and Communication—			
(a) Steam Railways	12	8*	0
(b) Street and Electric Railways	4	2	0
(c) Shipping	2	0	0
(d) Telegraphs	2	1	0
(2) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power	2	2	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	4	1	0
Total	26	14	0

*In one case a board dealt with two applications.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year 1929-30 include three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding fiscal period. On March 31, 1930, results were still pending in connection with five applications.

TABLE II.—PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907 TO MARCH 31, 1930

Industries affected	Number of Applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
(a) Coal	78	11
(b) Metal	20	5
(c) Asbestos	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
(a) Steam railways	222	7
(b) Street and electric railways	119	7
(c) Express	12	1
(d) Shipping	37	0
(e) Telegraphs	26	1
(f) Telephones	8	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
(a) Light and power	28	3
(b) Elevators	1	0
(4) War work	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	147	2
Total	729	38

Organized Labour and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

In its suggested "reading course" in economics (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 485) the American Library Association included a book by Professor J. H. Estey, of Purdue University, of Lafayette, Indiana, entitled "The Labour Problem." In discussing existing methods of conciliation of labour disputes, Professor Estey makes an interesting reference to the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which, however, leaves on the reader the erroneous impression that the Act does not meet with the approval of organized labour in Canada. It is true that there was some uncertainty in labour opinion before the provisions of the Act were fully understood, but in recent years the views of labour as expressed by its responsible officials, have been uniformly favourable.

The attitude of organized labour to this statute in the early years was one of doubt, owing to the belief that it partook of the nature of compulsory arbitration and deprived workers of the right to strike. Reassured on these points, since the Act is one of compulsory investigation only, and prohibits strike and lockout only during the time necessary for investigation, the Canadian trade unions adopted a friendly attitude towards the Act which has been consistently maintained in recent years. There have been some difficulties in administration from time to time, such as are mentioned by Professor Estey, where several employers were involved in what appeared to be for all practical purposes the same dispute. The establishment of several boards in such a case was a cumbersome and expensive procedure and it was difficult sometimes to induce the different employers to take joint action in the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation. This gave rise to some opposition on the part of labour unions involved in such disputes particularly during the war period. Accordingly, the Act was amended in 1920 to enable more effective procedure to be followed in these cases. Occasional critical statements have been made by representatives of organized labour, some of which were quoted in E. S. Furniss' book on Labour Problems, to which Mr. Estey refers. These statements were made at particularly difficult times for the unions concerned, and cannot be said to be the opinion of these labour bodies at the present time. Mr. Furniss quotes an approving comment from the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, and adds "but no recent utterance from them on this subject is available." The Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia was dissolved in 1917, its former members being now organized in District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America.

Early in 1925 the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was declared *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. Following this decision numerous resolutions were passed by labour organizations in Canada requesting the Dominion Government to take steps to bring about the amendment of the British North America Act, laying down the respective legislative powers of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, in order to confer on the Dominion Parliament power to enact such legislation as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at its annual conference, September, 1925, passed such a resolution. A similar resolution was passed by the Trades and Labour Congress in 1926.

In 1924, the representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods, including the Order of Railway Conductors, made the following statement in a letter to their representative in the Dominion Senate in supporting a Bill to amend the Act:—

"It is not necessary at this time to refer in detail to the history of the legislation or the chief reasons for its enactment. Suffice it to say that during the time the Act has been in operation labour has generally accepted the principles of the Act and has co-operated in giving effect to its chief purpose 'to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in industries connected with public utilities.' Generally speaking, this co-operation has continued, notwithstanding the fact that for many years the measure did not find popular favour among a large number of the workers affected. However, believing that in the public interest some legislative machinery should operate to insure ample opportunity for investigation and conciliation in industrial disputes, labour has gradually adapted itself to the principles and legal process of the Act, and is further willing that it should be continued, provided that its operation is made equitable to all concerned. . . . .

"That the Act has not always been used equitably in the matter of disputes between employers and workmen, because of unfair advantage being taken by employers of an omission inadvertently made in section 58, thus enabling employers to force changed conditions of employment for reduction in wages, contrary to the spirit and intent of the Act, is a matter of common knowledge to those conversant with the operation of the Act, especially within the past four or five years.

"All that Bill 7 contemplates is to insure equality of advantage, as well as responsibility, under the operation of the Act. It cannot be consistently contended that any injustice or burden will be imposed upon the employer by the proposed amendment, unless

he violates the Act. The employer should not entertain any fear of referring to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation any proposed changes in wages or working conditions, before making them effective, especially in view of the fact that employees have accepted this obligation for the past fifteen years."

In January, 1929, the four railway brotherhoods presented to the Ontario Government a request that all industries within the province of Ontario should be brought within the scope of the Dominion Act. About the same time the executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of the province of Quebec asked the Quebec Legislature for similar legislation, pointing out that this legislation had worked out to the mutual advantage of both employer and employee. In February, 1929, the National Labour Council of Toronto which is affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour requested similar action from the Ontario Government. The Ontario committee of the Trades and Labour Congress presented a similar resolution to the Ontario Government a few weeks ago and the Labour Educational Association of Ontario adopted a similar resolution.

From the foregoing it is apparent that while the attitude of some representatives of Canadian labour to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has at times been doubtful, yet, on the whole, the trade unions have been friendly to the principles of the Act and have co-operated in its administration.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Proceedings

REPORTS have been received of four cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. An account of previous cases was given in the Labour Gazette, August, 1930, page 904, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, also contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from the date of the inception of the Board to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees.

The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to re-appointment, and it is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

Case No. 60—Stores Department, Central Region.

A number of common labourers at London, Ontario, were assigned to perform labourers' work in connection with the dismantling of cars in a scrap yard near London. For this work they were paid at the rate of 35 cents an hour. The employees contended that as they performed the duties of scrap yard labourers in the dismantling of cars they were entitled to pay at the schedule rate of 42 cents per hour for the work they performed in that capacity, namely 42 cents per hour. The evidence submitted indicated that the work done by the employees was usually performed by scrap yard labourers, whose positions are covered by schedule rates. The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 61—Operating Department, Central Region.

A car checker at Ottawa was requested by the yard master to assist him, during his busy period, in marking a "switch list" for the make-up of trains leaving Ottawa. The yard-master called the car numbers from the way bills, and the checker marked opposite the number on the switch list the destination called by the yard master. The switching operations were performed by the yard crew from the list thus prepared. Owing to the similarity in the numbers of two cars; the destinations "Toronto" and "Montreal" became transposed, with the result that both cars were sent to the wrong destination. Three employees received 5 demerit marks each in connection with this mishandling of cars. The

employees claimed that the checker should not have been held responsible for the errors.

The Board considered that the checker's responsibility in the matter had not been proven definitely, and decided that in his case the five demerit marks should be removed from his record, a "caution" being substituted.

Case No. 62—Operating Department, Central Region.

The position of rate clerk for "less than carload lots" (L.C.L.) having been bulletined as vacant at Ottawa, several employees applied, and the senior applicant A—was led to believe that he had been appointed to the position. The assistant superintendent, however, on learning that A — was senior applicant, intimated that this man had not the necessary qualifications. Later the company awarded the position to the third applicant on the list. The employees claimed that the removal of A — from the position was in violation of Article 3, Rule (E) of the schedule for "clerks and other classes of Employees," and that he should be promptly returned to the position and paid the difference in wages lost as the result of his improper removal. On the hearing of the case by the Board the company stated that this was one of the positions that previously had not been handled satisfactorily, trouble to patrons and loss to the company having been caused by the mishandling of business.

The Board decided that A — should be returned to the position and given a fair trial at the work, but disallowed the claim for the payment of "back-time."

Case No. 63.—Purchasing Department, Atlantic Region.

The position of voucher clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Sleeping and Dining Car Department at Halifax, was transferred to the office of the purchasing agent at Moncton, who promoted a messenger to perform the work. The employees contended that an employee from the Halifax office should have been transferred to Moncton. The company pointed out however that it did not appear to be necessary to transfer a clerk for the purpose, only a relatively small portion of a clerk's time being taken up in looking after the additional work in connection with vouchers. The Board denied the claim of the employees.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE system of arbitration and conciliation in the Union of South Africa which was set up under the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1924 was recently amended by the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, 1930. A review of the original Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924, page 495. According to the September, 1930, issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, the amendment provides that the constitution of a conciliation board may comprise officers or members of any other registered trade union or employers' organization not belonging to the industry involved in the dispute, provided that the number of such members does not exceed half the total number of employers' or workers' representatives, as the case may be.

The section dealing with arbitration has been amended to provide that the terms of any award made by an arbitrator shall be fixed by such arbitrator for a period of not less than four or more than eight months, but in any case not longer than the unexpired portion of a period specified by the Minister in respect of any agreement of the Council or Board concerned. Under the original Act, although the findings of an arbitrator were binding, no period could be prescribed by the arbitrator, and accordingly any such award was liable to be terminated on a month's notice.

The section dealing with the extended application of agreements and awards has been amended in various respects. Specific provision is now made for levying contributions towards the expenses of the council and for granting exemption from any terms of the agreement.

When an employer has failed to pay wages in accordance with the terms of an agreement or award, he may on conviction be compelled to pay into court an amount, additional to his fine, equal to the balance due for a period not exceeding one year. The court may direct that the whole or a part of this amount, not less than a quarter, may be paid to the worker concerned, and any balance paid into the consolidated revenue fund.

In order to prevent evasion of the provisions of an agreement by the employment of pass-bearing natives who are not covered by the definition of "employee" in the Act, the new Act provides that, on the instance of the council or board concerned, the Minister may specify the minimum rate of wages which such

persons may receive, and the maximum number of hours which they may work.

Other amendments relate to the registration of trade unions and employers' organizations, the appointment of officers by the Minister and their right of entry into and inspection of industrial undertakings, etc., the composition of Industrial Councils, precedure concerning the signing of agreements, the keeping of wage and time records by employers and the setting aside of partnership contracts entered into for the purpose of evading the provisions of an agreement or award.

Supplementing the original arbitration enactment was the Wage Act, 1925, which was outlined in the Labour Gazette, February, 1926, page 86. This legislation was also amended. Under the original Act, it was laid down that no determination under the Act should apply to persons covered by an award or agreement under the Industrial Conciliation Act which provides for wages not lower than those in force under the Wage Act. The amending Act provides that, irrespective of the question of comparative wages, persons already bound by an agreement or award under the Industrial Conciliation Act are exempt from any determination made under the Wage Act. In future the Minister of Labour may at any time suspend or cancel any determination or portion thereof if it is considered that an agreement subsequently made under the Industrial Conciliation Act will be applicable to workers affected by the cancellation or suspension, and that the wages and other conditions under the agreement are substantially not less favourable to the general body of such workers than those under the determination.

Provision is also made for a fresh investigation if during the currency of a determination such investigation is warranted.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during September, 1930, was eleven, as compared with three during the preceding month. The number of workers involved and the time loss incurred was, however, much greater as several disputes involved many workers while in August no dispute of any magnitude was reported. As compared with September, 1929, the figures for September, 1930, show that, although the same number of strikes and lockouts occurred as a year previously, there were over twice as many workers involved, with some increase in time loss. Several strikes of coal miners in both eastern and western Canada, involving substantial numbers of workers, accounted for the greater part of the increase.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Sept., 1930	11	2,599	13,452
*Aug., 1930	3	65	484
Sept., 1929	11	1,123	12,145

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

There were no disputes carried over from August, but eleven disputes commenced during September. Nine of these disputes terminated during the month, two being in favour of the workers, two in favour of the employers, two were partially successful and the results of three were recorded as compromises. At the end of September, therefore, there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts as follows: coal miners, Springhill, N.S., and bakery drivers, Saskatoon, Sask.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; coal miners, Mercoal, Alta., June 14, 1930, one employer; and motion picture projectionists, Vancouver,

B.C., June 23, 1930, one employer. The dispute involving plumbers at Kingston, Ont., carried in this list for some months, was called off by the union involved on September 2, 1930.

Labourers in York Township, employed at piece rates to clear bricks from the highway, to be sold, ceased work on September 25 demanding higher rates, but some returned to work the next day. As only six out of the gang were involved, this is recorded as a minor dispute.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

FISHERMEN, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.—Fishermen ceased work on September 8, 1930, their request for higher prices for fish from the buying firms having been refused. It appears that some weeks earlier the buyers had issued a new classification of fish and prices. Reports indicate that some fishermen had already been abstaining from operations, but on September 8 the fishermen's union decided on a cessation of operations by all its members. The Board of Trade brought about negotiations between the parties and officials of the Federal Department of Fisheries went into the matter with the parties concerned and, as a result, a settlement was reached and work was resumed on September 15. It

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to September, 1930.			
None*			
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September. 1930,			
FISHING AND TRAPPING—			
Fishermen, North, Sydney, N.S.	200	1,400	Commenced Sept. 8, 1930; against changes in rates for fish; terminated Sept. 15, 1930; compromise.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta.	84	1,260	Commenced Sept. 10, 1930; against certain conditions as to piece rates; terminated Sept. 29, 1930; compromise.
Coal miners, Joggins, N.S.....	260	3,900	Commenced Sept. 12, 1930; for higher piece rates; terminated Sept. 30, 1930; compromise.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S....	1,400	4,200	Commenced Sept. 27, 1930; for higher piece rates; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable Foods—			
Bakery drivers Saskatoon, Sask.	17	126	Commenced Sept. 22, 1930; alleged discrimination against union workers; unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montréal, P.Q.....	400	400	Commenced Sept. 1, 1930; for union wages and working conditions; terminated Sept. 2, 1930; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Plasterers, Vancouver, B.C....	10	170	Commenced Sept. 2, 1930; against reduction in wages; terminated Sept. 22, 1930; in favour of workers.
Plasterers, Montreal, P.Q....	170	1,190	Commenced Sept. 6, 1930; for increase in wages; terminated Sept. 15, 1930; in favour of employer.
Railway—			
Labourers (extra gang), Lansdowne, Ont.....	20	10	Commenced Sept. 17, 1930; for increase in wages; terminated Sept. 17, 1930; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—			
Recreational—			
Musicians, Montreal, P.Q.....	16	400	Commenced Sept. 1, 1930; dispute as to terms of new agreement; terminated Sept. 30, 1930; partially successful.
Misicians, Montreal, P.Q.....	22	396	Commenced Sept. 13, 1930; sympathy with musicians in another theatre; terminated Sept. 30, 1930; partially successful.

*Except disputes by which employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have declared unterminated.

was arranged that prices for some classes of fish would be increased, and that prices would be adjusted each season according to the changes in the market prices for fish from those at the time of the settlement.

Coal Miners, Shaughnessy, Alta.—The employees in one mine ceased work on September 10, 1930, because their proposal for a change in certain conditions affecting piece rates had been refused, the management pointing out that they were working under a two year agreement signed last May, and that the agreement provided for the arbitration of disputes as to conditions. Representatives of the Department of Labour brought about negotiations between the parties and finally a new agreement was reached, effective from September 27, 1930, to March 31, 1932, providing for resumption of work on a day wage basis until piece rates for contract mining could be agreed upon. Work was, therefore, resumed on September 29.

Coal Miners, Joggins, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on September 12, 1930, to secure higher piece rates on a new section. After negotiations between the parties, with the assistance of representatives of the provincial government, work was resumed on September 30 at a rate agreed upon for a three weeks' trial for the new system.

Coal Miners, Springhill, N.S.—Employees in three collieries of one company at Springhill ceased work on September 27, 1930, to secure higher piece rates for a new section. The management had proposed a rate of forty cents per ton, but the miners demanded fifty cents per ton, the rate paid in other sections of the mine. After negotiations between the management and representatives of the union work was resumed on October 7, a rate of forty-four cents per ton having been agreed to for a three months' trial.

Bakery Drivers, Saskatoon, Sask.—A number of drivers on delivery wagons for a bakery in Saskatoon ceased work on September 22, 1930, demanding the discontinuance of special convassers who accompanied some of the drivers on their delivery routes. One of the drivers had been laid off and the employees alleged that the special canvassers were being employed in order to replace the drivers who had joined the union. The strikers then demanded that the employer sign an agreement with the union providing for higher wages. Negotiations between the strikers and the management followed, at which the management offered to take back the strikers the following day, after which they would be replaced, but stipulated that while there might be a union of their own employees such a union must not become affiliated with any other organization. The proposal of the employer not being accepted, the strikers were replaced. Various organizations in the city attempted to bring the parties together and reach a settlement, but were unsuccessful, and at the end of the month no settlement had been made. Early in October the union asked the Minister of Labour for the mediation of the Department. A representative of the Department proceeded to Saskatoon, and negotiations were resumed. No settlement was reached but the management conceded the right of employees to join the union, promised that no employee would be discriminated against on account of union membership and agreed to re-employ any of the former employees needed. Accordingly a small number resumed work.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—Early in September employees in a number of men's clothing factories in Montreal ceased work to secure or to enforce union conditions, in several cases with reference to work sent out from the factory to subcontractors. From time to time workers in a factory would be called out where the employer refused to abide by the union conditions, and in all cases the union demands were granted within a day, all cases being settled by September 10.

Plasterers, Vancouver, B.C.—Plasterers employed on one building in Vancouver ceased work on September 2, 1930, protesting against a reduction in wages from $10.80 per day, the rate provided for in the union agreement, to $10 per day. Work was resumed on September 22, the union rate having been restored (Labour Gazette, Nov. 1929, p. 1284).

It appears that the contracting plasterers' association had given 90 days' notice of cancellation of the agreement as required by its clauses but no settlement or amendment had been agreed upon. Accordingly the agreement rate of wages was being paid on some jobs only.

Plasterers, Montreal, P.Q.—A number of plasterers were called out by the Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association on September 6, 1930, the request of the union for an increase in wages from $1.05 per hour to $1.15 having been refused by the employers' organization. The union also desired to secure the five day week. The union had given notice of the change in June, as required under the existing agreement, and the employers had offered to increase the rate to $1.15 on May 1, 1931, but this was refused

by the union. Following negotiations between the parties, work was resumed on September 15, an agreement having been reached providing for an increase to $1.15 on May 1, 1931, with a further five cent increase per hour from September 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

Labourers (Extra Gang), Lansdowne, Ont.—Track labourers on an extra gang ceased work, demanding an increase in wages above the rate they were receiving of thirty cents per hour, ten hours per day. About half of the workers resumed work in one-half day and the others left the vicinity and were replaced.

Musicians, Montreal, P.Q.—(Sept. 1 and Sept. 13).—The management of one theatre and musicians failing to agree on the terms of an agreement for the ensuing year, no orchestra was employed from September 1, the contract for the previous year having expired. The management had proposed that the agreement should contain a clause providing for its cancellation on two weeks' notice, whereas the union insisted that the agreement should be for a full twelve months. Negotiations for a settlement were carried on and in the meantime the union refused to sign agreements as to three other theatres under the same management, but the musicians in these continued working pending a settlement. The union applied for a board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but under the provisions of the Act such a Board could be established only with the consent of both parties. As the parties could not agree on the terms of reference to the Board, no Board was established and negotiations were broken off. The musicians in the other three theatres then ceased work on September 12. As the result of further negotiations between the International President of the union and the officials of the theatre corporation a settlement was reached providing for a one year agreement in the theatre first affected, subject to cancellation on four weeks' notice, while an agreement for one year was signed covering two of the other theatres. It was also arranged that the orchestra in the fourth theatre would be amalgamated with the orchestra in the first theatre; and work was resumed on October 1, 1930.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes reported as beginning in August was 35, and 10 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 45 disputes in progress involving 8,200 workpeople, with a time loss of 49,000 working days. Of the 35 disputes beginning in August, 13 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 9 on other wages questions, 6 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 7 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 23 disputes, of which 2 were in favour of workpeople, 12 in favour of employers and 9 ended in compromises. In the case of 3 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

France

The strikes of textile workers and iron and steel workers in Northern France, which were in connection with the enforcement of the Social Insurance Act and which were reported in the Labour Gazette for August and September, have since terminated. As reported in the September issue, the strike of textile workers at Lille was settled on August 21, when, through the mediation of the Minister of Labour, the strikers agreed to return to work on condition that an increase in wages be considered when the cost of living index number of the department of the Nord is calculated in October. At the same time the metal workers at Lille agreed to refer the question of a wage increase to arbitration by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Labour. As a result of this arbitration, wages of all workers have been increased 0·125

francs per hour. The textile workers at Armentières and Houplines returned to work September 11, also agreeing to refer the wage question to arbitration by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Labour. In the Roubaix-Tourcoing district, the textile workers resumed work on September 15, when an agreement was reached through the mediation of the Minister of Labour providing for the payment of a bonus equal to the worker's contribution to the social insurance fund to all workers after one year's continuous service in one establishment, and after this first year's service the worker's weekly wage would be increased by the amount of his contribution to the fund. Workers who had already completed one year's service on the date of the agreement would receive the increase from that date.

Australia

The number of disputes reported for the year 1929 was 259, involving 926 establishments and directly involving 88,293 workers. In addition 17,111 workers were indirectly involved. The time loss for the year was 4,671,478 working days and the estimated loss in wages was £4,869,305.

United States

During July, the number of disputes which began was 65 and 32 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 5,848 and the time loss 162,838 working days.

A strike involving about 4,000 textile workers at two mills at Danville, Virginia began on September 30, owing to alleged discrimination against employees on account of union activity.

New Rules on Workmen's Compensation in Quebec

Regulations made by the Workmen's Compensation Commission of the Province of Quebec under the Act of 1928 were noted in the Labour Gazette, February, 1930, page 159. The commission recently issued Circular No. 26, amending the regulation concerning the method adopted in calculating the amount of daily wages in cases of temporary total incapacity, where these wages are variable (page 159). The new circular rules in regard to this subject are as follows:—

"Practically, the only workmen to whom this subparagraph applies are longshoremen. Our experience leads us to believe that, in certain isolated cases, such a method of calculating the daily wages does not give justice. The Commission is of the opinion, therefore, that Sub-paragraph a, of Section 4 gives a proper rule for the calculation of the compensation payable to longshoremen and, therefore, Sub-paragraph 4-b is hereby cancelled. The cancellation of this rule with respect to variable wages will apply immediately and should also be taken into consideration in dealing with claims where the period of temporary total incapacity has not yet terminated."

Another of the earlier regulations reads as follows:—

"If the injured person is treated away from his home he is entitled, in addition to compensation, to the actual cost of his board and lodging not exceeding $1.50 per day if the injury does not warrant his admission into a hospital."

The new circular gives the following ruling on this subject:—

"The provisions of this sub-paragraph are hereby cancelled, as the Commission is of the opinion that the question of board allowance where the injury does not warrant the admission of the workman into a hospital cannot, with advantage, be made the subject of general ruling, and in future individual claims from workmen for board allowance will be treated on their merits. It should be understood, however, that where the workman is put to extra expense by being displaced for treatment at the request of the employer, board allowance will be payable up to a maximum of $1.50 per day."

The "Anti-injunction" bill, the provisions of which were outlined in the August issue of the Labour Gazette, page 741, was unfavourably reported upon by the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, mainly on the ground that the policy contained therein would be an invasion by the Federal government of State prerogatives, the power to control or shape industrial relations being vested in the States severally.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Application of $20,000,000 Granted by Parliament of Canada

THE last issue of the Labour Gazette (page 1050) contained a summary of the proceedings at the special session of the Parliament of Canada, beginning September 8, and concluding September 22, which had been summoned "to deal with problems arising out of exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment." One of the measures enacted during this special session was the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, under the provisions of which the sum of twenty million dollars was appropriated, to be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada for the relief of unemployment under such terms and conditions as might be approved by the Governor-General in Council. The Act specified that the $20,000,000 might be expended "in constructing, extending or improving public works and undertakings, railways, highways, bridges, and canals, harbours and wharves; assisting in defraying the cost of distribution of products of the field, farm, forest, sea, lake, river and mine; granting aid to provinces and municipalities in any public work they may undertake for relieving unemployment and reimbursing expenditures made by provinces and municipalities in connection with unemployment, and generally in any way that will assist in providing useful and suitable work for the unemployed."

Shortly after the Act was assented to, an Order in Council (P.C. 2246, September 26, 1930) was issued, vesting its administration in the Minister of Labour, and appointing the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Marine, to act as an advisory committee on expenditure. The order also stated the principles to be followed in the administration of the Act, these being contained in a series of Regulations. Under these Regulations the Minister was authorized to enter into agreements with the several provinces for the expenditure of the $20,000,000 appropriated under the Act, either for the purpose of immediate relief or for assisting local public works undertaken to provide employment. The sum of four million dollars was set aside to provide for the payment to municipalities of one-third of their expenditures in the direct relief of persons for whom work could not be procured, the provincial governments and the municipalities each being required to assume responsibility for one-third of the expenditure for this purpose.

In regard to public work undertaken for the relief of unemployment the Regulations provide that agreements should be made between the Minister and the provincial governments whereby the municipalities would pay one-half the total expenditures on public works undertaken by them, the Dominion and Provincial Government concerned each contributing one-fourth of the total amount. Exception is made where municipalities by reason of recent abnormal expenditures for unemployment relief, are unable to bear half the cost of such public works.

It is stipulated in the Regulations that any agreements involving the expenditure of the Dominion grant shall contain provision for the payment of Fair Wages to the workers engaged, and for the observance of the eight-hour day, in accordance with the principles contained in the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Order in Council. The text of the Regulations is given below.

Mr. Harry Hereford, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers, a former officer of the Department of Labour of Canada, who had served in the Department as Industrial Engineer and Eastern Superintendent of the Employment Service of Canada, has been appointed as director of Unemployment Relief, with offices in the Trafalgar Building, in Ottawa.

Agreements with Railway Companies

On September 30, 1930, by Order in Council (P.C. 2292), the Minister was authorized to enter into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways whereby there would be expended by these railway companies a sum of approximately twenty-one million dollars in the performance of certain works and the purchase of certain material over and above the normal expenditure of the said railways, such works to be commenced immediately and to be completed within the next fifteen months. As compensation to the said railway companies for undertaking these works immediately the Dominion may pay out of the amount appropriated by the Unemployment Relief Act interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, calculated for a period of eighteen months, on the total estimated cost of the above mentioned works. It is estimated that this work will provide employment for 10,500 men and approximately 2,000 teams of horses.

Consideration was also given to implementing the Railway Grade Crossing Fund, from which fund, under the provisions of the Railway Act, contributions are made for the purpose of obviating dangerous level crossings.

Apportionment between Provinces

Conferences between the Minister of Labour and the Governments of the various provinces have been held and agreements as provided in the Regulations have been reached in regard to expenditures for relief and for public works to be undertaken for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed. In each of these agreements provision is made for the payment by the Dominion of one-third of the cost of direct relief undertaken by municipalities, the province agreeing to contribute an amount equal to that paid by the Dominion. The Dominion may pay one-half of the amount expended by the provinces for direct relief in unorganized districts. The agreements also provide that there may be paid by the Dominion from the Unemployment Relief Fund 25 per cent of the cost of public works and undertakings carried on by municipalities to provide work for the unemployed, and that the province will contribute towards such public works and undertakings a like amount.

Out of this Fund there may also be paid by the Dominion one-half of the cost of provincial public works and undertakings carried on to provide suitable work for the unemployed, including one-half of any amount expended by the provinces on the Trans-Canada Highway. These contributions by the Dominion towards the cost of public works and undertakings carried on by the various provinces and municipalities are to be made only after the submission of evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Labour that serious unemployment exists in the locality in which the works are to be carried on.

The amounts allotted for such public works and undertakings in the various provinces are not to exceed in Alberta, $900,000; in British Columbia, $900,000; in Manitoba, $900,000; in New Brunswick, $500,000; in Nova Scotia, $700,000; in Ontario, $3,850,000; in Prince Edward Island, $90,000; in Saskatchewan, $1,000,000. At the time of going to press the amount allotted to Quebec had not been definitely settled.

A subsequent agreement was entered into with the province of Saskatchewan to provide for the payment of a sum not to exceed $500,000 for the relief of distress in a large drought area of that province.

All the agreements contain a provision that on all works towards which the Dominion may make contribution, fair wages will be paid and hours of work not exceeded in accordance with the intent of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government as set forth in Order in Council (P.C. 1206) dated 7th June, 1922, and amendments thereto, and that all persons employed on such public works shall be, as far as practicable, residents of the locality in which the work is being performed, and that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of persons by reason of their political affiliation.

Each province is to submit for approval of the Minister of Labour a memorandum setting forth the public works and undertakings to be carried on by the province and the municipalities to which the Dominion will contribute in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

A further account of the expenditures under the Unemployment Relief Act will be given in a later issue.

P.C. 2246

Privy Council, Canada

At the Government House at Ottawa

Friday, the 26th day of September, 1930.

PRESENT

His Excellency the Governor General in Council

Whereas unemployment, which is primarily a municipal and provincial responsibility has become so general throughout Canada as to constitute a matter of national concern;

And whereas it is desirable that assistance should be rendered by the Government of Canada towards the relief of such unemployment;

And whereas parliament has enacted The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, being an Act for the granting of aid for the Relief of Unemployment;

And whereas the Act provides for the appropriation of a sum not exceeding twenty million dollars to be paid for the relief of unemployment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Council:

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, is pleased to approve the annexed regulations under which the aforesaid sum may be paid out, and they are hereby approved accordingly.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Regulations

1. Except where the context otherwise requires, in these regulations the expression,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930.

(*b*) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

2. There shall be reserved and set aside out of the moneys appropriated by the Act a sum not to exceed four million dollars to pay one-third of the expenditures of municipalities for direct relief where suitable work cannot be provided for the unemployed, and one-half of direct relief in unorganized districts.

3. The Minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of any province for the payment by such provincial Government of one-third of the said municipal expenditures for direct relief.

4. The Minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of a province in which any municipality is situate for the payment to such municipality by the Government of Canada of twenty-five per centum of the cost of such public works and undertakings as may be necessary to provide suitable work for the unemployed, and by the Government of the province of twenty-five per centum of the said cost, and that fifty per centum of the said cost shall be assumed and borne by the municipality.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding section and where, by reason of recent abnormal municipal expenditures for unemployment relief, a municipality is unable to bear fifty per centum of the cost of such public works and undertakings as may be necessary to provide work for the unemployed in such municipality, the Minister may enter into an agreement to vary the proportion of the cost of such public works and undertakings to be borne by the provincial and Dominion Governments.

6. The Minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of any province for the carrying on by such provincial Government of public works, improvements and other undertakings that will assist in providing suitable work for the unemployed, the cost of such public works and improvements to be borne by the provincial and Dominion Governments in such proportions as may be agreed upon.

7. All agreements made with provincial or municipal authorities involving the expenditure of any portion of the moneys appropriated by the Act for public works or undertakings shall contain provisions for the payment of fair wages and hours of work in accordance with the intent of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as set forth in Order in Council (P.C. 1206) dated 7th June, 1922, and amendments thereto. Agreements involving the expenditure of any portion of the said moneys for public works or undertakings shall contain a provision to the effect that all persons employed on such public works or undertakings shall be, as far as practicable, residents of the locality in which the work is being performed, and that in no case shall discrimination be made in the employment of any persons by reason of political affiliation.

8. Statements of accounts for expenditures by municipalities for direct relief or for public works and undertakings made under the provisions of the Act and these regulations shall be accompanied by a certificate of the appropriate provincial authority that expenditures have been duly made in accordance with such statements.

9. The Minister may at any time require the province to furnish information, detailed or otherwise, in connection with statements of account rendered by the province.

10. There may be paid out of the moneys provided by the Act such sums as may be required for administration purposes, including salaries of temporary employees, all of which sums shall not exceed one-half of the one per centum of the moneys thereby appropriated.

11. The administration of the Act and regulations shall be vested in the Minister of Labour, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Marine shall be an advisory committee on expenditures to be made under the Act.

Measures to Cope With Unemployment in Various Countries

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of September 8, refers to the measures that are being adopted to meet the conditions of unemployment existing in different countries. Attention is drawn to a memorandum by Sir Henry Strakosch, a member of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, attributing the recent fall in commodity prices to the deficiency of supply of new monetary gold. The Executive Committee of the Labour and Socialist "International" has invited the International Federation of Trade Unions to set up a joint committee with a view to convening a special world conference for the purpose of taking simultaneous international measures against unemployment. The Inter-

national Cotton Congress to be held next year will study the causes and possible remedies of the world-wide depression in the cotton industry.

In Great Britain, the Committee on the cotton industry has presented its report, drawing attention to the need of a better organized marketing system and of a reduction in costs of production by means of technical improvements, the formation of large units and the extension of co-operative effort. The Public Works Facilities Act, the object of which is to facilitate the execution of works which will contribute to the relief of unemployment, has received the Royal Assent.

On the initiative of the German Government, a limited company has been established for the promotion of public works under State control.

The Italian Government has decided to introduce a scheme of public works in order to prevent unemployment during the winter months.

Dismissals of workers in the Rumanian oil fields in consequence of the restriction of output have led to the intervention of the Government and the adoption of certain measures of control.

The fall in the price of silk has led to a serious crisis in the silk industry in Japan.

In view of the serious unemployment in Australia, the Federal Government has decided to distribute one million pounds among the various States to assist them in relieving unemployment.

In New Zealand an Unemployment Bill has been introduced, embodying most of the recommendations of the special committee on the subject.

In the United States the bill relating to the collection of employment statistics has become law.

The Labour Department of the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo has recommended the establishment of agricultural settlements as the best means of improving the position of the labour market.

Unemployment Insurance in Europe and America

The *New Republic,* October 8, 1930, discusses the present position and the possible future of Unemployment Insurance in America. The recent depression of business has shown, it is claimed, that practical measures for stabilizing conditions in industry must be taken on this continent, as in Europe. "Fortunately for American industry it can, in setting up the machinery for unemployment insurance, profit from the experiments and experience of Europe and of a few pioneers with jobless insurance in this country. Unemployment insurance has now worked successfully in the men's clothing industry since May, 1923" (Labour Gazette, June, 1930, page 677).

"The experience of England during the past eighteen years and the much briefer experience of Germany reveal the strength and weakness of compulsory unemployment insurance in the modern industrial state. By imposing greater administrative responsibility upon industry and by introducing considerable self-government in the collection and distribution of the funds, an American plan of compulsory insurance can avoid the extravagances and the undesirable political features of some of the European schemes. With these safeguards, the time is ripe for trying compulsory unemployment insurance in this country as the only tested device for reducing the misery and poverty that follow these inevitable waves of industrial unemployment."

Discussing the difficulties now confronting unemployment insurance schemes in Europe, the *New Republic* points out that "no one of the many European systems of compulsory unemployment insurance derives its funds from the State. The government has in each case set up the machinery of collection and distribution, but the bulk of the benefits distributed to the unemployed during the past decade have come from contributions by employers and employees. The State has made loans to the unemployment funds or free appropriations of benefits to the unemployed only when their number has so increased or the period of unemployment has been so prolonged that further payment from the funds themselves would lead to insolvency. The significant contrast between the pre-war and post-war methods of handling unemployment relief in Europe consists in the fact that, before the war, all of the unemployed in distress were thrown for relief upon the public and private agencies of charity, whereas, since 1920, they have received their benefits out of funds to which they regularly contribute, and are forced to resort to doles only in the event of unusually severe and persistent unemployment. It is simply an accident of the times that the economic readjustments arising out of the War have produced such violent dislocations in industry, and consequently such abnormal unemployment, as to impose upon the unemployment-insurance scheme financial burdens unthinkable in the years before 1914."

ORDER IN COUNCIL LIMITING IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

THE following Order in Council, P.C. 1957, dated August 14, restricts the discretionary powers hitherto vested in the Department of Immigration and Colonization in regard to the admission of certain specified classes of immigrants:—

P.C. 1957

14th day of August, 1930.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, is pleased to order as follows:—

1. Paragraphs 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 183 of the 31st January, 1923, as amended by P.C. 642 of the 11th April, 1923, and P.C. 534 of the 8th April 1926, are hereby rescinded.

2. Under the authority of Section 38 of the Immigration Act, Chapter 93, R.S.C. 1927, the Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 183 of the 31st January, 1923, amended as aforesaid, are hereby further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"(9) in possession of a provisional letter of entry issued prior to the 14th day of August, 1930;

"Provided that all such provisional letters issued more than five months prior to the said 14th day of August, 1930, shall be and are hereby cancelled."

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Order in Council P.C. 183 dated January 31, 1923 (as amended), provided as follows (The sections rescinded by the new Order are marked by asterisks).

From and after the 15th February, 1923, and until otherwise ordered, the landing in Canada of immigrants of all classes and occupations, is hereby prohibited, except as hereinafter provided:

The Immigration Officer in Charge may notwithstanding the provisions of P.C. 23 of the 7th January, 1914, permit to land in Canada any immigrant who otherwise complies with the provisions of the Immigration Act, if it is shown to his satisfaction that such immigrant is,—

(1) A bona fide agriculturist entering Canada to farm and has sufficient means to begin farming in Canada.

*(2) A bona fide farm labourer entering Canada to follow that occupation and has reasonable assurance of employment.

*(3) A female domestic servant entering Canada to follow that occupation and has reasonable assurance of employment.

(4) The wife or child under 18 years of age, of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents.

(5) Any United States citizen entering Canada from the United States who shall satisfy the Immigration Officer in charge at the port of entry that he has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured.

(6) Any British subject entering Canada directly or indirectly from Great Britain or Ireland, Newfoundland the United States of America, New Zealand, Australia or the Union of South Africa, who shall satisfy the Immigration Officer in Charge at the port of entry that he has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured: Provided, that the only persons admissible under the authority of this clause are British subjects by reason of birth or naturalization in Great Britain or Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia or the Union of South Africa.

*(7) A person who has satisfied the Minister that his labour or service is required in Canada.

*(8) The father or mother, the unmarried son or daughter eighteen years of age or over, the unmarried brother or sister, of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada who has satisfied the Minister of his willingness and ability to receive and care for such relative;

Provided that this clause shall not apply to the relative of any resident of Canada who himself failed to observe the conditions under which he was admitted to Canada.

And provided further that the provisions of this Order in Council shall not apply to immigrants of any Asiatic race.

Mr. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in *The Railroad Trainman,* August, 1930, deals with the "Trainman's Viewpoint on Safety." He finds that there has been a steady improvement in regard to safe operation of railways since the war, and concludes with a strong statement of the importance of fostering a sense of "individual and personal responsibility up and down the line. . . . There is nothing I can conceive," he writes, "which will contribute more to this final and determining factor of safety than the preservation of a high order of morale among railroad workers. In the railroad field this is not a difficult task. Railroad men manifest a loyalty to their vocation which is excelled by no other class of employees in America. There is more of the spirit of craftsmanship among them than has survived modern mass methods anywhere else in our industrial system. . . . It is one of those intangibles that does not always appear among the visible assets."

MIGRATION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

The last issue of the Labour Gazette (page 1108) gave figures prepared by the Department of Immigration and Colonization showing the number of returned Canadians from the United States for the four months ended July 31, 1930; and earlier figures were given in the issue for May, page 610. A comparison of the figures of migration between Canada and the United States for the first six months of the calendar year 1930 with those for the first six months of 1929 presents some points of interest. In the table given below the figures of admission to the United States are those of the United States Immigration Service and include all persons admitted to the United States as immigrants whose last country of permanent residence was Canada. The figures of immigration to Canada from the United States and also those of "Returning Canadians" are those of the Canadian Immigration Service.

—	January–June		Change
	1929	1930	
Emigrants to United States from Canada	29,447	23,818	— 5,629
Immigrants to Canada from United States.	16,977	14,790	— 2,187
"Returning Canadians"	14,884	14,072	— 812

All totals for 1930 show a reduction from the corresponding figures for 1929, but by far the largest decrease is in the figure of emigration from Canada to the United States. Any explanation of this decrease is, of course, in large part conjectural, but two causes have probably operated more strongly in 1930 than in 1929 to restrict emigration from Canada to the United States. In the first place, employment conditions in the United States during the first half of this year seem to have been less satisfactory than they were in Canada; secondly, both the United States Consular Service in controlling the issue of immigration visas and the United States Immigration Service in examining applicants at the border have been rejecting more prospective immigrants this year than last year.

If one adds together the figures of immigrants to Canada from the United States and of "Returning Canadians" and balances the total against the figure of emigrants to the United States from Canada, the result is that in the first six months of 1930 there was a balance in favour of Canada of 5,044 while in the same period of 1929 there was a balance in favour of the United States of 2,414. These results, of course, are not complete, since, apart from illegal entries of which there is no record, no United States figure exists to compare with the figure of "Returning Canadians" compiled by the Department of Immigration. They seem to indicate, however, when allowance is made for all omissions, that Canada is at any rate no longer losing population to the United States on the balance.

United States Immigration Policy

It was announced by President Hoover on September 9 that a policy of stringent restriction of the immigration to the United States of members of the working class would immediately be put into effect. The method proposed is through strict administration of the clauses of the Immigration Act which gave to Consular Officers the right to refuse immigration visas to persons whom they consider liable to become public charges after their admission to the United States. Consular Officers are given full discretion in issuing or refusing to issue immigration visas under the Immigration Act; and no appeal to the courts can be made from their decisions. The proposed procedure is considered to be far more satisfactory than the rejection of prospective immigrants at ports of entry by officers of the Immigration Service, inasmuch as it restricts immigration at its source and prevents rejected immigrants from having recourse to court proceedings to secure their admission. The courts have held that an immigrant possessed of a visa and not otherwise inadmissable should not be excluded at the port of entry as liable to become a public charge if he was in possession of sufficient funds to reach his destination.

Mr. William Green, the President of the American Federation of Labour, succinctly summed up the probable effect of the new procedure on intending immigrants of the working class in an interview which he gave to the press on September 9.

He said that the prospective immigrant would be asked if he had work assured in the United States; if he answered in the affirmative, his entrance could be restrained under the Contract Labour Law; and if he answered in the negative, he would be prevented from entering as liable to become a public charge. The American Federation of Labour has recently gone on record in favour of the complete cessation of all immigration while unemployment remains an acute problem

14675—3½

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistical Summary of Administration During Second Quarter of 1930 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the second three months of 1930, and since these Acts became severally effective. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. These provinces are British Columbia, Alberta Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session this year to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The final report of the Nova Scotia Commission on Old Age Pensions was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, and the question of participating in the system is still under consideration in that province.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1930

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	North West Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective March 1, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at June 30, 1930	2,341	4,792	5,283	30,268	4,603	4	47,291
Total amount of pensions paid during first quarter of fiscal year 1930-31 (Period April 1-June 30, 1930)	$152,475 16	$279,320 12	$321,263 00	$1,735,019 52	$274,992 46	$260 51	$2,763,330 77
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	76,237 58	139,660,06	160,631 50	867,509 76	137,496 23	260 51	1,381,795 64
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of the Old Age Pensions Act to June 30, 1930	419,895 20	2,328,994 64	1,970,558 67	3,990,707 84	1,594,935 29	818 25	10,305,909 89
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	209,947 59	1,164,478 57	985,279 35	1,995,353 92	797,467 64	818 25	5,153,345 32

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1930

—	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskatchewan		Northwest Territories		Total	
Total number of pensioners	2,341		4,792		5,283		30,268		4,603		4		47,291	
Percentage of pensioners to total population	·36%		·81%		·79%		·92%		·53%		·04%		.....	
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	30·97%		44·02%		47·21%		26·53%		45·60%		3·66%		.....	
Conjugal Condition—	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Married	673	267	1,107	553	1,637	877	6,727	3,643	1,489	763	3	.....	11,636	6,103
Single	190	44	716	143	267	124	2,203	2,357	220	54	.....	.....	3,596	2,722
Widowed	476	638	777	1,252	845	1,517	5,143	10,065	321	1,225	1	.....	8,063	14,697
Living apart	41	12	176	68	10	6	76	54	22	9	.....	.....	325	149
	1,380	961	2,776	2,016	2,759	2,524	14,149	16,119	2,552	2,051	4	.....	23,620	23,671
Classification of British Subjects—														
Birth	1,789		4,334		3,659		29,332		2,857		4		41,975	
Naturalization	517		396		1,604		599		1,715		.....		4,831	
Marriage	35		62		20		337		31		.....		485	
	2,341		4,792		5,283		30,268		4,603		4		47,291	
Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension—														
Alberta	.....		409		46		45		90		2		592	
British Columbia	79		.....		74		30		50		1		234	
Manitoba	89		281		.....		56		351		.....		777	
New Brunswick	22		55		10		10		18		.....		115	
Nova Scotia	32		90		18		22		28		.....		190	
Ontario	266		346		232		.....		462		.....		1,306	
Prince Edward Island	10		18		2		1		10		.....		41	
Quebec	54		66		36		202		60		.....		418	
Saskatchewan	144		330		210		63		.....		.....		747	
North West Territories	.....		1		11		1		.....		.....		13	
Yukon Territory	1		28		.....		.....		1		.....		30	
	697		1,624		639		430		1,070		3		4,463	

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

June, 1930

—	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total
Canada	1,138	2,096	2,343	21,803	1,936	4	29,320
England	392	1,416	782	4,464	553	....	7,607
Scotland	151	501	322	1,189	249	....	2,412
Ireland	74	227	160	1,348	88	....	1,897
U.S.A.	215	201	90	584	213	....	1,303
Austria	37	9	317	32	421	....	816
Poland	53	7	413	57	252	....	782
Germany	45	48	54	288	99	....	534
Russia	29	1	130	92	210	....	462
Iceland	3	7	363	.....	57	....	430
Sweden	56	63	82	35	97	....	333
Norway	65	38	32	15	119	....	269
Roumania	14	1	24	11	95	....	145
Hungary	3	1	15	4	114	....	137
France	13	14	56	25	28	....	136
Italy	4	37	4	64	2	....	111
Newfoundland	3	26	1	78	.....	....	108
Belgium	4	14	39	7	12	....	76
Wales	6	1	9	44	8	....	68
Denmark	15	11	11	13	9	....	59
Finland	3	17	3	12	10	....	45
Channel Islands	.....	4	3	27	2	....	36
Holland	3	10	7	4	3	....	27
Australia	3	9	2	9	.....	....	23
British West Indies	1	5	4	12	.....	....	22
Czecho-Slovakia	4	2	4	4	5	....	19
Switzerland	6	3	2	6	1	....	18
India	.....	4	3	7	1	....	15
South Africa	.....	4	1	8	.....	....	13
Jugo-Slavia	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	....	12
British East Indies	.....	1	.....	5	.....	....	6
New Zealand	.....	2	.....	4	.....	....	6
Syria	.....	1	1	2	1	....	5
Gibraltar	.....	1	.....	3	.....	....	4
Luxembourg	.....	.....	.....	2	2	....	4
Greece	.....	1	.....	2	.....	....	3
Isle of Man	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	3
Turkey	.....	1	.....	1	1	....	3
British Guiana	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	2
Labrador	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	2
Malta	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	2
Peru	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	2
Phillipine Islands	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	2
Algeria	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
Arabia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1
Bahamas	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Bulgaria	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Chili	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Hawaiian Islands	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
Japan	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Latvia	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
Lithuania	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
Maderia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Persia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1
Spain	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
Totals	2,341	4,792	5,283	30,268	4,603	4	47,291

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Report of Investigation Into Alleged Combine of Toronto Electrical Contractors

THE report of an investigation into the Electrical Estimators' Association, an alleged combine of electrical contractors in the city of Toronto, was received from Mr. Thomas N. Phelan, K.C., on October 7 and was made public by the Minister of Labour.

The investigation into the operations of this group, which comprised practically all the larger firms in the electrical contracting business in Toronto, was outlined in the Labour Gazette, August, 1930, page 909. The Electrical Estimators' Association was an unincorporated body formed in 1927 for the purpose of allotting among its members contracts for the installation of electric wiring and equipment in building construction. Some seventeen firms were members of the Estimators' Association. These companies, while constituting in number a small section of the total electrical contracting firms in Toronto, did by far the greater volume of the total business in the city in this trade. Only jobs amounting to $1,000 or over in contract price were apportioned through the Association's system. Some 60 contracts in this class were handled during the two and one half years of the Association's operation, from early in 1927 to about October, 1929. These consisted of the electric wiring of the larger building construction jobs in Toronto during this period, including office buildings, factories churches, hospitals, schools and apartment buildings.

A preliminary inquiry into the activities of the Association was completed early in 1930. Mr. Thomas N. Phelan, K.C., was appointed as a commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act in May, to conduct a more exhaustive investigation to determine whether the Association constituted an illegal combine. The hearing of evidence and of representations by counsel before the commissioner was concluded in July.

Report of Commissioner

The commissioner's report, containing his conclusions and findings, reviews concisely the methods of operation of the Electrical Estimators' Association. The report states that the main if not the only activity of the Association was the supervision and control of tenders in electrical installations in the Toronto area. Three systems were used in agreeing on the members to whom contracts would be allotted, first, the averaging of tenders; second, the averaging of costs; and third, the system of protected jobs.

"In the averaging of tenders this practice was followed: Those members who proposed to tender on a job under consideration met at the Association's office, bringing with them the tenders which they proposed to submit to the owner. The different tenders were tabulated and averaged, and the tender nearest to the average was then submitted by the member to the owner. Those whose tenders were above the average submitted them without change; those whose tenders were below increased the amount to bring their tender above that submitted by the member selected by the Association.

"After a time the method was changed from the averaging of tenders to the averaging of costs. By this method the members of the Association who proposed to tender on a job met. Each of those at the meeting submitted his estimate of the cost of labour and material for the work in contemplation. These estimates were tabulated and averaged. According to the plan, if the highest estimate was more than 10 per cent above the next highest, or the lowest more than 10 per cent below the next lowest, these were eliminated before averaging. The member submitting the estimate nearest the average was entitled to submit a tender for the contemplated work without fear of price competition from the other members of the Association. To his estimate of costs the successful member was entitled to add an over-riding charge covering overhead and profit, and in an analysis of the different works done on this method the over-riding per cent varied from 20 per cent to 30 per cent, the average being about 27½ per cent.

"Under the third practice of the Association above referred to, 'protected jobs,' a member who could establish to the satisfaction of the Association a relationship with the owner of the proposed work which gave him some assurance that the contract would be awarded to him, was given the privilege of submitting a tender free from any price competition whatever on the part of the other members of the Association. The 'protected' member advised the others in the Association of his tender price. It was for the others

then either to refrain from quoting or to quote a figure higher than that of the 'protected' member.

"When a member was successful in securing a contract after it had been allotted to him by the Association by any of the above methods, he then paid to the Association 2 per cent of the contract price. This percentage was usually added to the tender and passed on to the owner. The Association received approximately $5,300 from this source."

The results of these three methods to the owners of the buildings concerned, and to the public, are illustrated in the commissioner's report in accounts of specific contracts handled under each plan.

Illustrative of the averaging of tenders, the Association's arrangements on four electrical contracting jobs are reviewed. The four contracts were on the West End Technical School and the Sick Children's Hospital, in April, 1927; the Toronto East General Hospital and the Toronto General Hospital extension in August, 1927. In each case, proposed tenders which were lower than the average tender were raised before they were submitted to the representative of the owner of the building concerned. The cost to the owner was thus increased by the difference between the amount of the lowest proposed tender and the price of the average tenderer receiving the contract, and the competition of the lower tenderers was eliminated.

Examples of the averaging of estimated costs are given in the electric wiring contracts for the Arena Gardens in November, 1927; and the Murray P. Fleming residence and Erskine Church in January, 1928. After determining the prospective tender with an estimate of costs nearest the average of those submitted to the Association's meeting, the firms with lower estimates increased their allowance for overhead and profit sufficiently to bring their tender figure above that of the firm who had been selected to secure the contract. Instead of adding a normal allowance for overhead and profit, the contractors in some cases added 60 per cent, 80 per cent or 90 per cent to their independently estimated costs.

Six contracts are listed as examples of the protected job plan of awarding contracts. In each case one electrical contractor was given complete immunity from price competition by the other members, who, without making any estimate of costs, submitted entirely fictitious tender prices to the owner at amounts in excess of the protected tender.

The commissioner's report states that during the period of the Association's operation its members were in substantial control of all the larger contracts for installation in the Toronto area; having "virtually a monopoly of the larger jobs in the city." The secrecy with which the Association was maintained, and its effect in discouraging efficiency are dealt with in the following paragraphs:

"The Secretary and other members of the Association admitted that these methods were carefully concealed from the owners and architects with whom the members were dealing. Prominent architects were called who testified that they had no knowledge or suspicion of these practices. Indeed, it is obvious that the practice could not be successfully maintained unless it was kept absolutely secret.

"It was faintly contended that the Association came into existence and was maintained for the purpose of educating its members in preparing accurate cost estimates. The evidence does not warrant the conclusion that any attention was given to the education of the members along these lines. The result of the method was rather to encourage carelessness in the preparation of tenders, because the successful member was the one who could most accurately guess the average figures which might be submitted to the Association."

The findings of the commissioner from the evidence submitted are that the members of the Electrical Estimators' Association were parties to a combine in violation of the Combines Investigation Act and that they had also offended against section 498 of the Criminal Code. Section 498 of the Criminal Code declares agreements or arrangements to unduly prevent or lessen competition in articles of trade or commerce to be unlawful. With respect to the alleged violation of this section of the Criminal Code, the report of the investigation reads as follows:

"Competition was interfered with, both in respect of the article or commodity with which the members of the Association dealt, and in respect of the labour for the installation of these articles or commodities. An analysis of the figures of different tenders showed that material was a very much larger part of the tender than labour. I find also that competition was unduly prevented or lessened and that the prices of the articles or commodity which the members of the Association dealt with were unreasonably enhanced. There was, therefore, a violation of the provisions of the Criminal Code by the members of the Association concerned in these unlawful acts."

After summarizing contentions of counsel representing the members of the Association during the investigation, the report of the

commissioner concludes with the following statment dealing with the alleged offences against the Combines Investigation Act and listing the firms involved:

"As to the contention of counsel that the eliminating of a possible lower tender was not against the public interest if it was shown that the owner had received good work at a reasonable price, the evidence discloses that, by reason of the operations of the Association, owners were called upon to pay a price which was unduly enhanced and unreasonable.

"It is therefore my conclusion that the activities of the Association did operate against the interest of the public and that these activities resulted from an agreement which had, or was designed to have, the effect of lessening competition or enhancing price, and constituted a combine contrary to the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act.

"Under Section 32 of this Act every person is guilty of an indictable offence 'who is a party or privy to or knowingly assists in the formation or operation of a combine within the meaning of this Act'. I find upon the evidence and so report that the following were members of the Electrical Estimators' Association (J. E. Curran died in 1929):

Harry Alexander, Limited;
Bayview Electric Company, Limited;
Beattie-McIntyre, Limited;
Bennett and Wright Company, Limited;
Canadian Comstock Company, Limited;
Canada Electric Company, Limited;
A. O. Duncan;
Electrical Maintenance and Repairs Company, Limited;
R. A. L. Gray and Company;
Harris and Marson;
Moss Electric Company;
J. Everard Myers;
Patterson Electric Company;
Richardson and Cross;
E. L. Roxborough;
Toronto Electric Company;
John Anderson McKay, Secretary;
James E. Curran and Company,

and that these members did enter into a combine which was contrary to the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act; and that by Section 32 of the Act they committed indictable offences. I am also of the opinion that the same members have violated Section 498 of the Criminal Code."

Investigation Into Alleged Combine in Motion Picture Industry

An application was received during the last fiscal year for investigation of an alleged combine of certain exhibitors and distributors of motion pictures in Canada. It was alleged by the applicants that the largest company operating motion pictures theatres in Canada, with the co-operation of ten companies distributing motion picture films in Canada, constituted a combine operating to the detriment of the public in violation of the Combines Investigation Act. The application further stated that the combine restricted the circulation of motion picture film in such a way as to work to the disadvantage of the independent theatres, discriminated against independent exhibitors by requiring them to sign unfair contracts in order to secure the lease of films, and by other means lessened competition and enhanced prices to the detriment of the public.

The main part of the preliminary inquiry in this case was made by Professor Kenneth W. Taylor, of McMaster University. It disclosed *prima facie* evidence of a combine, and a commissioner was therefore appointed to make the more extensive investigation for which the Act provides. The appointment of Mr. Peter White, K.C., of Toronto, was announced on September 23, 1930. The first hearings were held in Toronto early in October.

Court Proceedings Against Plumbing Combine

The decision of Magistrate D. M. Brodie, of Windsor, as to whether or not he would commit for trial twenty-three persons including members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, and related organizations, an alleged combine in the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario, was to have been delivered on September 4. It was withheld, however, until November 3, or until such time as the decision of the Privy Council on the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act should be announced.

Under the prosecutions in these cases, which were instituted by the Department of Justice, each of the defendants is charged with eight counts, four under the Combines Investigation Act and four under section 498 of the Criminal Code. The charges relate to combining with the result of lessening competition and enhancing prices and otherwise restraining or injuring trade to the detri-

ment of the public in connection with plumbers' and other builders' supplies or services.

Proceedings commenced by the Department of Justice against persons at London, Ontario, who were associated with the alleged combine in the plumbing industry were resumed on September 10 in the London Police Court, when Crown counsel and defence counsel argued for an immediate continuance of the London preliminary hearings on the question of committal for trial. The decision of the London magistrate, however, was to adjourn the case until after the announcement of the judgment in the Windsor preliminary cases.

Earlier proceedings in the above cases were reported in the June, July and August issues of the Labour Gazette. In May, thirteen members of the Ontario plumbing combine at London were fined a total of $26,000 for violations of the Combine Investigation Act. The remaining charges to be dealt with at London are principally those against the head officers of the alleged combine, all residents of the city of Toronto.

Inquiry Into Bread and Flour Prices

A preliminary survey of prices of bread in Canada and their relation to prices of flour and wheat has been ordered by the Minister of Labour. While no definite charges of a combine have been made, numerous requests have been received for such an inquiry in view of the failure of bread prices to fall proportionately to the declines in prices of wheat. Representations to this effect were received from the City Council of Vancouver, from other city councils in Western and Eastern Canada, and from other sources. This inquiry, which is being made by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, was started in September.

Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada

The Department of Labour has just issued the Ninth Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, being for the year 1930. The report indicates the extent to which organization has developed among manufacturers and other employers of labour and among those engaged in the commercial life of the Dominion. It also contains much information in regard to associations whose members are engaged in professional, technical and scientific pursuits. The organizations mentioned in the volume are divided into the following groups:—Manufacturing; Building and Construction; Mining; Transportation and Communication; Printing and Publishing; Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing; Personal Service and Amusement; General Manufacturers & Employers; Financial; Agriculture; Dairying; Horse, Live Stock, Sheep, Breeders, etc.; Wholesale Merchants; Retail Merchants; Real Estate Dealers; Professional; Technical & Scientific; Insurance; Funeral Service.

According to the report, there are in the Dominion 347 main and branch associations, with a combined membership of 45,620, composed of persons or firms who are connected with industries in which the employment of workpeople is an important factor. With some of the corresponding unions of wage earners many of the organized employers have agreements covering conditions of employment in their various establishments. In the remaining eleven groups the employment of labour is in some cases only incidental, and with the exception of the retail merchants' section there is no corresponding body of organized employees.

While for the most part the associations whose names appear in the report are purely Canadian, a number are affiliated with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The names of associations printed in the report number 791 main organizations and 733 branch associations, making in all 1,524 associations, with a combined membership of 946,244, which in some cases apply to companies, but in the main the figures represent individuals.

The report supplements the Department's annual report on "Labour Organizations in Canada," which was reviewed in the Labour Gazette, August, 1930, page 922.

During September 5,830 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, a decrease of 8 from the number during August, and 1,408 less than the number during September a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 41, as against 42 in August 1930, and 47 in September a year ago. The total accidents reported to date this year number 54,107, as compared with 65,752 during the same period last year. The benefits awarded during September amounted to $594,787.57, of which $492,768.79 was for compensation and $102,018.78 for medical aid. A comparison of the benefits for the nine-month period shows total benefits this year $5,541,622.80, as against $5,903,683.77 last year.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1930

A NUMBER of statutes of labour interest were enacted during the session of the New Brunswick Legislature which opened on February 27 and closed on April 10, 1930. These included new laws providing for the protection of children, mothers' allowances, minimum wages for women, old age pensions, and an amendment to the Elections Act dealing with advance polls.

Children's Protection

The Children's Protection Act, which comes into force on proclamation, contains a number of sections dealing with the employment of children. A "child" is defined as "a boy or girl actually or apparently under 16 years of age."

Part I of the Act deals with children in need of protection. A child who is found begging or receiving alms in a public place, or carrying on a street trade, or habitually allowed to loiter in a public place after 9 p.m. (or such other hour as is fixed by the local authority), or who without sufficient cause is habitually absent from school is deemed to be a child in need of protection. Such child may be apprehended without warrant by any superintendent of child protection, constable, or other officer authorized by the Act, and placed in a shelter or home established by a Children's Aid Society or other approved institution. Within four days the child must be returned to the parents, or brought before a judge for examination. A penalty of $100, and, in lieu of, or in addition thereto, one year's imprisonment may be imposed upon any person contributing to a child becoming a child in need of protection.

A children's aid society to whose care a child has been committed may place the child in a foster home up to 18 years of age or for a shorter period, under a written contract providing, among other things, for the education of the child, for teaching him some useful occupation, and for the payment to the society for the benefit of the child of any sum of money that may be provided for in the contract. A penalty similar to that quoted above is provided for any person inducing a child under 21 years of age to leave any service or place where he has been lawfully placed for the purpose of being nursed, supported, educated, adopted, or employed, or to break any lawful agreement.

Part II deals with juvenile offenders. When a delinquent child is committed to the Maritime Home for Girls, or the Home of the Good Shepherd, the judge may, at the request of the head the Institution, make an order for the payment by the municipality to which the child belongs of a specified sum for its maintenance and education. Provision is made, however, that such children shall not be employed in any occupation of which the product or work is sold to the public at lesser prices than that produced by other labour.

Part III provides for the establishment of a juvenile court in every municipality or group of municipalities in which the Juvenile Delinquents Act is proclaimed.

Part IV deals with street trades and unwholesome occupations, and provides that no girl under 12, and no boy under 10 years of age shall engage in any street trade or occupation unless licensed by the judge of the Juvenile Court, or, if none be established, by the county court judge. No child under fourteen years of age may be licensed or permitted to engage in a street trade or occupation during school hours, and no boy under 16 may engage in such trade or occupation between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Municipal councils are authorized to make by-laws regulating the time after which children may not be in a public place at night without proper guardianship, and the age or apparent age at which boys and girls respectively shall be required to be in their homes at the hour named in the by-law. Provision is made for the protection of children committing breaches of such by-laws, and a penalty is imposed on parents or guardians permitting children habitually to violate them Children under 14 years of age may not be employed in bowling alleys, billiard rooms, or pool rooms at any time, and children under 16 years may not work in such places after 10.30 p.m. A penalty of $100 is imposed for each offence against the provisions of Part IV and in case of a second offence imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Mothers' Allowances

The Mothers' Allowances Act, which comes into force on proclamation, provides for the granting of an allowance to any mother of two or more children under 16 years of age, who is a widow and can fulfil the statutory conditions. The mother of one child under 16 is eligible only if she is permanently disabled and unable to support the child; or if she has residing with her another child of her own who is over 16 years of age, but who is permanently disabled and incapable of maintaining himself.

In each case the advisory commission must be satisfied that—

(*a*) The mother is a fit and proper person to have the care and custody of her children;

(*b*) She is without adequate means of maintaining them without such allowance;

(*c*) The children are in the actual care of the mother and were born in lawful wedlock;

(*d*) The mother was a resident of New Brunswick at the time of the application for such allowance, and for at least three years immediately prior thereto, or was so resident since her lawful marriage to her deceased husband;

(*e*) The mother was a resident of New Brunswick at the time of the death of her husband;

(*f*) The deceased husband of such mother was a resident of New Brunswick at the time of his death, and for at least three years prior thereto;

(*g*) The mother is a British subject and is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada;

(*h*) The mother is not in receipt of any allowance, pension or compensation under the provisions of any statute of the Dominion or of the Province of New Brunswick.

The allowance must be approved by the director charged with the administration of the Act, and the mother and children must continue to reside in the Province. The maximum allowance payable under the Act is $60 per month.

The Act is administered by a director appointed for the purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, acting under a minister of the Crown, and assisted by an advisory commission of three members, two of whom are women. The members of the commission are also appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and serve without salary but may be paid travelling expenses and a *per diem* allowance during attendance at meetings. They are appointed for a term not exceeding five years, but are eligible for reappointment.

Women's Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wage Act, which comes into force on proclamation, applies to every female person in any trade or occupation in New Brunswick who works for wages, with the exception of farm labourers and domestic servants. This Act is administered by a Minimum Wage Board, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and consisting of two members representing employers, and two representing employees, with a disinterested person as chairman. The chairman holds office during pleasure, and the other members for a term of five years. Members serve without remuneration, but are entitled to travelling expenses and may receive a *per diem* allowance when transacting the business of the Board.

The Board has authority to conduct investigations and establish minimum wages and the maximum number of hours per week for which such wages shall be paid. It also has power to fix overtime rates as well as special rates for handicapped employees and apprentices. It may make different orders for the same industry in different localities, and, upon petition of employers or employees, or of its own motion, may temporarily suspend or vary any of its orders or revise them in accordance with special or changed conditions. All its orders are subject to review by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Board is further empowered to call a conference consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees in any class of employment for the purpose of reaching an agreement and recommending minimum wages for that class. A disinterested chairman is appointed who may not vote. On receiving the report of the conference the Board may refer any matter of difference to the same or a new conference or forthwith establish a minimum wage.

Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council governing the procedure of the Board and other matters. Minimum wage orders become effective on publication in the *Royal Gazette*, (New Brunswick). A maximum penalty of $100 for each employee affected, or imprisonment for six months, is provided for any employer contravening an order of the Board. In addition the employer will be ordered on conviction to pay to such employees the difference between the wages actually received and those established by the Board.

Old Age Pensions

The Old Age Pensions Act, which also comes into force on proclamation, enables the government of the Province to enter into an agreement with the federal government for the establishment of an Old Age Pension scheme pursuant to the provisions of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act. The sums necessary for the financing of the scheme apart from those received from the Dominion government are to be paid out of moneys appropriated by the legislature for the purpose. This Act is to be administered by the branch or department of the government or body of persons designated or appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Advance Polls for Certain Employees

An amendment to the Elections Act provides for advance polls for railway employees, sailors, fishermen and commercial travellers. Such polls are to be conducted in the same manner as other polling stations and are to be open between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. on two days,

exclusive of Sunday, of the week immediately preceding polling day.

Persons voting at such polls must produce certificates of their right to vote to be obtained from the returning officer. No charge is made for certificates. Penalties are imposed on persons making false declarations or fabricating certificates.

REGULATIONS OF SASKATCHEWAN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

The following new regulations (No. 41) under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan was published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 20, 1930. Earlier regulations were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1930, page 947; July, 1930, page 765; and in earlier issues.

REGULATION 41

(*a*) Every physician or surgeon attending or consulted upon any case of injury to a workman by accident in any industry within the scope of The Workmen's Compensation Act shall in all cases except as herein otherwise provided report in writing within forty-eight (48) hours of such attendance or consultation to the Workmen's Compensation Board the name of the workman attended upon or consulted about, the name of his employer, the address of both employer and employee, the date and nature of the accident, the date when services were first rendered by the reporting physician and the nature of the services rendered and shall in addition to such preliminary report furnish such other reports as may be necessary during the progress of the case to enable the Board to follow the progress of the case and shall report promptly to the Board the date when the injured workman was first able to return to work and shall in cases of continuing or permanent disability submit such progress reports as may be necessary and shall at all times at the request of the Board make such reports to the Board as may be reasonably necessary for its information and shall at all times promptly complete and forward to the Board any forms sent by the Board to the physician or surgeon for the purposes of reporting on the case being treated.

(*b*) Where any physician or surgeon attends or is consulted upon any case of injury to a workman where it is alleged that by an accident in an industry within the scope of the Act hernia has resulted, the physician or surgeon shall within twenty-four (24) hours after such attendance or consultation report to the Board all the circumstances outlined in paragraph (*a*) hereof and shall report such other circumstances in connection with the injury as shall be relevant to determining whether the hernia is clinical hernia of disabling character and of recent primary demonstrability and shall state frankly and unequivocally whether in his opinion the hernia is due to the accident complained of and shall give his reasons for such opinion and it shall be the duty of such physician or surgeon to endeavour to ascertain from the workman his previous history with a view to determining whether or not the hernia antedated the accident complained of.

(*c*) That no operation for hernia shall be undertaken at the responsibility of the Board without the permission of the Board.

(*d*) That due notice of the time and place of any such proposed operation shall be given to the Board to enable the Board to have a Medical Referee present at the operation and the operating physician shall give the Medical Referee full opportunity to discover during the progress of the operation any conditions or symptoms which would enable the Medical Referee to determine or form an opinion as to whether the hernia in question was due to the accident complained of.

(*e*) The operating physician and the Medical Referee shall each report to the Board within twenty-four (24) hours after the date of the operation and each shall express to the Board his opinion as to the hernia operated upon being due to the accident complained of.

Another recent order amended Regulation 17 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 394) by adding employment on Provincial Government work to the list of occupations covered by Class 19, group 9. The following new Regulation was added as Regulation 32(a):—

32(a) None of the exclusions of industries made by any of the Regulations numbers 1 to 32 of the Regulations adopted by the Board on the twentieth of March, 1930, and no exclusions made by any subsequent Regulations of the Board unless made expressly applicable to the Crown in the Right of the Province of Saskatchewan shall be deemed to apply to the Crown in the Right of the Province of Saskatchewan nor shall any such Regulations be interpreted to apply to the Crown in the Right of the Dominion of Canada.

The Unemployment Insurance Act which took effect in Germany in October, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 627) provides unemployment insurance for workers in specified industries, up to the maximum of 26 weeks of unemployment. The unemployment fund is made up of compulsory contributions from both employers and workers, each paying one and a half per cent of wages, and the public treasury supplementing these contributions as may be found to be necessary. The Act established local labour exchanges, which administer unemployment insurance in addition to their other duties. The unemployment benefits vary in amount, ranging from 35 to 75 per cent of the worker's average weekly wage, extra allowances being made for the dependants of the unemployed person. It is stated that the chief difficulty that has been experienced in the administration of the Act is in connection with the seasonal industries.

TEN YEARS' ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

THE Technical Education Branch of the Department has published a bulletin (No. 30) under the title "Federal Aid to Provinces under the Technical Education Act for 10-Year Period 1919-1929."

The purpose of the bulletin is to describe how the Dominion Government has assisted the provinces in the development of vocational education under the provisions of the Technical Education Act for the ten-year period 1919-1929. The bulletin gives an extended and detailed account of federal co-operation with the provinces during the above period, including the purpose of the Act, a description of the character and scope of the education and training which have been developed and extended with the aid of federal funds, a statement of the principles and policies adopted by the Department of Labour for the administration of the Act, and an interpretation of certain sections of the law. It also contains copies of reviews prepared by the various provinces and submitted to the Department outlining developments in each province under the provisions of the Act. A list of publications issued by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour is also included.

The policy of the department in administering the Technical Education Act is described as follows:—

There has been no national policy for vocational education, nor has any attempt been made to impose a new organization or system of training upon any province. Each province has undertaken the work in its own way. The Federal Director of Technical Education has never presumed to exercise any administrative control within the provinces, such control being entirely provincial. While it has been recognized from the beginning that the promotion of vocational education is primarily the task of the provinces, it has also been recognized that the Federal Government, in appropriating large sums to the provinces for vocational education, should see that the money was expended for the purposes for which it was appropriated and should upon request assist the provinces in the development of their provincial programs. Bearing in mind these facts, the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour has devoted its energies to spreading information about developments in each part of the Dominion and to encouraging co-operative action on the part of the provinces, through conferences and otherwise, so that all might benefit by the experience of each, and there might be in Canada a united effort to develop diversified methods and systems which would meet the needs of each province and community. When solicited, assistance was rendered to local and provincial boards. All provinces manifested an earnest desire to carry out the intention of the Act, and on many occasions the provincial officials expressed their approval of the efforts of the Dominion Government to assist them in promoting the work. Despite the differences in industrial development and educational policies, there has been an increasing tendency towards co-operative action on the part of the provinces.

The Department of Labour has been very careful to avoid interference with provincial authorities and has maintained the most amicable relationships with each province. In administering the provisions and requirements of the Technical Education Act the following policy was adopted:—

1. To accept the work already done in each province and to co-operate with the provincial officials in developing the system of education already established.

2. To give advice freely, but only when solicited.

3. To direct the attention of the provinces to the importance of training for citizenship as well as for employment.

4. To cultivate a spirit of good will and mutual confidence not only between the department and the provinces, but also between the provinces, to the end that there may be a national co-operation in educational effort.

5. To secure through every possible agency the continued sympathy and co-operation of our industrial and labour organizations.

The general progress of the work is summarized in the bulletin as follows:— In reviewing the work for the ten-year period during which the Act has been in force, it is specially gratifying to realize that, as a result of the financial aid rendered by the federal government, real and definite progress has been made and every province has taken steps to establish technical or vocational education as a permanent part of the provincial system of education. The liberal grants available had a marked effect in stimulating building operations. Many splendid, new schools were erected, each suited to the particular local needs. Without such federal assistance it is safe to say that vocational education would not have reached its present stage of development for many years. There is every reason to believe that the grants have been justified by the results obtained.

The bulletin makes reference to special assistance rendered to the provinces as follows: —In addition to money grants, the Dominion Government has assisted the provinces by collecting and distributing, in the form of letters, bulletins, papers, etc., information on all phases of the work. Assistance has also been given in connection with the designing, equipping, and organizing of new schools and in the selection of suitable sites for new buildings. The federal director was frequently called upon to meet local and provincial boards in order to explain the work and tell about developments in other parts of Canada.

At the request of the provinces, several conferences were organized by the Director of Technical Education. These conferences were of great value in developing a better understanding of vocational education and the nature of the co-operative work undertaken by the federal and provincial governments. In calling these conferences the Technical Education Branch undertook in no way to influence discussions or conclusions. Its primary function was that of a co-ordinating agency. In addition, it rendered service by publishing the proceedings of the conferences and placing them in the hands of interested persons.

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

New Courses at Edmonton Technical School

Prevocational Course.—This is a new course outlined by the Department of Education. It is suitable for boys and girls in the fourteenth year or upwards who have completed Grade 6. It is built on the general arrangement of half the students time being given to general training subjects and the other half to practical manual exercises. The boys get a varied experience in the shops and drafting rooms while the girls take the practical subjects of the houshold economics department. The course helps in the selection of a vocation by disclosing special aptitudes and abilities. Pupils successfully covering this course will be granted standing and in the case of those in grade 8 will be given diplomas which in all respects will be equivalent in Alberta to the regular grade 8 diploma.

Technical High School Course.—This new three-year course, as outlined by the Department of Education, will be given for the first time this year. It is not planned to fit into a matriculation or other scheme, but is regarded as an end in itself. The ultimate objectives or aims of the practical or shop subjects which are an important part of the work of the technical high school course are:—To provide a means of general educational development; to provide by proper teaching of processes use of tools and materials, a knowledge of the social value of the products which enter into our daily life; to inculcate an appreciation of a good piece of workmanship and to develop high standards in personal work and habits; to develop a medium for educational guidance; to provide sufficient variation in work to meet the specific needs due to the differences between individuals; to find for those whom economic pressure or other necessity compels to enter occupations early in life some occupation as nearly suited to their ability and capacity as the curriculum can make possible.

Registration at Commerce and Technical Schools, Ottawa

Registration at the High School of Commerce is 25 per cent higher than last term and at the Technical School 12½ per cent higher. According to figures given out by the principal of the High School of Commerce, 950 students have registered. The registration last year totalled 800. At the Technical School 455 students have registered for regular day classes, representing 100 more than last year.

Enrolment at Vocational School, Saint John, N.B.

Enrolment in day classes in the Vocational School at Saint John, N.B., is 601 this year as compared with 401 when the school opened in 1926 and 537 in 1929, according to a report of Mr. Peacock, the Principal of the School. The enrolment this year is divided as follows:—Junior high school, 216; industrial, 93; home economics, 52; commercial art, 13; technical high school, 51; commercial course, 176.

The Federal budget of the Commonwealth of Australia showed that the total number of pensioners under the system of old age and invalid pensions as at June 30, 1930, was 218,500. A review of the operation of the Invalid and Old Age Pension Act, 1908-1926, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, page 967. Of the total of 218,500 beneficiaries under the Act, 155,196 were classed as old age, and 63,304 as invalid pensioners. The amount spent in pensions during the year ended June 30, 1930, was £10,792,579, while the cost of administration during the same period was £89,201. The average fortnightly pension payment during the year was 38 shillings and 5 pence.

ONTARIO APPRENTICESHIP ACT

Changes in the General Regulations*

THE Ontario Apprenticeship Act has now been in force for two and one half years and its provisions are becoming fairly well known by employers in the building trades throughout the province. The organization of apprentice training, however, is still in the early stages of development, and it will be some years before the system of apprenticeship which the Act is intended to regulate will satisfactorily meet the needs of all designated trades. Organized labour has continued to support the Act, and certain bodies of employers are co-operating to the fullest extent.

Some employers, however, feel that the system of apprenticeship being developed, while suitable for certain trades, cannot be applied to all designated trades without working hardship on both the employers and apprentices. Differences of opinion cannot be avoided, but those administering the Act feel that the only way to improve conditions is to start with a uniform system and gradually adapt it to the particular needs of each designated trade.

In order to meet these objections, the constitution of the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee has been altered so that trade contractors are now represented by two members appointed annually by the Provincial Builders' Exchange. It is hoped that this change in the method of selecting employers' representatives will result in a better understanding of the Act on the part of trade contractors throughout the province, and bring about closer co-operation between all parties concerned. The Committee, as re-appointed by order in council under date of September 23rd, now consists of the following members:

Representatives of Employers:—Messrs. Geo. Oakley, of Geo. Oakley & Son, Limited, Toronto; J. B. Carswell, of the Burlington Steel Company, Hamilton; W. E. Dillon, sheet metal contractor, Toronto; and Fred Markham, carpenter and general contractor, Toronto.

Representatives of Employees:—Messrs. John W. Bruce, general organizer, United Association of Plumbers & Steamfitters, Toronto; J. F. Marsh, general representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Toronto; Ernest Ingles, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, London; and Wm. Jenoves, business agent, International Brotherhood of Bricklayers and Stone Masons of America, Toronto.

Representative of the Technical Branch, Dept. of Education of Ontario:—Mr. F. S. Rutherford, Acting Director of Technical Education, Toronto.

Chairman:—Mr. Jos. M. Pigott, of the Pigott Construction Co., Limited, Hamilton.

Developments to date have, on the whole, been very satisfactory. 1,386 apprentices have been registered, distributed among the various trades as follows:

Bricklayers	163
Masons	12
Carpenters	159
Painters and Decorators	51
Plasterers	95
Plumbers	432
Steamfitters	129
Sheet Metal Workers	135
Electricians	210

Of these registered apprentices, 140 have successfully completed their training periods, and 66 contracts have been cancelled for various reasons. When the Act is in full operation throughout the province, there should be at least 2,500 registered apprentices in the nine designated trades.

Regulations

The most important development during the past few months is the approving of regulations by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council governing the assessment of all employers in designated trades, as provided in the amendment to the Act passed by the last session of the legislature. These regulations provide for the collection of money each year from employers throughout the province to pay for the wages, tuition fees, and railway fares of first and second year apprentices attending special day classes during an eight weeks period in the winter months. Fees and railway fares for boys from larger centres will be paid by the local school boards, but for apprentices sent to classes from small centres, these charges will be shared equally by the Provincial Government and the Assessment Fund. The passing of these regulations necessitated certain changes in general regulations† covering the school training of apprentices, which have also been approved, as follows:

(*a*) Apprentices shall attend special day classes for a period of eight weeks of five eight

*This information was communicated by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Inspector of Apprenticeship for the Province of Ontario.

†The general regulations were published in the Labour Gazette, July, 1929, page 733.

hour days or three hundred and twenty class hours, during each of the first and second years of the apprenticeship period. This day school training may be supplemented by evening school instruction where such an arrangement can be made.

(*b*) Arrangements for these classes shall be made by the Provincial Department of Education through the local school boards and vocational committees.

(*c*) Where suitable day classes cannot be organized in any municipality apprentices shall be required to attend day classes in the nearest centre where such special instruction is available.

(*d*) Apprentices in attendance at day classes shall receive a weekly pay allowance to be fixed by the Provincial Apprenticeship committee.

(*e*) Tuition fees and railway fares of apprentices from outside centres shall be paid by the school boards in the municipalities where the apprentices reside or, in the case of small centres where vocational schools have not been established by employers.

(*f*) Where suitable instruction is available, third and fourth year apprentices shall attend evening classes two evenings per week during the period from October to March inclusive.

(*g*) Apprentices shall pay all charges in connection with evening class instruction.

(*h*) The courses of study in these day and evening classes for apprentices must be approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(*i*) Weekly attendance records shall be furnished by the school to the Minister for each apprentice in day classes.

(*j*) An annual report on each apprentice in day and evening classes shall be submitted to the Minister by the school principal. Forms for this report shall be furnished by the Minister.

Another change in regulations is that affecting the wage rate of apprentices. The rate set by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee has been changed from a fixed minimum percentage rate in each year to a suggested rate, with a fixed weekly earning capacity in each year of the percentage period, as follows:—

(*d*) It is suggested that the wage rate in designated trade shall be:—

For the first year—15 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

For the second year—20 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

For the third year—35 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

For the fourth year—55 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

In no case, however, shall a contract be approved in which the wage rate is such that the apprentice shall earn less than the following amounts for a forty-four (44) hour week:—

	Per Week
For the first year	$ 6
For the second year	8
For the third year	12
For the fourth year	16

It was found during the past winter that many small employers could not keep their apprentices continually employed and the Provincial Committe has deemed it wise to define "Continuous Employment" as follows:—

"Continuous Employment" means employment for the apprentice by the employer so long as the latter has work to do—but in no case less than 44 weeks per year of the apprenticeship period. In the case of first and second year apprentices, the period of compulsory school training shall count as employment.

This provision should make it possible for any employer interested in the training and development of apprentices to have at least one boy for whom he will be responsible during a four year period.

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan is holding public hearings at various centres in the province with a view to revising the existing regulations governing the wages and other conditions of female employees in industry. The regulations were last revised about two years ago, becoming effective on September 1, 1928 (Labour Gazette, August, 1928, page 851). The existing orders govern occupations respectively in shops and stores; in laundries and factories; in mail order houses; in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms; and in beauty parlours and barber shops. The Board considers that the changes in conditions that have occurred since 1928 call for a revision of these regulations. An opportunity will be given to all persons interested to present their views before any changes are made.

Acadia Gas Engines, Limited, of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, have adopted a group insurance form of life insurance covering their employees. The amount of benefit varies with the length of service of the employees, being $1,000 for those with less than ten years of service; $2,000 for those under 15 years; and $3,000 for employees of fifteen years or more.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Summary of the Proceedings of the 46th Annual Convention

THE delegates to the 46th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada assembled in the ballroom of the Hotel Saskatchewan in the city of Regina on September 8, to the strains of "O, Canada," played by a local orchestra, followed by an invocation by the Rev. W. H. Adcock, rector of St. Matthew's Anglican Church, of Regina. The welcome of organized labour of the city was extended by Mr. Harry Perry, president of the Trades and Labour Council. The civic welcome was given by Alderman Charles Gardner, acting mayor (owing to the illness of Mayor McAra), who presented Mr. Tom Moore, president of the congress, with a key to the city. The provincial welcome was extended by Premier J. T. M. Anderson, Hon. Mr. A. McPherson, Attorney-General, and the Hon. J. A. Merkley, Minister of Railways and Labour. President Moore replied to the addresses of welcome, after which he declared the convention officially open for the transaction of business.

The first order of business was the report of the Committee on Credentials, of which Mr. F. McKenna was chairman. The report as finally adopted showed that certificates for 225 delegates had been received, the representation being divided as follows:—forty-eight delegates represented a similar number of international organizations which had paid *per capita* tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; one represented a provincial federation of labour; 26 represented trades and labour councils; 7 represented divisions of railroad telegraphers; 141 represented local unions; and two were fraternal delegates, representing respectively the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour.

Ald. Rod Plant of Ottawa, was appointed associate secretary, James Burland, of Regina, sergeant-at-arms, Richard Conrad, of Regina, messenger, and L. A. Beaudry, of Montreal, translator.

The following committees, with names of chairman as follows, were selected:—Rules of Order, J. A. P. Haydon, Ottawa; Resolutions, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver; Officers' Reports, F. J. White, M.L.A., Calgary; Constitution and Law, Arthur Martel, Montreal; Audit, Geo. Brunet, Montreal; Ways and Means, C. A. Lock, Toronto; Union Labels, W. B. Lowe, Winnipeg.

Report of Executive Council

The executive committee in the opening passages of their report stated that a great number of matters affecting the interests of the membership of the congress had received their attention during the past year and that at all times there had existed the utmost co-operation between the chief officers and all parts of the jurisdiction of the congress.

Section 1 of the report dealt with the legislative program which the executive had laid before the Dominion Government on January 22, 1930, and included such subjects as:—(1) unemployment and unemployment insurance, (2) Colonization and migration, (3) labour representation on Tariff Board, (4) draft Fair Wages Bill, (5) marine matters, (6) Criminal Code amendment, (7) International Labour Organization conventions, (8) letter carriers' conditions, (9) federal office cleaners' conditions, (10) taxation, (11) electoral reform (12) Railway Act amendments, (13) calendar reform, (14) Alien Labour Act, (15) cadet training, (16) amendments to the Militia Act, (17) prison reform, (18) re-enactment of the Technical Education Act, (19) curtailment of veto power of the Senate, (20) amendments to the British North America Act, (21) amendments to the Bankruptcy Act, (22) extension of the Canada Marking Act, (23) amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, (24) encouragement to co-operative trading, (25) legislative effect to the recommendations of the commission which investigated radio broadcasting in Canada.

Section 2 reviewed the 1930 regular session of the Dominion Parliament, reference being made to the matters of more direct interest to organized labour, and included:—(1) Criminal Code Amendments, (2) Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, (3) labour conditions on bridge construction, (4) eight-hour day for government employees, (5) amendments to the Special War Revenue Act and the Income Tax Act, (6) full-time health units, (7) technical education, (8) cadet training, (9) nationalization of radium supply, (10) nationalization of radio, (11) international peace, (12) unemployment and unemployment insurance, (13) transfer of natural resources from the Dominion to the provinces, (14) British North America Act, (15) Canadian coal, (16) postal workers' salaries, (17) Copyright Act, (18) railway matters, (19) immigration matters, (20) Election Act amendments.

Section 3 contained reports from the provincial executives and federations of labour identified with the congress, and gave a summary of matters coming within provincial jurisdiction which had been brought before the various provincial legislatures.

Section 4 dealt with the relations of the Congress with national and international bodies, among which were (1) International Federation of Trade Unions, (2) International Labour Organization, (3) Dominion Council of Health, (4) Employment Service Council of Canada, (5) National Research Council, (6) British Commonwealth Labour Conference, (7) Canadian Council on Immigration of Women. This section also gave a summary of the proceedings of the recent convention of these bodies.

Section 5 pointed out the importance to Canadian workers of uniformity in social and labour legislation, the executive stating that they had continued to give assistance throughout the year to the provincial executives and federations of labour with this end in view.

Section 6 referred to the passage by the Federal Parliament of the measure respecting the payment of fair wages and the observance of an eight-hour-day on Dominion public works.

Section 7 reported on the representations made by the executive to the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting in which they expressed the opinion that control of the air should remain in the hands of the people.

Section 8 dealt with the subject of migration in which it was stated that it is the opinion of the executive council that under the new conditions created by the transfer of the natural resources to the provinces there will be even greater need for the establishment of a Dominion Advisory Council on Immigration to co-ordinate Federal and Provincial colonization activities and to recommend immigration policies suitable to conditions as they exist from time to time. On this body the executive is of opinion that there should be adequate labour representation chosen in agreement with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Pleasure was expressed at the regulations prohibiting the importation of contract labour, and it was stated that there were still reasons why there should be more stringent measures to prevent alien labour being imported to supersede Canadian workers, and to this end it was recommended that efforts be continued to secure amendments to the Alien Labour Act.

Section 9, under the heading of "Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance," referred to the special session of Parliament called for the purpose of dealing with the subject of unemployment and reiterated the proposals of the congress submitted to the government during the past few years, as follows:—

1. To increase the number of jobs available in Canada and stabilize employment to the fullest possible extent by:

(*a*) Exercising control over tariff protected industries so as to compel preference of employment for Canadian labour; observance of hours and rates of wages equal to those adopted by the Federal Government for government works; prevention of stock watering and charging of unreasonable prices to the consumers, and the granting of a tariff high enough to allow of these measures being put into force and yet enable the industry to successfully meet competition in the home market.

(*b*) Generous support of the National Research Council so as to encourage fullest development and use of our natural resources.

(*c*) The carrying on to the greatest extent of public works and the purchase of supplies during periods of depression.

(*d*) The adoption of the recommendations of the 1924 National Conference on Winter Employment particularly with respect to the encouragement of building operations during the winter season.

2. By providing facilities for bringing the workers and the job together by:

(*a*) The abolition of fee-charging employment agencies and the greater development of free employment bureaus administered by the provinces and co-ordinated by the Federal Employment Service, thus insuring uniformity of practice and providing a means of exchange of information as to opportunities for employment throughout the Dominion.

(*b*) The prohibition of entry of contract labour and the restriction of all immigration to such as can be properly absorbed in our national life and for whom there is reasonable opportunity for employment without displacing resident Canadian labour.

(*c*) Financial assistance for transportation of workers to dstant jobs and for temporary work such as harvest work, etc.

(*d*) Co-ordination of seasonal occupations.

(*e*) Assistance for the settlement of industrial workers on vacant land and other proposals of this nature included in our migration program.

3. The establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance based on contributions by the State, the employers and the employee.

Section 10 made reference to the *Congress Journal*, the official monthly magazine of the congress, which it was reported was now in a satisfactory financial position. Affiliated bodies, however, were urged to aid the publication by subscribing.

Section 11 referred to the establishment of the National Research Council and expressed the opinion that its powers should be extended by the Government so as to enable the council to act as a fact-finding body on all questions affecting employment and unemployment, and in general the well-being of those employed in industry, and recommended the creation of an advisory committee of the National Research Council on which one or

more representatives of organized labour should be included.

Section 12 contained a recommendation of the executive to amend the constitution of the congress so as to define the source from which resolutions for submission to the annual conventions may originate.

The concluding section of the report—No. 13—pointed out the efforts which had been made during the year to make known the aims and objects of the labour movement, and also referred to conferences held with the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario, which affiliated bodies were recommended to assist. Trades and Labour councils and federations of labour were also urged to render financial and moral assistance to the Canadian Federation of the Blind.

In addition to the extended report from the provincial executives and federations of labour on legislation in the various provinces the executive also submitted reports from (1) the representative of the congress to the 1930 convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and (2) the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour.

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance

The first matter on which the Committee on Officers' Reports reported was that of unemployment and unemployment insurance as contained in the report of the executive council, together with ten resolutions which were submitted on the same subject. The recommendations of the committee were as follows:—(1) concurrence in the action taken by the executive council of the congress and that the incoming executive continue to request a national system of unemployment insurance and a shorter work day, (2) immigration to be restricted to a minimum, (3) that no manufacturer or employer of labour be allowed to import labour into Canada without first having the Employment Service of Canada bulletin such requests in all cities, (4) that the present governments (Federal and Provincial) be requested to enact legislation providing for the establishment of a shorter work-day and a five-day week, and that such provisions be immediately inserted in all government contracts and for work that is subsidized by said governments. The committee also reaffirmed the previous decisions of the congress, that where hours of labour are reduced, whether legislatively or by negotiation between employers and employees, the aggregate earnings shall not be reduced.

Following the adoption of the recommendations of the Committee on Officers' Reports, it was decided to wire the Government at Ottawa asking that measures for immediate relief be adopted. This was approved, and subsequently the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, replied that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Employment Service Council, which had previously met at the call of the Minister of Labour. The decisions of the Council were published in the September issue of the Labour Gazette, page 1057.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

The Committee on Officers' Reports subsequently reported on the other sections of the report and expressed satisfaction with the work of the executive council during the year, and made the following recommendations:—(1) That amendments be secured to the Fair Wages Act so that its benefits may be extended to apply to all undertakings on which moneys are spent under Dominion Government authorization; (2) that the executive press upon the Government the necessity for a complete revision of the Canada Shipping Act; (3) that continued efforts be made to secure the right to peaceful picketing, (4) that the executive press for certain amendments to the British North America Act.

The committee also reported on two resolutions pertaining to paint-spraying machines, and recommended concurrence in the one asking for protection to the workers who handle such machines and opposed the request for their total prohibition. The report of the committee was adopted.

Report of the Secretary Treasurer

The report of the secretary treasurer, Mr. P. M. Draper, showed the receipts from all sources from August 17, 1929, to August 31, 1930, including the balance from the previous year, to have been $35,110.90, with expenditures amounting to $23,683.91, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of $11,426.99. The paid-up membership was reported at 138,887, an increase of 12,249 over the number reported in 1929. Three organizations affiliated their Canadian membership during the year, viz,-International Ladies' Garment Workers' International Union, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance and the Amalgamated Lithographers of America. The secretary stated that the increase in membership during the past four years was 35,850. The report was referred to the Audit Committee which later reported that the accounts were found correct and commended the work of the secretary treasurer.

Appropriations

The Ways and Means Committee recommended the granting of $800 to the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress and $400 to the delegate to the American Federation of Labour. The committee also recommended that the executive council be authorized to pay the necessary convention expenses. The recommendations were approved.

Amended Constitutions

The Constitution and Law Committee, to which was referred Section 12 of the report of the executive council and one resolution, reported in favour of the suggestion of the council to define more clearly the source from which resolutions should originate in order to be accepted. The recommendation of the executive council was that "No resolution shall be accepted unless submitted by a body directly affiliated to or chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress, and unless signed by the presiding officer and secretary and bearing the official seal of the body submitting the same." This recommendation was adopted. The resolution asked that the personnel of the executive council be increased, each member to represent a certain group of unions. This proposal was rejected.

Union Labels

To the Committee on Union Labels was referred two resolutions. One of these, which was approved, asked re-endorsation of the union labels, working cards and buttons of all legitimate unions as recognized by the American Federation of Labour, and urged the vital necessity of consistency in giving unqualified support to such union emblems to the end that the privileges of organization and collective bargaining may be extended to the fullest extent.

The other resolution directed attention to the fact that union label cigars were again available over a large section of the Dominion and asked support with a view to assisting the cigar makers to maintain their organization in Canada. This resolution also was adopted.

The committee expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the executive council had given publicity to union labels in the *Congress Journal* and called attention to the ruling of the Dominion customs authorities, as reported by the executive council, that the Allied Printing Trades label, if of sufficient size and clarity to be easily readable, is accepted as sufficient to comply with the Marking Act.

The committee recommended that the congress endeavour to make some arrangement with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour whereby printing of union label propaganda matter for distribution to local unions in Canada, now issued free by the department, may be printed in Canada, so that such printed matter may be secured by the various local unions without customs restrictions and inconvenience.

The committee reported in favour of the formation of union label leagues, and urged every assistance being given to union label trades by extending the demand for union label goods. A general discussion on union labels followed the report of the committee, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions Presented

As usual, a number of resolutions were not received at the time set for their reception. The chairman explained that the subject matters of these resolutions were in the main covered by resolutions regularly received, and the committee recommended that the belated resolutions be not entertained, a proposal which was adopted. The first resolution presented, which was under the heading of "Safety and Health," directed attention to the reduction of traffic on the railways, due to the competition of motor transport, and asked that the various provincial governments be asked "to place a more equitable tax upon motor transport companies using the highways, or work in conjunction with the Dominion Railway Board, towards making such rates to cover motor transported freight that will bring about a change in the present unfair competition of freight movement carried on upon the highways of the Dominion." The resolution also asked that a protest be lodged with the Provincial Governments "against the dangerous abuse of the highways by motor transport companies and their disregard for the safety of private car owners who use the highways," both requests were approved by the convention.

Under the heading above-named the convention approved of resolutions asking for legislation to provide for (1) the licensing of men operating gas or electric driven shovels, cranes or similar machines; (2) that laws be enacted requiring automobile owners to carry property and accident insurance, state insurance to be sought; (3) that unloading machinery on vessels be placed in charge of a certified marine engineer of not lower grade than third class who would be attached to the engine room staff, and under the supervision of the chief engineer; (4) that workers

in the electrical industry in the province of Ontario be compelled to pass an adequate examination and be licensed showing their ability to install and maintain electrical wiring and equipment; (5) the erecton, operation and supervision of hoisting appliances in building and construction operations to be adequately protected; (6) the protection of workers from hot rivets, tools or other objects on iron or steel structures; (7) the examining and licensing of those who install and maintain plumbing and steamfitting equipment; (8) health insurance in all provinces of the Dominion.

On the recommendation of the committee it was decided to refer to the Dominion Fire Prevention Association the matter of young children being left alone in homes with a view to some steps being taken to prevent the number of fatalities from fire which annually occur.

Eight Hour Day for Taxi Drivers

Under the heading of "Hours of Labour" the convention approved of a resolution asking for legislation to provide for an eight-hour day for drivers of trucks, buses and taxi cabs.

Approval was also given to a resolution asking that an eight-hour day be granted to employees of the Dominion penitentiaries, as well as to a request for the three-platoon system for all fire fighters.

Fair Wages on Government Contracts

A resolution was adopted declaring that complaints had been made relative to the wages paid on contracts and other work directly or indirectly financed by the provincial governments, and asked that the provincial executives urge that in all work on which provincial funds are expended a fair wage clause providing for the eight-hour day and 44-hour week be inserted, and that such fair wage policy should cover all provincial government work whether undertaken directly by the governments or by other bodies or contractors on their behalf.

The convention approved of legislation being sought to give power to the various departments of labour to compel all commissions and other groups privileged to spend public moneys to abide by the regulations of the departments as to wages and working conditions on all works undertaken by such commissions either by contract or otherwise.

Other resolutions approved were as follows:—(1) in favour of uniform regulations on Government contracts, whether or not the works are under direct or indirect control of the Federal or Provincial Governments; (2) in favour of the prevailing rate of pay being paid to pattern makers in the employ of the Montreal Harbour Commission; (3) that on public buildings the specifications shall contain the rate of wages that shall apply for all classes of labour on the job, the wages to be paid by the public body letting the contract, and the employees to be paid in cash each week by a paymaster who shall be named by the body who awards the contract; (4) that the municipal authorities of Montreal be asked to establish the eight-hour day and insert a fair wage clause in all their contracts; (5) that the executive council submit a draft bill on fair wages to the Montreal City Council with a view to having the same adopted to govern municipal contracts; (6) that the Minister of Labour be asked to fill the vacant position of fair wage officer in the province of Quebec.

One Day's Rest in Seven

A resolution set forth that certain large industries were violating the law by forcing their employees to work seven days per week, and asked that the matter be brought to the attention of the proper authorities by the executive of the congress, with a view to prosecuting those establishments which are known to be deliberately violating the law. The resolution was adopted.

Holidays with Pay

The convention went on record as approving of three weeks' holidays with pay each year for fire fighters by reason of their having to work on holidays which are granted to certain other classes of municipal employees.

Conditions of Employment

The first resolution under the above heading called attention to what were declared the inadequate salaries paid to letter carriers under the compensation set by the Civil Service Commission and asked that the Postmaster General through the treasury board be empowered to set the salaries of letter carriers. This was adopted.

Concurrence was given to a resolution asking that fishing trawlers operating off shore and tug boats when making special voyages outside harbour without the proper quota of certificated deck and engineer officers be compelled to take out "Seamen's Articles of Agreement" so as to prevent the violations mentioned.

Opposition was expressed to the tendency of employers to lower the age at which workers are refused employment by governments and corporations. Approval was given

to a resolution seeking the stabilization of employment for maintenance-of-way employees.

Hiring of Labour

The convention approved of a resolution asking for the complete abolition of private fee-charging employment bureaus, and also endorsed a request that legislation be secured providing that where a strike exists and the employer advertises in the press for labour, the employer should be required to set out in the advertisement that a strike exists.

Minimum Wage

Approval was given to a resolution asking that the provisions of the various provincal Minimum Wage Acts be extended to towns and villages where such are not now included with a view to giving protection to girls and young women who are working excessive hours. It was also decided to instruct the provincial executive of Quebec to press for amendments to the Minimum Wage Act that will ensure adequate protection to all female workers employed in both industry and commerce in the province.

Picketing

On this subject a resolution set forth that members of a *bona fide* labour organization had been fined by a magistrate in Hamilton for what it was contended was their legal right to peacefully picket. The resolution, which was adopted, condemned the action of the magistrate, and asked that the protest be given the widest publicity "with a view to having such unwarranted action and infringment upon the rights of labour discontinued."

Tariff and Economic Policy

A resolution dealing with the budget as brought down by the former government set forth that as the tariff changes would be of financial gain to certain industries, which it was declared were working their staffs under intolerable conditions, long hours and seven days per week, thereby aggravating the unemployment situation, asked the convention to "go on record as being entirely opposed to any industry receiving any financial gain through the tariff until such industry is prepared to pass on to labour some of the benefits given them by tariff adjustments." The Commitee on Resolutions recommended concurrence in the resolution, which after some discussion was adopted by the convention.

The convention also approved of a resolution in favour of the Dominion Government giving encouragement to the steel shipbuilding industry in Canada.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The following resolution asking that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be adopted by the provinces of Quebec and Ontario was adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, by decision of the Privy Council, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has been declared "ultra vires" when applied to public utilities and corporations holding incorporation and operating within provincial boundaries; and whereas, in the interest of industrial harmony it is desirable that the said legislation should be permitted to function universally throughout the Dominion without hindrance; and whereas, pending suggested amendment to the British North America Act that would permit of such a course, enabling legislation be sought from the Provincial Government that will allow of such action; and whereas, up to date, all provinces, with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, have agreed and enacted such enabling legislation; therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive Committees of both these provinces be instructed to press upon their legislators the enactment of the necessary legislation.

Mothers' Allowances

The convention endorsed a resolution seeking to secure the enactment in the province of Quebec of legislation providing for mothers' allowances and maternity benefits. Approval was also given to a request that efforts be made to have the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act extended so as to include a mother with one child.

Workmen's Compensation

Several resolutions dealing with the subject of workmen's compensation were submitted, the first being a request that the executive committee for the province of Quebec again press for amendments to the present law with a view to (*a*) the elimination of the anomalous clauses existing in the Act, and (*b*) the institution of the collective liability of industry. The convention also approved of amendments to the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act providing increase in the allowances provided in the law and also that all employees be included. A resolution set forth that as workmen's compensation acts do not cover accidents which occur in places where motive power is not regularly used, such as sheds, warehouses, etc., that efforts be made to have the acts extended so as to protect all classes of workers. This was adopted; as were also resolutions asking (1) that cooks and waiters be provided for in the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act; (2) that dermatitis be included in the various acts as an occupational disease; (3) that em-

ployers should be prohibited from deducting from employees' wages any proportion of compensation that is paid to the employees by the Workmen's Compensation Board on account of partial permanent disability resulting from injury received while working for the employer; (4) that employers should not be allowed to intimidate employees by the issuance of demerit marks or in other ways reprimanding them for alleged carelessness because of their having reported minor accidents.

Three resolutions desiring amendments to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act were referred to the special congress committee considering the subject of changes in the law. The requests were:—(1) that in cases of disputes over a claim under the compensation act a committee of three be appointed to investigate, the committee to consist of one representative of the compensation board, one by the person making the claim and one neutral person, the latter to be chosen by the two first named representatives; (2) for the appointment of an advisory board by which cases of a doubtful nature coming under the Workmen's Compensation Act could be reviewed; (3) that active measures be taken by the congress to have certain proposed amendments to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act which are in accord with the findings of the special congress committee on Workmen's Compensation presented to the next session of the Ontario Legislature.

Old Age Pensions

Eight resolutions on the subject of old age pensions were reported favourably upon by the Committee on Resolutions, the first one being in favour of old age pensions being made a Federal undertaking. The remaining resolutions were:—(1) that the Provincial Legislatures which have not yet adopted the old age pension law be urged to do so; (2) that the Old Age Pension Act be amended so that a change of residence within the British Empire shall not deprive an otherwise qualified pensioner from receiving a pension; (3) that the clause in the pension law requiring a pensioner to have resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of application be changed so as to make possible the payment of pensions to any one who has resided in a "pensionable" province or provinces for a period of twenty years or more; (4) that free medical and surgical treatment be provided to all persons in receipt of pensions; (5) that the old age pensions regulations be so amended that any income which, together with the old age pension, does not exceed $100 per month shall not make the applicant ineligible for pension; (6) that the Ontario Government be asked to increase the personnel of the Old Age Pensions Commission with a view to the commission being better able to review the cases sent forward from the local boards, and that a fully qualified labour representative be included in any addition to the commission; (7) that the Dominion Government be asked to adopt a Federal scheme of old age pensions for all needy persons of the age of 65 and also remove some of the restrictions from the regulations.

Migration

The convention concurred in a resolution asking that all subsidizing of emigrants be discontinued, and that the governments cease to sanction advertisements by any agencies to induce immigration, and that an immigration board be established representative of the various interests in the country, and on which labour shall have adequate representation.

Another resolution asked that the Dominion Government be urged to prohibit all immigration until such time as conditions have become normal. This was approved, as was also a request that the Dominion Government be asked to strictly enforce the provisions of the Order in Council prohibiting the entry under contract of foreign workers into Canada.

Sale of Beer and Wine

Under this heading the convention adopted a resolution instructing the Quebec provincial executive committee to press for amendments to the liquor law of that province so as to permit the sale of beer and wine in licensed taverns throughout the province "in conformity with the expressed wishes of the electorate."

Another resolution which was adopted seeks to have the Ontario Liquor Control Act amended so as to permit the sale of beer and wine in licensed places for beverage purposes.

Amendments to Election Act

Approval was given to a resolution asking that the Election Act be amended so as to provide for a separate poll for persons who are employed on vessels in the public service of the Dominion and who are not at their regular headquarters on election day.

The convention went on record as disapproving of the action of the Ontario Government in amending the election law so as to require a $200 deposit for candidates contesting provincial elections.

Cost of Living and Housing

Endorsation was given to a resolution asking that the Federal and Provincial Governments appoint a commission to investigate the high cost of bread and other foodstuffs, with a view to ascertaining if a reduction in the present prices of these commodities cannot be effected.

The convention also approved of all provincial Governments being requested to appoint commissions to investigate the housing conditions of the poorer classes in the cities and towns of the Dominion.

Labour Statistics

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the convention:—

Whereas, the labour Department at Ottawa is maintained for the benefit of organized labour throughout the Dominion; and whereas, it has been shown that this Department does not receive the support it is entitled to from local unions in the way of sending in information and statistics that are required for the proper workings of the Department, thereby to some extent retarding its full usefulness; therefore, be it resolved that this convention urge upon all local unions and councils affiliated with the Congress the utmost necessity of giving the fullest co-operation to this Department at all times, as by so doing we are only protecting our own interests.

Another resolution along the same lines was introduced, but as the adopted resolution covered the subject matter no action was taken in regard to it.

Other Resolutions

The convention approved of other resolutions as follows:—(1) that the pay of jurymen be increased; (2) that the governments of Ontario and Quebec be requested to cause the paper companies to limit operation periods of the pulp and paper mills in such a way as to effect an equal distribution of orders or equal operating time; (3) that the Dominion Government be asked to insert in all contracts a clause demanding that all materials entering into said contracts be of Canadian manufacture, and if it is not possible to procure the materials in Canada, then the British Empire to be given preference; (4) supporting the World's Grain Conference which is to be held in Regina in 1932.

In regard to a resolution asking the Congress to recognize the newly formed Labour Party of Ontario as the official party in the province, the convention reaffirmed the policy of the congress as enunciated in 1923 and 1924 wherein labour political autonomy is vested in the organization formed for such purpose.

Fraternal Messages

Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the congress, occupied the chair during the delivery of the fraternal addresses and introduced the speakers. The first address was by Mr. Adolf Kummer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, member of the Brewery Workers' International Union, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, who extended the greetings of that organization. Mr. Kummer referred to the economic conditions in the United States which had brought on such widespread unemployment. He pointed out that the organized labour movement in that country as a means of relieving the existing conditions stood for the maintenance of the present wage scales and the shortening of the working day and the working week. He thanked the members of the congress for the support given to the brewery workers in their organizing campaigns in the Dominion. The speaker said that the labour movement of the United States stood for moderation in all things and they were opposed to the prohibition laws in that country and hoped for some changes in statute which unlike the Canadian liquor laws, was a national enactment.

The greetings from the British Trades Union Congress were presented by Mr. W. Mansfield, Labour member of Parliament for North Yorkshire, England, who pointed out that the problems confronting labour in Great Britain were similar to those in Canada. He referred to the great sacrifices made by the pioneers of the labour movement in endeavouring to secure common justice for all mankind, and stated that the workers in Great Britain had been compelled to revert to political action for the purpose of protecting their industrial achievements. Referring to the unemployment situation in Great Britain, he outlined the causes which had robbed the Mother Country of her export market for various commodities, and stated that there were over 2,000,000 unemployed persons, to whom the Labour Government was paying unemployment benefits. Mr. Mansfield appealed to the delegates for some form of co-operation whereby Great Britain would be able to purchase her wheat supply from Canada. He referred to the large number of accidents in industry and the efforts being made in Great Britain to secure ample compensation for accidents; also to the efforts made to reduce the working hours of miners and other classes of workers, which he believed would only be gained by national ownership of the mines. Referring to the huge sums spent for war debts and armaments Mr. Mansfield stated that 75 per cent of the

revenue of Great Britain was used for these purposes. He believed that universal peace could only be secured by international working class solidarity and concluded with a stirring appeal for the support of organized labour in working for international peace.

On conclusion of their addresses each of the fraternal delegates was presented with a gold fraternal delegate's badge.

During the course of the convention fraternal messages were received from (1) Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, and the Commercial Telegraphers International Union, both of which were meeting in Montreal; (2) Canadian Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Union; (4) Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance; (5) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders; (6) Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour; (7) Photo-Engravers' International Union; (8) Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour.

On behalf of the delegates, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress was presented with a gold watch; the delegate from the American Federation of Labour was the recipient of a signet ring, watch chain and knife; his wife receiving a gold brooch; Mr. Harry Perry, the chairman of the local entertainment committee received a chain and knife and Mrs. Perry a crystal necklace.

Officers Elected

The election of officers, which took place on Thursday afternoon, resulted in the election of the former members of the executive council as follows:

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa.

Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Vice-Presidents, R. J. Tallon, Calgary; John T. Foster, Montreal, and James Simpson, Toronto.

Provincial Executive Committees were named as follows:

Quebec—Pierre Lefèvre (chairman), Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; Phil. Corriveau, Montreal; J. A. D'Aoust, Three Rivers.

Ontario—Ald. Humphrey Mitchell (chairman), Hamilton; Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa; Tennyson Jackson, Toronto; R. H. Hessel London.

Manitoba—F. Mackintosh (chairman), Jas. Graham, R. W. Hill, and W. B. Lowe all of Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—H. Perry (chairman), Regina; A. M. Eddy, Saskatoon; Wm. Stephenson, Moose Jaw; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert.

British Columbia—Colin McDonald and Fred A. Hoover, of Vancouver, the two other members to be chosen one each by the trades and labour councils of Victoria and Prince Rupert.

The selection of the Nova Scotia executive committee was referred to the executive council. The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having federations of labour chartered by the congress, no committees are named.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, W. Stephenson, Moose Jaw.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Unions Congress, Robt. Livett, Calgary.

Vancouver, B.C., was named as the city in which the convention for 1931 will be held.

Among the entertainment provided for the delegates and visitors to the convention was a banquet and dance at the Hotel Saskatchewan on Monday evening, followed by a similar function in Moose Jaw on Wednesday evening, to which place the delegates were conveyed by automobiles.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE 62nd Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Nottingham on 1st September and the four following days. The President was Mr. John Beard, Chairman of the General Council.*

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 606; the number of organizations affiliated to the Congress (including those organizations, with a membership of about 65,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 169, with a membership of approximately 3,744,000.

The figures of trade union membership represented at the Congress show very little change in any of the groups except "Other Transport" and "General Labour," which are affected by the transfer of a large membership from the latter to the former group, consequent upon the amalgamation of the Workers' Union with the Transport and General Workers' Union. The increase shown in "Other Transport" is also due in part to the re-affiliation of the National Union of Seamen; and it is to this re-affiliation that the increase in the total membership is mainly due.

The Chairman in his opening address dealt with two important developments which had

*This account of the proceedings of the Congress is based on a report appearing in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1930.

occurred during the year, *viz.*, the trade union relations with organized employers, and the issue of the Memorandum on "the position of the British Commonwealth in relation to the world economic situation."

The principal business of the Congress was the consideration of the General Council's Report, covering their work during the past twelve months; also the agenda containing resolutions, and amendments, on various labour questions, which had been submitted by the various affiliated trade unions or (as regards one resolution) by the General Council itself.

The method by which the Congress deals with these two main parts of its business—the General Council's Report, and the resolutions and amendments which appear in the agenda—is to invite endorsement of the Report section by section, and simultaneously to take any resolutions which bear upon the subjects treated in the section under discussion.

The questions discussed included (*i*) the Memorandum (referred to above) dealing with the position of the British Commonwealth in relation to the world economic situation, which had been published by the General Council and had attracted considerable attention, and

Family Allowances

(*ii*) the question of family allowances, which had been jointly discussed by a Committee consisting of seven representatives of the Trades Union Congress General Council and seven representatives of the Labour Party. This joint body had been unable to agree, nine having signed a majority Report, the main recommendations of which were:—

(*a*) That family allowances be paid out of public funds, in respect of each child from birth to the school-leaving age for the time being in force; and

(*b*) That the allowances be at the rate of 5s. per week for the first child and 3s. per week for each succeeding child;

while three signed a minority Report, which recommended that, prior to any decision on family allowances being taken, certain social services (named) should be fully established out of public funds. The General Council had already notified their approval of the minority Report.

Both these questions arose out of the General Council's Report, and were discussed on motions to refer the matters back.

In the debate on family allowances, the General Council's spokesman, in urging the Congress to adopt their view (which, as already stated, favoured the minority Report) advanced reasoned arguments against the family allowance proposals, pointing out that the cost alone made it impracticable. To continue to adopt proposals which would cost hundreds of millions without consideration of how and when the money would be obtained would tend to destroy the value of the Congress. He also submitted that such a method of giving assistance would have a detrimental effect upon trade unionism.

The proposal to refer the matter back, with a view to favourably considering the majority Report, came from an influential section of the Congress. The question of cost was compared to the vastly greater amounts spent during the War; the fear that trade unionism would suffer was controverted. The card vote resulted in 1,347,000 for reference back and 2,154,000 against. The action of the General Council was therefore approved.

Economic Policy

The debate upon the Economic Memorandum was well sustained, considerable opposition being shown, the main objections alleged being the Memorandum's lack of clarity; its apparent conflict with the international policy of the Congress; its effect upon the great exporting industries (*e. g.*, mining); and its resemblance to the imperialist proposals of certain newspapers. The General Council's spokesmen sought to show that their Memorandum had no relation to any tariff arrangements; that essentially it was an effort to create a definite independent trade union trading policy, which was necessary in view of approaching Commonwealth Conferences; that it aimed at investigating the possibility of controlling and regulating the vast raw material resources of the Commonwealth with a view to trade. The reference back was lost on a card vote by 1,878,000 votes to 1,401,000.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain submitted a resolution asking the Congress to express their opinion that all workers in and about coal mines should be organized in the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. This aroused considerable opposition, as, if passed, it would seriously affect many unions which have long been represented at Congress, such as those of colliery enginemen, by-product men, engineers and craftsmen, etc. Efforts were made to avoid a definite vote, and ultimately, the question was referred to the General Council.

A resolution was passed unanimously instructing the General Council to press, at the opening of the next Session of Parliament, for a repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, and for the restoration of the trade unions to the legal position occupied by them prior to the passing of the 1927 Act.

Pensions at 60

A resolution was carried calling attention to the possible dangers of rationalisation; directing the General Council to watch its tendencies; urging the necessity for reducing hours in order to limit labour displacements; calling for adequate compensation for persons displaced, and pressing for adequate State pensions for persons over 60 years of age. As originally submitted this resolution called for pensions at 65 years of age, but on its being pointed out that this infringed one of the Standing Orders of Congress, which calls for "adequate State pensions for all at the age of 60," the resolution was altered so as to comply with the Standing Order.

Unemployment, wages, hours, etc.

The Congress declared its recognition of the tendency towards the increase of unemployment; urged the members of affiliated unions to support Labour, so that definite socialistic policies could be introduced, and instructed the General Council to submit to the Prime Minister that such emergency measures should be taken as would enable employment to be offered on trade union rates and conditions to the surplus able-bodied workers which capitalism fails to employ.

A resolution asking the General Council to consider the inauguration of a campaign with the object of urging the Government to introduce legislation to secure a 44-hour working week, inclusive of meal times, was passed.

A decision was arrived at supporting the recent attempt to pass a Bill in Parliament limiting the hours of labour of shop workers to not more than 48 hours a week; also urging the Government to promote effective legislation covering sanitation, ventilation, and heating of shops, warehouses, and offices.

A resolution re-affirming the demand for payment for holidays for all workers was passed.

A resolution was passed calling for an alteration of the Fair Wages Clause, so as to make it compulsory for firms to employ only trade unionists, not only on any public contracts, but also in their ordinary business. Also that the General Council urge the Government to insist on the Fair Wages Clause being recognized by the Unemployment Grants Committee.

A resolution was passed requesting the Government to increase the existing wages limit for non-manual workers in National Health and Unemployment Insurance from £250 to £500 per annum. Also that rates of benefit payable for sickness and disablement should be provided within the National Health Insurance Acts equal to those payable for unemployment, and that benefits be payable for wives and dependants. Resolutions were also passed directing attention to the need for the co-ordination of medical services, and calling attention to the tendency to set off social services against higher wage standards.

A resolution was passed calling upon the Government to finance national requirements on the credit power of the nation, without having recourse to the Bank of England.

A resolution was passed deprecating the employment of aliens and undersirable coloured labour on British ships.

A resolution was submitted calling for the amendment of the Hours and Industrial Employment Bill, so that the section excluding from the operation of the Bill members of the employer's family shall not apply to persons employed in the transport of goods by motor or horse-drawn vehicle. It was pointed out that this proposal was not in line with the Washington Hours Convention, to which the Congress was committed, and the resolution was dropped.

A comprehensive resolution was carried suggesting that a scheme for the registration and licensing of carriers should be instituted, and that the provision in the Road Traffic Act for the better regulation of passenger road transport services should be extended so as to include the road transport goods services.

Resolutions were passed requesting amendments of the Factory Acts in relation to the high mortality among casters and polishers, also the necessity for employers to provide workshop accommodation for their workpeople; also for a revision of regulations so that adequate provision for public safety at all places of public entertainment might be ensured.

A resolution was submitted calling attention to the national service rendered by trade unions, and asking that a subsidy of an amount equal to one-fifth of the benefit paid by any Society should be provided by the Government. Opposition to this proposal was shown by representatives of the General Workers and of the Shop Assistants, and the previous question was moved and carried.

The Miners' Federation moved a resolution directing attention to the international character of the economic problems in the coal mining industry, and requesting the General Council to press for international agreements for the regulation of the coal trade, with uniform hours of labour, and adequate standards of living for the mine workers of all countries. Emphasis was placed upon the difficulty of improving conditions in this country unless the standards were applied internationally.

In the election of the General Council Mr. W. R. Townley, National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, takes the place of Mr. Poulton of the same Society, who has retired. Mr. J. Hindle, Amalgamated Weavers, takes the place of Mr. Ogden, deceased.

RECENT LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Federation of Trade Unions

REFERENCE was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930, page 741, to the fifth congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions, then in session at Stockholm, Sweden, at which the Dominion was represented by Mr. J. T. Foster, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, an affiliated organization.

One of the discussions of primary importance centered about the new economic policy and program of social legislation that had been drafted by a committee of experts and approved by the General Council of the I.F.T.U. for submission to the Congress. The policy so formulated was not regarded as a definite program but merely as containing guiding principles for the activities of the general body and its affiliated national centres. The Congress considered the draft policy and decided to compile a social legislation program "in order to conduct in all countries an effective campaign to generalize social legislation which will protect the worker against the prejudicial effects of all the evils perpetually threatening him—evils which are aggravated by the conditions inherent in the social order under which we live."

As a basis of further developing the study and propaganda of social legislation in various countries, it was considered that the program should be classified under the following heads.

Social Insurance.—(1) Sickness insurance (including medical treatment and medicaments); (2) invalidity insurance; (3) old age and survivors' insurance; (4) death insurance; (5) unemployment insurance; (6) maternity insurance; (7) accident insurance (workmen's compensation); (8) occupational disease insurance; (9) family allowances.

Special Protection.—(1) Working hours and questions connected therewith; (2) workers' holidays; (3) protection of children, young persons and women, the prohibition of night-work for women and children, and the (prohibition of the employment of young persons and women in unhealthy occupations); (4) vocational and technical training and apprenticeship; (5) liberty of association, the right to strike and the right to hold meetings; (6) the labour contract; (7) collective agreements and in connection therewith, the question of conciliation and arbitration; (8) labour law, labour courts, works' councils, etc.; (9) the weekly rest-day; (10) vocational guidance; (11) hygienic regulations.

Supervision and Prevention.—(1) Factory inspection, especially in connection with the application of hygienic legislation and hygienic administrative measures in factories, both in respect of the treatment of the staff and of the sanitary arrangements of the factories themselves and rational protection of the health of young apprentices; (2) the right of trade unions to be consulted and to colloborate in the measures to be taken in the factories themselves for the protection of workers; (3) the prevention of industrial accidents, primarily by the application of more and more rational measures in respect of machinery, etc., and secondarily, by the education of the workers by posters, information and the use of photographs, etc. in labour and other publications.

With reference to the above program, the Congress instructed its executive committee to study and compile a complete program after consultation with the affiliated organizations, and also authorized the General Council to observe the results of this survey so as to determine the measures to be taken in order to attain the various objectives advocated in the social legislation program.

The Congress was attended by 186 delegates, including fraternal delegates, representing 22 national centres affiliated with the I.F.T.U. with an aggregate membership of 13,470,349.

Mine Workers Union of Canada

The fifth annual convention of the Mine Workers Union of Canada was held at Calgary, Alberta, September 8-13, 1930, with approximately twenty-five delegates in attendance, President James Sloan in the chair. The report of the president reviewed the conditions and activities in the various sub-districts under the jurisdiction of the union. Vice-president L. Maurice, who assumed office on September 2, also presented a report. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the average paid-up membership during the year to be 3,282. Fraternal delegates representing the Communist Party of Canada, the Workers Unity League and the Young Communist League addressed the convention. Two representatives of the Canadian Defenders in Canada were also given the privilege of addressing the delegates.

Among the recommendations of the committee on officers' reports that were adopted by the convention were the following:—

Concurring in the action of President Sloan in calling a strike at Mercoal;

Withdrawing the affiliation of the Mine Workers Union with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour:—

That the District President relinquish the position as secretary of the Workers Unity League;

That all local units withdraw their support from the Canadian Labour Party.

Other resolutions adopted by the Convention were as follows:—

That the Dominion and Provincial Governments institute immediately a system of non-contributory unemployment insurance, to be administered through the local unions;

Asking the Provincial Government of Alberta that, if necessary to give winter relief work, the workers be paid at least fifty cents per hour;

Weekly pay-day instead of the bi-monthly system;

That no more miners' certificates or provisional permits be issued for the next five years, or until the industry can absorb those already possessing them, except boys already employed in the mines coming to the age of 18 years, and miners holding certificates from other provinces in Canada;

A six-hour day with no decrease in the union scale of wages;

That the provincial governments of Alberta and British Columbia appoint a commission to look into the coal industry and conditions prevailing in all coal mining camps in eastern British Columbia and Alberta;

That an automatic recording pressure gauge be used in connection with every ventilating fan in all the larger mines, and that a competent person be appointed to watch the indicated pressure.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were desired, providing that a hundred per cent of wages be paid in compensation instead of 66⅔ as at present; that a widow's allowance be increased to $50 per month; that the allowance to old couples for the loss of only support be increased to $50 per month; that an appeal board be established, to which the decisions of the compensation commissioners could be appealed; that all persons coming under the Act be paid on the basis of income of $2,000 per year.

That $100 be donated to the dependents of those who lost their lives in the Coalmont mines disaster;

That fire-bosses be placed under the direct control and pay of the Government;

That the strike at Mercoal be continued;

Approving the proposal to set up a strike fund by assessing the members of the District organization, one dollar per member per month;

That a referendum vote of the membership be taken on the following questions: "(*a*) Are you in favour of affiliation with the Workers Unity League?" and "(*b*) Are you in favour of an extra five cents per capita tax per month?"

Federated Association of Letter Carriers

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers recently held its annual convention in Calgary with approximately 40 accredited delegates in attendance.

Among the important resolutions presented were those concerning promotion, retirement, superannuation, and salary schedules, most of the resolutions being first reviewed by a Resolutions Committee. This committee's recommendation of concurrence in a resolution which called for full pension to letter carriers permanently disabled by injury while on duty, was adopted, as was also a rider that in event of death the wife of a carrier shall be entitled to half pension. The convention adopted another pension resolution which recommended that after 25 years service letter carriers shall be entitled to a pension, independent of retirement fund, similar to that given railroad employees, and entirely defrayed by the government.

Re-affirming its former attitude on the matter of salaries, the Association recommended that salary schedules be established under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General without reference to the Civil Service Commission. The organization also re-endorsed the policy of fixing a salary rating for letter carriers equal to that which obtains in the United States for letter carriers in that country.

On the question of holidays, the convention decided that "the holiday period of 10 months is unsatisfactory since many carriers are compelled to take holidays in unseasonable weather." Accordingly the executive officers were instructed to request that the period during which holidays may be taken be reduced to six months—May to October.

Other subjects dealt with concerned uniform and equipment, leave of absence for military service, household delivery of mail, delivery of mail during Christmas holiday season and

during the Jewish New Year season, suitable working quarters, etc.

The officers elected were: President, B. W. Rehder, London; first vice-president, J. W. Fitchett, Toronto; second vice-president, J. Sauvé, Montreal; third vice-president, Tempest Aitken, Edmonton; secretary-treasurer, John J. Reeves, Toronto.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Plan for Reporting Causes of Accidents

The Safety Educational Department of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey recently adopted a tabulation of the causes of industrial accidents. Mr. A. J. Van Brunt, the director, in the *National Safety News* (May, 1930) explains the use of the tabulation as a means of ascertaining the exact causes, each accident being recorded as it occurs with the appropriate tabulation number. "Accident reports," he says "should have on them a tabulation number which refers specifically to the cause, not the result, of the accident." The tabulation is as follows:—

Supervision Failure.—

1. Class of work beyond experience or physical or mental ability of injured.

(The injured was assigned work or permitted to perform work which was beyond his experience, or normal physical or mental ability. Do not confuse with No. 14.)

2. Use of improper tools or devices.

(The injured was instructed to use improper tools or devices, or used them without, or contrary to, instructions. If tools or devices were defective, see No. 6.)

3. Lack of proper instructions.

(The injured was not given necessary or proper instructions as to the manner in which the work was to be done, or as to the danger involved in the work.)

4. Protective devices not provided or were inadequate in number.

(Protective devices include rubber gloves, goggles, pipe covering, insulation, clearances, guard rails, danger tags, danger signs, etc. Do not confuse with No. 6.)

5. Protective devices not used.

(The injured did not use protective devices which were provided.)

6. Lack of proper inspection and maintenance.

(Accident caused by defects in tools, materials, or devices; these defects could have been discovered on proper inspection. Poor housekeeping methods.)

7. Insufficient light.

Employee Failure.—

8. Rules or instructions not followed.

(This refers to unintentional disobedience of established rules or instructions. If injured wilfully disobeyed instructions classify under No. 13.)

9. Intemperance.

(Injury resulting from intoxication of the injured.)

10. Lack of concentration, carelessness.

(Accident caused by lack of concentration, carelessness or mechanical manner of doing work.)

11. Hurry.

(Accident caused by hurry of the injured.)

12. Poor judgment.

(The injured did not exercise good common sense.)

13. Wilfulness.

(Deliberate disobedience of instructions or rules.)

14. Unfit physical condition of the injured.

(Acident caused by the injured being ill, or not in condition to do the work required of him. Do not confuse with No. 1.)

Causes Beyond Control of Injured.—

15. Particles carried by Air Currents.

(Particles entering eyes, when goggles would not ordinarily be worn.)

16. Contributory negligence of others.

(Accident caused because of an act of omission or commission, by someone other than the injured.)

17. Abnormal weather conditions.

(Accident caused by windstorms, lightning, tornado, etc.)

18. Failure of equipment.

(Accident caused by flaws, undiscoverable by usual inspection methods.)

19. Non-industrial.

(Accident occurred when employee was not on duty.)

Electrical Hazards in Industry

Leaflet No. 31, published by the Province of Quebec Safety League, enumerates the principal dangers from the use of electricity as being shock, burns, flashed eyes, and fire. Accidents, it is stated, may be caused by short circuits, accidental grounds, overloads of poor contacts. It is advisable, from the point of view of safety as well as of production, that your electrical equipment be installed and maintained according to the accepted standards as incorporated to-day in all regulations on this subject. Accidents would be

considerably decreased in number as well as in severity if all industrialists refused to accept, from their inspectors and foremen, any compromise whatever on this score. The Province of Quebec Safety League urges all the members of its industrial section to appoint one or more special committees to make a thorough inspection of the electrical equipment of their plant and to prepare, before the end of the year, a detailed report on the places where the said equipment is not absolutely up to standard and where consequently accidents are likely to happen.

This survey should cover carefully the following points:—

Electrical equipment, in every part of the plant, even the least accessible, should be perfectly enclosed, or guarded in such a way that the hazard is reduced to a minimum. High voltage circuits and apparatus should always be obviously marked with warning posters, indicating the voltage. Throughout the plant, the fixed wires should be enclosed in standard conducts. At places of unusual danger, there should be warning signs properly located. All exposed metal parts which are non-current-carrying should be well grounded. Wherever needed, the management should see that insulated floor mats be provided and used. It is advisable to replace as soon as possible the old type switches by the new model enclosed switches. Attention should particularly be given to portable lamps, which have caused probably more accidents in the past than any other electrical apparatus. The conductor cord for these lamps should be of standard make and quality. Moreover, in these lamps and other portable equipment, it is important to see that the right type of switch and socket be used at all times. Finally, in all plants there should be an organized effort to instruct periodically the workers concerning these common hazards. Posters, pamphlets, slides, motion pictures could be used to bring this information to the attention of all the employees.

The first aid treatment required in cases of accident is described in other publications of the League. Leaflet 31, however, points out that in cases of shock, burns or flashed eyes caused by electricity, first aid should be carefuly and immediately given by trained first aiders. In all these cases, especially in the case of shock, prompt and intelligent first aid may mean the saving of life.

Effects of Iron Ore Dust on Miners

An article on "Dust inhalation and iron ore mining" is contributed to the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, September, 1930, by Dr. E. L. Collis and Sir Kenneth W. Goadby, K.B.E. who reach the following general conclusions of the effects on the miners of exposure to dust generated while mining iron ore or hematite:—

"Experience from the mining industry suggests that: (*a*) Prolonged inhalation of dust from iron ore does not originate miners' phthisis, nor any tendency to pneumonia, but (*b*) it does set up bronchitis; (*c*) it causes shortness of breath and impairs chest expansion, without however setting up troublesome symptoms; (*d*) it is associated with X-Ray shadows indicative of fine diffuse fibrosis; and (*e*) it originates definite generalized pulmonary changes of a fibrotic type which impair the usefulness of the lungs."

PROBLEM OF HOME WORK IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

INDUSTRIAL Home Work in the United States is the subject of a recent report recently published by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour. The report analyses the extent, character, and causes of home work, and points out the inadequacy of the earnings of the workers and the difficulties of regulation. It reproduces the recommendations recently made by the committee on industrial home work of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada.

The report observes that the custom of sending articles from factories into homes to be made or finished has been accompanied in the past by the evils of long hours of labour, low rates of pay, irregular employment, child labour, and working conditions that constitute a menace, actual or potential, to the health of the workers and of the public. Information as to the extent and character of home work is fragmentary, only a few States having any current knowledge of the situation within their jurisdictions. Yet such information as exists is sufficient to indicate that home work is extensive in many of the industrial States, and "that unless under constant supervision and regulation by the authorities it generally is accompanied by the old evils."

Home work is described as a type of labour that presents extreme difficulties to efforts at regulations, at the same time that it particularly calls for regulation because it is so subject to abuse by the undercutting of the standards set up by the State for factory work. With reference to the numbers em-

ployed on home work, figures are given for the few States where the problem is officially recognized through attempts at regulation and control. In many other States it is known that the home work problem exists, but information is fragmentary and in a large majority no legal regulation is in force.

The needle trades are the great sources of home work. Of the 21,573 home workers found in licensed houses in New York State in the year ended June 30, 1927, the clothing trades employed over 13,000 and embroidery and artificial flowers gave employment to 4,000 more. In New York City during the same period 33·5 per cent of the registered home workers were employed on men's clothing, 22·4 per cent on embroidery, and 15·9 per cent on trimmings and flowers. In Pennsylvania in 1927, 27 per cent of the employers and 23 per cent of the home workers were in the men's clothing industry, while other clothing, knit goods, and tobacco were the industries next in importance. Stringing tags, carding buttons, hooks and eyes, or safety pins, making garters, and work on cheap jewelry, lampshades, powder puffs, paper boxes and bags, carpet rags, and toys, are a few of the simple occupations characteristically found as home industries.

Dealing with causes, the report indicates that from the standpoint of employers the chief motive for giving out home work is the desire to avoid overhead expense. "The industries that use the home work system vary in their details, but are alike in using, to quickly expand the labour force when a rush of work comes, the labour available in the home. Thus the industries need not provide factory space and pay rent and other overhead for this part of their production. Under the pressure of competition, the employers avoid these costs so far as they can. The burden of expansion and contraction, instead of being carried as one cost of the industry, is passed on to the home workers in the form of irregularity of employment and earnings. Inevitably questions arise as to the soundness and the social ethics of such a system of production. From the standpoint of the industry itself, it is questionable whether the instability and unregulated competition of this system is advantageous; whether such an organization of production is efficient. From the standpoint of the public there is a clear case for regulation, if not the more drastic measure of prohibition, to set limits to the conditions that this highly competitive type of production imposes upon a group of workers who are, by the nature of the case, in poor position to protect themselves."

It is pointed out that home workers are largely women "aided all too frequently by children." The survey further indicated that home workers are chiefly unskilled or semi-skilled and are recruited largely in tenement districts and often from among recent immigrants. Working as individuals, they are reported as being in a poor position to bargain for their labour, and "their competition for work, in industries of very irregular employment, makes low rates of pay possible, while long hours of work and the illegal employment children are evils all to often found as accompaniments."

Much industrial home work consists of very simple processes or can easily be subdivided into simple processes. It is stated that, as a result, it is feasible for members of the family of all ages and degrees of skill to take part, and the illegal employment of child labour is found frequently and is very difficult to prevent.

The causes that induce women to undertake industrial work in their homes are found of the sort that take other women into factories—chiefly the pressure of family needs that can not be met from other family income. Inadequate earnings of the husband, illness, unemployment, are listed as among the chief reasons. Often family convenience keeps the woman at home rather than in factory work, in order to care for young children or old or disabled members of the household. Custom and habit have a very important part, "for in many cases industrial home work is the accepted thing while factory work appears strange, unsuitable and repugnant."

The results of various surveys on home earnings constitute an important feature of the report. The New York State Department of Labour found that in the men's clothing industry in New York City for the year ended June 30, 1925, home workers averaged weekly earnings of over $10, or about one-third the earnings of factory workers. In a more recent report from New York the median earnings of individual home workers in a usual week were $6.19 for all industries and ranged from $12.50 in the men's neckwear industry down to $3.88 in the making of powder puffs.

The Pennsylvania Department of Labour and Industry in 1924 found that among 599 families with children working illegally, 86 per cent of the families earned less than $10 per week, while one of every three families earned under $4 a week. Another study, in 1928, reported on hours and earnings of 820 home-working families in Pennsylvania. This showed that the median hourly rate of pay for all workers was 16 cents; it was only 6 cents in one industry and never above 21

cents in any industry. The median weekly earnings for adult individual workers were $4.40. Where the weekly earnings were the result of the combined efforts of more than one member of the family, the median was $5.25.

The United States Children's Bureau, in its study in New Jersey in 1925, secured information on annual earnings from home work from 334 families. Less than 5 per cent of the families earned $500 or more, while 46 per cent earned less than $100 and 23 per cent less than $50.

The report also outlines the hazards to public health involved in home work. In this respect it was stated that while studies in recent years found the majority of homes clean and in fairly good condition, yet "some are always found that show evidences of filth, or other neglect, or in which work was continued while communicable diseases were present."

Recommendations

In conclusion, the report presents the recommendations of a special committee of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada, which was appointed in 1926 to look into the question of industrial home work, the extent to which such work is conducted in the United States, and the methods being taken to deal with the problem. This committee submitted a set of minimum standards of regulations recommended pending further research. Among the minimum standards recommended are the following:—

(1) Absolute prohibition of the manufacture of certain kinds of articles in the homes is necessary for sanitary reasons, either for the protection of the consumer, as in the case of foodstuffs, certain articles of clothing, etc., or for the protection of the worker in cases where poisonous or otherwise injurious materials are used in manufacture of the goods concerned.

(2) All labour laws of a State, including legislation regulating child labour and the hours of labour of women, workmen's compensation or employer's liability laws, minimum-wage legislation, and the legal standards for safety, sanitation, and working conditions, should apply to industrial work of all kinds done in the home as well as to that done in the factory.

(3) Responsibility for full compliance with such laws and with any special regulations applicable to home work should be placed upon the manufacturer for whom the work is done, irrespective of whether the work is given out by him directly or through another person. . . . . No employer or contractor should be permitted to give out home work who is not licensed to do so by the State department of labour and no employer should be licensed to give out home work who does not enforce compliance with all the requirements of the labour law applicable to home work in the homes in which work is done for him.

(4) Adequate authority for the enforcement of all laws applying to factory work done in homes should be given by law to the State labour department and an adequate inspection staff should be provided for this work. . . . .

(5) Local boards of health shall notify the State labour department daily of all cases of communicable disease occurring in the locality over which they have jurisdiction, giving the name and address of the person suffering form the disease, and the State labour department shall report immediately to employers the names and addresses of all home workers registered as employed by them in whose homes such disease exists.

Regulation of Home Work in Canada

In Canada, several of the provinces have enactments in respect to home work, particularly when such work necessitates guarding public health against unsanitary conditions of labour, or against infections and contagious diseases. In Ontario, there are specific regulations covering this class of work under the Factory Shop, and Office Building Act. The section of this Act dealing with health and safety compels the registration in the clothing manufacturing industry of every person to whom articles of clothing are given out for manufacture or alteration. In cities of 50,000 population or over, permits are required for this class of work done in homes, and a manufacturer is prohibited from letting out such work unless he has ascertained that the person to whom the work is given out has received a permit from the factory inspector. Persons exposing for sale garments or article of clothing made in any dwelling house or tenement are required to have a permit from the inspector stating that the place of manufacture is in a good sanitary condition. Upon such permit is stated the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed on the premises, and the permit may be revoked at any time if protection of the health of the community or of those so employed upon the premises renders such revocation desirable. When the inspector finds that garments have been made under unclean or unsanitary conditions he is authorized to seize and label them "unsanitary," and then to notify the Board of Health, whose duty it is to disinfect the articles of clothing.

Similarly, if an inspector finds evidence of infectious or contagious disease present in premises where clothing is in process of manufacture "he shall forthwith report the facts to the local board of health, which shall forthwith make such order as the public health may require, or may condemn and destroy all such garments or articles, or any garment or article made, altered or improved or in process of manufacture under unclean or unsanitary conditions."

Legislation on somewhat similar lines is in effect in Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia.

GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS WITH UNOFFICIAL SAFETY AGENCIES

MR. R. B. MORLEY, general manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, delivered the following address before the Governmental Officials' Session of the National Safety Council at the National Safety Congress, which was held at Pittsburgh on September 30, 1930:—

There are three phases, Mr. Morley said, of the question of Governmental relations with safety agencies:—

1. Co-operation through representation on committees of safety organizations, such as was mentioned to me by Sir Gerald Bellhouse, Chief Inspector of Factories for Great Britain, in connection with the National Safety First Association in England. Sir Gerald said his department provided for plant inspection under the law, but that he felt fully justified in according the National Safety First Association complete co-operation in matters of various kinds, such as committee work, co-operation in placing bulletins, etc. This involves no money expenditure on the part of the government.

2. The second form of co-operation is such as we have in Canada through the Canadian National Safety League, a Dominion wide organization and the Ontario Safety League. In these cases, governmental co-operation is extended through representation on various committees and direct grants of money. For example, in the past several years the Ontario Safety League has had a grant of $15,000 a year from the Provincial Government. This money is expended chiefly on educational work through hundreds of public and separate schools in the province.

3. The third type of direct relation between government and safety agencies is covered by Section 114 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, which reads:—

(1) The employers in any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 may form themselves into an association for accident prevention and may make rules for that purpose.

(2) If the Board is of opinion that an association so formed sufficiently represents the employers in the industries included in the class, the Board may approve such rules, and when approved by the Board and by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council they shall be binding on all the employers in industries included in the class.

(3) Where an association under the authority of its rules appoints an inspector or an expert for the purpose of accident prevention, the Board may pay the whole or any part of the salary or remuneration of such inspector or expert out of the accident fund or out of that part of it which is at the credit of any one or more of the classes as the Board may deem just.

(4) The Board may in any case where it deems proper make a grant toward the expenses of any such association.

(5) Any moneys paid by the Board under this Section shall be charged against the class represented by such association and levied as part of the assessment against such class.

(6) The word "class" in this section shall include sub-class or such part of a class or such number of classes or parts of classes in Schedule 1 as may be approved by the Board.

I have been told that when the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario was being framed back in 1914, industry in the Province felt that some more intensive work was necessary and asked for the inclusion of a section similar to that quoted so that accident prevention work might be carried on and the cost distributed fairly over the beneficiaries, that is, the industries in the classes organized for accident prevention work.

Speaking at one of the Safety Conventions of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, the Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody of Toronto said, "The work of this organization is a happy combination of voluntary effort and state endorsation. You are operating under the sanction of the Workmen's Compensation Act, but the greater part of the work is done by individuals and groups of individuals. That is the soundest method of getting permanent and satisfactory results. Self-reliance and individual initiative have always characterized the business men of our race. What we do look forward to as an ideal condition is a socialized individualism in which you have the fullest opportunity for the application of individual initiative and resource and, yet, behind it, a necessary amount of governmental regulation and, if necessary, control."

The Compensation Act in Ontario is a monopolistic state fund and there are twenty-four separate classes of industry each paying its own cost of compensation. Under Section 114, eighteen complete classes have set up accident prevention associations, while separate groups in two other classes have done the same. These organizations are financed entirely by the Workmen's Compensation Board under this section and carry on their work with that authority plus certain other sections including one which authorizes the entry of all plants at reasonable hours for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the plant is in a safe condition.

Fifteen of the eighteen classes mentioned, together with the two groups from two other classes, have federated for purposes of economy and better general direction of effort in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. The organization is directed by an Executive Committee representative of the province geographically and of the classes of industry included in the membership. There has been complete co-operation with Mr. J. T. Burke, Chief Inspector of Factories, and his department in carrying out industrial work in the Province.

For the year ending December 31, 1929, the total expenditures by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations amounted to $97,941.81 and the expenditures paid by the Workmen's Compensation Board for the three classes organized for accident prevention purposes, but, not included in our membership, totalled $40,233.33. As this sum is spread over a payroll of about $500,000,000, you will see that the expenditure is very reasonable.

Methods of Work.—The work of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations is divided roughly into two parts. The first of these is covered by the field force. We have a staff of trained inspectors, who operate in about 8,000 plants included in our membership, under the general direction of the chief inspector. Their work includes the inspection of plants for physical hazards, the holding of plant meetings with or without motion pictures, the discussion of accidents and accident prevention with the management etc., etc. These men are trained in their duties in a very careful manner and understand fully that they are at the service of industry.

The other phase of the work of the organization is the distribution of various forms of safety literature, including bulletins, pay envelope inserts, the annual safety calendar, special cards, leaflets, etc. Once each year, a Safety Convention is held and at the 1930 Convention we had a total attendance of 1,310 delegates from 80 towns and cities, which is the largest yet registered. The Convention usually lasts for two days and includes worthwhile safety exhibits. Through the co-operation of the Workmen's Compensation Board, the organization is put in possession of a great deal of very valuable information. For example, we receive from the Board each week, brief reports on the accidents involving claims by injured workers. These give us details of most of the accidents involving a loss of seven days time or more and assist materially in the various phases of the organization's work. In addition, we receive advice from the Board of all awards of $100 and more as made and once a year a report on the expenditures by the Board for accidents in the various plants, together with a statement of assessments made. This permits an effective check-up on plants with both accident frequency and money costs.

Another phase of the organization's work is covered by Section 83 (4-5) which reads as follows:—

Where a greater number of accidents has happened in any industry than in the opinion of the Board ought to have happened if proper precautions had been taken for the prevention of accidents in it, or where in the opinion of the Board the ways, works, machinery or appliances in any industry are defective, inadequate or insufficient the Board may so long as such condition in its opinion continues to exist add to the amount of any contribution to the accident fund for which an employer is liable in respect of such industry such a percentage thereof as the Board may deem just and may assess and levy the same upon such employer, or the Board may exclude such industry from the Class in which it is included, and if it is so excluded the employer shall be individually liable to pay the compensation to which any of his workmen or their dependents may thereafter become entitled and such industry shall be included in Schedule 2.

Any additional percentage levied and collected under the next preceding subsection shall be added to the accident fund or applied in reduction of the assessment upon the other employers in the class or sub-class to which the employer from whom it is collected belongs as the Board may determine.

Under this section, a certain number of firms have been penalized by the Workmen's Compensation Board for failure to keep their plants in proper condition. This clause is used as a last resort, but is, on the other hand, fully effective. Earlier this month, there was a case of a plant paying a rate of 15 cents per hundred dollars of payroll which had failed to carry out reasonable recommendations and when the hearing was held, the Compensation Board raised the rate to $5 per hundred dollars of payroll. As I say, this is a clause that is not used unless drastic steps are necessary.

It is to be assumed that we are, all of us, more or less biased in favour of our own effort and the manner in which are own particular organization is functioning. Yet, I have talked to men in the United States, in England, in France and in Switzerland and have found all of them keenly interested in Section 114 of the Compensation Act of Ontario and almost unanimous in their belief that the most effective form of accident prevention in industry is through some system such as we have in Ontario providing as Dr. Cody said, "a happy combination of voluntary effort and state endorsation." We are getting definite results and I assure you that industry takes a keen interest in the work of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.

Changes in German Health Insurance System

The German health insurance system was amended recently as the more immediate result of economic depression, although changes had been contemplated for some time. The chief reason for the changes, which became effective on July 28, was to relieve the taxpayers, employers and insured persons of part of the burdens involved in health insurance so as to meet the inevitable increase in unemployment insurance contributions resulting from the large number of unemployed.

Social insurance legislation in Germany was reviewed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1928, pages 594-596, and reference was also made in the issue of March, 1930, page 295, to a number of important measures of social policy likely to be enacted in 1930. As above mentioned, changes in the health insurance system had been under consideration for the past five years, but the onset of economic depression hastened such action. The subject was due for discussion at the last session of the Reichstag, but dissolution took place before the report on the Committee of Social Policy was reached. The president of the Republic thereupon, under Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution, issued on July 26, 1930 a Decree to meet urgent financial, economic and social exigencies. One section of this Decree deals with unemployment insurance, health insurance and war pensions.

The provisions relating to health insurance make important changes in the system hitherto in force. In order to provide for an increase of contributions to unemployment insurance (necessitated by the increase in the cost of unemployment relief) the contributions to health insurance have been restricted and benefits somewhat reduced in consequence. The presidential decree consolidated and extended the system of benefits in certain directions, but, it was pointed out that the main object, which was the reduction of health insurance costs, could not be achieved without considerable limitation of the obligation of the funds. One direct limitation takes the form of a fee of half a mark payable by the sick person for each certificate and each prescription made up for his use. An even more considerable indirect limitation will result from the important changes made in the relations between the funds and the doctors. The individual responsibility of the doctor towards the fund is reaffirmed and strengthened. The funds are given powers to prevent an excessive increase of the medical expenses to be met by them.

The class of persons subject to compulsory insurance is left unchanged. All workers, whatever their wages, are subject to compulsory insurance; salaried employees and professional workers are only subject to it if their pay does not exceed 3,600 marks a year. Two changes, however, are made in the class of persons subject to voluntary insurance. Persons who were formerly compulsorily or voluntarily insured lose the right to voluntary insurance as soon as their income exceeds 8,400 marks a year. The surviving husband or wife of a person compulsorily or voluntarily insured who has died may continue the insurance of the deceased person under the same conditions and in the same wage-group, provided that the survivor is not already insured.

The conditions for the grant of cash benefit are made stricter. In order to reduce the medical and pharmaceutical expenses met by the funds, the sick person will have to pay a special fee at the time of the first medical examination and for each prescription.

Sickness benefit is still fixed at one-half of the basic wage. The funds have hitherto been entitled to raise the benefit by their rules up to three-quarters of the basic wage, and more than half the funds had made use of this power. In future sickness benefit may not exceed half the basic wage except for the purpose of providing for dependents or in cases of illness of long duration.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Ratification of International Labour Conventions

At August 31, 1930, the total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and officially notified to the International Labour Office was 404 (including 9 conditional ratifications).

At the same date the number of Conventions of which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority in the countries concerned, but had not yet been registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations was 29.

During the month of August, 1930, Belgium ratified the Convention concerning the unemployment, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First Session (Washington, 1919).

International Conference on Silicosis

Further particulars have been received of the International Conference on Silicosis, which was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, during August under the auspices of the International Labour Office, with the assistance of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines and the Government of the Union of South Africa. Reference to this conference was made in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, page 1040.

Its purpose was to enable a body of specialists drawn from various countries to exchange experience and opinions with regard to the industrial scourge of silicosis, and at the same time to acquaint themselves at first hand with the remarkable work done by the Miners' Phthisis Bureau of the Rand in fighting this disease. Experts from the following eight countries took part in the conference: Australia. Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, the Union of South Africa and the United States. The United States, though not a member of the International Labour Organization, was represented by two delegates.

The conference discussed the three questions submitted for its consideration: (1) the medical aspect of silicosis: pathology and clinical phenomena of the disease; (2) preventive measures; and (3) compensation. The proceedings were facilitated by the distribution in advance of papers prepared by individual delegates on various aspects of the problem with which they were specially conversant.

As a result of the discussions, which closed on August 27, the conference was able to reach agreement on a number of recommendations. These recommendations relate to the general principles to be followed for prevention, compensation and after-care, the desirability of uniformity in terminology and radiographic technique as a means of facilitating international comparisons, the urgent necessity for further scientific research into such matters as methods of dust determination; the prevention and control of dust; the action, pathology and diagnosis of silicosis and other dust diseases; and the collection of fuller information as to the incidence and development of silicosis and the investigation of rehabilitation schemes.

This conference is stated to have afforded a valuable experience on methods of collaboration between the International Labour Office and the scientific world, and has shown that collaboration on an international basis may contribute substantially to checking the ravages of a deadly and costly occupational disease.

Publications of the Office

A further series of brochures of "Occupation and Health," the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare which is in course of publication by the International Labour Office, has just appeared. It comprises monographs on: Medical and Allied Professions (Occupational Pathology of); Men of Letters, Speakers, etc.; Occupational Diseases: Digestive System and General Metabolism; Statistics, and Nervous System; Pearls (Artificial); and Personal Hygiene.

The Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia have issued the first order since their appointment early this year (Labour Gazette, March, page 255). The new order governs the wages and other conditions of female employees in laundries and dry cleaning and dyeing establishments in Cape Breton. Minimum rates of wages for a week's work of 44 to 50 hours are fixed at eleven dollars for experienced workers. For inexperienced adults over 18 years of age the minimum scale starts at nine dollars per week, and for young girls under 18 at seven dollars, increasing after each period of six months until the worker becomes experienced. Note was made in the Labour Gazette, July, 1930, (page 736) of the regulations recently made by the Board. The new order will be published in full in a future issue.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

THE International Association of Public Employment Services of the United States and Canada held its eighteenth annual convention at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, from September 9 to 12, 1930. Fifteen States of the United States, four provinces of Canada, and the Canadian Federal Department of Labour were represented. The Ontario delegation included all local superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in that province. At the opening of the first session an invocation was offered by Rev. Salem Bland, D.D. of Toronto, and addresses of welcome were delivered by Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, Ontario Deputy Minister of Labour, in the unavoidable absence of the Minister of Labour for Ontario, by Controller William D. Robbins, representing the Mayor of Toronto, and by the president of the Association, Mr. H. C. Hudson, Ontario general superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto.

The agenda consisted of subjects covering a wide field of employment service activity, and valuable supplements to the various papers read were made in discussions that followed. The following is a list of the subjects dealt with during the sessions, and of persons contributing the papers thereon:—

"The field of employment," by Mr. Barney Cohen, Director, State Department of Labour, Springfield, Ill.

"Are the State Employment Services making progress?" by Mr. Roswell F. Phelps, assistant federal director, U.S. Employment Service, Boston, Mass.

Mr. H. H. Ward, the federal Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, was listed to explain "How the Federal-Provincial Public employment system functions in Canada." Mr. Ward, however, was unable to attend owing to Parliament being in special session, and the subject was dealt with by Mr. R. A. Rigg, director of the Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa, and past president of the Association.

"Development of a federal Public Employment system in the United States," by Mr. Fred C. Croxton, special assistant, Department of Industrial Relations, Columbus, Ohio.

"Expansion of Public Employment activities during emergencies or depressions." Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of the State of New York, prepared a paper on this subject but was unable to attend. The paper was read by Mr. Fritz Kauffman, chief of the Bureau of Employment, New York State Department of Labour.

"The Cincinnati plan for unemployment relief," by Mr. Fred K. Hoehler, Director, Department of Public Welfare, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The attitude of the local superintendent," by Mr. Walter A. Selkirk, local office superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.

"New publicity methods for the Public Employment Service," by Mr. S. S. Riddle, Director of the Bureau of Employment, Harrisburg, Pa.

"How the Public Employment Office can best serve the employer," by Mr. J. G. Clark, store superintendent, Robert Simpson Company, Limited, Toronto.

"Some aspects of vocational education in relation to employment," by Dr. G. E. Reaman, superintendent of the Training School for Boys, Bowmanville, Ont.

"Placement of handicapped workers," by Mr. John Aubel Kratz, chief of the Vocational Rehabilitation Service, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D.C.

"Employment problems of the South and Southwest," by Mr. W. A. Rooksbery, Federal Director, U.S. Employment Service, Little Rock, Arkansas.

"Unemployment insurance," by Mr. H. A. Desjardins, local office superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, North Bay, Ont.

One of the most important subjects before the conference, and the one which perhaps stimulated the keenest interest, was that which was involved in the two items on the agenda associated with the names of Mr. H. H. Ward, Canadian Deputy Minister of Labour, and Mr. Fred C. Croxton of the Department of Industrial Relations, Columbus, Ohio, namely "How the Federal-Provincial Public Employment System functions in Canada" and "The development of a Federal Public Employment system in the United States." Considerable attention was given by both Houses of the Congress of the United States during the last session to a bill introduced by Senator Wagner of New York, the aim of which was to secure for the United States a co-ordinated national system of public employment offices very similar to the system which, during the past eleven years, has existed in Canada under the terms of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, 1918. (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 258; June, 1930, page 670). Senator Wagner's bill succeeded in passing the Senate, but did not meet with the same favourable consideration in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Croxton's paper outlined the plan for the establishment of a co-ordinated governmental employment office system in the United States, and in relation to this matter the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates:—

"Whereas stabilizing employment is one of the most important problems confronting the world to-day, and whereas it is necessary to provide proper methods for handling this problem: Therefore be it resolved that the delegates to the Eighteenth Convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services at Toronto, Ontario, approve the plan covered in the paper of Fred C. Croxton, Special Assistant, Dept. of Industrial Relations of Ohio, and be it further resolved that the Secretary be instructed to send copies of this paper to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate of the United States and Chairman of the proper committees in both Houses of the United States Congress, so that the State Service will be supplemented in working out this problem, copies of resolutions and Mr. Croxton's paper likewise to be sent to Senator Wagner of New York."

Among other resolutions adopted by the Conference were the following:—

(1) Whereas, various solutions are being proposed for unemployment, such as shorter hours, unemployment insurance, and certain forms of stabilization of employment, and whereas, the members of this organization are not agreed as to the merits of such alleged solutions: Be it resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the President to investigate the general problems of unemployment and to report annually thereon to this Association.

(2) Whereas, unemployment problems are to-day attracting the attention of some of the best minds of every civilized country in the world, and whereas, better public employment exchanges are one means of decreasing unemployment and hence the programs of an Association such as ours should attract all those interested in unemployment problems: Be it resolved, that the membership of the Association be made to realize the need for a wider exchange of ideas and information which come from their attendance at our Annual Meetings; and be it further resolved, that a program committee be appointed to advise with the executive committee with respect to seeing that the speakers who accept the responsibilities of addressing the Convention realize their obligation to attend, and that the committee endeavour to build up a program which will attract to our yearly meetings a group commensurate in size with the importance of the work of the Association.

(3) Resolved, that this Association request the Post Office Departments of the United States and Canada to place a die with the following inscription in stamp cancellation machines:—"PROVIDE WORK FOR THE JOBLESS."

(4) Whereas, there has never been an authentic history of this Association: Be it resolved, that a special committee be appointed at this convention to compile a complete history of this Association and report to the Nineteenth Annual Convention.

(5) Resolved that, a copy of all resolutions adopted by this Convention be sent to the Governors of all States in the United States, to all Ministers of Labour of the provinces of Canada, and to the Departments of Labour of the United States and Canada.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Mr. H. C. Hudson, general superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto, Ontario.

Secretary-treasurer—Mr. B. C. Seiple, superintendent, State-City Employment Service, 108 City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

Past president—Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

First vice-president—Mr. John S. B. Davie, commissioner, Bureau of Labour, Concord, N.H.

Second vice-president—Mr. Francis I. Jones, director general, U.S. Employment Service, Washington, D.C.

Third vice-president—Mr. Emmanuel Kovaleski, examiner, U.S. Employment Service, Rochester, New York.

Executive committee:—Mrs. M. L. West, assistant Federal director, U.S. Employment Service, Richmond, Virginia; Mr. J. A. Bowman, provincial general superintendent, Employment Service of Canada. Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Harry Lippart, superintendent, Milwaukee Employment Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mr. S. S. Riddle, director, Bureau of Employment, Harrisburg, Pa.; and Mr. George F. Miles, chief of Labour Statistics, Columbus, Ohio.

It was decided to hold the 1931 convention in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, at the request of the Mines Department, recently appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of applying part of the Miners' Welfare Fund to help finance a scheme of pensions for miners at 60 years of age. The diversion of the whole of the Welfare Fund to a pensions fund is not contemplated, but one idea is that at least 75 per cent of its income of about £1,000,000 a year might be better employed, in the circumstances of the day, in making provision for the older men who, in times of depression, find it most difficult to retain their employment. Some account of the Miners' Welfare Fund was given in the Labour Gazette, December, 1924, page 1035 and in previous issues.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1, was 7,334, their employees numbering 1,023,633 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August, was 1,630, having an aggregate membership of 196,048 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1930, as Reported by Employers

As is often the case in the early autumn, there was a slackening of industrial activity at the beginning of September, but the declines in employment this year were greater than those recorded in any other September on record except 1924, when a similiar proportion of the staffs was involved. The number on payroll, however, continued larger than in the late summer of any other year for which data are available, except 1929 and 1928. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received data from 7,334 firms with a combined working force of 1,023,633 persons on September 1, as against 1,042,441 in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 116·6, compared with 118·8 on August, 1930, and with 126·8, 119·1, 111·0, 106·2, 97·8, 94·2, 101·2, 94·8 and 89·8 on September 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Mining, transportation, trade and services showed heightened activity, while there were losses in construction, manufacturing and logging.

Employment by Economic Areas

All except the Prairie Provinces reported contractions, that in the Maritimes being most pronounced.

Maritime Provinces.—There was an important decline in employment in the Maritime Provinces, involving a much larger number of workers than that registered on September 1, of other years of the record. Most of the loss took place in construction, owing to curtailment of road work, but manufacturing and transportation also released employees, while mining and communications were busier. Statistics were received from 552 firms, whose staffs aggregated 82, 945 workers, compared with 95,244 in the preceding month. The index was lower than on the same date in 1929, though it was higher than on September 1, of the years, 1921-28.

Quebec.—Contractions were noted in manufacturing, logging, communications and construction, while transportation was brisker. Within the manufacturing group, the largest decreases were in iron and steel, rubber, pulp and paper, lumber and non-ferrous metals, but improvement was noted in the textile and vegetable food industries. The working force of the 1,696 co-operating employers stood at 288,874 persons, as against 291,384 on August 1. Decreases were also registered at the beginning of September, 1929, but the index then was several points higher.

Ontario.—In this province, 3,234 firms reported that they had reduced their staffs by 7,259 employees to 407,462. Manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, largely on account of losses in iron and steel, lumber, and pulp and paper factories, and construction, logging, transportation, trade and communications also released employees. On the other hand, canneries recorded considerable seasonal activity, and electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals also showed improvement. The situation was not so favourable as in the early autumn of 1929 and 1928, but with these

exceptions it was better than on September 1, of any other year since the record was commenced.

Prairie Provinces.—For the fifth consecutive month, there was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces, where the index was higher than on the same date in any other year except 1929. Returns were tabulated from 1,097 employers of 154,289 workers, as compared with 150,007 at the beginning of August. Mining, transportation, construction and trade afforded heightened employment, but manufacturing was slacker, notably in the iron and steel and lumber divisions.

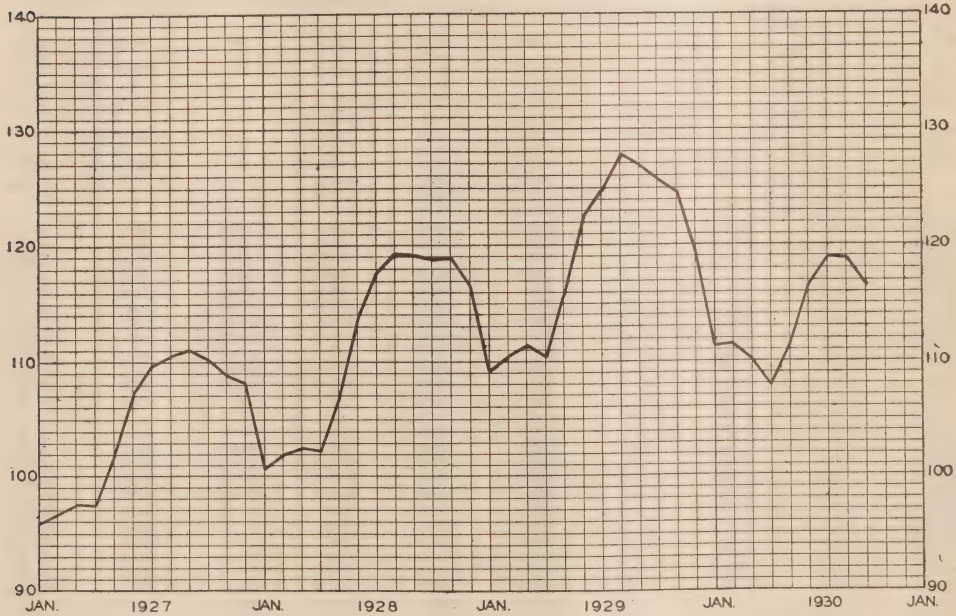
Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, curtailment was registered. There was no general change in Quebec.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a further falling-off on September 1, 1,646 workers having been released from the pay-lists of the 922 co-operating firms, who employed 140,856. Manufacturing (except of clothing, leather, and food products) reported general contractions, but transportation and construction showed improvement. The in-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—Employment as reported by employers in British Columbia showed its first decrease since the winter; this took place chiefly in construction, but logging was also slacker, while manufacturing, transportation and trade showed improvement. The working force of the 754 firms furnishing data declined from 91,085 persons on August 1, to 90,063 at the beginning of September. The contraction involved a rather larger number of workers than that indicated on September 1, 1929, when employment was in greater volume.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

dex was higher than on the same date in other years on record, except 1929 and 1928.

Quebec.—Very little change was indicated, according to 126 employers of 14,201 persons. Gains in manufacturing were largely offset by losses in construction. Employment as reported by employers continued at a high level as compared with previous years of the record.

Toronto.—Manufacturing, construction and trade afforded less employment, while only slight changes were noted in other industries. Statements were received from 985 firms with 122,123 workers, or 933 less than on August 1

Considerable increases had been indicated on the same date a year ago, when employment was above its present level.

Ottawa.—There was a large decline, chiefly in manufacturing and construction. The 149 firms furnishing returns reported 13,554 employees, compared with 14,234 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1929, a reduction involving a smaller number of workers had been noted, and the index then was rather higher.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing (particularly of iron and steel and textile products) and construction reported contractions, while other industries showed little general change; 216 employers recorded 31,653 persons on their payroll, as against 33,805 on August 1. Employment was in much smaller volume than at the beginning of September a year ago, when curtailment had also been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—A slight advance was registered, the 135 co-

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table I—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Sept. 1	89·8	104·9	83·3	89·1	97·8	84·8
1922						
Sept. 1	94·8	101·4	87·3	97·9	100·5	90·5
1923						
Sept. 1	101·2	113·8	95·4	104·5	100·4	94·6
1924						
Sept. 1	94·2	97·2	93·2	94·7	93·2	94·0
1925						
Sept. 1	97·8	99·2	96·6	98·7	95·3	101·3
1926						
Sept. 1	106·2	108·5	107·8	104·3	106·2	108·1
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·4	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Feb. 1	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Mar. 1	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
April 1	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
May 1	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
June 1	116·5	122·4	114·5	117·8	115·8	113·3
July 1	118·9	141·1	116·8	116·9	120·4	113·5
Aug. 1	118·8	140·9	114·7	115·7	126·2	115·8
Sept. 1	116·6	122·5	113·6	113·6	129·8	114·6
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at Sept. 1, 1930	100·0	8·1	28·2	39·8	15·1	8·8

operating firms reporting 14,974 workers, as against 14,882 in the preceding month. Automobile plants afforded increased employment, but construction was not so active. A somewhat larger gain had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index number was considerably higher.

Winnipeg.—Employment showed a further slight increase, but the situation was not so favourable as on September 1, 1929. Manufacturing recorded a reduction, but improvement was noted in construction. An aggregate working force of 33,241 persons was reported by the 346 employers whose returns were received, and who had 33,152 employees in the preceding month.

Vancouver.—There was a further gain in activity, according to the statements received from 285 firms employing 30,587 workers, as against 30,120 on August 1. Manufacturing and retail trade reported increases in personnel, while shipping was slacker and only comparatively small changes took place in other groups. Employment was in very slightly less

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Sept. 1	91·7	.....	97·6	.....	.....	.....	101·2	88·5
1923								
Sept. 1	94·8	.....	99·0	114·5	97·1	.....	92·0	90·3
1924								
Sept. 1	94·1	97·5	94·2	107·1	83·6	.....	88·4	90·0
1925								
Sept. 1	98·5	98·5	97·8	104·9	91·5	85·3	90·1	98·6
1926								
Sept. 1	106·0	104·6	102·0	105·0	105·6	108·8	104·0	107·5
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Feb. 1	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Mar. 1	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
April 1	109·2	111·7	116·5	116·2	120·4	140·9	103·4	110·4
May 1	110·8	115·3	117·8	125·3	118·4	150·5	105·7	110·8
June 1	116·6	122·3	118·5	130·4	118·0	149·4	107·1	110·8
July 1	116·0	130·1	117·8	129·4	115·0	134·9	109·6	110·2
Aug. 1	114·5	138·2	115·4	131·8	112·6	120·8	110·3	111·7
Sept. 1	113·2	138·5	114·7	125·6	105·6	121·2	110·7	114·0
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Sept. 1, 1930	13·8	1·4	11·9	1·3	3·1	1·5	3·2	3·0

volume than on the same date a year ago, when small additions to staffs had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, mineral and edible animal product factories showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal character, while the vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus, fur and non-ferrous metal divisions recorded improvement. Statements were received from 4,413 manufacturers employing 522,151 operatives, as compared with 531,560 at the beginning of August. Employment on September 1, 1929, had also declined, but the index then was many points higher than on the date under review.

Animal Products—Edible.—Declines were shown in dairies, while other divisions reported

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Sept. 1	89·8	85·8	75·6	100·4	91·8	98·4	86·9	89·6	91·4
1922									
Sept. 1	94·8	93·6	65·9	101·6	88·8	103·3	100·8	87·7	90·1
1923									
Sept. 1	101·2	100·7	78·4	108·8	91·4	104·7	110·8	100·4	91·3
1924									
Sept. 1	94·2	91·5	79·0	103·7	97·1	99·6	101·4	101·5	91·4
1925									
Sept. 1	97·8	96·8	69·5	98·0	98·6	100·4	107·7	105·2	94·8
1926									
Sept. 1	106·2	104·8	66·8	101·7	103·2	104·7	133·5	110·4	98·1
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·8	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·5	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Feb. 1	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Mar. 1	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
April 1	107·8	111·3	87·6	114·5	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
May 1	111·4	112·4	63·5	114·1	117·3	104·3	112·0	128·9	125·6
June 1	116·5	113·6	90·0	115·6	119·6	108·0	137·0	134·7	127·6
July 1	118·9	111·3	82·1	113·8	119·7	108·0	170·1	142·7	129·5
Aug. 1	118·8	110·2	61·5	115·5	121·0	108·9	179·8	142·4	126·4
Sept. 1	116·6	108·2	54·3	116·6	120·9	110·2	169·2	143·4	127·3
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1930	100·0	51·0	1·4	5·1	3·1	12·4	16·0	2·4	8·6

only slight changes. There were losses in all provinces except British Columbia. The payrolls of the 204 co-operating factories aggregated 20,618 employees, as compared with 21,061 in the preceding month. Employment on September 1, 1929, had also decreased, but the index number then was practically the same as on the date under review.

Leather and Products.—A slight gain was shown in leather factories, chiefly in footwear plants, but this was not so large as that noted at the beginning of September of last year, when the level of employment was higher. Statements were received from 184 manufacturers having 15,494 persons in their employ, as against 15,404 on August 1. Quebec firms reported most of the increase.

Table IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	Sept. 1 1930	Aug. 1 1930	Sept. 1 1929	Sept. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925
Manufacturing	51·0	108·2	110·2	119·8	115·9	106·8	104·8	96·8
Animal products—edible	2·0	120·9	123·6	121·0	125·9	117·6	111·6	107·3
Fur and products	·2	98·7	89·3	104·3	99·3	99·9	100·8	98·6
Leather and products	1·5	86·6	85·9	96·4	97·4	103·9	100·1	92·2
Lumber and products	5·0	98·9	105·3	120·7	120·5	114·4	118·9	114·5
Rough and dressed lumber	3·1	95·7	104·5	122·0	121·8	119·6	128·9	124·4
Furniture	·8	100·8	102·3	121·7	116·5	105·8	98·4	91·6
Other lumber products	1·1	106·9	110·2	115·6	117·9	102·7	102·6	98·7
Musical instruments	·2	66·3	66·6	99·4	104·2	97·2	105·0	86·9
Plant products—edible	3·7	134·3	121·3	123·4	112·9	109·4	108·9	106·0
Pulp and paper products	6·4	109·2	113·0	113·1	108·8	108·8	105·0	94·9
Pulp and paper	3·1	105·7	111·1	110·9	115·8	112·3	109·8	93·2
Paper products	·8	108·3	107·0	115·3	121·0	107·6	100·4	96·5
Printing and publishing	2·5	114·3	117·6	115·3	109·4	104·5	99·7	96·9
Rubber products	1·4	110·5	114·4	140·6	137·4	115·7	99·5	102·9
Textile products	7·5	96·9	96·4	104·8	104·0	104·4	99·6	94·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·6	92·9	93·9	100·6	111·9	111·0	98·9	94·2
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	103·2	103·1	113·1	103·6	97·7	100·5	90·3
Garments and personal furnishings	2·5	101·0	98·1	105·7	101·8	98·9	100·3	98·0
Other textile products	·8	87·7	88·8	100·9	107·0	109·6	98·6	94·9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·6	125·2	126·1	120·0	121·5	111·3	104·1	105·8
Tobacco	·9	108·9	115·9	103·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	150·9	142·2	146·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	123·8	115·1	160·8	138·8	104·1	84·0	73·5
Chemicals and allied products	·7	116·3	115·8	120·6	109·9	104·4	100·2	94·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·4	133·4	134·3	139·9	124·6	109·5	111·8	91·9
Electric current	1·6	134·0	134·3	136·8	129·3	117·2	106·3	109·8
Electrical apparatus	1·6	157·9	155·5	154·7	123·1	107·8	101·3	88·1
Iron and steel products	12·5	99·3	104·8	122·3	117·6	100·1	102·1	88·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·2	102·0	110·4	133·3	122·7	106·9	102·3	81·9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	113·4	118·8	131·9	128·8	112·2	100·8	94·6
Agricultural implements	·4	47·9	63·4	108·3	97·4	94·3	97·1	69·7
Land vehicles	5·7	97·9	100·9	114·6	117·9	94·6	102·8	90·0
Automobiles and parts	1·4	99·9	100·8	129·1	171·0	89·7	106·0	86·0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	101·4	116·4	142·1	107·1	92·0	88·1	96·6
Heating appliances	·4	111·1	116·6	130·8	121·4	105·4	103·0	96·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·9	149·6	152·8	181·3	145·6	116·6	101·2	79·9
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	96·0	101·0	128·3	121·7	96·3	97·5	87·9
Other iron and steel products	1·8	98·7	105·4	114·2	114·4	105·5	103·3	90·0
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	130·7	130·1	133·6	124·1	111·5	105·7	86·1
Mineral products	1·3	140·2	145·3	148·8	135·0	106·9	103·2	105·9
Miscellaneous	·4	110·4	109·2	118·4	108·6	101·2	96·8	93·4
Logging	1·4	54·3	61·5	83·6	75·0	78·7	66·8	69·5
Mining	5·1	116·6	115·5	123·8	115·7	109·9	101·7	98·0
Coal	2·6	101·6	98·9	105·9	102·9	104·4	98·9	89·6
Metallic ores	1·6	141·0	142·5	147·2	131·4	118·5	104·5	106·0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·9	134·0	134·9	153·2	138·5	117·8	109·2	105·1
Communications	3·1	120·9	121·0	128·8	114·8	107·2	103·2	98·6
Telegraphs	·7	130·4	129·0	140·3	125·1	113·0	108·0	101·7
Telephones	2·4	118·6	119·1	125·7	112·1	105·7	101·9	97·8
Transportation	12·4	110·2	108·9	117·2	111·5	105·9	104·7	100·4
Street railways and cartage	2·5	128·7	125·8	134·3	117·7	108·6	104·4	101·5
Steam railways	8·1	105·1	104·0	112·2	110·8	104·6	103·4	99·4
Shipping and stevedoring	1·8	112·2	111·8	121·2	107·0	108·6	112·7	104·4
Construction and Maintenance	16·0	169·2	179·8	181·3	158·7	150·4	133·5	107·7
Building	6·0	155·4	154·9	174·8	137·7	134·7	124·8	92·1
Highway	5·3	299·9	362·9	293·5	243·7	238·8	188·1	164·1
Railway	4·7	122·3	120·0	137·7	145·6	129·1	121·2	102·4
Services	2·4	143·4	142·4	146·6	132·5	120·0	110·4	105·2
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	154·1	152·0	158·3	137·5	126·0	116·9	115·7
Professional	·2	124·9	124·2	124·5	121·9	100·7	101·0	94·1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·8	131·6	132·6	133·2	128·3	116·4	103·6	91·8
Trade	8·6	127·3	126·4	127·8	116·0	108·4	98·1	94·8
Retail	6·1	129·9	129·1	130·1	118·3	108·1	96·1	93·2
Wholesale	2·5	121·3	120·3	122·7	111·0	109·2	102·2	98·0
All Industries	100·0	116·6	118·8	126·8	119·1	111·0	106·2	97·8

[1]The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Further seasonal reductions were made in sawmills, and container, furniture and vehicle factories also released help. The decrease, (in which all provinces shared although the largest losses were in Ontario), was greater than that noted on September 1, 1929, when the index was very much higher. A combined working force of 50,884 persons was registered by the 741 establishments from which returns were received, and which employed 54,139 in their last report.

Plant Products—Edible.—Biscuit, confectionery, chocolate, cocoa, fruit and vegetable factories reported heightened activity; the improvement was on a much larger scale than on the same date last year, when the index was lower. Data were compiled from 387 firms in the vegetable food group, whose payrolls rose from 34,246 on August 1, to 37,919 at the beginning of September. All provinces reported advances, that in Ontario being most pronounced.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this group showed a reduction, mainly in pulp and paper mills and printing shops; the tendency was also downward on September 1 last year, when the index was a few points higher than on the date under review. The forces of the 549 co-operating establishments included 65,516 persons, as compared with 67,720 in the preceding month. There were declines in all provinces.

Rubber Products.—Contractions were indicated in rubber factories, 39 of which employed 14,094 workers, or 525 less than in their last report. Practically all the loss took place in Quebec and Ontario. A similar decrease had been registered on September 1, 1929, when the index was much higher than on the date under review.

Textile Products.—Increases were noted in textile factories, 676 of which had 77,220 employees, as against 76,683 on August 1. Most of the advance took place in Quebec. Garment and personal furnishing, headwear and silk factories registered the bulk of the gain, while cotton mills were slacker. Employment on the same date last year was in greater volume.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—A small loss was noted in this industry on September 1, when 55 persons were released from the payrolls of the 148 co-operating factories, which employed 16,017 operatives. Large declines were reported in tobacco factories, but breweries were decidedly busier. The level of employment was higher than at the beginning of September, 1929, when a pronounced decrease had been indicated.

Chemical Products.—Employment in this division showed a slight falling-off, according to statistics from 122 employers of 7,600 persons, compared with 7,644 on August 1. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date a year ago.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Brick works released some employees, while the other divisions of this group showed improvement. Statements were received from 165 plants, having 13,955 workers, as against 13,-972 in the preceding month. A larger reduction had been noted on the same date last year, but the index then was a few points higher.

Electric Current.—Very little change was shown in electric current plants, 91 of which employed 16,177 persons, compared with 16,-181 in their last report. Losses in Quebec were offset by gains in the remaining provinces. The index was slightly lower than on September 1, 1929.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this group increased at the beginning of September, when 290 workers were added to the forces of the 58 co-operating establishments, which had 16,625 employees. This gain occurred mainly in Ontario; it was not so large as that noted on the corresponding date in 1929, when the index was rather lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Agricultural implements, railway cars, shipbuilding, rolling mills, sheet metal works, machinery and some other branches of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment; there was a reduction of 7,233 in the forces of the 696 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 127,966 persons. Activity decreased in all provinces, but chiefly in Ontario. The trend on September 1, 1929, was also unfavourable, but the index number then was much higher than on the date under review.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The precious metal division reported lowered employment, while smelting and refining showed considerable improvement; 110 manufacturers employed 19,962 operatives, as against 19,856 on August 1. Although curtailment had been indicated on the same date last year, employment then was in rather greater volume.

Mineral Products.—Employment in this group showed a further decrease, according to statements from 84 establishments with 13,514 persons on their payrolls, as aganist 13,984 at the beginning of August. Quebec and Ontario reported most of the contraction. The index was lower than on September 1, 1929, when a slight improvement had been indicated.

Logging

For the first time on record, employment in logging camps failed to show a seasonal increase at the beginning of September, but many of the 209 co-operating firms reported that they would shortly commence operations. Their payrolls aggregated 14,463 workers, compared with 16,291 in the preceding month. The number employed in the bush was smaller than on September 1, 1929.

Mining

Coal.—Data were received from 82 operators, who had 26,930 men on their payrolls, as compared with 26,204 at the beginning of August. Both Eastern and Western coal-fields shared in the expansion, which involved a considerably larger number of workers than that registered on the same date a year ago. The index number then, however, was rather higher.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a slight falling-off, according to returns from 66 firms whose forces declined from 16,535 persons on August 1, to 16,437 at the beginning of September. A gain had been shown on September 1, 1929, when the index number was some six points higher.

Communications

Slight reductions were noted in the communication division, in which the companies reporting employed 31,424 workers, as against 31,472 in their last report. Employment continued in smaller volume than on the same date in 1929, when improvement had been indicated.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—Considerable expansion was shown in local transportation on the date under review, when 555 employees were added to the forces of the 146 firms furnishing data, who had 26,010 in their employ. A large proportion of this advance was in the Prairie Provinces. The index number was several points lower than at the beginning of September, 1929, when a greater gain was indicated.

Steam Railways.—There was an increase in the number employed in steam railway operation on September 1, according to the 104 companies and branches from which returns were received, and which reported 82,563 employees, compared with 81,692 on August 1. Employment was at a lower level than on the same date last year, when contractions had been noted. Practically all the gain took place in the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the changes were slight.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a minor increase in employment in water transportation, in which activity was less than on the same date in 1929. Statements were received from 83 employers of 18,679 workers, as against 18,644 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Further but small expansion was shown in building construction, in which employment was not so active as in the late summer of 1929. Data were received from 745 contractors, whose payrolls rose from 60,940 on August 1, 1930, to 61,021 persons on the date under review. The trend was favourable in the Maritime Provinces, but there were losses in Quebec and Ontario.

Highway.—There was a very pronounced shrinkage in this group, 11,260 men being released from the forces of the 286 co-operating employers, who had 54,759 workers; there were losses in all except the Prairie Provinces, but the most important declines were in New Brunswick. Activity was greater than on September 1 of last year.

Railway.—A large increase in employment was indicated by the 59 firms furnishing data in this division, who employed 48,144 persons, as against 47,232 in the preceding month. Practically all the improvement was in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Pronounced losses had been noted on the corresponding date in 1929, but the index number then was some fifteen points higher.

Services

There was a moderate increase in the service group, in which activity this year has not been quite so marked as in 1929. The 234 establishments furnishing returns for September 1, 1930, reported 24,387 assistants, as against 24,241 on August 1.

Trade

There was an increase in staffs in both retail and wholesale trade; employment continued as practically the same level as in the late summer of last year, while it was more active than at the beginning of September in previous years of the record. Returns were received from 767 establishments employing 87,958 persons, compared with 87,363 at the beginning of August.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

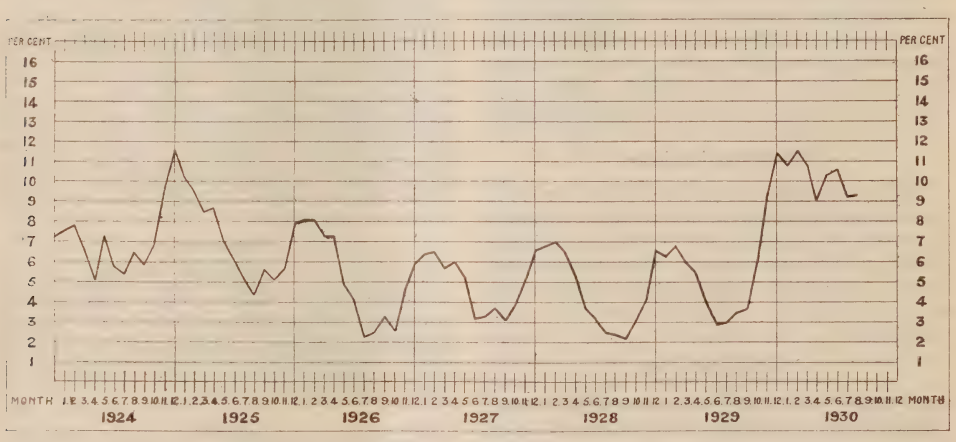
(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1930

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Practically no variation in the unemployment level was manifest by local trade unions at the close of August from the previous month, the 1,630 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated, with 196,048 members, indicating 9·3 per cent of idleness, contrasted with 9·2 per cent in July. Considerable curtailment of activity, however, was evidenced from August a year ago when the percentage of members unemployed stood at 3·5. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions all registered slight gains in employment from July, which were just more than offset by the contractions reported among Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia unions. The changes throughout, however, were quite small. Less favourable conditions prevailed in every province than in August last year, the employment recessions in Quebec being the most extensive.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each province, except Prince Edward Island. During August, Regina and Vancouver unions reported the greatest unemployment percentages of the cities dealt with, the percentage in the former city being indicative of a considerably improved situation from July and that in the latter city indicating a slight decline. The most substantial gain from July conditions, however, was reported by Halifax unions, while in Saint John and Winnipeg increases in employment of less than 1 per cent were recorded. In Edmonton, Toronto and Montreal some reductions were shown in the employment volume available. In making a comparison with the returns for August of last year Halifax and Saint John unions alone reported improvement during the month reviewed which was but nominal, while of the contractions in the remaining cities the most pronounced was in Regina.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The chart which accompanies this article, illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1924, to date. It will be noticed that the curve during August remained on almost the same level as in July, showing a practically stationary unemployment volume. Considerable divergence was indicated by the curve from August of last year, the projection during the month reviewed showing a distinct rise from August a year ago.

From unions of workers in the manufacturing industries 452 reports were received at the close of August, embracing a membership of 58,309 persons. Of these, 4,648 were reported idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 8·0 compared with 7·3 per cent in July and with 3·9 per cent in August last year. Printing tradesmen and general labour-

ers registered contractions which involved the largest number of workers when compared with July, and among textile and garment workers employment was somewhat retarded. The percentage increase in unemployment shown by woodworkers and cigar makers was noteworthy, but as these workers together form but a small share of the total membership reported in the manufacturing industries they do not materially affect the unemployment percentage in the group as a whole. On the other hand, hat and cap workers registered a decidedly improved situation and fur and glass workers increased activity on a more moderate scale. Iron and steel workers and leather workers in addition registered fractional employment expansion. Hat and cap workers alone reported a better employment trend from August last year, while of the reductions those recorded by iron and steel, garment, leather and textile workers, general labourers and printing tradesmen were noteworthy.

Employment conditions in the coal mines showed during August some slight improvement from the previous month, the 41 reporting unions with 15,752 members indicating an unemployment percentage of 6·6, contrasted with 8·8 per cent of inactivity in July. This advance in employment was shared by both Nova Scotia and Alberta unions, while in British Columbia adequate work was afforded as in July. Compared with the returns for August last year, when 5·1 per cent of the miners reported were idle, employment in the Alberta mines showed a reduction of over 3 per cent during the month reviewed, and Nova Scotia mines showed declines of a lesser degree. In British Columbia all members were reported busy in the two months compared.

The situation in the building trades remained almost stationary during August, the percentage of idleness standing at 28·8 at the close of the month compared with an unemployment percentage of 28·3 in July. The August percentage was based on the returns received from a total of 206 unions, with a membership aggregate of 27,945 persons. Changes, however, occurred in the various groups, carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers reporting some employment cessation, and the remaining tradesmen reporting moderate advances in employment. Heavy contractions in activity were registered in the building trades from August last year, when 7·2 per cent of the members reported were idle, all tradesmen suffering employment curtailment, of which the greater part was indicated by carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

The transportation industries, with 705 unions, covering a membership of 68,255 persons at the end of August, recorded an unemployment percentage of 5·0 contrasted with 4·9 cent of inactivity in July. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, were afforded a slightly greater volume of work than in July, and among teamsters and chauffeurs the situation also showed some improvement. Navigation workers, on the other hand, reported a substantial falling-off in activity, and street and electric railway employees reported nominal declines only. In the transportation industries, a comparison with the returns for August last year, when 1·9 per cent of the members reported

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and P.E. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	**3·4**
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	**4·9**
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	**12·7**
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	**7·1**
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	**4·9**
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	**7·2**
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	**7·0**
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	**5·1**
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	**4·9**
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	**4·5**
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Aug., 1919	5·4	1·5	2·7	1·3	·8	2·0	1·1	4·1	**2·2**
Aug., 1920	·3	1·0	7·5	1·7	·3	·5	·7	4·7	**3·3**
Aug., 1921	7·4	8·3	11·5	8·0	3·5	3·1	4·8	12·7	**8·7**
Aug., 1922	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	**3·6**
Aug., 1923	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	**2·2**
Aug., 1924	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	**6·5**
Aug., 1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	**4·4**
Aug., 1926	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	**2·5**
Aug., 1927	1·5	1·2	5·4	3·1	2·3	·9	3·5	4·7	**3·7**
Jan., 1928	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	**6·8**
Feb., 1928	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	**7·0**
Mar , 1928	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	**6·5**
April 1928	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	**5·2**
May, 1928	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	**3·7**
June, 1928	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	**3·2**
July, 1928	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·0	4·5	2·8	**2·5**
Aug , 1928	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	**2·4**
Sept., 1928	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	**2·2**
Oct., 1928	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	**3·1**
Nov., 1928	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	**4·2**
Dec., 1928	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	**6·6**
Jan., 1929	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	**6·3**
Feb., 1929	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	**6·8**
Mar., 1929	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	**6·0**
April, 1929	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	**5·5**
May, 1929	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	**4·0**
June, 1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	**2·9**
July, 1929	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	**3·0**
Aug., 1929	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	**3·5**
Sept., 1929	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	**3·7**
Oct., 1929	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	**6·0**
Nov., 1929	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	**9·3**
Dec., 1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	**11·4**
Jan., 1930	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	**10·8**
Feb., 1930	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	**11·5**
Mar., 1930	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	**10·8**
April, 1930	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	**9·0**
May, 1930	4·1	2·2	14·8	7·7	9·0	7·9	16·5	10·6	**10·3**
June, 1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	**10·6**
July, 1930	5·8	2·5	11·5	8·1	8·4	8·2	12·7	8·8	**9·2**
Aug., 1930	5·2	1·6	12·3	8·5	7·2	6·7	11·6	8·9	**9·3**

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Government.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
August, 1919	0	....	·5	3·3	1·3	1·3	1·1	1·5	·6	·8	·9	·2	11·1	·3	4·8	0	64·3	0	....	2·9	1·3	3·8	1·1	1·6	·1	·1	....	·1	1·0	·2	1·7	2·2
August, 1920	·2	....	·2	4·1	1·7	·9	0	1·4	·4	2·5	·1	22·4	....	39·7	1·4	2·4	17·4	5·4	·5	3·0	·6	3·3	·5	·1	·1	·1	....	·1	1·6	·1	2·5	3·3
August, 1921	14·5	22·6	7·9	11·3	11·1	8·4	6·0	9·3	8·6	6·6	3·0	8·0	....	3·5	16·1	12·1	35·5	....	10·2	18·2	3·5	6·1	4·1	·3	·2	·2	....	·7	5·0	3·1	8·5	8·7
August, 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	....	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
August, 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
August, 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	0	1·6	1·9	0	7·0	6·5
August, 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	0	0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
August, 1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	1·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
August, 1927	1·5	0	2·9	5·9	5·1	3·0	2·2	3·4	14·8	6·6	2·1	7·1	4·2	8·5	5·4	16·7	49·3	0	·1	8·5	1·9	4·9	2·1	1	·0	0	0	·2	1·4	0	4·9	3·7
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·4	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·0	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
October, 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·6	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·	33·	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	30·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·	5·6	11·4
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8
April, 1930	1·3	11·9	11·0	6·6	6·3	6·1	8·5	5·0	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	....	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	1·4	3·2	3·3	0	0	3·7	·5	7·2	9·0
May, 1930	1·3	12·7	9·2	12·4	3·0	4·8	9·4	3·1	18·8	41·1	27·8	44·5	11·3	25·0	6·1	11·4	30·5	0	21·9	23·3	6·1	17·7	6·8	7·7	1·4	1·5	0	0	3·8	·7	7·8	10·3
June 1930	1·3	2·3	6·9	12·2	3·8	3·7	2·6	4·1	19·5	34·0	29·1	34·8	16·7	12·3	8·0	10·5	43·1	....	22·9	26·2	6·0	25·5	6·0	·6	1·9	2·0	0	0	4·7	·4	10·0	10·6
July, 1930	0	22·2	8·7	7·3	3·7	5·2	5·3	5·1	6·0	7·3	29·2	4·6	4·0	18·8	6·2	12·7	47·1	....	21·0	28·3	4·9	18·1	5·3	·6	1·1	1·1	0	0	5·2	·6	10·8	9·2
August, 1930	1·2	18·8	6·5	8·0	6·0	6·7	5·7	7·1	18·3	7·5	37·5	5·3	3·8	17·2	6·1	16·1	42·3	0	35·3	28·8	5·0	26·9	4·9	·7	·8	·8	0	0	5·9	·5	12·4	9·3

were idle, shows that steam and street and electric railway employees, navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs all participated in the unfavourable employment trend indicated during the month under reveiew.

Owing to the casual nature of their employment returns from longshore workers are tabulated separately each month. During August 13 associations of these workers reported, with a membership total of 6,839 persons, 21·8 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, compared with 14·0 per cent in July and with 13·5 per cent in August last year.

The 6 unions of retail clerks from which returns were received during August, with 1,252 members, reported all their members busy as in July, contrasted with ·1 per cent of unemployment in August a year ago.

Reports were tabulated during August from 55 unions of civic employees with a total of 7,075 members, ·5 per cent of whom were idle at the close of the month, compared with 6 per cent of inactivity in July and with a fully employed situation in August a year ago.

Employment in the miscellaneous group of trades declined slightly during August from the previous month as shown by the reports received from 114 unions with 5,924, members. Of these 733 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 12·4 contrasted with 10·8 per cent in July. Stationary engineers and firemen, unclassified workers, hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and theatre and stage employees all shared to some extent in this slight depression. In making a comparison with the returns for August of last year in the miscellaneous group of trade when 4·6 per cent of the members reported were idle, all tradesmen as in the previous comparison were less actively engaged during the month surveyed, stationary engineers and firemen reporting the most substantial recessions.

Fishermen, with 4 unions embracing a membership of 1,263 persons, indicated 1·2 per cent of unemployment, contrasted with no idleness in July and an unemployment percentage of 1·6 in August last year.

Lumber workers and loggers reported some improvement during August from July conditions, though the unemployment percentage remained on a rather high level. For the month reviewed 4 unions of these workers made returns covering a membership of 938 persons 18·8 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 22·2 per cent in July. Activity was, however, considerably reduced from August of last year when 6·9 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for August of each year from 1919 to 1927, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1930

During the month of August, 1930, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase of over 37 per cent in the average daily placements over those of the preceding period, while a loss of nearly 30 per cent was registered when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. In comparison with work transacted during July, farming, construction and maintenance, services, transportation, and manufacturing showed gains, the largest increase being in farming, due to harvesting operations in the Prairie Provinces. Other groups recorded declines. All industrial divisions, however, showed decreased placements from those of August, 1929, the heaviest decline occurring in the agricultural group.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1928, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve both of vacancies and of placements showed an upward trend throughout the month, though at the close of the period under review, the ratio of vacancies to applications was almost 25 points below that shown at the close of August, 1929, while the ratio of placements to applications also showed a drop of 22 points. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 67·6 during the first half and 70·4 during the second half of August, 1930, in contrast with the ratios of 82·6 and 95·3 during the corresponding periods of 1929. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 64·7 and 66·6 as compared with 76·1 and 88·9 during the corresponding month of 1929.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1930,

was 1,407, as compared with 1,006 during the preceding month, and with 2,047 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,037 in comparison with 1,616 in July, 1930, and with 2,271 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during August, 1930, was 1,339, of which 958 were in regular employment and 381 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 974 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year ago averaged 1,901 daily, consisting of 1,458 placements in regular and 443 in casual employment.

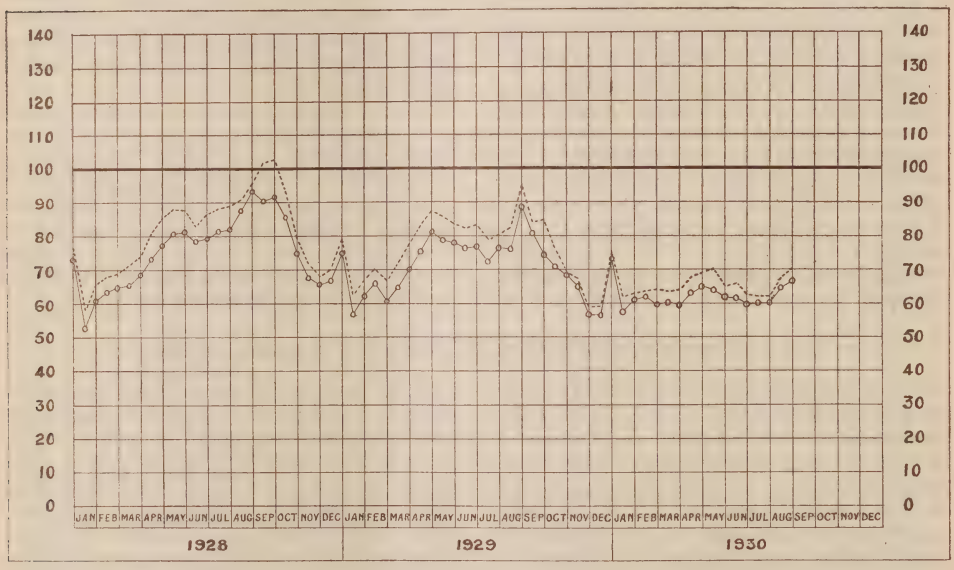
During the month of August, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 36,027 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 34,792 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 24,909, of which 20,627 were of men and 4,282 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,883. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 27,341 for men and 9,231 for women, a total of 36,572, while applications for work numbered 52,945, of which 40,319 were from men and 12,626 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1920, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 (8 months)	124,497	89,285	213,782

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



Nova Scotia

During the month of August, 1930, positions offered and placements effected by employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 12 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 22 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Construction and maintenance was the only industrial group to show any substantial decline in placements in comparison with August, 1929, though there were fewer placements in farming and communication. These losses, however, were more than offset by gains in all other groups, of which those in transportation, services and

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1929
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**893**	**62**	**899**	**885**	**276**	**568**	**683**	**344**
Halifax	380	41	365	288	52	236	323	133
New Glasgow	155	21	194	214	125	48	78	129
Sydney	358	0	340	383	99	284	282	82
New Brunswick	**729**	**34**	**736**	**711**	**176**	**535**	**540**	**324**
Chatham	67	26	42	46	8	38	166	56
Moncton	270	8	274	263	85	178	63	188
Saint John	392	0	420	402	83	319	311	80
Quebec	**1,663**	**149**	**3,881**	**1,890**	**1,385**	**125**	**1,418**	**2,699**
Amos	35	3	88	47	44	6	52	.....
Hull	172	0	372	213	211	2	89	499
Montreal	682	97	2,110	634	411	91	995	1,499
Quebec	384	21	648	436	352	17	130	336
Rouyn	51	3	55	51	49	2	5	37
Sherbrooke	184	12	329	205	184	3	70	158
Three Rivers	155	13	279	304	134	4	77	170
Ontario	**10,981**	**620**	**18,139**	**9,862**	**5,663**	**3,581**	**15,135**	**8,717**
Belleville	196	0	212	189	93	96	92	95
Brantford	456	125	860	466	93	238	1,087	266
Chatham	149	3	317	151	79	72	291	189
Cobalt	86	2	109	89	74	15	47	155
Fort William	197	0	228	197	107	90	55	227
Guelph	85	9	293	88	39	28	246	42
Hamilton	586	0	1,567	593	183	410	2,381	416
Kingston	351	19	406	331	196	135	156	183
Kitchener	181	2	469	167	92	70	472	176
London	362	21	1,033	368	206	138	1,204	304
Niagara Falls	255	8	234	227	131	90	148	199
North Bay	147	0	229	159	116	42	80	290
Oshawa	189	0	753	185	51	134	753	396
Ottawa	802	154	782	712	438	183	1,102	635
Pembroke	241	11	208	194	151	43	6	193
Peterborough	193	3	186	183	148	30	105	182
Port Arthur	593	0	584	560	492	68	34	601
St. Catharines	375	10	532	376	281	95	828	140
St. Thomas	180	4	242	178	87	91	199	127
Sarnia	191	0	224	191	83	108	150	92
Sault Ste. Marie	153	1	343	165	53	91	116	427
Sudbury	305	11	543	297	252	45	183	546
Timmins	103	1	247	92	76	14	176	191
Toronto	3,061	220	6,665	3,057	1,898	852	4,259	2,240
Windsor	644	16	873	647	244	403	965	405
Manitoba	**6,609**	**65**	**7,759**	**6,791**	**5,272**	**1,479**	**1,373**	**5,669**
Brandon	1,036	16	1,024	1,014	976	38	22	901
Dauphin	279	5	246	249	234	15	10	237
Portage la Prairie	368	0	368	368	368	0	0	532
Winnipeg	4,926	44	6,121	5,160	3,694	1,426	1,341	3,999
Saskatchewan	**8,328**	**381**	**8,085**	**7,523**	**6,239**	**1,278**	**1,394**	**8,130**
Estevan	344	1	158	256	217	39	23	231
Melfort	207	0	207	207	207	0	0	196
Moose Jaw	1,677	42	1,641	1,565	1,244	315	476	2,064
North Battleford	350	21	317	318	228	90	2	274
Prince Albert	519	54	476	417	343	74	61	313
Regina	2,005	110	2,318	1,874	1,621	253	610	2,145
Saskatoon	1,680	124	1,529	1,465	1,328	137	164	1,584
Swift Current	481	22	412	417	366	51	27	490
Tisdale	84	0	84	84	84	0	0	.....
Weyburn	512	0	464	485	309	176	2	579
Yorkton	469	7	479	435	292	143	29	254
Alberta	**4,801**	**76**	**6,337**	**4,804**	**4,080**	**717**	**2,128**	**7,353**
Calgary	1,662	26	2,396	1,637	1,283	350	1,003	3,384
Drumheller	364	2	502	340	284	56	116	330
Edmonton	1,947	38	2,315	2,035	1,829	203	635	2,386
Lethbridge	468	8	723	424	349	75	283	614
Medicine Hat	360	2	401	368	335	33	91	639
British Columbia	**3,468**	**64**	**7,199**	**3,561**	**1,818**	**1,630**	**4,055**	**6,125**
Cranbrook	100	5	155	99	63	31	70	131
Kamloops	143	2	247	80	70	5	109	209
Kelowna	71	0	63	52	52	0	13	56
Nanaimo	270	0	396	259	63	196	246	41
Nelson	272	0	270	270	248	22	0	184
New Westminster	80	0	199	78	49	29	361	516
Penticton	197	7	227	195	32	154	59	201
Prince George	65	2	66	66	66	0	0	383
Prince Rupert	292	6	302	283	135	148	38	111
Revelstoke	15	0	96	13	3	10	34	59
Vancouver	1,248	33	4,084	1,472	761	588	2,263	3,538
Vernon	77	9	71	67	50	16	47	128
Victoria	638	0	933	627	226	401	816	568
All Offices	**36,572**	**1,451**	**52,945**	**36,027**	**24,909**	**9,883**	**26,727**	**39,361**
Men	27,341	644	40,319	26,938	20,627	6,044	21,298	33,829
Women	9,231	807	12,626	9,089	4,282	3,839	5,429	5,532

logging were the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 61; logging, 110; transportation, 157; construction and maintenance, 107; trade, 59; and services, 328, of which 260 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was found for 206 men and 70 women.

New Brunswick

There was a decrease of nearly 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during August, when compared with the preceding month, and nearly 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 14 per cent less than in July and nearly 16 per cent below August, 1929. Placements in services, logging and transportation were higher than during August of last year, but these gains were more than offset by declines in all other groups, of which that in construction and maintenance was the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 38; logging, 52; construction and maintenance, 30; and services, 551; of which 437 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 108 of men and 68 of women.

Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during August, decreased more than 11 per cent from the preceding month and nearly 39 per cent when compared with corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 14 per cent in comparison with July and of nearly 45 per cent when compared with August, 1929. Fewer placements were made in all industrial divisions than in August of last year, but the large declines under logging and construction and maintenance almost entirely accounted for the total reduction for the province. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 107; logging, 478; farming, 65; construction and maintenance, 187; and services, 598, of which 420 were of household workers. During the month 921 men and 464 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

During August, 1930, orders received at employment offices in Ontario called for nearly 7 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 32 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. There were also decreases in placements of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with July and of over 28 per cent when compared with August, 1929. All industrial divisions participated in the declines in placements from August last year. The reduction under manufacturing and logging being particularly heavy, with lesser declines in services, construction and maintenance and trade. Placements effected by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 912; logging, 238; farming, 1011; transportation, 271; construction and maintenance, 2401; trade, 290; and services, 4030, of which 2124 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was found for 4,185 men and 1,478 women.

Manitoba

Orders listed at employment offices in Manitoba during August called for nearly 92 per cent more workers than those of the preceding month, but there was a decline of nearly 14 per cent from the total of the corresponding month last year. There was also an increase of 99 per cent in placements when compared with July but a decrease of nearly 14 per cent when compared with August, 1929. Transportation was the only group in which more placements were made than in August last year and this gain was small. Of the declines, those in services and farming were the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 105; logging, 52; farming, 4,223; transportation, 66; construction and maintenance, 369; trade, 139; and services 1,775, of which 1,436 were of household workers. There were, during the month, 4,604 men and 668 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during August were 182 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 37 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month last year. Placements increased 169 per cent over July, but declined over 18 per cent when compared with August, 1929. The reduction in placements from August of last year was almost entirely due to declines in farm placements, although there were fewer positions filled in all industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance. The gain in this group was, however, due to work undertaken in relief of unemployment. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 177; farming, 4,545; trans-

portation, 75; construction and maintenance, 1,488; trade, 90; and services, 1,127, of which 759 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was secured for 5,635 men and 604 women.

Alberta

There was an increase of 90 per cent both in the number of positions offered and the number of placements effected through employment offices in Alberta during August compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of nearly 45 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. As in Saskatchewan, the reduction in farm placements was almost entirely responsible for the heavy decline from August, 1929. There were, however, fewer placements in all other groups, excepting construction and maintenance, communication and logging. The gains in the two latter being nominal only. Increased placements under construction and maintenance were due to highway construction undertaken in relief of unemployment. Industrial groups in which employment was found for the majority of workers included: manufacturing, 130; farming, 2,378; mining, 52; construction and maintenance, 1,261; trade, 78; and services, 825, of which 625 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,585 of men and 495 of women.

British Columbia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during August, were nearly 20 per cent more favourable than those shown during the preceding month but over 48 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements showed an increase of more than 19 per cent over July, but were nearly 60 per cent lower than in August, 1929. During August of last year employment was found for a considerable number of harvest workers in the prairie provinces, but during the month under review no such movement took place. This was the chief cause for the decline in placements from August, 1929, although all other groups showed reductions, those in manufacturing and services being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 474; logging, 113; farming, 244; transportation, 200; construction and maintenance, 911; trade, 100; and services, 1,346, of which 490 were of household workers. During the month 1,383 men and 435 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1930, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 24,909 placements in regular employment, 17,655 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,895 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,463 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 432 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Certificates were granted in Quebec during August to 54 persons, 13 of whom went to provincial employment and 41 to points outside. The transfers within the province were of sawmill labourers travelling from Montreal to centres within the same zone. All persons going outside the province were bushmen bound from Hull to points in the Pembroke zone.

Workers securing certificates for reduced transportation at Ontario offices during August were 80 in number, 70 of whom went to centres within the province and 10 to points outside. Travelling to provincial employment from Toronto were 12 carpenters and 11 power construction labourers going to Port Arthur, 7 power construction labourers to Ottawa and 3 stone masons and one hotel chef to Kingston. The North Bay office despatched 10 railway construction workers to Timmins and one farm hand each to the Toronto and Cobalt zones while from Ottawa 4 lumber mill workers were conveyed to Pembroke and one electrician and one carpenter to Timmins. Transferred from Port Arthur, one steamship cook proceeded to Sault Ste. Marie and 4 bushmen and 2 construction foremen to centres within the Port Arthur zone which zone was also the destination of one hoistman and one blacksmith shipped from Cobalt. To points within its own zone Fort William transferred 6 bricklayers and one domestic. The remainder of the provincial movement originated in Pembroke which office despatched 2 carpenters to Sudbury. Of the persons going to other provinces 9 were railroad construction workers for the Quebec zone all of whom received their certificates for reduced transportation at Cobalt. In addition, one farm hand went from Toronto to employment in the Yorkton zone.

Manitoba Offices granted 976 certificates for reduced transportation during August, 718 provincial and 258 interprovincial. The latter were issued at Winnipeg from which centre 213 farm hands and 6 farm household workers proceeded to the farming localities of Saskatchewan and one farm hand to Alberta. In addition, one waitress was conveyed to Estevan, 4 highway construction labourers and one hotel employee to Regina, 2 cooks to Weyburn and 26 sawmill labourers, 3 bushmen and one housekeeper to Port Arthur. Within the province Winnipeg transferred 2 farm hands, 14 farm domestics and 7 hotel employees to Brandon, one farm hand and one cook to Dauphin, and 623 farm hands, 2 farm generals, 40 highway construction workers, 11 bushmen, 12 carpenters, 2 mine labourers and one teacher to employment within the Winnipeg zone. To a point within its own zone Dauphin shipped 2 bushmen.

All certificates issued by Saskatchewan Offices during August were to provincial points and numbered 210. Of these, 158 were granted to farm hands and 5 to farm domestics travelling to employment at various rural points throughout the province, a large number of whom secured their certificates at the Regina Office. In addition the movement from Regina included 11 railway construction teamsters going to Moose Jaw, 2 highway construction workers to Prince Albert, one housekeeper to Swift Current and 3 teachers and 2 highway construction workers to points within the Regina zone. The Saskatoon Office was instrumental in the transfer of 12 highway construction teamsters to North Battleford, one bushman to Prince Albert and of 13 highway construction workers to employment within the Saskatoon zone. To a point within its own zone Prince Albert despatched one bushman to which zone also was destined one carpenter journeying from Moose Jaw.

In Alberta 427 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August, 311 of whom went to employment within the province and 116 to points outside. Provincially the Edmonton Office transferred 138 farm hands, one farm domestic, 22 bush workers, 21 mine workers, 5 hotel employees, one blacksmith, 17 railway construction workers, 30 highway construction workers, 10 sawmill workers, one labourer, one cook and one maid to various points within its own zone. From the same centre also 10 farm hands went to Lethbridge, 7 farm hands to Drumheller, 6 farm hands to Calgary and 2 farm hands to Medicine Hat. The movement from Calgary was entirely of farm labour and included 35 farm hands and 3 farm housekeepers going to agricultural centres throughout the province. All persons travelling outside the province were for Saskatchewan harvest operations, 115 of whom were conveyed from Edmonton and one from Calgary.

By Offices in British Columbia 148 transfers at the reduced rate were effected during August, 141 of which were provincial, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. To employment within the province Vancouver despatched 64 cannery workers, 2 hotel workers and one engineer to points within the Kamloops zone, 19 cannery workers, one waitress and one domestic to Kelowna, 5 railway construction labourers and one gardener to Penticton, one highway construction labourer to Revelstoke, one blacksmith to Vernon and 14 loggers, 3 flunkeys, 2 cooks, 2 carpenters, 2 hotel employees, one cement finisher, one farm hand and one compressor operator within the Vancouver zone. From Prince George one sawmill engineer travelled to Prince Rupert and 11 highway construction labourers, one railway construction worker, 2 sawmill workers and one cook to employment within the Prince George zone. The Nelson Office transferred one mine cook within its own zone and one machine miner to Revelstoke, while from Prince Rupert one river driver journeyed to employment within the district covered by that city office. The 7 persons going outside the province were farm hands, the Prince George Office despatching one to Alberta and Vancouver, 3 to Alberta points and 3 to centres in Saskatchewan.

Of the 1,895 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August, 733 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 1,130 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 22 on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 10 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in August, 1930

There was a slight seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued during August, 1930, as compared with July, while in comparison with August of last year there was also a considerable decrease; during the month under review the 61 co-operating centres authorized building estimated to cost $13,817,745, as compared with $15,730,964 in July, 1930, and $21,582,221 in August, 1929. There was, therefore, a decrease of 12·2 per cent in the first comparison, and of 36·0 per cent in the second. The aggregate value of the building authorized in the first eight months of this year continued higher than the average for the same period of the ten years, 1920-1929, although it was exceeded by the totals for the years 1929, 1928 and 1927.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued over 900 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $4,000,000 and nearly 2,500 permits for other buildings valued at about $9,800,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 900 dwellings and 2,300 other buildings, estimated at about $3,500,000 and $7,200,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported gains as compared with July, 1930, that of $707,210, or 920·1 per cent in Nova Scotia being especially noteworthy. Of the reductions elsewhere indicated, that of $1,669,748, or 31·0 per cent in Quebec was greatest.

Nova Scotia reported a higher aggregate of building permits issued than in August last year, that province showing an increase of $401,970 or 105·2 per cent as compared with August, 1929. Declines in this comparison were recorded in the remaining provinces, that of $3,239,996, or 35·9 per cent, in Ontario being most pronounced.

Of the larger cities, Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with July, 1930, but the total was smaller than in August, 1929, while Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver reported decreases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Galt, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Port Arthur, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie, Riverside, Walkerville and Moose Jaw registered gains in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1920-30.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during August and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920 are also given, (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of value of permits issued first eight months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1930	13,817,745	112,762,733	130·7	93·4
1929	21,582,221	168,894,072	195·7	99·6
1928	17,448,542	145,247,485	168·3	97·5
1927	29,478,378	126,690,292	146·8	96·8
1926	11,672,599	109,211,942	126·5	101·7
1925	9,511,008	88,223,328	102·2	104·3
1924	9,406,733	81,762,083	94·7	109·1
1923	11,425,031	97,551,074	113·0	111·7
1922	18,158,932	105,181,416	121·9	108·4
1921	10,928,039	77,665,614	90·0	128·6
1920	10,805,846	86,303,601	100·0	156·3

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	August, 1930	July, 1930	August, 1929
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Is.			
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	784,075	76,865	382,105
*Halifax	653,700	67,090	341,280
New Glasgow	81,450	5,850	22,875
*Sydney	48,925	3,925	17,950
New Brunswick	63,027	67,430	447,900
Fredericton	Nil	1,000	Nil
*Moncton	35,932	39,850	420,575
*Saint John	27,095	26,580	27,325
Quebec	3,724,665	5,394,413	4,203,303
*Montreal—			
*Maisonneuve	2,611,050	4,640,795	3,312,625
*Quebec	558,974	565,718	286,135
Shawinigan Falls	15,180	21,350	251,153
*Sherbrooke	113,600	71,200	50,330
*Three Rivers	21,950	20,180	153,960
*Westmount	403,911	75,170	149,100
Ontario	5,774,514	6,305,836	9,014,510
Belleville	18,750	14,600	51,700
*Brantford	43,101	146,317	93,062
Chatham	6,700	32,550	37,930
*Fort William	217,725	284,625	80,025
Galt	72,667	32,297	63,086
*Guelph	29,350	61,847	33,840
*Hamilton	490,750	468,850	1,327,600
*Kingston	355,084	111,966	279,461
*Kitchener	273,799	79,440	126,835
*London	385,620	118,330	171,915
Niagara Falls	30,065	17,735	166,510
Oshawa	20,435	64,130	68,220
*Ottawa	136,140	1,070,775	121,743
Owen Sound	15,200	12,000	400,250
*Peterborough	14,702	31,000	35,938
*Port Arthur	731,419	85,150	40,700
*Stratford	76,803	59,512	21,536
*St. Catharines	23,192	51,620	123,250
*St. Thomas	2,210	14,475	31,175
Sarnia	39,916	93,425	52,496
Sault Ste. Marie	258,350	21,195	199,695
*Toronto	1,494,796	2,319,434	4,068,975
York and East York Townships	479,080	436,578	892,128
Welland	9,585	12,575	21,405
*Windsor	414,286	457,722	365,645
East Windsor	8,800	145,390	46,450
Riverside	19,125	4,500	13,500
Sandwich	1,250	8,725	17,590
Walkerville	88,000	14,000	52,000
Woodstock	17,596	35,073	9,850
Manitoba	782,690	386,610	939,639
*Brandon	7,260	7,500	61,374
St. Boniface	5,380	29,560	2,465
*Winnipeg	770,050	349,550	875,800
Saskatchewan	1,154,332	882,326	2,525,395
*Moose Jaw	364,440	8,250	28,141
*Regina	185,052	210,451	2,170,429
*Saskatoon	604,840	663,625	326,825
Alberta	495,284	1,158,323	2,826,001
*Calgary	233,039	250,038	1,849,651
*Edmonton	176,275	769,325	888,075
Lethbridge	84,325	132,460	75,100
Medicine Hat	1,645	6,500	13,175
British Columbia	1,039,158	1,459,161	1,243,368
Kamloops	5,825	33,000	16,645
Nanaimo	75	47,018	26,575
*New Westminster	50,750	30,450	124,375
Prince Rupert	11,875	20,060	4,060
*Vancouver	834,691	1,214,230	908,340
North Vancouver	21,975	18,595	38,550
*Victoria	113,967	95,808	124,823
Total—61 Cities	13,817,745	15,730,964	21,582,221
*Total—35 Cities	12,504,496	14,470,798	19,038,813

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was 33·2 per cent lower than in 1929, the previous high level of the record, but was $4,089,646 or 3·8 per cent higher than the ten year average of $108,673,091, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials was much lower than in any other year since 1920. During August, the index of wholesale prices of building materials stood at 88·0, compared with 99·2 in August, 1929.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during July and August, 1930, and August, 1929. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during August is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for September, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment continued to decline in August. There was a further increase in the numbers unemployed in iron and steel manufacture, engineering, motor and other vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding, most of the metal trades, the textile industries with the exception of jute manufacture, the clothing trades (except boot and shoe manufacture), building and public works contracting, and dock harbour, river and canal service. On the other hand, there was a substantial improvement in jute manufacture and some improvement in cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery. In the coal mining industry an increase in the numbers wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by a great reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped.

Among the work people, numbering approximately 12,100,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at August 25, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 17·5, as compared with 17·1 at July 21, 1930, and with 9·9 at August 26, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at August 25, 1930, was 12·4, as compared with 11·6 at July 21, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·1, as compared with 5·5. For males alone the percentage at August 25, 1930, was 17·7 and for females 17·2; at July 21, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 17·4 and 16·5.

At August 25, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,333,850 wholly unemployed, 609,309 temporarily stopped, and 96,543 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,039,702. This was 66,972 more than a month before and 883,899 more than a year before.

The total on August 25, 1930, included 1,437,406 men, 60,203 boys, 488,311 women, and 53,782 girls. The total of 1,333,850 wholly unemployed was made up approximately of 875,700 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 367,100 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and 91,050 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,197,813, included 216,596 men, 5,365 boys, 45,131 women, and 2,433 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at August 25, 1930, was 2,105,881.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 1·4 per cent in August, 1930, as compared with July, 1930, and pay-roll totals decreased 2·6 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manu-

facturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executive and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of May and June, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of August. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at June 15 totalled 1,547,557, representing a decrease of 2·3 per cent since May 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of June was $210,060,545, representing a decrease over the previous month of 5·2 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 2·1 per cent in August as compared with July, and pay-roll totals decreased 2·6 per cent. These changes are based upon returns made by 13,055 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in August had 2,935,550 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $71,741,492.

The bureau's weighted index of employment for August, 1930, is 79·9, as compared with 81·6 for July, 1930, and 98·6 for August, 1929; the index for pay-roll totals for August, 1930, is 73·9, as compared with 75·9 for July, 1930, and 102·1 for August, 1929. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

The leather group of industries showed increased employment of 0·9 per cent in August, and there were smaller increases in the textile and chemical groups. Among the decreases in the remaining 9 groups the largest were 4·5 per cent in the tobacco group, 4·2 per cent in the iron and steel group, and 4 per cent in the vehicle group; the smallest decreases were 0·7 per cent each in the paper and stone-clay-glass groups.

Twenty of the 54 separate industries reported increased employment in August, these being largely such seasonal industries as millinery and lace goods, women's clothing, carpets, boots and shoes, furniture, steam fittings, stoves, paper boxes, rubber boots and shoes, and fertilizers. Woollen and worsted goods increased 1·3 per cent, shipbuilding increased 0·9 per cent, and pottery 4·8 per cent.

The outstanding decreases in employment from July to August were 13·6 per cent in machine tools, 13 per cent in agricultural implements, 7·2 per cent in cane sugar refining, 5·9 per cent in automobiles, 5·3 per cent in cigars and cigarettes, 5·2 per cent in foundry and machine-shop products, and about 4 per cent each in cotton goods, hardware, sawmills, and structural ironwork; the iron and steel industry reported a decrease of 3·6 per cent; and automobile tires a decrease of 3·4 per cent.

Each of the 9 geographic divisions reported fewer employees in August than in July, although the East South Central and Pacific divisions each reported increased pay-roll totals of more than 1 per cent for the same period. The outstanding decrease in both items was in the East North Central division—most affected by changes in the automobile industry.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent; June, 1930, 20 per cent; July, 1930, 22 per cent; August, 1930, 22 per cent; September, 1930, 21 per cent.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30 last. The text of this measure appeared in the April issue at page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(*a*) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(*b*) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, drydocks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of the transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen, in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time, rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification

of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addreses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are especially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of buildings at the Radio Station, Lethbridge, Alta. Name of contractors, Buchan Construction Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, September 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $14,870. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Plasterers	1 40	8
Tile setters	1 35	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Cement finishers	1 00	8
Lathers	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Terazzo layers	1 00	8
Electricians	0 90	8
Painters and glaziers	0 85	8
Driver, team and wagon	0 80	8
Engineer—gasoline cement mixer	0 75	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 70	8
Electricians' helpers	0 60	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 60	8
Cement layers and mixers	0 50	8
Labourers—building	0 50	8
" common	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50	8
Truck drivers	0 50	8

Construction of buildings at the Radio Station, Red Deer, Alta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Connell & Packer, Red Deer, Alta. Date of contract, September 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $14,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Plasterers	1 40	8
Metal lathers	1 25	8
Terrazzo layers	1 25	8
Tile setters	1 25	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 20	8
Sheet metal workers	1 12½	8
Electricians	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Cement finishers	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers	0 95	8
Driver, team and wagon	0 95	8
Patent roofers	0 85	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 77½	8
Engineer, gasoline cement mixer	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 75	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 60	8
Tile setters' helpers	0 60	8
Cement mixers	0 50	8
Labourers—building	0 50	8
Truck drivers	0 50	8
Labourers, common	0 45	8
Electricians' helpers	0 50	8
Wood lathers	0 08 per yd.	8

Construction of buildings at the Radio Station, Maple Creek, Sask. Name of contractors, Messrs. McWilliam & Burden, Swift Current, Sask. Date of contract, September 25, 1930. Amount of contract, $7,689.42. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of laobur Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Cement finishers	1 00	8
Cement layers	0 50	8
Cement mixers	0 50	8
Electricians	0 90	8
Electricians' helpers	0 60	8
Cement mixer engineer (gasoline)	0 75	8
Labourers	0 45	8
	per yard	
Lathers, wood	0 07	8
Lathers, metal	0 09	8
	per hour	
Painters and glaziers	0 87½	8
Plasterers	1 35	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 20	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers	0 95	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50	8
Tile setters	1 35	8
Truck drivers	0 45	8
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 85	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one half.

Exception to the 8 hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of a road at Petawawa Camp, Petawawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The Edgar Irvine Co., Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, September 10, 1930. Amount of contract, $20,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per day	per day
Tractor driver (gas)	$4 00	8
Foreman (road gang)	3 50	8
Labourers (unskilled)	3 00	8

Installation of hot water heating system in the Officers' Block, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Powers Bros., Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, September 18, 1930. Amount of contract, $18,370. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers	$ 0 90	8	44
Steamfitters	0 90	8	44
Helpers	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	48
	per day		
Horse, cart and driver	5 00	8	48
Team, wagon and driver	7 00	8	48

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Installation of plumbing and plumbing fixtures in the Officers' Block, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Powers Bros., Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, September 18, 1930. Amount of contract, $7,690. The same fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as in the one above.

Under drainage at Aerodrome, Trenton Airport, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Quinte Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 4, 1930. Amount of contract, $6,102.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers	$1 10	8
Bricklayers' labourers	0 50	8
Masons	1 10	8
Masons' labourers	0 50	8
Plasterers	1 10	8
Plumbers	0 70	8
Carpenters	0 80	8
Electricians	0 70	8
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8
Concrete labourers	0 40	8
Ordinary labourers	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 50	8
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70	8
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8
Structural ironworkers	1 00	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Grading aerodrome at Trenton Airport, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Quinte Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 4, 1930. Amount of contract, $17,222.53. The preceding fair wages schedule was also used in connection with this contract.

Ploughing, harrowing and seeding the Aerodrome, Trenton Airport, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. J. F. Rose, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, September 4, 1930. Amount of contract, $17,724.20. The preceding fair wages schedule was also used in connection with this contract.

Department of Public Works

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a concrete protection wall at Laprairie, Que. Name of contractor, Albini Lacroix, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, September 23, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $80,682.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Mechanical engineer	$1 00	8
Stationary engineer	0 75	8
Firemen	0 55	8
Pile driver	0 75	8
Concrete mixer operators	0 60	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50	8
Carpenters	0 75	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Steam roller operators	1 00	8
Driver, horse and cart (per day)	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of renovations and repairs to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, P.Q. Name of contractor, Jos. Dorval, Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, September 23, 1930. Amount of contract, $7,374.82 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	$0 40	8
Concrete mixers	0 40	8
Concrete Floaters	0 40	8
Concrete finishers	0 50	8
Stonemasons	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 55	8
Metal lathers	0 60	8
Plasterers	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8
Electricians	0 60	8
Skilled labourers and helpers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart...(per day)	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon "	6 50	8
Motor truck driver.....(per week)	17 50	8

Construction of an extension to the public wharf at Tourelle (St. Joachim), Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Joachim J. Leclerc, Tourelle, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 29, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately, $20,422.38. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 50	8
Blacksmiths	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8
Labourers	0 35	8

Construction of a wharf at Beauharnois, P.Q. Name of contractors, Farley & Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 15, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $18,861.65. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Timbermen	0 45	8
Blacksmith	0 60	8
Blacksmith's helpers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Steamroller operators	1 00	8
Driver, horse and cart...(per day)	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon "	6 50	8

Construction of a Government wharf at Foote's Bay, Muskoka, Ont. Name of contractors, John Patterson Construction Co., Ltd., Brampton, Ont. Date of contract, July 30, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $9,655.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer	$0 75	8
Teamsters	0 40	8
Carpenters	0 75	8
Concrete finishers	0 60	8
Firemen	0 45	8
Labourers	0 40	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Completion of the pier head and the reconstruction of 450 lineal feet of the superstructure of the West Pier, including foundation for lighthouse. Name of contractors, Raynor Construction, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 25, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $19,290.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per month and board	per day
Tug captain	$175 00	10
Tug engineer	165 00	10
Deck hands	75 00	10
Firemen	90 00	10
	per hour	
Labourers	0 45	8
Hoist engineer	1 00	8
Diver	1 00	8
Carpenters	1 05	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Reconstruction of 900 feet of the superstructure of the South Breakwater at Whitby, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 8, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $27,911.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$1 00	8
Steam hoist engineers	1 00	8
Steam derrick engineers	1 00	8
Fireman	0 50	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50	8
Truck driver	0 50	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon (per day)	5 00	8
Driver, horse and cart.. "	6 50	8

Construction of a landing wharf at Sombra, Ont. Name of contractors, Considine-Reid, Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 13, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $21,375.79. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 75	8
Hoist engineer	0 80	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Teamsters	0 45	8
Firemen	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon (per day)	6 50	

Construction of repairs to East Pier at Kingsville, Ont. Name of contractors, Canada Paving & Supply Corporation, Ltd., East Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 23, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $24,582.71. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 75	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Engineer (stationary, hoist and piledriver operator)	0 80	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon. (per day)	6 50	8

Reconstruction of the Government wharf at Waubaushene, Simcoe Co., Ont. Name of contractor, C. M. Morssen, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 11, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $8,257.92. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver engineer	$0 80	8
Steam hoist engineer	0 80	8
Concrete finishers	0 60	8
Carpenters	0 75	8
Labourers	0 40	8

Construction of the substructure, reinforced concrete floor and approaches of the Interprovincial Highway Bridge across the Ottawa River between Hawkesbury, Ont., and Grenville, Que. Name of contractors, Farley & Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 25, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $163,189.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Operating engineers	$0 85	8
Carpenters	0 70	8
Stone masons	1 25	8
Divers	1 00	8
Firemen	0 55	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50	8
Cement finishers	0 60	8
Cement workers	0 50	8
Cement mixers	0 50	8
Cement floaters	0 50	8
Cement mixer operator	0 60	8
Drill runners	0 55	8
Powdermen	0 50	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Driver with horse and cart (per day)	5 00	8
Driver with team and wagon "	6 50	8
Truck driver (per hour)	0 50	8
Boatmen "	0 50	8
Machinists (repair men). "	0 65	8

Construction of a steel superstructure, including latticed fence and lamp-posts on approaches, of the Interprovincial Highway Bridge across the Ottawa River between Hawkesbury, Ont., and Grenville, Que. Name of contractors, The Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 24, 1930. Amount of contract, estimated, $186,715.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Structural steel workers	$1 00	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Carters, cart and horse. (per day)	5 00	8
Teamster, wagon and team "	6 50	8
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8
Painters	0 60	8
Derrick operators	0 85	8
Derrick boommen	0 55	8
Bridgemen	0 55	8

Construction of wharf repairs at Queen Charlotte City, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately, $4,453.98. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman	$1 25	8
Pile driver engineer	1 12½	8
Pile driverman	1 00	8
Pile driver boom man	1 00	8
Bridgeman	1 00	8
Fireman	0 68¾	8
Derrick engineer	1 12½	8
Derrickman	1 00	8
Labourers	0 50	8

Construction of an extension to the dyke at Annieville Bar, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, September 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately, $22,080.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman	$1 25	8
Pile driver engineer	1 12½	8
Pile driverman	1 00	8
Pile driver boom men	1 00	8
Pile driver bridgemen	1 00	8
Derrick scow engineer	1 12½	8
Derrickman	1 00	8
Fireman	0 68¾	8
Labourers	0 50	8

Construction of a breakwater extension at North Head, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Oct. 2, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately, $111,600. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$ 0 60	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Labourers	0 35	8
	per day	
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of a public building at Oak Lake, Man. Name of contractor, Robt. B. Dunsire, Brandon, Man. Date of contract, Sept. 22, 1930. Amount of contract, $18,750 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and tile layers	$1 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8	44
Concrete finishers	0 70	8	48
Concrete floaters	0 45	8	48
Concrete mixers	0 45	8	48
Concrete workers	0 45	8	48
Electricians	1 00	8	44
Electricians' helpers	0 45	8	48
Lathers, metal	1 00	8	44
Marble setters	1 30	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 85	8	44
Plasterers	1 35	8	44
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	8	48
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 12½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8	48
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 65	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 80	8	44
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 45	8	48
Stone masons	1 35	8	44
Stone cutters	1 10	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 90	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 72½	8	44
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 55	8	48
Tile setters	1 25	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	48
	per day		
Driver, one horse and cart	5 00	8	48
Driver, two horses and wagon	6 50	8	48
	per hour		
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	48

Construction of a public building at Deloraine, Man. Name of contractor, Robt. N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, Sept. 25, 1930. Amount of contract, $24,903 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and tile layers	$1 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8	44
Concrete finishers	0 70	8	48
Concrete floaters	0 45	8	48
Concrete mixers	0 45	8	48
Concrete workers	0 45	8	48
Electricians	1 00	8	44
Electricians' helpers	0 45	8	48
Lathers, metal	1 00	8	44
Marble setters	1 30	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 85	8	44
Plasterers	1 35	8	44
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	8	48
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 12½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8	48
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 65	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 80	8	44
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 45	8	48
Stone masons	1 35	8	44
Stone cutters	1 10	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 90	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 72½	8	44
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 55	8	48
Tile setters	1 25	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	48
	per day		
Driver, one horse and cart	5 00	8	48
Driver, two horses and wagon	6 50	8	48
	per hour		
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	48

Construction of a building for the Laboratory of Hygiene, Department of Health, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Thos. N. Cathcart, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Oct. 9, 1930. Amount of contract, $18,000 and unit prices for any additional rock excavation and concrete required. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and tile layers	$1 25	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 90	8	44
Concrete mixers	0 50	8	44
Concrete layers	0 50	8	44
Concrete finishers	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 80	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 75	8	44
Masons	1 25	8	44
Marble setters	1 25	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	1 00	8	44
Stationary engineers (hoist and derrick)	0 75	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 00	8	44
Stonecutters	1 05	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 50	8	44–48
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44–48
Driver, two horses and wagon	1 00	8	44–48
Driver, one horse and cart	0 70	8	44–48

Dredging at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Cadwell Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 5, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $71,838. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installation of electric wiring and fittings in the public building at Hawkesbury, Ont. Name of contractors, Gatineau Electric Light Co., Ltd., Hawkesbury, Ont. Date of contract, April 11, 1930. Amount of contract, $550. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Electric work for National Research Council building, Sussex Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Fred. A. Wilson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 12, 1930. Amount of contract, $8,250. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior fittings, etc.)

Installation of interior fittings in the Post Office at Marmora, Ont. Name of contractor, Wood Specialties, Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 18, 1930. Amount of contract, $740. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installations of interior fittings in the public building at Grand'Mere, P.Q. Name of contractors, P. Paquet & J. T. Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 29, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,723. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Department of Railways and Canals

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Supply and erection of bridge over the Welland Canal (Bridge No. 12) at Port Robinson, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $359,914. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the erection of the bridge as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50	8
Carpenters	0 95	8
Carpenters' helpers	0 50	8
Concrete finishers	0 60	8
Cement workers	0 45	8
Electricians	0 70	8
Electricians' helpers	0 50	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Machinists	0 75	8
Machinists' helpers	0 50	8
Steamhoist engineers	0 75	8
Structural iron workers	1 00	8
Welders and burners	0 55	8
Fireman	0 50	8
Man, one horse and cart	5 00 per day	8
Man, two horses and wagon	6 50 per day	8

Placing an earth fill in front of No. 3 weir at south end of embankment, Welland Ship Canal, near Dunnville, Ont. Name of contractors, Kett Bros., Hagersville, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $1,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers	$0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8
Driver, horse and cart	5 00	8
	per hour	
Motor truck driver	0 50	8

Post Office Department

Following is a statement of payments made in September, 1930, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the

suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payments to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....$ 668 92

Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..... 228 42
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont..... 65 40

Making up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—
Pollack and Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q..... 818 56
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B..... 1,874 49
Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..... 102 25
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q..... 274 22

Mail Bag Fittings—
Parmenter & Bulloch Co., Ltd., Gananoque, Ont. 115 83
Ontario Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont..... 1,330 00
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont..... 25,664 10
C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont..... 580 75
Carr Fastener Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont..... 2,025 00

Letter Boxes, etc.—
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. (locks).. 1,334 82
Capital Brass Co., Ottawa, Ont..... 915 47

Scales—
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..... 865 90

Cotton Duck Bagging—
Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q..... 33,164 50
J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont..... 25,677 40

Stamping Ink and Pads—
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont..... 293 19
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..... 155 16

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND BOOK AND JOB FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 627.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1929, to October 31, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice of change 60 days prior to the expiration date in any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1929, page 804, and January, 1926, page 59, with the following exceptions:

Wages for journeymen workers in both newspaper and book and job offices, including make-upmen, admen, bankmen, proofreaders, operators of typesetting and typecasting appliances, machinists, and all employees engaged in machine and hand composition and distribution: $1 per hour for day work and $1.13½ per hour for night work.

The hours are the same as in the previous agreement, namely, 48 per week for day work on newspapers and 45 per week for night work on newspapers; on book and job work 44 hours per week for both day and night work.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 551.

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1929, to May 15, 1932, and for a reasonable time thereafter (not exceeding 30 days) as may be required to negotiate a new agreement. Notice must be given 60 days prior to expiration date by either party desiring a change. If an agreement is not reached, the matter will be dealt with by the joint standing committee mentioned below.

Only members in good standing in the local union will be employed and the employer agrees to respect and observe the conditions imposed by the laws of the International Union, which are made a part of the agreement.

In consideration of this provision, the union grants to the employer the use of the union label as long as the agreement is adhered to.

Hours: in newspaper offices 45 per week for day work, 44 per week in job offices; 45 per week for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; overtime over four hours, double time. Work on Sundays and on Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas day, double time; work on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day and Thanksgiving Day, time and one-half. This overtime pay for work on Sundays and holidays does not apply to work on morning newspapers or to night staffs on afternoon newspapers. When a regular is called to work outside of regular hours, he will be paid $1 for the call in addition to overtime pay.

Wages: make-up men, admen, bankmen, journeymen engaged in hand composition or distribution, operators of typesetting machines, machine tenders (machinists): from May 16, 1929, to May 15, 1931, $1.05 per hour or $47.25 per week for day work; from May 16, 1931, to May 15, 1932, $1.06⅔ per hour or $48 per week for day work. Night work $3 per week over the day scale. Machinist operators to be paid 6⅔ cents per hour extra.

When a shift is worked part day and part night, the night scale will be paid.

Foremen to have the right to employ help and discharge them for certain specified reasons.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen employed or not more than two in one department, but every office employing one jour-

neyman besides the proprietor will be entitled to one apprentice.

Apprentices must be at least 16 years old and must have attended high school at least one year. They will be examined by the apprentice committee and will take the course in printing of the international union. The work to be done in each of the five years of apprenticeship is specified.

Wages for apprentices: first and second years optional, third year 35 per cent of journeymen's scale, fourth year 45 per cent, fifth year 55 per cent.

Provision is made for proper ventilation and sanitation regulations.

A joint standing committee consisting of two members of each party will be formed to whom will be referred all disputes, the decision to be final and binding. If unable to agree, a fifth member will be selected, who with the other four will form a board or arbitration, the decision of this board will then be final and binding.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Montreal, Quebec.—Master Plasterers' Section of the Builders' Exchange Incorporated of Montreal and the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Union, Local No. 33.

Agreement signed following the strike which is reported on page 1137 of this issue, to be in effect from September 15, 1930, to April 30, 1932. If either party desires a change, six months' notice must be given prior to expiration date. The agreement applies only to such members of the Masters Plasterers' Section as are employers of the members of this local union.

The business agent will be permitted to visit each job. The union may not make a different agreement with any other employer, but this agreement may be entered into with other employers.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays. No work on Saturday afternoons except with the permission of the union president or business agent or the steward on the job.

Overtime: all overtime and work on Sundays and four holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages per hour for journeymen: from September 15, 1930, to April 30, 1931, $1.05 per hour; from May 1, 1931, to August 31, 1931, $1.15; from September 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, $1.20.

Apprentices will be governed by the existing rules of the International Union of Plasterers relating to numbers per journeymen.

For work out of town, transportation and time travelling during working hours to be paid and an allowance of $1.50 per day except Sunday for board.

Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario.—Building Contractors and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, Local No. 25.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette for October, 1929, page 1161, with the following exception:

The provision for the payment of wages at the rate of $1.40 per hour for work out of town where union members cannot return home daily has been omitted.

The regular rate of wages remains at $1.25 per hour with a 44-hour week.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

Halifax, N.S.—The Nova Scotia Light and Power Company Limited and their Employees of the Departments of Street Car Operation, Street Car Maintenance, Electrical Distribution, Power House and Substation, and Gas.

Agreement to be in effect from August 15, 1930, to August 14, 1931, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice of change two months before the expiration date in any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette for November, 1929, page 1285, with the exception of changes in wages:

Wages for Platform employees: operators of street cars—first year 48 cents per hour, second year 51 cents, third year 56 cents, over three years, 61 cents.

Wages for Car House employees: first class carpenters 73 cents per hour, second class carpenters 66 cents, third class carpenters 59 cents, carpenters' helpers 53 cents, first class painters 73 cents, second class painters 66 cents, third class painters 59 cents, head repairmen 73 and 77 cents, armature winders 77 cents, first class pitmen and special repairmen 68 cents, first class pitmen 66 cents, second class pitmen 61 cents, general utility men (experienced) 53 and 61 cents, car cleaners 53 cents, cleaners (general) 51 cents.

Wages for Machine Shop employees: first class machinists 77 cents per hour, second class machinists 72 cents, third class machinists 63 cents, welders 77 cents, blacksmiths 68 cents, blacksmiths' helpers 55 cents.

Wages for Power House, Line and Meter employees: first class linemen 77 cents per hour, second class linemen 72 cents, third class linemen 63 cents, first class groundmen 55 cents, second class groundmen 50 cents, troublemen 77 cents, meter inspector 77 cents, first class metermen 72 cents, second class metermen 63 cents, third class metermen (with over one year's service) 55 cents, lamp repairmen 77 cents, switchboard operators 66 cents, first class electricians 77 cents, second class electricians 72 cents, third class electricians 63 cents.

Wages for employees of Steam Department: masons and boiler repairmen 66 cents per hour, senior steam helpers 64 cents, junior steam helpers 50 cents, ash handlers 53 cents, firemen 64 cents, assistant firemen 57 cents.

Wages for Gas Department Employees: first class fitters 77 cents per hour, second class fitters 68 cents, fitters' helpers 61 cents, meter repairmen 61 cents, meter repairmens' helpers 50 cents, blacksmith 66 cents, skilled labour 51 to 55 cents, common labour 44 to 50 cents, leading firemen 68 cents, firemen 59 cents.

Cornwall, Ontario.—Cornwall Street Railway Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Local No. 946.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, and from year to year unless either party gives notice of change 30 days before April 30, of any year.

The company agrees to meet and treat with the union on all questions or grievances that may arise during the life of the agreement.

All motormen will be required to wear uniforms.

Motor crews and sweeper crews will be equipped with rubber coats, boots and hats and also be given a sheepskin coat for winter.

At any time that an employee is accused of any misdemeanour, he will be allowed to defend himself.

The hours and wage rates are not included in the agreement but those reported by the union as being in effect are as follows:

Hours: motormen 66 per week, electricians and linemen 60 per week, power plant operators 56 per week.

Wages: motormen—first year 39 cents per hour, second year 41 cents, third year 44 cents; electricians and linemen 40 cents per hour; power plant operators $125 per month.

London, Ontario.—The London Street Railway Company and its Employees Other Than Motor Bus Operators and Motor Bus Mechanics.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1929, until either party gives 60 days' notice of change.

This agreement is the result of an arbitration award of the Ontario Municipal and Railway Board dated December 30, 1928, which recommended an increase of 2 cents per hour for all classes of labour from December 1, 1928. The company having no revenue to meet the increase, it did not become effective until the street car and bus service had been re-arranged to reduce costs and the agreement approved at the civic election December 2, 1929. The agreement was then signed on January 30, 1930, but its terms were made retroactive to September 1, 1929. The previous agreement had continued in effect from June 1, 1921, subject to 60 days' notice, but the wage schedule had been amended in 1922 and 1923.

Membership in the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America to be optional for employees. The company will meet and treat with any authorized committee of employees, to consist exclusively of employees; motormen, conductors and one-man car operators to be given leave of absence to transact any business of the union without loss of seniority, provided arrangements are made 24 hours in advance. Any member of the union may secure protracted leave of absence, not exceeding 90 days, with the approval of the superintendent and of the union.

Any employee suspended or discharged may have his case taken up by any authorized committee of employees with the management within three days, and if not guilty shall be reinstated with pay for lost time.

No regular week day run to pay less than 9 hours.

Satisfactory arrangements will be made by the company in compliance with the law providing for one day off each week for men working on Sundays.

Wages per hour: motormen and conductors: first year 45 cents, second year 48 cents, third and subsequent years 50 cents; one-man car operators: first year 50 cents, second year 53 cents, third year 55 cents. Motormen, conductors and one-man car operators training students, working snow plows or sweepers to be paid 3 cents per hour extra.

Wages per hour for shopmen, car house men and linemen: blacksmiths 60 and 63 cents, blacksmiths' helpers 50 cents, carpenters 55 to 60 cents, machinists 60 and 62 cents, painters 55 cents, electricians 57 cents, armature winder 60 cents, coil winder 52 cents, shop cleaner 45 cents, fireman 45 cents, night car cleaners 42 cents, night car inspectors 45 cents, pitmen 50 and 52 cents, linemen 55 and 60 cents.

Wages per hour in track and welding department: motormen 47 and 50 cents, track labourers 40 to 45 cents, welders 47 cents.

Overtime: regular motormen, conductors and one-man car operators to be paid 10 cents per hour extra for work after their regular scheduled working hours; spare motormen, conductors and one-man car operators to be paid 10 cents per hour extra for work performed after the completion of a scheduled run for a day and on any extra runs after 10 hours; all motormen, conductors and one-man car operators to be paid 10 cents per hour extra for all work on Sundays. All shopmen, barnmen, linemen and trackmen will be paid 10 cents per hour extra for work on Sundays and for overtime after their regular daily schedule except if called out for emergency work after their regular daily schedule when time and one-half will be paid.

Seniority in the service to govern the selection of runs.

The company will pay half the cost of uniforms required.

London, Ontario.—The London Street Railway Company and its Employees of the Motor Bus Division.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1929, until either party gives 60 days' notice of change.

The conditions covered by this agreement are similar to those governing electric street car employees summarized above with the exception of the wage scale and the following clauses:

Wages per hour: motor bus operators—first year 50 cents, second year 53 cents, third year 55 cents; bus mechanic 55 cents.

Seniority in the service of the company to govern the operation of buses, subject to the ability of the operator to properly operate them.

No extra allowance will be paid for training bus operators.

Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario.—Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and all Other Employees of the Street Railway Department.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1932, and thereafter until a new agreement is entered into.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette for December, 1929, page 1416, and October, 1927, page 1102, with only minor changes in working conditions.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Borden, P.E.I. and Tormentine, N.B.—Canadian National Railways—Atlantic Region and Their Employees of the Car Ferry "Prince Edward Island" Operating Between Borden, P.E.I. and Tormentine, N.B.

This agreement, which was signed following the report of the Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is printed in full on page 1127 of this issue.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

Halifax, N.S.—The Nova Scotia Light and Power Company Limited and their Employees.

Employees of this Company engaged in the electrical distribution department, in the power house and sub-station, and in the gas department, are included in the agreement summarized above under the heading "Street and Electric Railways."

AGREEMENT AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR SECTIONMEN ON THE SYDNEY AND LOUISBURG RAILWAY

An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been made by certain employees of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway to deal with a dispute as to wages and working conditions of freight handlers, baggagemen, trackmen and clerks, during February, 1930 (Labour Gazette, March 1930, p. 266). As a result of representations from the parties involved, officers of the Department took the matter up and brought about negotiations which resulted in a settlement and a signed agreement in July.

The applicants for the Board were members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and wages for some of the classes of labour involved were covered by an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the Dominion Coal Company which owns and operates the railway, a subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation. Wages and working conditions for trackmen were not covered by this agreement, as they had ceased to be members of the miners' union. The management, therefore, was willing to negotiate with this class of employees separately, as in the case of other classes of railway employees not covered by the miners' agreement, engineers, trainmen, etc., and submitted a draft agreement as the basis of negotiations. The trackmen included nearly all of the employees involved in the Board application. It was finally arranged that negotiations between the management and a committee of trackmen would be entered into and an agreement was signed effective from July 15, 1930. The terms of the agreement, it is understood, set forth the wage rates and working conditions already in effect and other provisions desired by the employees. The agreement is to be in force subject to sixty days' notice from either party, The rates of wages are 55·6 cents per hour for section foremen and 45·7 cents per hour for sectionmen. Hours of labour are eight per day, from seven a.m. to twelve noon and from one p.m. to four p.m., but men are subject to call at any time for wrecks, snow fighting and any other emergency, time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Provision is made for seniority lists for the sections of the railway by groups, for promotion by seniority, merit and ability being sufficient, and for reduction of staff in reverse order of seniority. Provision is made for pay and expenses while attending court, for discipline of employees and for the enforcement of the rules of the road.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued toward lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $10.38 at the beginning of September, as compared with $10.65 for August; $11.64 for September, 1929; $11.15 for September, 1928; $10.87 for September, 1927; $10.94 for September, 1926; $10.81 for September, 1925; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. Of the twenty-nine items of food twenty-one were lower, the most important declines occurring in the prices of potatoes, beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, evaporated apples, prunes and sugar. The prices of eggs, milk and butter showed seasonal increases. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.75 at the beginning of September, as compared with $21.01 for August; $21.90 for September, 1929; $21.38 for September, 1928; $21.05 for September, 1927; $21.15 for September, 1926; $21.02 for September, 1925; $20.65 for September, 1924; $20.97 for September, 1923; $20.90 for September, 1922; $22.37 for September, 1921; $26.38 for September, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.11 for September, 1918; and $14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. A slight increase in rent was reported from Amherst.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, continued toward lower levels, being 82·5 for September, as compared with 84·1 for August; 97·3 for September, 1929; 95·4 for September, 1928; 97·1 for September, 1927; and 98·5 for September, 1926. Forty-four prices quotations were higher, one hundred and eleven were lower and three hundred and forty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined and two advanced. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group advanced, the former because of higher prices for milk, butter, eggs, bacon, ham and hides, which more than offset lower prices for canned salmon, raw furs, steers and lambs, and the latter mainly because of higher prices for coal. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower quotations for grains, flour, bran, shorts and rubber; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for raw cotton, cotton sheeting, jute, hemp and sisal; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower quotations for pulp and fir flooring; the Iron and its Products group, due to declines in the prices of steel tank plates, automobile body plates and steel sheets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to reduced prices for copper, lead and zinc, which more than offset somewhat higher prices for antimony, silver and imported copper wire bars; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for aluminium sulphate.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods showed a slight decrease, while producers' goods were substantially lower. The decline in the former group was due to lower prices for flour, canned vegetables, fresh meats, silk hosiery and woollen cloth, which more than offset higher prices for coal, boots and shoes, cured meats, milk and eggs. In producers' goods the decline was due to lower prices for grains, bran, shorts, raw cotton, raw rubber, raw sugar, steers, lambs and steel sheets.

In the grouping according to origin, raw and partly manufactured goods declined, because of lower prices for grains, raw cotton, raw sugar, steers, lambs and copper, which more than offset higher prices for hides, eggs, milk, silver, antimony and coal. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also slightly lower, because of lower quotations for flour, bran, shorts, canned salmon, pulp and aluminium sulphate. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada.

(*Continued on page 1222*)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1927	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Aug. 1930	Sept. 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·6	77·4	81·2	64·2	60·4	59·0	58·6	58·4	60·2	63·4	72·6	75·2	73·2	70·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	55·4	51·2	35·4	32·4	30·8	30·0	30·6	32·2	34·8	42·6	46·6	45·0	42·2
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	27·6	28·7	20·2	18·4	18·4	17·8	18·0	19·4	20·6	23·6	24·6	23·2	22·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	36·8	35·6	27·1	27·3	27·9	28·2	28·8	30·2	28·8	30·5	31·6	30·1	29·4
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·8	39·3	41·5	33·3	31·1	27·2	25·7	29·3	31·4	28·4	31·2	32·6	30·3	30·1
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	70·0	74·0	59·6	53·8	50·6	46·8	52·6	57·0	52·4	54·8	57·2	54·6	54·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·7	51·1	58·8	48·7	42·5	38·9	33·7	40·8	45·1	38·5	40·8	41·3	40·1	39·8
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	74·0	73·8	48·0	45·0	44·8	45·2	49·0	49·8	43·6	45·0	43·8	42·0	41·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	31·7	55·7	70·6	46·3	35·8	38·3	39·5	43·3	41·4	46·3	46·3	47·4	37·3	38·6
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	30·1	50·8	64·3	44·3	32·4	34·0	34·6	39·2	37·1	42·2	41·4	41·5	33·3	34·6
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	50·4	74·4	90·6	79·2	69·0	69·0	71·4	69·0	69·0	70·2	70·8	72·6	71·4	72·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	58·0	95·8	124·0	79·6	73·4	72·8	73·6	77·4	74·6	68·6	82·6	83·6	64·2	66·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	33·8	52·8	68·4	47·3	42·8	41·4	41·9	44·2	40·9	44·1	45·9	46·0	35·5	36·4
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	33·3	40·8	36·4	30·7	§31·2	§28·8	§31·8	§31·2	§31·2	§33·2	§33·2	§31·4	§31·1
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·1	31·0	38·8	32·5	26·6	§31·2	§28·8	§31·8	§31·2	§31·2	§33·2	§33·2	§31·4	§31·1
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	117·0	145·5	121·5	103·5	102·0	106·5	118 5	114·0	117·0	115·5	118·5	112·5	111·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	68·0	83·0	64·0	48·0	§44·0	§49·0	§57·0	§54·0	§54·0	§51·0	§54·0	§47·0	§46·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	40·0	44·0	31·0	28·0	27·5	28·0	30·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	32·0	31·0	30·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	23·8	33·4	19·0	18·6	§20·4	§21·0	§22·0	§21·8	§21·4	§20·8	§20·8	§20·4	§20·2
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	33·8	23·6	17·2	17·8	17·6	16·6	16·8	15·6	16·0	18·4	23·8	18·8	18·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	23·2	29·5	20·7	25·0	19·6	19·2	20·5	19·8	19·0	21·7	21·5	20·6	20·0
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	18·3	27·2	18·0	20·1	18·4	15·9	15·9	15·8	14·7	13·6	14·2	15·6	15·2
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	29·6	47·2	92·4	41·6	36·0	45·2	40·4	32·8	31·6	32·8	31·2	28·4	26·4	25·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	13·6	21·8	43·8	19·8	17·0	21·6	19·2	15·6	15·0	15·6	15·0	13·6	12·8	12·4
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	15·2	15·5	13·7	14·2	§17·0	§17·5	§18·0	§18·0	§17·8	§17·8	§17·6	§14·7	§14·8
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	14·5	17·1	15·0	15·6	§17·0	§17·5	§18·0	§18·0	§17·8	§17·8	§17·6	§14·7	§14·8
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·1	11·4	15·6	13·7	13·3	13·4	13·8	15·4	15·3	15·2	15·2	15·1	14·1	14·0
Potatoes	¼ bag	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	34·3	70·7	81·2	83·4	48·2	66·3	57·6	54·7	74·4	59·2	49·6	75·0	72·7	53·9
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·83	$ 13·31	$ 15·95	$ 11·82	$ 10·28	$ 10·46	$ 10·28	$ 10·81	$ 10·94	$ 10·87	$ 11·15	$ 11·64	$ 10·65	$ 10·38
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 4·4	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·5	77·9	118·3	109·3	117·8	111·2	104·9	104·3	105·1	101·7	101·3	100·3	99·9	100·2
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	60·8	85·6	74·9	75·1	70·8	65·6	63·2	63·2	63·4	62·9	62·8	62·7	62·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·8	72·1	83·1	83·2	78·6	79·3	77·7	76·2	75·7	75·5	75·6	76·0	76·2	76·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	54·1	66·2	61·4	59·6	58·9	57·3	55·6	55·8	55·9	55·7	54·4	54·1	54·4
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·6	28·0	39·2	32·2	31·0	30·4	30·9	30·3	31·3	31·2	31·0	31·0	30·9	30·8
Fuel and light*	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·93	$ 3·92	$ 3·61	$ 3·62	$ 3·51	$ 3·36	$ 3·39	$ 3·31	$ 3·28	$ 3·27	$ 3·25	$ 3·24	$ 3·24
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·59	$ 4·82	$ 6·45	$ 6·99	$ 6·96	$ 6·96	$ 6·97	$ 6·88	$ 6·85	$ 6·86	$ 6·93	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 7·08
††Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·33	$ 21·11	$ 26·38	$ 22·37	$ 20·90	$ 20·97	$ 20·65	$ 21·02	$ 21·15	$ 21·05	$ 21·38	$ 21·93	$ 21·01	$ 20·75

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·66	13·51	16·37	12·06	10·35	10·80	10·49	10·99	11·17	10·85	11·11	11·55	11·06	10·78
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·75	11·72	14·13	10·56	9·66	9·35	9·42	10·03	10·43	9·86	9·99	10·52	10·16	9·93
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·70	13·21	15·58	11·83	10·36	10·84	10·54	10·89	10·87	10·99	11·08	11·42	10·75	10·55
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·35	12·70	15·03	11·08	9·78	9·84	9·51	10·13	10·29	13·09	10·35	10·61	9·97	9·56
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·77	13·27	15·91	11·97	10·18	10·52	10·21	10·66	10·98	10·92	11·17	11·60	10·53	10·36
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	12·86	16·65	11·42	9·75	9·88	9·56	10·34	10·13	10·27	10·83	11·41	10·38	9·75
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·29	13·10	16·05	11·42	9·92	10·11	10·22	10·71	10·99	10·81	11·29	12·02	10·76	10·26
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·15	13·32	15·60	11·27	10·00	9·95	10·46	10·85	10·68	10·62	11·22	12·10	10·74	10·44
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	14·28	17·07	12·68	11·59	11·37	11·36	12·19	11·87	12·01	12·16	12·84	11·71	11·34

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**35·0**	**29·8**	**27·7**	**21·1**	**16·8**	**22·9**	**29·4**	**30·1**	**27·0**	**39·8**	**44·4**	**60·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**37·9**	**32·3**	**28·9**	**24·2**	**19·3**	**20·9**	**26·9**	**30·1**	**25·8**	**38·9**	**43·1**	**60·1**
1—Sydney	39·5	32·2	32·2	26	20·7	20	25·6	33·2	27·7	41·9	45·1	61·4
2—New Glasgow	35	31·7	26	21	15·7	17·5	25	28·7	25·5	38·4	41·3	57·5
3—Amherst	35	30·7	25·5	21·7	17·3	22·5	.....	28·7	25·6	40	44·6	60
4—Halifax	40	31·8	31	24·1	19·6	19·3	29	29·7	24·6	36·9	41·5	61·7
5—Windsor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—Truro	40	35	30	28	23	25	28	30	25·6	37·5	43·2	60
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	33	30	25	20	17	—	—	30	25	39	41·7	55
New Brunswick (average)	**38·4**	**31·1**	**29·3**	**21·6**	**17·4**	**20·0**	**26·7**	**30·8**	**25·4**	**40·7**	**45·9**	**62·0**
8—Moncton	35·7	31	25	18·7	15·5	20	30	32·5	25·3	40·6	46·6	61
9—St. John	42·5	30	32	22·7	18·2	22·5	25	31·7	25·1	38·2	43	64·3
10—Fredericton	39·3	33·3	32·5	23·7	18·8	17·5	25	30	26	39	44·1	61
11—Bathurst	36	30	27·5	21·3	17	—	—	28·8	25	45	50	61·7
Quebec (average)	**29·9**	**28·0**	**27·1**	**18·7**	**14·1**	**17·6**	**26·8**	**26·3**	**25·1**	**36·0**	**39·5**	**60·6**
12—Quebec	30·2	28·4	26·7	19·9	13·7	18·2	31	24·6	26·1	36·2	39·4	59·4
13—Three Rivers	29·7	28·6	28·7	19·6	14·3	20	23	25·4	26·2	40·0	45·0	63·3
14—Sherbrooke	37·5	33·5	34	24·7	19	18·7	28	28	25	40·7	45·3	67
15—Sorel	27·5	27·5	27·5	16	12	15·7	27·5	24·3	23·7	38	40	57·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	25	24·5	22	17	12·5	16·5	25	23·3	21·2	34·8	41·5	57·5
17—St. John's	30	30·7	27·5	20·7	15·7	19·7	25	27	26·5	32·5	36	60
18—Thetford Mines	23	21	20	15	13	22	24	—	24	30	31	55
19—Montreal	34·1	30·2	31·1	17·3	13·6	13·6	30·3	27·8	26·4	36·3	39	62·9
20—Hull	32·4	27·8	26·8	18·4	12·8	13·8	27·3	29·7	27·2	35·5	38·1	62·4
Ontario (average)	**35·7**	**30·3**	**28·1**	**21·6**	**17·1**	**24·6**	**29·6**	**30·8**	**27·7**	**37·8**	**42·0**	**60·6**
21—Ottawa	33·9	29·2	27·1	20·4	14·6	20·8	28·7	27·9	26·2	37·7	40·9	62
22—Brockville	39·3	31·7	31·7	20·3	15·5	21	35	30	26	43	48	61·2
23—Kingston	34·5	29·4	26·4	20·2	14·6	19·5	25·4	27·3	24·2	34·8	39·2	57·4
24—Belleville	30	25·2	26·2	18·5	14	23·5	26·2	29	25	41·6	45·2	60·7
25—Peterborough	37·2	31·6	29·2	21·4	16·6	25	27·5	29·5	28·9	38·9	43·1	61·7
26—Oshawa	37	32·2	27	21·5	19·2	27·8	—	30·5	27·3	39·7	45	60·4
27—Orillia	34·1	26·7	27·5	19·7	15·9	24·3	27·5	31·3	26·7	37	40	59·3
28—Toronto	38·7	31·6	30·1	22·2	19·9	24·2	31·3	31·5	29·5	40·3	47	63·1
29—Niagara Falls	39·4	32·4	30	23·6	16·6	28·2	35·7	32·7	28·7	39·2	41·5	60·8
30—St. Catharines	34·4	28·4	28·4	20·6	14·4	23·6	30	29	25	35·9	40	58
31—Hamilton	36·6	31·1	29·5	21·5	18·1	24	25	29·7	—	34·1	40·4	61·1
32—Brantford	35·7	31·1	27·2	22·4	16·9	24·6	29	30·8	29·3	37·5	41·3	62·3
33—Galt	36·8	33	28	22	19·3	25	32·7	31·3	28	38·9	41·7	60·5
34—Guelph	34·6	29·3	27·8	21	19·4	25·8	29·3	29·6	28·5	36·7	40·2	60
35—Kitchener	33·3	28·9	24·3	20·9	16·9	24·2	30	29·3	—	38·3	41·2	58·3
36—Woodstock	35	29·2	28	22·6	17·2	24·6	28·5	32·5	25·5	35	38·8	57·8
37—Stratford	33	28·6	25·2	20·4	17·4	25·2	27·5	27·8	24	37·8	42·6	62·1
38—London	35·4	30·3	27·8	21·5	16	23·9	28	30·1	26·4	35·9	40·6	59·4
39—St. Thomas	33·8	29·3	26·7	21·2	17·2	25	25	30·7	30	36·5	40·1	60·3
40—Chatham	35	29	27·2	21·4	15·1	24·6	28·6	30·4	27·5	36	38·1	62·1
41—Windsor	35·2	28·2	27·6	22·6	16·7	25	30	29·7	27·5	36	40·5	59·4
42—Sarnia	36·7	32·7	31·7	24	19	30·7	33·3	31	27	35·6	40	60
43—Owen Sound	32·5	26·5	27·5	22·5	16·7	26·5	30	30	30	35	42·5	59·2
44—North Bay	40	34	29·3	21·3	15·2	23·3	29	30·7	29	38·5	41·7	60·7
45—Sudbury	37·8	32·3	30·7	23·2	18·2	25·8	35	33·4	29	37·7	42	62·1
46—Cobalt	35·2	32·6	32·3	22·7	19·7	23·5	—	36·8	30	38·3	42·8	62·8
47—Timmins	36·5	32·5	27·5	22·5	19	24	30	35	26·6	37·5	40·3	58·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	38·1	33·8	28·7	22·8	17	26·2	25	30·8	29·9	39·5	42	60·4
49—Port Arthur	35·7	30	25·4	21·6	18	25	35	33·3	30·7	41	46·7	64·7
50—Fort William	34·6	27	25·6	21·6	17·9	22·5	31	32	29·8	40·7	46·6	62·9
Manitoba (average)	**32·0**	**26·3**	**25·0**	**18·3**	**15·0**	**20·5**	**25·8**	**27·7**	**25·0**	**40·6**	**45·6**	**59·6**
51—Winnipeg	32·4	26·6	25·9	17·5	15·9	20	25·8	27·9	27	40·9	44·8	59·2
52—Brandon	31·6	25·9	24·1	19·1	14	20·9	25·7	27·5	23	40·3	46·4	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·6**	**28·1**	**25·0**	**20·0**	**14·6**	**22·0**	**28·5**	**26·1**	**24·1**	**41·5**	**49·2**	**63·6**
53—Regina	32	25·3	24·2	19·9	15	20·4	28	24·9	25	43·3	50·9	66·4
54—Prince Albert	35	30	25	20	15	25	30	25	24·3	42·5	48·3	60
55—Saskatoon	32·4	27·2	24·5	19·4	13·7	19·9	30·8	26·4	22	34·4	45·7	60
56—Moose Jaw	35	30	26·2	20·5	14·6	22·5	25	28	25	45·7	51·9	68·1
Alberta (average)	**32·2**	**25·8**	**24·7**	**19·4**	**15·1**	**21·0**	**29·1**	**28·2**	**26·1**	**44·1**	**49·0**	**58·2**
57—Medicine Hat	30	25	23·5	23·3	16·7	20	30	25	27·5	45·8	51·7	58
58—Drumheller	32·5	22	26	20	15·2	24	32·5	32·5	27·5	46	51·7	60
59—Edmonton	32·9	27·3	29·4	17·5	13·7	21	26·9	27·7	26·7	40·5	45·9	55·3
60—Calgary	30·7	25·9	22·7	16·6	15·4	21·1	26·2	27·7	24	43	47·9	58
61—Lethbridge	35	29	22	19·5	14·5	19	30	28	25	45	48	59·8
British Columbia (average)	**38·5**	**32·0**	**29·4**	**22·6**	**19·3**	**27·6**	**36·4**	**34·9**	**30·7**	**47·8**	**53·3**	**63·6**
62—Fernie	35	30	28	22	15	25	—	35	30·7	47·5	50	61·2
63—Nelson	40	30	30	25	22·5	30	40	40	30	44·5	49	61·5
64—Trail	41	35	32·3	25	19·5	28·3	40	37·3	28·7	51·7	60	60·5
65—New Westminster	37·1	31·4	28·1	19·5	18·1	26·7	30·9	29·1	30·9	45·7	51·8	65·4
66—Vancouver	36·7	29·9	27·4	19·3	18·9	25·4	33·6	32·4	29·7	45·3	50·5	65·6
67—Victoria	39·4	31·9	29·4	21·4	18·3	26	32·9	31·5	30·2	47·8	52·6	63·6
68—Nanaimo	38·6	32·6	30	23·4	22·1	32·6	37·6	34·1	32	50·3	53·8	66
69—Prince Rupert	40	35	30	25	20	26·5	40	40	33·7	50	58·7	65

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·4	**30·8**	**22·4**	**13·6**	**58·8**	**21·2**	**20·3**	**35·7**	**20·9**	**38·6**	**34·6**	**12·0**	**33·1**	**36·4**	
14·3	**31·8**	—	—	**55·0**	**18·4**	**16·7**	**28·9**	**21·6**	**42·8**	**39·9**	**12·2**	**35·3**	**39·9**	
10	30	—	—	60	18·4	15	27·1	20·4	47·7	40·4	13–15	35	38·3	1
—	30	—	—	50–60	18·2	18·3	35·2	20	41·7	39·7	12–13	34	39·3	2
15	35	—	—	50	19	16	28·5	20·7	37·6	36·7	10	37·3	40·3	3
12	—	—	—	60	17·7	16	26·3	22	44·6	41·8	a12·5	29·2	38·1	4
—	—	—	—	—	19	—	32	23·5	40	40	—	40	42·5	5
20	32	—	—	50	17·8	18	24·4	22·8	45	40·9	12	36·2	40·6	6
8	35	—	—	55	19	—	30·8	22	30·3	27·5	b10–12	32	34·7	7
15·3	**36·7**	—	**10·0**	**57·5**	**19·0**	**17·7**	**33·4**	**21·8**	**38·9**	**36·7**	**12·1**	**34·3**	**36·8**	
—	35	—	10	60	18·3	16·7	33	20	43·3	37·6	10–12	37	38·9	8
18	35	—	10	60	19·1	16·3	39·8	20·5	42·9	35·5	a13·5	36	38·2	9
20	40	—	—	60	18·7	19·7	33·4	21·5	39·4	37	12	34	35·1	10
8	—	—	—	50	20	18	27·5	25	30	—	12	30	35	11
17·3	**32·6**	**22·9**	**9·3**	**57·9**	**22·5**	**20·7**	**28·7**	**21·5**	**39·2**	**35·3**	**11·0**	**31·1**	**33·2**	
12	28	25	—	50	21	21	30·7	20·5	40·1	35·6	14	30·2	32·7	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	25	18	26·1	24·2	41·4	37·7	12	32·0	33·3	13
18–20	30–35	30	10	—	22·7	—	31·7	22·5	39	35	a10	30·7	33·2	14
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	27·5	20	36	35	12	—	33·4	15
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	25·4	18·9	36·1	33·7	8	—	34·3	16
20	—	20	10	60	25	20	34·1	20·7	37·7	35	9	32	31·7	17
—	—	—	8	50	—	25	30	23·8	36·7	35	10	30·7	33	18
15–20	35–40	25	8	60–75	21	22	28·3	19·6	46	37·6	12	33·5	35	19
—	—	15	10	60	20	18	24·9	21·9	40·	33	12	28·3	32·1	20
18·7	**31·2**	**23·3**	**12·0**	**64·2**	**20·9**	**19·7**	**38·6**	**19·9**	**38·3**	**34·4**	**12·1**	**33·0**	**35·8**	
15	32–35	22	—	—	21·2	20	38·5	19·5	42·8	35	12	31·5	33·7	21
18	33	20	10	—	21·7	18	36·3	20	36·7	34	10	34	34·7	22
15	35	—	10–20	—	20	18·5	37·1	18	38·3	33·3	11	29·7	34·4	23
—	—	22	15	—	—	—	37·6	20·7	32·5	30·3	a9·5	38·1	36·1	24
20	28	20	—	60	—	25	39·5	22·7	35·6	31·1	10	32	35·3	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	42	20·7	38·5	36	—	35	35·6	26
20	30	20–25	10–12	—	—	18	39·5	20·4	35	32·6	a11·4	33·1	35·9	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	15	42·2	19·8	41	35·7	a12·5	33·7	37·2	28
20	35	25	—	—	25	20	39·6	19	40·8	39	b13	30	36·6	29
15	32	32	—	—	18	—	43	17·8	41·5	37·1	a13	33·3	35·3	30
18	30	25	—	75	—	16	45·9	19·5	39·9	36·6	12	32	36·8	31
20	32–33	23	15	—	20·5	17·5	39·8	18·8	36·7	34·5	12	34·5	35·7	32
15	35	20–23	12	—	23	22·5	39·2	18·9	35·2	31·6	a11·8	32·7	35·6	33
20	—	25	—	—	—	—	41·6	18·3	39·5	33·4	12	33	35·8	34
—	—	23	—	—	25	25	32·2	17·9	34·5	31·8	13	30·5	34·7	35
—	—	25	—	—	19	—	31·2	18·5	34	27·7	11	33·5	34·5	36
25	—	26	8	50	21·5	18	39·3	18·4	32·7	29·5	a11·8	31·3	33·2	37
15	25	25	—	—	18	17·5	41	19·1	34·1	29	11	32	35·3	38
18	32	25	—	50–60	21·6	20	46·5	19·2	34·1	31·9	12	36·8	36·9	39
19	32–35	17–22	12	—	21·3	19	40	19	31·8	29·9	12	32·3	35·5	40
20	30	20	—	—	—	20	43·9	18·4	37·7	33·2	12	—	36·9	41
—	—	30	—	—	—	—	42·1	20·2	40	36	12	35	36	42
—	—	—	—	—	17·5	22	34·7	18·8	32·2	29·6	11	31·3	33·7	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34·8	20·7	42	41·5	12	32	35	44
—	25–30	25	10	75	—	20	28·9	22·6	41	37·3	14	33·3	38·6	45
—	25–30	—	—	70	21	20	31·3	23·8	47	42·7	16	—	36·5	46
25	—	25	—	—	21·2	22	33	22	45·1	37·4	a16·7	37	37·4	47
—	—	20	—	—	20	25	42·1	21·6	44·2	38·7	12	30	36·9	48
—	—	20	—	—	21·7	17	36·7	22·8	40·5	37·8	12·5	35	36·7	49
—	—	18	—	—	20	17·5	38	20·9	43·8	37·8	12·5	30	37·1	50
21·5	—	—	—	—	**22·0**	**17·8**	**38·9**	**19·9**	**36·0**	**30·8**	**11·5**	**30·8**	**35·9**	
18–25	38	15	12	—	21·5	17·6	41	19·1	38·7	33·2	b11	31	36·4	51
—	—	—	—	—	22·5	18	36·7	20·7	33·2	28·3	12	30·6	35·3	52
28·1	**30·0**	**19·3**	**16·3**	—	**25·0**	**22·9**	**36·9**	**21·8**	**33·4**	**28·7**	**12·5**	**29·7**	**35·8**	
25	30	15	—	—	25	23·3	37·2	20·4	33·6	31·6	13	30·6	34·3	53
30	30	—	12·5	—	25	20	35	23	31·9	27·1	11	30	37·6	54
25–30	30	25	20	—	25	23·3	35·5	21·4	34·2	28·1	13	30·5	35·6	55
30	30	18	—	—	—	25	39·7	22·2	34	28	13	27·5	35·5	56
22·9	**28·9**	—	**20·0**	—	**22·4**	**23·2**	**32·9**	**21·5**	**38·3**	**31·6**	**11·2**	**32·2**	**36·8**	
—	35	—	—	—	19	25	32·4	23·1	35	28·3	11	31·2	41	57
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	33·3	20·7	36	31	13	35	32·6	58
20–25	20–25	—	15	—	21·4	22·1	30·2	21	36·2	30·5	a11·1	29·2	35·6	59
26	32	—	25	—	24·7	21·7	35·8	19·8	39·2	34·2	11	35	36·5	60
18	25	—	20	—	22	22	—	23	45	34·2	10	30·8	38·1	61
22·7	**26·8**	—	**17·1**	—	**21·8**	**22·6**	**39·6**	**22·8**	**40·5**	**36·7**	**13·1**	**36·6**	**39·9**	
25	30	20	18	—	21·2	25	44·6	25	41·5	36·6	a12·5	—	39	62
30	35	—	20	—	25	25	35·8	24·7	42·5	40	a14·3	37·5	40·8	63
30	35	—	20	—	25	25	34·4	26·3	43·3	38·3	a14·3	36·5	39·7	64
16	20·5	—	15	—	22	21·7	38·9	18·3	38·5	36	11·1	37·4	38·9	65
15	21	—	16·5	—	20	18·6	38·3	18·7	38·5	35·1	11·1	35·4	38·6	66
—	28	—	15	—	19	20·3	39·9	19·8	38·3	35·8	a14·3	35·9	41·5	67
20	25	—	—	—	22·5	22·5	43·7	24·3	36·7	34	a12·5	33·7	37·8	68
—	20	—	15	—	20	22·5	41·2	25	45	37·5	a14·3	40	42·5	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·1**	**7·4**	**18·2**	**4·6**	**6·1**	**10·1**	**12·2**	**16·1**	**15·2**	**16·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·5**	**8·0**	**17·6**	**5·1**	**6·3**	**9·9**	**14·3**	**17·0**	**15·3**	**16·1**
1—Sydney	30	8	17·2	5·2	6·7	10·4	13·4	17	15·5	15·4
2—New Glasgow	30·4	8	17·2	5·1	6	10·1	13·6	15·4	15·9	15·4
3—Amherst	29·2	8	16·8	5·2	6	8·7	13·3	16·7	15	15·3
4—Halifax	30	8	17·7	4·5	6·4	9·9	14·7	16·8	13·8	15·8
5—Windsor	32·5	—	19	5·7	6·5	10	16·5	19	16	18
6—Truro	30·7	8	17·4	5·1	6	10·3	14·2	17	15·6	16·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	18	4·9	6	9·7	15	16	15	15
New Brunswick (average)	**31·2**	**8·4**	**17·7**	**4·9**	**6·1**	**10·2**	**13·9**	**16·2**	**15·3**	**15·9**
8—Moncton	31·7	8·7	17·3	5	6·2	12	13·5	16	15·1	15·1
9—St. John	31·4	8·7	18·2	4·7	6	9·1	12·5	16	13·1	15·1
10—Fredericton	31·6	8·7	17·2	4·6	6·1	9·6	14·6	14·9	14·8	15·4
11—Bathurst	30	7·3	18	5·3	6	10	15	18	18	18
Quebec (average)	**28·4**	**6·2**	**17·3**	**4·8**	**6·3**	**9·1**	**12·5**	**15·0**	**14·8**	**15·3**
12—Quebec	28·7	5–8	16·4	5·2	6·4	9·7	13·3	15·3	15·4	15·3
13—Three Rivers	30·8	5·3	17·7	5·3	6	8·8	13·4	14·9	18·7	15
14—Sherbrooke	27·9	6–6·7	16·9	4·8	6·1	9·4	12·2	15·4	14·6	18·6
15—Sorel	26·3	6	19	4·6	7	8·4	10	15	14·5	15·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·5	5	15·4	3·9	6	9·6	12	14·4	13·5	13·7
17—St. John's	30	6–7·3	18	4·7	6·5	9·9	15	15	15	15
18—Thetford Mines	28·7	6·7	18	5·2	6·5	8	12·2	15·5	15·6	15·8
19—Montreal	30·5	6–8	18·2	5	5·9	9·8	12	14·9	14·2	14·9
20—Hull	27·5	5·3–6·7	16·4	4·8	6·2	8·5	12·3	14·5	12	13·8
Ontario (average)	**31·3**	**7·1**	**17·6**	**4·4**	**5·9**	**10·5**	**12·7**	**15·7**	**13·9**	**15·2**
21—Ottawa	33	6·7–8·7	18·4	4·9	6·2	10·7	11·6	15·4	13·9	14·8
22—Brockville	26	6·7	15	4·9	5·7	10·5	12·3	15	15	15
23—Kingston	29·8	7·3	14·7	4·8	5·5	9·7	12	14·5	12·2	14·5
24—Belleville	29·8	6·7	17	4·3	5·4	10·5	11·3	14·3	14·4	14·5
25—Peterborough	29·4	7·3	16·5	4·4	5·4	11·4	13	15·4	12	15·2
26—Oshawa	34	6·7	15	3·9	5·5	10·4	12·1	15·5	12·2	15·4
27—Orillia	31·4	6·7	18·6	4·4	5·4	11·4	13·1	16·2	15·4	15·9
28—Toronto	34·9	6·7–7·3	18·3	4·5	5·8	10	11·4	15·2	14	15
29—Niagara Falls	35·8	6·7	18·7	4·6	5	10	13·2	16	15·7	16·1
30—St. Catharines	30·5	6·7	17·7	4·2	6·5	11·3	12·6	15·3	12·3	14·8
31—Hamilton	35	6·7	18·5	4·2	5·7	11·2	11·4	15·2	13·5	14·8
32—Brantford	33	6–7·3	17·6	3·7	5·2	10·9	12·2	15·1	12·2	15
33—Galt	34·3	6·7	17·6	4·1	5·9	11·5	13·9	15·7	12·3	15
34—Guelph	34·3	6·7	18·4	4·5	5·9	11·2	13·2	16·4	14·6	16
35—Kitchener	29·6	6·7	18·3	3·7	5·4	11·5	11·7	14·9	12·2	14·5
36—Woodstock	28·5	6–6·7	16	3·2	5	10·1	11·2	15	12	15
37—Stratford	27·9	6·7	17·9	3·9	6	11·6	12·1	15·9	14·5	15·5
38 London	30·5	6–6·7	18·8	4·3	6	10·7	13·1	15·6	14·3	15·3
39—St. Thomas	30·3	6·7–8·0	18·7	4·2	5·8	11	12·8	16·6	14·5	15·5
40—Chatham	30·4	6·7	17·4	3·9	5·5	10·3	13·7	15	14·1	14·8
41—Windsor	32·4	7·3–8	18·2	4·7	6	10·1	12·5	15·5	13·8	15·9
42—Sarnia	31·4	7·3	18	3·7	6	10·8	13·1	15	14·2	15
43—Owen Sound	28·6	6·7–7·3	18·5	4	5	9	12·8	15·6	15·2	15·6
44—North Bay	31·7	8	18	4·7	5·8	9·5	13·2	15·5	13·8	15
45—Sudbury	30·2	7·3–8	16·7	5·1	8	9·4	15·5	15·9	15	15·7
46—Cobalt	31·6	8·3	19	4·9	7·5	9·8	16	18·5	15·2	17·6
47—Timmins	30	8·3	16	4·7	6	9·6	13·4	16·7	15·4	14·1
48—Sault Ste. Marie	29·5	8	19·2	4·8	8	11·7	13·1	15·6	15	15·2
49—Port Arthur	28·9	6·7	18	4·6	6·1	10·1	11·5	16·5	13·6	14·2
50—Fort William	32	6·7	16·7	4·8	5·8	10·1	11·5	16·7	14	14·9
Manitoba (average)	**31·5**	**6·7**	**19·4**	**4·6**	**6·2**	**10·8**	**12·4**	**18·8**	**16·8**	**17·6**
51—Winnipeg	31·2	6·4–7	20·3	4·5	6·4	10·2	12·3	18·4	16·2	17·1
52—Brandon	31·8	6·3–7	18·5	4·6	5·9	11·4	12·4	19·1	17·3	18·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·1**	**7·4**	**19·3**	**4·5**	**6·0**	**10·7**	**11·9**	**18·5**	**18·1**	**18·6**
53—Regina	30·8	6·4–8	—	4·2	—	11·2	11·9	18·6	18·1	18·2
54—Prince Albert	31	7·2	20	4·5	5·5	8·9	11·1	18·6	18·9	18·9
55—Saskatoon	32·7	8·8	18	4·6	6·8	11·5	12·3	17·9	18·1	18·4
56—Moose Jaw	33·7	6·4	20	4·6	5·8	11·1	12·2	18·8	17·1	18·8
Alberta (average)	**33·5**	**8·2**	**18·7**	**4·6**	**6·2**	**10·1**	**10·4**	**16·3**	**17·7**	**18·3**
57—Medicine Hat	35·7	6·6–7·4	18·5	4·5	7·1	12·1	11	16·7	19·1	19
58—Drumheller	35	8·9	18	4·9	6·9	10·8	10·7	17·5	18·8	20·4
59—Edmonton	30	8	18	4·5	5	9·3	10·5	15·2	16·4	17·2
60—Calgary	36·7	8	20	4·4	6·6	10·1	10	16·8	17·7	17·9
61—Lethbridge	30	8–10	19	4·7	5·5	8·3	9·7	15·3	16·7	17
British Columbia (average)	**32·8**	**8·8**	**21·0**	**4·9**	**6·3**	**8·9**	**9·0**	**16·7**	**16·8**	**17·5**
62—Fernie	32·5	10	15·5	4·8	6·3	10·6	9·8	17·2	18·3	18·6
63—Nelson	34·2	10	20	5·1	6·7	9·3	10·2	19·1	18·2	18·2
64—Trail	28·7	9·1	17·5	5·1	6	9·3	8·7	15	17·6	18·5
65—New Westminster	34·1	6·9	23·2	4·8	6·2	8	7·8	14·8	15·4	16
66—Vancouver	32·8	6·9	21·9	4·8	5·6	8·3	8·1	14·8	17·1	16·4
67—Victoria	33	8·3	22·7	4·8	6·3	8·6	8·5	15·8	14·4	15·8
68—Nanaimo	33·7	9	22·5	4·7	7·5	9·4	9·9	17·6	16·3	18·3
69—Prince Rupert	33·3	10	25	5	6	7·8	8·7	19·2	16·7	18·3

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
9·3	**5·5**	**1·618**	**32·3**	**23·1**	**20·0**	**15·2**	**15·9**	**18·5**	**65·5**	**26·4**	**58·8**	**42·6**	
9·1	**5·2**	**1·619**	**31·0**	**24·1**	**19·7**	**15·4**	**15·0**	**18·0**	**65·5**	**26·7**	**60·1**	**42·3**	
9·4	5·9	1·866	35·2	—	22·3	14·9	15·5	16·5	—	26	50	45	1
9·1	5·1	1·547	31	22·5	18	16	15·2	17·7	61·3	27·5	52·5	41	2
9·1	4·9	1·462	28·5	20	21·5	15·3	14·3	18	60	26·2	55	45	3
8·5	4·9	1·653	33·2	26·7	—	14·7	14·4	18·7	68	25·9	66·3	39·2	4
10	5·5	1·65	30	30	—	16	15	19	—	30	75	45	5
8·7	4·9	1·533	28	21·3	17	15·5	15·6	18	72·5	24·8	61·5	38·6	6
10	5·7	1·35	24·7	15	—	16·5	15	15·3	72	27·5	55	47·5	7
8·8	**5·6**	**1·311**	**28·3**	**20·1**	**19·0**	**16·1**	**15·0**	**17·9**	**67·6**	**26·8**	**61·7**	**46·6**	
9	4·7	1·45	27·9	21·7	19	15·3	15	16·8	73·3	26·5	62·5	50	8
9·1	5·3	1·22	29·1	21·7	20	15·7	14·5	17·6	62	26	62·6	41·5	9
8	5·6	1·325	28·5	16·8	17	16·2	14·1	17	67·5	27·2	60	44·7	10
9	6·7	1·25	27·5	—	20	17	16·5	20	—	27·5	—	50	11
9·2	**6·3**	**1·324**	**26·6**	**23·9**	**18·5**	**15·1**	**15·9**	**18·4**	**73·6**	**26·6**	**64·2**	**41·2**	
10·1	6	1·252	26·9	21·7	18·8	16	15·9	17·7	78·6	25·5	67·3	38·3	12
9·5	7·7	1·175	28·3	20	20	14	17·6	18·3	91·7	25	75	42·5	13
9·7	6·8	1·465	26·9	32·5	20·5	13·9	17	18	70	27·9	—	40·5	14
10	5	1·217	25	—	18	15·9	16·2	15·6	67·5	26	—	40	15
8	5·9	1·267	24	—	16·5	14·6	16·6	16·2	50	26·3	50	38·8	16
9·5	9	1·75	35	25	16·2	16·5	13·7	25	—	30	—	—	17
7·5	6·1	1·329	24	—	19	15·8	15·2	18	75	30	75	43·3	18
8·8	5·2	1·21	24·8	25·8	21	13·9	16	17·1	82·3	25·5	55·6	37·7	19
10·1	5	1·25	24·7	18·3	16·5	15	14·7	19·3	—	23·3	62	48·3	20
9·5	**5·5**	**1·670**	**33·6**	**23·3**	**19·2**	**15·8**	**16·0**	**18·9**	**61·9**	**26·1**	**56·4**	**38·8**	
8·9	5·6	1·29	27·6	25·7	19	16·6	15	19·4	54·6	27·7	54·3	41·6	21
9·7	6·3	1·17	25	18·3	—	15	16·7	17·5	65	26	55	40	22
9·2	5·2	1·62	31·7	27·5	—	15·2	15·6	18·5	71·2	25	53·7	39·6	23
11	6·1	1·50	30·6	14·6	—	15·7	15·7	18·5	72·5	27	59·5	36·6	24
9·5	4·8	1·35	26·7	17·9	15	18	15·7	18·8	68·3	27·5	57·5	38·5	25
9·7	5·4	1·57	31·4	23·3	—	14·5	16·2	20	—	26·7	67	39	26
10·2	5·9	1·32	27·2	15	15	16·4	17·5	19·8	70	26·2	56·3	37	27
9	5·5	1·65	32·7	23·1	—	14·1	15·5	18·3	72·5	25·6	60	36·4	28
9·7	5·8	2·04	36·5	—	—	17·5	16·5	18·5	62·5	25	55	40·7	29
9·5	4·8	1·87	40·5	15	—	15	15·6	18	—	24·2	49	35·5	30
10	5·5	1·87	35	28·2	25	14·4	15·7	18	53·3	23·2	65	37·7	31
8·6	4·7	1·82	38·1	22·2	—	14·2	16·2	18·1	48	25·1	—	36·1	32
9·8	6	1·97	38·1	21·1	—	16	16·2	19·4	55	24·7	50	36	33
11	5	1·72	35·8	28·3	—	17·7	15·4	19·6	50	27·6	49·5	38·2	34
9·2	5·3	1·76	34·2	18	19	15·8	14·8	18·4	59	23·8	49	35·2	35
8·1	4	1·75	32	23·3	—	16·5	14·7	16·3	—	25	55	36·3	36
9	4·8	1·82	32·4	15·4	—	16·7	16·7	18	65	25	61·2	38·9	37
8·1	4·9	1·69	33·6	16	—	16	14·3	17·8	—	24·8	70	36·2	38
9·2	4·9	1·81	33·3	18·3	—	14·7	15·2	18·6	55	26·2	52·5	37·1	39
8·4	4·6	1·55	28·2	23·4	—	16·5	15·3	18	73	25	49	36·1	40
9·4	4·2	1·48	27	24	18	17	17·1	18·8	60·7	25·7	65	44	41
10·1	5·3	1·42	30	21	—	15·2	16·7	20	—	27	75	38·2	42
10·5	4·7	1·62	30·8	15	—	15·8	16	18·6	55	30·2	52·7	37·2	43
8·3	4·8	1·80	43	25	18	15	16	20	48	26·2	52	41·6	44
10·4	7·3	1·84	40·6	—	24	16	18·2	20·2	64·3	28	57·5	41·6	45
9·9	8·2	2·06	45·8	30	22·3	16·5	18·5	20·5	76	28·7	57·5	45·8	46
10·1	7·4	2·15	47·2	40	18·7	16·2	15·8	17·6	67	27·5	53	43·7	47
10·4	5·9	1·88	36·9	42·7	20·7	14·5	17·6	20·9	64	26·7	53·3	40	48
9·1	6·5	1·33	26·9	32·8	18·7	15·9	15·2	20·8	59·6	26·1	51·4	39·6	49
10·1	5·6	1·38	29	27·5	16	16·2	15·2	20·7	58·9	25·9	50·5	40·1	50
9·8	**5·6**	**1·211**	**25·5**	—	—	**14·7**	**16·9**	**20·1**	**64·4**	**26·9**	**59·2**	**44·9**	
9·5	5·2	1·142	23·9	—	17·2	14·4	15·5	20·1	60·5	25·7	51·7	44	51
10·1	6	1·28	27·1	—	—	15	18·2	20	68·3	28	66·7	45·8	52
9·7	**5·5**	**1·786**	**33·9**	—	**21·7**	**15·7**	**16·9**	**20·4**	**63·2**	**25·7**	**62·5**	**48·9**	
9·9	5·7	1·90	35	—	20	17·5	16·6	19·5	65·7	26·2	57·9	48·2	53
9·1	5·7	1·387	26·7	—	22·5	14·6	18	20·8	64	26·2	65	50	54
9·8	5·4	1·438	31	—	24·4	15	15·6	20·6	65·6	24·9	65·4	47·8	55
9·9	5·2	2·42	42·7	—	20	15·7	17·3	20·6	57·6	25·5	61·5	49·6	56
9·2	**4·8**	**1·781**	**34·4**	—	**21·3**	**14·0**	**17·1**	**19·0**	**67·0**	**26·6**	**59·1**	**49·7**	
9·3	4·6	1·883	39	—	20·4	14·3	18·4	22·5	73	27·7	63·3	53·1	57
10	5·7	2·267	40	—	25	15	18·3	18·3	65	29·2	58·3	53·3	58
9·1	4·4	1·30	26·5	—	20·1	14·4	16·2	17·6	60·4	25·3	55·2	48·5	59
9·3	4·8	1·921	38·4	—	20	13·7	15·4	18·8	67·3	25·2	57·8	46·4	60
8·3	4·3	1·533	28·3	—	21	12·5	17	17·8	69·3	25·7	61	47	61
8·4	**5·1**	**1·859**	**37·4**	—	**22·9**	**12·9**	**15·6**	**17·0**	**68·3**	**27·1**	**59·4**	**47·4**	
10	4·4	2·002	40·2	—	19·9	13·7	16·2	18·1	73·7	30	66·2	50	62
8·7	7·1	2·321	47·5	—	23·7	14·6	15·4	18·3	73·3	30	60·8	50	63
8·7	6·4	2·25	42·5	—	25	12·3	16·7	17·7	66·7	28·3	53·3	41·7	64
7·7	4·5	1·408	28	—	22·3	10·9	14·9	14·7	62·9	25·5	58·1	44·2	65
8·4	4·1	1·275	26·1	—	19·7	11·3	14	14·8	62·9	25	54·7	43·9	66
8·8	4·5	1·787	32·2	—	25	12·4	15·4	14·4	68·8	25·3	58·0	45·7	67
8·2	4·7	1·965	44·7	—	—	15·8	17	19	64·9	26	64·3	53·3	68
7	5	1·86	37·7	—	25	12·5	15	18·7	73·3	26·7	60	50	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**55·8**	**59·1**	**26·8**	**15·3**	**3·4**	**63·9**	**56·2**	**12·2**	**6·2**	**16·036**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·9**	**6·5**	**60·8**	**57·5**	**27·6**	**11·6**	**3·7**	**69·2**	**38·6**	**13·2**	**6·3**	**15·750**
1—Sydney	6·8	6·6	61·1	54·7	25·1	—	3·8	76	—	12·3	6·2	—
2—New Glasgow	7	6·5	58·1	57·9	29·7	12·5	3·2	65	36·8	13·5	6·9	—
3—Amherst	7·5	7	65	60·6	25	10·8	4·7	70	37·5	12·5	5·7	—
4—Halifax	5·9	5·7	62·5	53·9	27·5	12·7	3·6	74·4	49·5	13·2	6·5	16·00
5—Windsor	7	7	60	60	30	10	3·8	—	35	15	5·7	—
6—Truro	6·9	6·3	58·1	57·9	28	12	3·2	60·7	34·3	12·4	6·6	15·00–16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	6·7	6·2	61·7	54·2	22·7	13·5	4·1	58·3	44·3	14	6·3	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	**6·6**	**6·1**	**60·1**	**59·5**	**26·6**	**12·6**	**3·1**	**64·2**	**40·5**	**12·5**	**6·5**	**16·125**
8—Moncton	6·8	6·1	60	62·5	29	12·2	3·1	70·8	47·2	13·5	5·8	g15·50
9—St. John	6·8	6·2	61·1	56·1	26·1	12·4	3	70·6	40·6	12	6·8	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·7	6·5	59·3	59·5	26·2	12·6	2·9	63	39·2	11·6	6·4	16·00
11—Bathurst	6	5·5	60	60	25	13	3·4	52·5	35	13	7	18·00
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·6**	**56·7**	**58·6**	**26·4**	**14·2**	**3·4**	**63·1**	**59·0**	**11·6**	**5·6**	**15·264**
12—Quebec	5·8	5·5	58·9	59·9	26·6	15·8	3·1	67·7	60	10·9	5·9	15·50
13—Three Rivers	6·4	6·1	56·7	63	25·7	13·6	4·3	62·5	60	11·5	5·5	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·8	5·5	57·8	60·7	26·9	14·2	2·9	59·4	58·6	10·9	6·3	15·50–16·00
15—Sorel	6·3	5·7	50	47	28·3	11·2	3·9	60	60	11	6	14·00–14·25
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·6	5·3	53·7	57·9	26	14	3·3	63·3	58	10·7	5·2	14·50–15·00
17—St. John's	5·7	5·5	61·7	63·3	26·5	14·2	3·4	65	60	15	5·5	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	6·2	5·7	58·7	62·2	27·2	13·6	3·8	62·5	55·8	12·2	5·6	17·00
19—Montreal	5·8	5·7	57·8	60·3	25·7	15·9	2·8	60·4	61·5	10·5	5·4	15·50–16·00
20—Hull	5·7	5·7	55·3	53·1	24·7	15	3·3	66·7	56·7	11·5	5	15·50
Ontario (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**56·7**	**60·8**	**26·0**	**14·0**	**3·3**	**63·3**	**58·4**	**11·2**	**6·0**	**15·492**
21—Ottawa	6	5·9	60·8	62	26·8	14·4	2·9	74·6	61	11·5	5·9	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	6·3	5·5	62·5	62·5	27·5	13·7	3·8	65	50	11	6	15·00
23—Kingston	6	5·8	51·3	58·2	26	12·3	2·7	62·5	56·2	11·8	6·1	15·00
24—Belleville	7·4	7·2	58·6	65·1	25·7	14	3·1	65	66·7	11	6·3	15·00
25—Peterborough	6·6	6·4	60·9	62·5	25·6	14·7	3·5	61·7	53·7	10·6	6·1	14·75
26—Oshawa	5·9	5·7	57·5	70	25	13·2	3·2	62·5	55	11·7	6·7	15·00–15·50
27—Orillia	6·1	6·1	61	59·4	25·6	14	3·5	67·5	51·2	10·4	6	16·00–16·50
28—Toronto	6	5·9	57·2	59·6	24·4	12·1	2·8	60·3	54·4	10	5·6	15·00–15·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·2	6	59	60	26·7	15	3	63·7	65	11·2	6·3	g13·25–13·75
30—St. Catharines	6·5	6·4	49·7	63	24·5	13·2	3·5	60	55	11·7	6·2	g13·50–14·00
31—Hamilton	5·7	5·6	54·5	66·7	25·1	11·5	2·9	59·2	56·5	9·8	6	15·00
32—Brantford	5·9	5·7	56·3	60·1	25	12·7	3·2	63·3	62·5	10·2	6·2	15·00–15·50
33—Galt	6·2	6	55·2	61·4	24·1	14·1	3	65	63·3	10·1	5·8	14·25–14·75
34—Guelph	5·7	5·6	61	60	26·8	13	3·2	68	58·3	11·1	6·2	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	5·7	5·7	43·5	62·3	24·7	13	2·9	60·6	53·3	10·3	5·4	14·50–15·00
36—Woodstock	5·5	5·5	59·2	56·7	24·3	13·3	2·6	61·7	59·7	11	6	14·75–15·25
37—Stratford	5·8	5·7	54·2	60·3	24·9	13·2	3	63·3	56·7	10·9	5·9	14·50–15·00
38—London	6·4	6·3	61·4	56·6	25	14·7	3·4	63·4	56·3	10	5·3	15·50–16·00
39—St. Thomas	6·3	6·2	55·8	60·3	27·1	14	3·6	63·5	61·4	11·3	6·6	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	6·3	6·2	55·8	58	24·3	13·6	3·2	65	70	10·5	6	15·00
41—Windsor	6·1	6·1	55·1	58·8	26	14·3	2·8	60·8	60	10	6·4	g15·50–16·00
42—Sarnia	6·9	6·7	57·8	60·8	24·5	13·8	3·3	60·8	65	10·8	6·5	15·50
43—Owen Sound	6·3	5·9	59·8	59·8	26·6	12·8	4·3	65·8	59·5	10	6·6	14·50–15·00
44—North Bay	7·5	7·2	67·5	57	28·2	16	3·7	73·3	60	12·1	5·6	16·50
45—Sudbury	6·9	6·6	61·7	65·4	28·2	17·6	3·7	60	60	15	5·7	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	7·5	7	58·3	60	30	15	3·7	65	56·7	15	6	18·00
47—Timmins	6·8	6·5	49	57	28	14·4	4·1	54·3	42·5	12·3	6·2	17·00–18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·7	6·4	52·8	60	24·7	15·6	4·2	57·1	62·5	13	5·6	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	6·1	6·3	49·9	60·3	26·7	15·8	3·1	62·5	60	10·5	5·7	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	6·5	6·4	53	60	28·4	15·2	2·7	63·7	59·2	11·4	5·2	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**7·0**	**50·0**	**55·2**	**28·5**	**14·0**	**3·1**	**59·7**	**59·2**	**12·9**	**6·1**	**20·750**
51—Winnipeg	7·3	7·3	48·2	57·2	27·6	13·3	3	59·4	53·3	12·9	6·9	19·50
52—Brandon	6·7	6·6	51·7	53·2	29·3	14·6	3·1	60	65	12·9	5·3	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·0**	**54·6**	**62·1**	**28·0**	**19·4**	**3·1**	**67·3**	**61·3**	**14·2**	**7·6**	**23·375**
53—Regina	6·7	6·5	55·4	61·3	28·3	a19·3	2·9	68·7	60	15	7·1	22·50
54—Prince Albert	7·5	7·4	54	65·5	29	a20·6	3·4	65	60	14·2	7·8	—
55—Saskatoon	6·9	6·9	52·2	61·1	27	a19·1	3	59·3	55	12·5	7·1	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	7·2	7·2	56·8	60·5	27·8	a18·5	2·9	76·2	70	15	8·2	—
Alberta (average)	**7·0**	**7·0**	**48·8**	**57·5**	**28·4**	**18·3**	**3·4**	**61·7**	**61·1**	**14·0**	**6·8**	—
57—Medicine Hat	7·6	7·5	50·7	58·1	29·7	a19·4	3·6	71·7	66	15	7	g
58—Drumheller	8·3	8·3	41·7	58·3	30	a21·7	3·5	63·3	62	15	7·7	—
59—Edmonton	6·5	6·3	51·3	56·7	27·2	a16·4	3·1	56·9	55	14·1	6·5	—
60—Calgary	6·3	6·3	48·7	56·3	27·8	a18·5	3·5	60	62·5	12·1	6·4	—
61—Lethbridge	6·5	6·5	51·7	58	27·3	a15·4	3·2	56·7	60	14	6·3	—
British Columbia (average)	**6·1**	**5·8**	**51·2**	**55·8**	**28·7**	**22·1**	**3·5**	**64·8**	**59·1**	**13·1**	**6·4**	—
62—Fernie	6·8	6·7	60	61·9	28·7	a15	3·4	—	60	12·5	6·2	—
63—Nelson	7·2	6·8	55	63·3	30	a28·5	4·1	60	58	15	7	—
64—Trail	6·6	6·1	50	62·2	25	a25	3·1	62·5	60	13·5	6·8	—
65—New Westminster	5·4	5·2	47·5	48	28·5	a22·1	3·5	58·8	59·3	12·4	5·7	—
66—Vancouver	5·4	5·3	47·7	51·1	26·9	a17	3·2	64·3	50	10·2	5·6	—
67—Victoria	5·9	5·2	50·5	49·3	28·5	a22·1	3·3	62·2	53·7	12·1	6	—
68—Nanaimo	5·5	5·6	53·6	55·7	30	a22·1	4	70·8	61·7	14·2	6·7	—
69—Prince Rupert	6·3	5·6	45	55	31·7	a25	3·7	75	70	15	7·5	—

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in houses $20, others $40-$60.

c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.

r. Company houses $10-$20, others $30-$35.

s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·979	**12·588**	**12·243**	**14·586**	**8·700**	**10·981**	**9·643**	**30·8**	**11·1**	**28·333**	**20·254**	
9·025	**12·194**	**9·250**	**10·188**	**6·500**	**7·188**	**6·500**	**32·5**	**11·8**	**23·833**	**16·000**	
7·65	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	—	33–35	12	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	1
7 35	—	—	—	—	c8 00	6·00c	32	10	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	—	7·00	30	15	10·00–20·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25–11·75	12·00–14·50d	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	32·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00– 9·75	12·50–13·75d	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	4·50	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·50	10·50	6·75	7·50	7·50c	32	12	21·00–26·00	11·00–18·00	7
10·906	**12·583**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·9**	**11·8**	**25·750**	**19·250**	
10·50–12·50g	13·00g	9·00g	10·00g	7·00g	8·00g	g	32–35g	15	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–12·25	11·75	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	—	4·80–6·40c	30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	—	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	—	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·393	**13·143**	**14·215**	**16·415**	**9·167**	**11·037**	**10·619**	**28·8**	**10·3**	**24·222**	**15·813**	
10·00	12·50	14·67c	14·67c	12·00c	12·00c	12·00c	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	—	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	8·13c	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	11·00	13·00	8·50	10·00	16·00c	27–28	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	14
9·50–10·00	—	16.00-18.67	17·33–20·00c	10·67c	13·33c	10·00c	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
—	—	—	16·67c	—	12·00c	—	26	10	18·00–24·00	11·00–15·00	16
8·00	11·00	15·00	16·00c	8·00	9·00	9·00c	27–28	10	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
—	15·50	—	16·50c	—	10·50c	6·75c	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
10·00	12·00	15.00-16.00	16·00–18·00	10·00	11·00–12·00	12·00–16·00c	30	8·3 –10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·00–14·00	16·00c	17·23c	7·00	9·00	9·00c	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·583	**11·689**	**13·250**	**15·826**	**9·765**	**12·348**	**11·477**	**29·1**	**10·2**	**29·679**	**21·450**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·00	—	—	17·60c	—	14·80c	—	30	10	20·00 22·00	14·00–18·00	22
9·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	15·00c	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
12·00	11·50	14·00	15·00	12·00	13·00	11·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28–30	9·7	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	26
9·50–11·50	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	7·72c	30	10	22·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	27
11·25	11·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	9·00–11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	28g	8	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	12·00	23	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
11·75	11·50	—	15·00	—	13·00	8·348c	25	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	12·00c	27	10	25.00	16·00–20·00	33
11·50	10·50–11·50	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	—	27	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	34
11·00–11·50	11·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	—	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·00	11·50	12·00	15·00c	6·00	10·50c	—	27	10	27·00–31·00	20·00–24·00	36
10·00–11·00	11·50–12·00	16·00	18·00	—	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	11·00–12·00	—	18·00c	—	11·25c	11·25c	27–28	11	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
9·00	10·25–11·50	14.00-15.00	20·00c	—	—	20·00c	25	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	—	20·00c	—	18·00c	9·00–15·00c	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
8·00g	12·00g	g	c & g24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	30g	10	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	—	16·00	—	10·00	10·00	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·7	20·00–28·00	14·00–22·00	43
12·50	—	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	12·3	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	—	15·00–17·25c	—	10·50–15·00c	12·75c	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	15·00c	13·00	12·00–15·00c	—	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
13·00–13·50	14·00	—	—	6·00–7·00	12·00	—	35	9	p	20·00–30·00	47
11·00	10·00	—	12·75	—	9·75	6·50c	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00 13·50	13·00	11·00	12·50c	10·00	11·50c	—	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	12·50	10·00	11·00	8·50	9·50	—	30	10	25·00–40·00	15 00–30·00	50
10·750	**15·625**	—	—	**8·250**	**10·125**	**8·530**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·509**	
12·00	15·50	—	—	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
7·00–12·00	14·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·813	**17·375**	**8·000**	**11·500**	**6·530**	**9·875**	**11·000**	**34·4**	**11·7**	**35·625**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75	—	13·00	—	10·00–12·00	—	35	10	35·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	6·50i	8·00i	5·00	6·50	—	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	9·50i	11·00i	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
9·50	16·95f	—	c & i 14·00	—	13·00c	13·00c	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·000**	—	—	—	**11·000**	—	**31·8**	**11·7**	**31·250**	**22·930**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	27·50	20·00	57
6·50h	—	—	—	—	12·00	—	35	15	r	r	58
5·00–6·00h	16·00	—	—	6·00	8·00c	—	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
8·50–11·50h	10·00f	—	—	—	13·00c	—	27	10	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	60
4·00–6·50h	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
9·994	**11·640**	—	—	**9·500**	**10·458**	**5·023**	**35·6j**	**13·4**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6–25–6·75	—	—	—	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·00–11·00	12·70	—	—	9·50	12·75	c5·625	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	13·50	—	—	9·00	11·00	—	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
10·25–11·25	11·50	—	—	—	5·50	—	30	12	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
10·00–11·00	11·50	—	—	—	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	9·00	—	—	7·50	10·00c	4·49c	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
7·70–8·20s	—	—	—	—	—	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	15	30·00–40·00	20 00–30 00	69

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In bulk). n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00. p. Mining company

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Sept. 1926.	Sept. 1927.	Sept. 1928.	Sept. 1929.	Aug. 1930.	Sept. 1930.
*All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·3	99·4	102·6	98·5	97·1	95·4	97·3	84·1	82·5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	96·2	97·6	86·9	97·6	75·5	70·6
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	98·9	102·9	114·0	108·7	92·8	94·3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·5	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	99·5	93·1	93·9	91·2	79·9	79·2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·2	98·7	99·0	93·7	86·6	86·2
V. Iron and its Products	39	68·9	156·7	139·1	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	99·4	95·6	92·6	93·9	90·8	90·6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·1	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	99·8	90·0	91·9	98·2	74·4	73·7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·1	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	99·2	93·1	92·4	93·1	90·5	90·8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	100·3	97·9	94·6	96·2	92·2	92·0
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	204	61·9	107·0	140·0	108·0	95·1	93·7	93·2	97·2	98·5	95·3	96·4	96·0	86·6	86·5
Foods, beverages and tobacco	116	61·8	119·4	151·0	105·4	90·2	91·2	90·4	97·7	97·2	99·4	101·7	103·7	88·0	87·8
Other Consumers' Goods	88	62·2	91·4	126·3	111·4	101·4	97·0	96·8	96·5	99·4	92·5	92·8	90·8	85·7	85·7
II. Producers' Goods	351	67·4	131·5	163·1	112·8	99·1	97·8	99·5	104·9	99·4	97·1	93·7	98·9	80·0	76·8
Producers' Equipment	22	55·1	80·4	108·6	113·8	104·1	102·5	102·7	99·2	97·1	94·7	92·8	94·7	91·3	91·3
Producers' Materials	329	69·1	138·3	170·4	112·6	98·2	97·1	99·0	105·5	98·7	97·8	93·8	99·4	78·7	75·2
Building and construction materials	97	67·0	100·9	144·0	122·8	108·7	111·9	106·6	102·9	100·0	96·5	93·6	99·6	87·8	86·8
Manufacturers' materials	232	69·5	147·2	176·6	110·2	95·8	93·7	97·5	106·2	98·4	98·1	92·8	99·3	76·7	72·6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	167	58·2	131·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9	102·3	96·5	97·2	86·5	96·1	74·1	69·7
B. Animal	90	70·4	129·9	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0	100·6	98·2	100·9	108·9	105·2	89·6	90·6
Farm (Canadian)	59	62·6	132·7	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9	100·3	96·7	101·2	95·0	107·7	76·6	72·1
II. Marine	16	64·4	111·1	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5	98·3	100·7	101·7	105·2	105·5	89·2	88·1
III. Forest	52	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	100·1	98·6	98·9	93·5	86·3	86·0
IV. Mineral	183	67·0	111·3	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6	101·6	99·7	92·4	92·3	92·7	87·3	87·2
All raw (or partly) (manufactured)	232	63·8	120·7	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8	100·8	97·3	98·8	93·8	101·8	77·3	74·4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	276	64·8	127·6	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9	103·8	98·6	96·4	95·1	94·1	85·8	85·2

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(*Continued from page 1214*)

All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1930*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June..1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	158	156	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	156	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160†	155	166	157
June 1920....	151	156	160†	155	166	157†
July 1930....	149	156	160†	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160†	155	166	155†
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	155	166	153

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%. †Revised.

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month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the Labour Gazette a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the Labour Gazette, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries,

page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1928, and monthly since January, 1929. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.3; 1930, 65.5.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4 1928, 127.8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The decline in beef prices, in progress since July, was continued in September, sirloin steak being down from an average of 36.6 cents per pound in August to 35 cents in September; round steak from 31.4 cents per pound in August to 29.8 cents in September; rib roast from 29.1 cents per pound in August to 27.7 cents in September; and shoulder roast from 22.5 cents per pound in August to 21.1 cents in September. Lower prices were reported from most localities. Veal and mutton were also lower, the former averaging 22.9 cents per pound in September, as compared with 23.2 cents in August, and the latter 29.4 cents per pound in September, as compared with 30.1 cents in August. Both fresh and salt pork averaged lower at 30.1 cents and 27 cents per pound, respectively.

Eggs showed a seasonal increase in most localities, fresh being up from an average of 37.3 cents per dozen in August to 38.6 cents in September, and cooking from 33.3 cents per dozen in August to 34.6 cents in September. Milk was slightly higher in the average at 12 cents per quart. Increases were reported from Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William. Butter prices showed seasonal advances, dairy being up in the average from 32.1 cents per pound in August to 33.1 cents in September, and creamery from 35.5 cents per pound in August to 36.4 cents in September. Prices were generally higher, except in British Columbia where declines were reported from several localities. Cheese prices were again lower at 31.1 cents per pound in September, as compared with 31.4 cents in August.

Lower prices for bread were reported from Quebec, Montreal, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Brantford, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, Calgary, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo, the average price being 7.4 cents per pound, as compared with 7.5 cents in August. Flour also showed a slight decrease, averaging 4.6 cents per pound. Lower prices for canned vegetables were reported from many localities, tomatoes averaging 16.1 cents per 2½-pound tin, as compared with 16.4 cents in August; peas 15.2 cents per 2-pound tin, as compared with 16.2 cents in August; and corn 16.1 cents per 2-pound tin as compared with 16.3 cents in August. Onions

were down in the average from 6.4 cents per pound to 5.5 cents. Potatoes were substantially lower in practically all localities and were down in the average from $2.18 per ninety pounds in August to $1.62 in September. Evaporated apples declined from an average of 20.6 cents per pound in August to 20 cents in September and prunes from 15.6 cents per pound in August to 15.2 cents in September. The decline in sugar prices, which commenced about the beginning of the year, was continued in September, the price for granulated averaging 6.4 cents per pound, as compared with 6.6 cents in August, and 7.3 cents in January. Coffee declined one-half cent per pound to 55·8 cents. Anthracite coal showed a slight seasonal advance, being up in the average from $15.98 per ton to $16.04. Increased prices were reported from Halifax, Quebec, Thetford Mines, Orillia, Toronto, Brantford, Guelph, and London. A slight increase in rent was reported from Amherst, N.S.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement of wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were generally lower during September. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, declined from an average price of 92.5 cents per bushel in August to 78.1 cents in September. The lowest level reached was 70¾ cents on the 27th, which was the low point of the last twenty-five years. The decline was said to be due to the large supplies being offered in the market, to the high official crop estimates for both Canada and United States, together with indications that Russia would be exporting quantities of wheat for the first time since 1914. Western barley was down from 38.5 cents per bushel in August to 31.7 cents in September; flax from $1.62 per bushel in August to $1.43 in September; oats from 40.2 cents per bushel in August to 33.1 cents in September; rye from 55.1 cents per bushel in August to 42.5 cents in September; and American corn from $1 per bushel in August to 98.6 cents in September. Milled products, in sympathy with grains, declined abruptly, flour being down from $6.75 per barrel to $6.17 and rolled oats from $3.10 per ninety-pound bag to $2.80. Raw sugar at New York again declined, being $1.15 per cwt. in September, as compared with $1.187 in August. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at $4.51 per cwt. The decline in raw sugar prices was said to be due to the exceptionally large crops of European beet sugar, as well as to the large supply of Cuban cane sugar, together with a decline in consumption in the United States. Raw rubber at New York declined to the lowest level on record, Ceylon being down from 10 cents per pound in August to 8.3 cents in September. Ontario potatoes at Toronto declined from $1.43 per ninety-pound bag to $1.29 and Manitoba grades at Winnipeg from $1.27 per cwt. to 85 cents. In livestock good steers at Toronto advanced from $7.21 per hundred pounds to $7.22 and at Winnipeg the price fell from $5.96 per hundred pounds to $5.50. Veal calves at Toronto rose from $10.84 per hundred pounds to $11.39 but declined at Winnipeg from $9.34 per hundred pounds to $9.03. Hogs at Toronto rose from $12.05 per hundred pounds to $12.21 and at Winnipeg from $11.18 per hundred pounds to $11.33 but at Montreal the price declined from $12.01 per hundred pounds to $11.80. Good lambs at Toronto were substantially lower at $8.30 per hundred pounds, as compared with $9.01 in August. Advances ranging from 1 to 2 cents per gallon in milk prices were reported from Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Regina. Butter quotations also showed increases of from 1 to 2 cents per pound, the price for creamery prints at Montreal being up from 31.4 cents per pound to 33.3 cents and at Toronto from 32 cents per pound to 33.7 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose from 38.6 cents per dozen to 43.3 cents and at Toronto from 34.5 cents per dozen to 38.5 cents. Raw furs were substantially lower, beaver declining from $23-$27 per skin to $19.50-$26, silver fox from $82.32 per skin to $74.09, and muskrat from 94 cents-$1.25 per skin to 91.5 cents-$1.09. Raw cotton at New York declined from 12.026 cents per pound in August to 10.96 cents in September. Steel tank plates declined from $1.65 per hundred pounds to $1.60, and steel sheets from $4.20 per hundred pounds to $4.10. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal declined from $12.60 per hundred pounds to $12.12, while imported copper wire bars at New York advanced from $10.63 per hundred pounds to $10.75. Silver averaged 36.275 cents per ounce in September, as compared with 35.226 cents in August.

The Health bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade, composed of public health authorities, business men and public service experts, at a recent meeting unanimously approved of the principle of compulsory state health insurance in a motion adopted. Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, stated that statistics showed that the average working man in British Columbia received less than $95 per month in wages, and that a large number of workers were suffering from disability because of the fear of incurring expense through medical treatment.

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PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 70·9 for August, a decline of 1·1 per cent from July, which continues the unbroken decline each month since October, 1929, and amounts to 13·4 per cent in that period. As compared with July, the August index number for food was 0·7 per cent lower, and for industrial materials 1·4 per cent lower. Of the three food groups, cereals and meat and fish were higher while other foods declined. Among industrial materials, coal was unchanged from the July level, but all other groups were lower, the greatest decline being one of 3·3 per cent in cotton.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 76·1 for August, a fall of 1·9 per cent for the month, and 18·7 per cent since August, 1929. As compared with July, cereals and meat declined 2·0 per cent, other foods 1·4 per cent, textiles 3·0 per cent, minerals 0·9 per cent, miscellaneous commodities 2·2 per cent.

The *Statist* index (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-77=100, was 92·2 at the end of August, a fall of 2·3 per cent from the previous month and of 19·1 per cent for the year. It is the lowest figure recorded since December, 1914. Vegetable foods and sundries were slightly higher, but all other groups were lower than at the end of July. The greatest fall was in textiles which amounted to 7·2 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 157 at September 1, showing no change from August. All groups were the same as the previous month. In the food group, reductions in the prices of potatoes were offset by increases in eggs and milk.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 544 for August, a decline of 0·9 per cent from July. Vegetable and animal foods were both higher than in July, but sugar, coffee and cocoa were lower. Minerals and metals, textiles and miscellaneous industrial materials were also lower than in July.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 124·7 for August, a decline of 0·3 per cent from July. Agricultural products were 1·6 per cent higher, owing to increases in vegetable foods and fodder. Among industrial materials, the greatest declines were in rubber amounting to 10·2 per cent and textiles amounting to 4·2 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 148·8 for August, a decline of 0·3 per cent for the month. Declines in food, clothing and sundries were partly offset by slight advances in rent and heat and light.

Italy

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 402·58 for August, an increase of 0·2 per cent over the July level. This is the first monthly increase recorded since March, 1929. Both vegetable and animal foods were higher than in July, and among industrial materials, textiles and chemicals were higher, while minerals and metals, construction materials, miscellaneous vegetable products and miscellaneous industrial materials were lower.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the cost of living at Milan, on the base July, 1914 =100, was 531.49 for July, as compared with 530·90 for June, although the index number for food was 0·6 per cent lower.

Australia

Wholesale Prices.—The Melbourne index number on the base 1911=1000, was 1657 for June as compared with 1683 for May and 1662 for April. As compared with May, the index number for agricultural produce and chemicals were higher, groceries were unchanged, while there were decreases in metals and coal, jute, leather, wool, etc., dairy produce, meat and building materials.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 84·0 for August, showing no change from July. Farm

(*Continued on page 1233*)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Irish Free State		Austria		Belgium			Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	Danzig	Denmark		Esthonia	Finland	
Description of Index	29 foods — 60 cities — Dept. of Labour	Cost of Living — Dept. of Labour	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	Foods	Cost of living	56 articles Brussels	Cost of living	Foods (*m*)	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living
Base period	(*k*)	1913	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1921	1921	April 1914	1914	July 1914	1913-14	July 1914	July 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1914
			(*e*)	(*e*)							(*g*)								
1913	7·34	100															100		
1914—July	7·42	(*h*) 103	100	100	100	100	100	100				(*b*) 100	100		100	100		100	100
1915—July	7·74	(*h*) 107	132	125								(*b*) 122			128	116			
1916—July	8·46	(*h*) 124	161	148											146	136			
1917—July	11·62	(*h*) 143	204	180											166	155			
1918—July	13·00	(*a*) 152	210	203											187	182			
1919—July	13·77	(*a*) 166	209	208											212	211			
1920—July	16·84	(*a*) 200	258	252							479				253	262		981·8	911·0
1921—July	10·96	(*a*) 165	220	219					(*b*) 100	(*b*) 100	393	(*b*) 1919	1303		236	237	85	1277·8	1139·0
1922—July	10·27	(*a*) 156	180	184	(*a*) 185	(*a*) 185			86·76	90·75	388	(*b*) 2619	1430		184	199	91	1105·4	1118·4
1923—July	10·17	(*a*) 156	162	169	182	180		76	104·25	109·20	445	(*b*) 2477	921		188	204	102	968·2	1090·1
1924—July	9·91	(*a*) 153	162	170	185	183		86	123·14	125·84	521	(*b*) 2833	909	127	200	214	94	1016·2	1132·3
1925—July	10·49	(*a*) 155	167	173	188	188		97	130·96	133·16	537	(*b*) 3014	916	147	210	219	110	1106·9	1194·4
1926—July	11·07	(*a*) 157	161	170	174	182	(*n*) 115	(*n*) 103	178·84	170·14	692	(*b*) 2886	876	137	159	181	107	1067·4	1160·7
1927—July	10·92	(*a*) 155	159	166	166	171	122	106	205·35	201·64	832	2728	962	146	153	176	110	1065·3	1180·5
1928—July	10·80	155	157	165	166	173	119	108	202·10	206·92	855	2861	943	141	153	176	116	1116·2	1212·8
1929—January	11·30	158	159	167	173	177	120	109	219·30	220·92	909	(*l*) 105·6	900	142	147	173	117	1125·8	1223·7
April	11·01	156	150	162	164	173	119	109	211·70	217·27	915	110·1	901	141	150	174	119	1081·2	1196·7
May	10·94	156	149	161			120	109	211·18	217·20	917	111·6	906	142			119	1065·3	1186·7
June	10·92	156	147	160			124	111	210·06	216·89	918	111·8	907	142			119	1064·7	1192·2
July	10·98	156	149	161	166	174	123	112	214·36	219·90	923	112·6	925	141	149	173	121	1078·6	1200·6
August	11·63	159	153	163			124	113	221·37	224·87	931	107·3	900				117	1093·6	1209·7
September	11·64	159	154	164			122	113	227·27	228·98	940	106·3	886	143			115	1091·7	1208·7
October	11·68	160	156	165	173	179	122	113	232·63	232·93	947	107·3	879	141	146	172	111	1101·3	1214·8
November	11·75	160	159	167			122	113	233·47	233·69	951	107·2	880	141			113	1090·9	1208·2
December	11·83	160	159	167			122	113	231·31	232·52	952	105·8	(*r*) 128·7	141			109	1060·7	1189·7
1930—January	11·88	161	157	166	172	179	123	113	226·84	229·86	951	104·9	127·5	140	145	170	109	1019·4	1164·0
February	11·83	160	154	164			120	112	223·67	247·10		103·9	126·5	138			109	993·4	1147·6
March	11·67	159	150	161			119	111	213·95	241·25	934	98·3	124·7	136			108	977·1	1136·7
April	11·24	157	143	157	156	168	118	111	206·50	236·27	924	94·7	124·5	135	149	167	107	943·0	1114·5
May	11·17	157	140	155			117	111	202·92	233·96	917		124·5	135			103	912·4	1095·3
June	11·10	156	138	154			121	113	203·42	234·21	917		126·5	135			102	904·6	1088·8
July	10·91	156	141	155	156	168	119	112	207·36	236·52	920		129·6	137	137	165	104	936·6	1108·0
August	10·65	154	144	157			119	113	210·13	238·43	921						101	932·7	1121·2
September	10·38	153	144	157			116	110											

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

(Base Figure 100 except where noted)

Country	France		Germany		Greece		Hungary		Italy		Latvia		Lithuania	Luxemburg	Netherlands		Norway	Poland		Russia	
Description of Index	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living Paris	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Budapest	Cost of living, Budapest	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan	Foods, Riga	Cost of living, Riga	Cost of living, 84 towns	Cost of living	Cost of living Amsterdam	46 articles, 10 towns	Foods, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, 229 towns	Cost of living, 229 towns
Base period	July, 1914	1914	1913-1914		1914	1914	1913	1913	1913	1st half, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913	1st half, 1914	1911-1913	1921-25	July, 1914	1927	1927	1913	1913
		(c)															(c)				
1913							100	100	100		100		100							100	100
1914—July	100	(b) 100			(b)100	(b)100				(o) 100		100		(o) 100			100				
1915—July	120									(b) 113·69											
1916—July	128									(b) 146·09							160				
1917—July	183									(b) 197·24					(g)141·8		261				
1918—July	206								396·1	(b) 285·42					(g)183·0		279				
1919—July	261								(a)362·3	(b) 327·29					(a)194·8		289				
1920—July	373	363							451·8	(b) 442·25					(a)218·8		319				
1921—July	306	295							501·3	(b) 541·42	122	67			(a)207·9	(b) 117	292				
1922—July	297	289							527·3	(b) 500·67	100	75			(a)186·8	(b) 102	233				
1923—July	321	331							518·0	(b) 494·07	108	90			(a)173·5	(b) 93	218			152	184
1924—July	360	367	131·6	126·4					538·1	(b) 526·82	125	108	138		(a)173·3	(b) 94	248			198	214
1925—July	421	401	153·8	143·3					604·7	(b) 610·82	141	114	158		(a)179·1		260			185	194
1926—July	574	539	145·3	142·4					645·2	648·62	132	110	140		pa 170·9	90	198	(b)100	(b)100	(n) 208	(n)207
1927—July	557	507	156·8	150·0			126	110	540·2	548·37	134	112	143	113·0	(a)167·4	88	175	99·3	97·7	201	199
1928—July	(r) 111	519	154·1	152·6			131	118	516·1	525·67	147	113	139	117·2	(a)170·4	91	173	100·0	103·9	218	210
1929—Jan		547	153·3	153·1	134·6	130·0	125	118	564·6	541·36	163	120	136	122·2		90	158	101·1	105·5	(p) 222	(p)210
April	125	556	154·0	153·6	135·4	131·1	131	121	565·5	550·76	164	125	139	123·8		89	156	99·9	106·0	236	228
May	127		154·1	153·5	135·5	129·2	134	122	563·3	541·83	164	126	138	122·9		89	156	99·8	106·0	241	230
June	127		154·0	153·4	135·4	131·1	129	120	564·4	544·12	175	127	136	124·5	169·0	89	156	96·2	104·4	240	229
July	123		155·7	154·4	135·5	130·9	127	119	557·8	542·30	172	127	136	125·8		89	157	96·6	104·6		232
Aug	123	555	155·0	154·0	133·2	128·9	123	117	553·2	536·54	163	167	135	127·4		90	161	95·3	103·9		234
Sept	122		154·2	153·6	131·2	127·2	116	113	547·3	540·36	157	110	130	129·4	166·7	89	160	95·4	104·1		236
Oct	124		153·8	153·5	131·1	127·0	114	113	546·2	544·83	157	107	127	130·6		90	160	96·7	104·8		
Nov	125	565	153·0	153·0	131·6	127·6	114	112	551·4	545·53	160	107	126	131·0		90	159	98·0	106·1		218
Dec	125		152·2	152·6	130·3	126·4	115	112	554·2		162	109	125	131·4	167·4	89	157	99·6	106·9		219
1930—Jan	124		150·2	151·6	127·3	123·9	115	112		549·00	158	109	123	129·1		89	156	90·9	102·5		221
Feb	121	565	147·9	150·3	122·4	119·4	113	111		543·47	155	106	120	128·8		87	154	86·5	99·9		224
March	120		145·1	148·7	117·2	114·7	113	111	525·3	538·07	149	106	121	127·3	162·8	85	152	84·5	98·9		221
April	119		142·8	147·4	113·1	110·9	110	110	522·0	534·02	140	101	118	127·0		84	152	84·1	98·7		
May	120	572	141·7	146·7	112·3	110·2	106	107	509·7	529·08	135	99	114	125·0		83	151	82·6	98·0		
June	120		142·7	147·6		110·3	102	105		530·90	145	107	112	126·0	162·1	82	151	83·0	98·2		
July	122		145·9	149·3		110·0	105	106		531·49		100	113	126·5			151	87·7	100·7		
Aug	127		145·3	148·8			103	105				95		128·3			151	84·3	98·9		
Sept																					

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand		Chile	Peru		United States			
Description of Index	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles, 30 towns	Cost of living *(c)*	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Cairo	Cost of living, Cairo	18 foods, 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living Santiago	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Industrial Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts
Base period	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914	July 1914	Jan.1913 July1914	1910=1000	July, 1914		1911=1000	July1914=1000	July1914=1000	March 1928	1913	1913	1913	1913	July 1914	1913
1913				*(j)*	*(j)*			1163			*(f)* 1106				100	100	*(g)* 100	*(i)* 100		100·0
1914—July	*(b)* 100	100		*(a)* 100	*(a)* 100	100	100	*(b)* 1148	100	100	1164	1000	1000				102		100	102·1
1915—July	*(b)* 108	*(c)* 124				99	100	*(b)* 1228			1522	*(q)* 1133	*(q)* 1082		*(b)* 107	*(b)* 108	100		100·5	101·7
1916—July	*(b)* 116	*(c)* 142				123	118	*(b)* 1275			1516	*(q)* 1200	*(q)* 1168		*(b)* 115	*(b)* 118	111		108·7	109·9
1917—July	*(b)* 125	177				190	157	*(b)* 1418			1470	*(q)* 1274	*(q)* 1282		*(b)* 136	*(b)* 137	146		131·3	129·3
1918—July	*(b)* 155	268	219			216	184	*(b)* 1437			1523	*(q)* 1408	*(q)* 1440		*(b)* 151	*(b)* 158	167		*(a)*152·2	155·1
1919—July	*(b)* 175	310	257			224	201	*(b)* 1559	187	186	1714	*(q)* 1463	*(q)* 1573		*(b)* 176	*(b)* 181	190	*(a)*177·3	172·2	171·5
1920—July	*(b)* 191	297	270			281	237	*(b)* 2049	188	190	2260	*(q)* 1714	*(q)* 1815		*(b)* 194	*(b)* 202	219	*(a)*216·5	205	202·6
1921—July	*(b)* 189	232	236	211	197	196	189	*(c)* 1556	174	177	1876	*(q)* 1626	*(q)* 1782		*(b)* 171	*(b)* 191	148		163	160·8
1922—July	179	179	190	157	160	172	167	1335	160	165	1725	*(q)* 1413	*(q)* 1590		*(b)* 163	*(b)* 183	142	*(a)*166·6	155·6	156·2
1923—July	172	160	174	166	165	152	161	1330	148	153	1914	*(q)* 1430	*(q)* 1584		*(b)* 155	*(b)* 173	147	*(a)*169·7	161·9	159·1
1924—July	182	159	171	170	168	148	158	1339	151	157	1728	*(q)* 1463	*(q)* 1602		157	179	143·3	*(a)*169·1	162·0	157·8
1925—July	190	169	176	169	168	158	163	1382	152	157	1814	*(q)* 1520	*(q)* 1631		152	184	159·9	*(a)*173·5	169	163·4
1926—July	186	156	172	159	162	158	159	1337	155	157	1849	*(q)* 1492	*(q)* 1633		172	194	157·0	*(a)*174·8	166	161·9
1927—July	189	151	169	157	160	147	151	1364	154	156	1766	*(q)* 1435	*(q)* 1610		167	186	153·4	*(a)*173·4	162	158·6
1928—July	173	157	173	157	161	144	151	1328	143	147	1769	*(q)* 1464	*(q)* 1613	106	152	175	152·8		161·1	160·5
1929—Jan.	184	150	170	157	161	146	152	1318	146	149				103	142	167	154·6		160·9	160·5
April	184	150	171	154	159	141	150	1356	145	148				104	150	171	151·6		159·3	159·8
May	182	149		154	160	141	151	1361	143	147	1858	1475	1608	106	150	172	153·3			160·2
June	179	149		155	161	139	149	1350	144	147	1869			111	149	171	154·8	170·2	160·0	159·6
July	177	151	169	155	161	140	149	1327	145	148				111	149	171	158·5		161·6	161·1
Aug.	178	151		156	162	139	150	1304	146	149	1874	1465	1605	112	150	172	160·2		162·9	162·5
Sept.	178	151		158	163	141	150	1307	146	149	1886			114	149	168	160·8		163·2	161·9
Oct.	179	150	170	158	163	139	151	1300	147	149				112	148	167	160·5		163·4	161·7
Nov.	181	148		157	162	141	151	1290	147	150	1914	1473	1605	112	149	167	159·7		163·0	160·7
Dec.	181	147		156	162	139	150	1290	148	150	1807			115	149	166	158·0	171·4	162·0	160·6
1930—Jan.	182	145	167	155	161	139	150	1283	145	147				105	150	168	155·4		160·4	159·4
Feb.	182	144		154	160	138	150	1278	143	145		1450	1592	102	150	167	153·0			158·9
March	186	142		153	159	137	150	1278	139	142				103	150	165	150·1		157·4	157·0
April	186	140	165	152	158	135	149	1293	138	141				106	150	166	151·2		157·5	157·1
May	178	140		150	158		148	1296	137	141		1440	1585	108	150	165	150·1		156·2	156·4
June	177	140		151	158		147	1286	137	141				110	148	163	147·9	166·6	154·8	155·0
July		140	164	152	159				136	140				112	147	163	144·0		152·4	154·2
Aug.				152	159				133	137					146	162	143·7		151·6	153·7
Sept.																				

(a) Figure for previous month. *(b)* Average for year. *(c)* Index published quarterly. *(d)* 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. *(e)* Beginning of month. *(f)* Base is average for six capital cities. *(g)* 15th of month. *(h)* December. *(i)* January 1913—December 1920, 22 foods. *(j)* End of month. *(k)* Cost of food budget. *(l)* Gold prices hereafter, 1914=100. *(m)* For 1921-1924 including fuel and soap; from 1925 foods only. *(n)* New index number in 1926. *(o)* First half of year. *(p)* New series. *(q)* Figures for following month. *(r)* Gold basis since date of stabilization.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada			Great Britain					Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Danzig	Denmark	Finland
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Michell	Board of Trade		Economist	Statist	Times	Federal Statistical Office	Ministry Ind. and Labour	National Bank	Central Bureau of Statistics	Official	Dept. of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of Commodities	502	81	40	150		58	45	60	42	132	39	126	—	118	139
Base Period	1926	1923	1900–1909	1913	1924	1927	1867-77	1913	1st half, 1914	April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913-14	1913	1926
		(e)	(k)	(j)	(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(e)			(g)			
1913	64·0			100			85	100						100	
1914—July	(b) 65·5						82·4				(b) 100	100			
1915—July	(b) 70·4						106·4								
1916—July	(b) 84·3						130·5								
1917—July	(b) 114·3						176·9								
1918—July	(b) 129·4						193·1								
1919—July	(b) 133·9	136·15	245·7				206·4								
1920—July	(b) 155·9	186·49	269·4	316·9			254·6	332·8							
1921—July	(b) 110·0	107·36	174·3	194·1			158·2	186·5		(d) 347					
1922—July	(b) 97·3	98·65	165·3	160·3			134·0	158·8	(b) 99	360		1464			
1923—July	(b) 98·0	98·54	176·4	156·5			124·8	155·6	(b) 124	504		968			
1924—July	(b) 99·4	95·57	175·6	162·6	(b) 100	114·6	138·4	167·5	(b) 136	566	(b) 2688	953			
1925—July	(b) 102·6	101·25	175·7	156·9	94·8	111·9	134·3	158·4	(b) 136	559	(b) 3052	1009	149·5	212	
1926—July	100·2	98·09	174·0	148·7	89·7	103·5	126·0	145·8	(b) 123	876	(b) 2781	948	142·8	156	(b) 100
1927—July	98·6	98·81	171·8	141·1	85·1	103·3	122·0	142·2	140	845	2759	992	143·2	152	(b) 101
1928—July	96·2	95·66	166·0	141·1	84·9	98·8	120·3	141·3	133	841	2987	979	140·5	155	103
1929—January	94·5	91·24	164·9	138·3	83·2	94·7	117·0	136·9	128	867	3211	953	137·9	151	100
April	94·1	95·20	163·7	138·8	83·5	94·0	116·5	135·5	134	862	3318	963	137·5	150	99
May	92·4	94·47	163·3	135·8	81·7	91·5	113·0	131·8	135	851	3338	940	135·3	148	98
June	92·6	95·40	163·9	135·6	81·6	91·7	113·1	132·1	134	848	3245	917	134·1	146	98
July	96·0	104·24	164·6	137·4	82·7	93·7	115·2	134·0	132	858	3200	922	135·2	149	97
August	98·1	104·15	168·2	135·8	81·8	93·6	113·9	134·0	132	850	3141	916	134·6	150	97
September	97·3	101·97	167·4	135·8	81·7	91·8	112·6	132·5	128	846	3111	902	134·2	150	96
October	96·7	102·20	170·7	136·1	81·9	90·2	111·1	132·6	127	838	3174	895	133·9	149	96
November	95·8	100·42	170·3	134·0	80·6	88·3	108·3	130·1	125	834	3085	888	131·5	147	95
December	96·2	101·40	169 9	132·5	79·7	88·3	108·8	128·8	123	823	3076	876	130·1	146	95
1930—January	95·6	101·31	171·2	131·0	78·8	86·1	106·6	125·8	125	808	3105	(q) 126·1	126·2	143	94
February	94·0	97·57	167·1	127·8	76·9	84·2	104·8	121·8	123	791	2993	124·2	125·7	140	93
March	91·9	92·17		124·5	74·9	83·1	103·0	120·8	121	774	2732	121·5	124·5	136	92
April	91·7	92·91		123·7	74·4	81·6	101·5	118·9	119	777	2721	121·0	122·8	135	92
May	89·9	91·02		122·0	73·3	80·6	98·8	116·3	118	774	2637	120·2	119·5	132	90
June	88·0	88·61		120·7	72·6	78·8	95·8	115·1	121	750	2514	119·1	117·6	130	90
July	85·8	86·24		119·2	71·7	77·6	94·4	114·5	119	739		119·7		129	90
August	84·1			117·8	70·9	76·1	92·2	112·5	118			118·0		128	
September	82·5								115						

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	France	Germany	Hungary	Italy		Latvia		Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland
Authority	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Statistical Bureau	Professor Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Official Statistical Bureau		Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk Revue	Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Bureau	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Svensk Finanstidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz
Number of Commodities	45	38	—	100	125	34 imports	37 exports	87	48	100	—	69	74	47	160	71
Base Period	July, 1914	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1st half, 1914	1927	1913	1913	July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914
	(h))	(j)		(j)								(n)		(c)		(g)
1913			100	100	100	100	100	100	100			100	100		100	
1914—July	100			92					(b) 109				(b) 101	(b) 116		100
1915—July	(b) 143			131					(b) 146				(b) 119	(b) 145		
1916—July	(b) 188			193					(b) 226				(b) 141	(b) 185		
1917—July	(b) 273			304					(b) 276				(b) 166	(b) 244		
1918—July	(b) 344			429					(b) 373				(b) 207	(b) 339		
1919—July	(b) 356			362					(b) 304	(c) 314			(b) 204	320		
1920—July	(b) 506			632					(b) 292	409			(b) 221	363	374	
1921—July	(b) 337			520	466·06				(b) 182	300			186	211	215	178·6
1922—July	332			558	524·54	(b) 128	(b) 144		164	232		(b) 296	174	165	173	161·3
1923—July	415			566	538·65	(b) 123	(b) 161		145	235		(b) 169	170	157	162	179·0
1924—July	491	127·9		567	544·88	(b) 122	(b) 191	126	151	271		(b) 172	182	148	157	173·3
1925—July	569	142·5		707	667·83	(b) 125	(b) 187	151	155	254		175	188	160	161	161
1926—July	854	133·1	123	(l) 618	676·73	(b) 121	(b) 159		141	196		182	178	143	148	145
1927—July	633	137·6	133	467	491·35	119	189	138	151	160	102·1	171	168	141	146	147
1928—July	637	141·6	133	453	488·11	(o) 112	(o) 174	135	148	160	101·9	172	164	149	150	(m)144·1
1929—January	644	138·9	(p) 132	461	496·35	112	168	133	146	149	97·5	177	171	138	144	142·5
April	640	137·1	135	455	492·64	110	164	137	144	148	98·3	180	174	136	141	140·1
May	636	135·5	123	452	484·62	108	161	136	142	146	95·4	181	171	133	140	139·3
June	623	135·1	122	447	480·35	107	158	132	141	147	95·2	180	170	132	139	139·4
July	626	137·8	119	440	477·27	108	155	131	141	149	95·5	180	169	133	140	142·8
August	609	138·1	114	437	474·05	109	154	128	142	148	95·1	181	170	133	141	142·7
September	610	138·1	109	437	472·31	109	152	122	141	148	93·9	182	171	132	140	142·2
October	602	137·2	111	436	470·19	107	150	119	140	147	93·1	181	172	132	138	142·0
November	596	135·5	107	431	464·23	106	150	121	137	146	94·6	181	171	130	135	140·0
December	588	134·3	107	424	459·18	104	158	120	135	146	92·0	182	172	128	134	138·6
1930—January	576	132·3	106	417	453·21	103	149	118	131	144	88·2	182	172	126	131	135·6
February	576	129·3	104	408	444·54	98	146	116	126	143	84·9	183	172	123	128	133·1
March	565	126·4	100	400	436·49	97	143	116	122	142	85·0	187	172	118	125	131·0
April	560	126·7	96	396	429·24	95	143	114	122	141	85·0	187	172	118	124	129·4
May	553	125·7	96	390	419·90			108	118	140	83·3	188	168	115	123	128·1
June	544	124·5	94	382	412·49			105	118	139	83·1	187	166	113	123	126·2
July	549	125·1	99	375	401·50				115	138	83·8	189		114	121	125·8
August	544	124·7			402·58						81·9					126·0
September																

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Egypt	South Africa	India		China	Japan	Dutch East Indies	Australia		New Zealand	Peru	United States				
Authority	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	Dept. of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	General Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher
Number of Commodities	23	188	75	43	—	56	92	92	100	—	—	550	106	200	72	150
Base Period	Jan.1,1913-July 31, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1900	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913	1913	1926	—	—	1913	1926
1913		1125				(*b*)132·3	100	1088	1093	(*b*) 1055	100	69·8	9·2076	118·576		66·2
1914—July		(*b*) 1090	100	100		(*b*)126·3		(*a*) 1098	(*b*) 1138	(*b*) 1098		67·3	8·6566	119·708		(*b*) 65·0
1915—July	(*b*) 120	(*b*) 1204	(*b*) 112			(*b*)127·8		(*a*) 1822	(*b*) 1402	(*b*) 1235	(*b*)120·0	69·3	9·8698	124·958		(*b*) 66·8
1916—July	(*b*) 124	(*b*) 1379	(*b*) 128			(*b*)154·9		(*a*) 1505	(*b*) 1491	(*b*) 1328	(*b*)145·9	83·4	11·5294	145·142		(*b*) 84·0
1917—July	(*b*) 168	(*b*) 1583	(*b*) 145			(*b*)196·4		(*a*) 1715	(*b*) 1728	(*b*) 1511	(*b*)175·8	123·0	16·0680	211·950		(*b*)117·4
1918—July	(*b*) 207	(*b*) 1723	(*b*) 178	(*b*) 237		(*b*)259·1		(*a*) 1954	(*b*) 1935	(*b*) 1778	(*b*)212·5	132·0	19·1624	232·575		(*b*)128·7
1919—July	(*b*) 225	1810	(*b*) 196	(*b*) 222	(*b*) 132·7	326·8		(*a*) 2008	(*b*) 2092	(*b*) 1858	(*b*)219·8	141·1	18·8964	233·707		
1920—July	283	2613	209	221	(*b*) 140·6	316·6		2671	2700	(*b*) 2181	(*b*)238·1	165·8	19·3528	260·414		(*b*)149·8
1921—July	164	1688	183	200	144·9	259·8	(*b*) 182	1813	1903	(*b*) 2025	(*b*)204·6	93·4	10·7284	159·833		(*b*) 97·3
1922—July	138	1423	181	190	143·9	266·0	(*b*) 170	1789	1833	(*b*) 1736	(*b*)189·8	99·4	12·1069	173·743		(*b*) 98·6
1923—July	123	1395	170	178	155·4	254·5	(*b*) 175	2052	2039	(*b*) 1666	(*b*)189·1	98·4	13·0895	188·711		(*b*)101·1
1924—July	132	1404	179	184	151·5	258·4	174	1855	1852	(*b*) 1739	(*b*)191·9	94·9	12·2257	185·485		(*b*) 98·9
1925—July	151	1424	160	158	162·8	262·4	175	1846	1866	1698	198·3	104·3	13·8526	195·899		(*b*)105·2
1926—July	129	1368	145	149	156·9	236·5	156	1843	1829	1644	204·0	99·5	12·7378	186·014	149·6	
1927—July	118	1356	150	147	171·0	224·6	153	1833	1840	1541	205	94·1	12·3803	185·598	142·8	92·2
1928—July	117	1335	148	147	159·2	223·2	150	1795	1815	1557	193	98·3	13·1418	195·183	150·6	99·6
1929—January	125	1346	145	148	160·1	227·9	(*p*) 149	1793	1814	1554	186	97·2	12·9651	192·365	147·0	97·4
April	120	1312	140	144	161·2	225·1	148	1798	1870	1545	185	96·8	12·8691	191·596	145·3	97·1
May	114		139	141	161·7	223·0	150	1784	1821	1547	186	95·8	12 6765	189·036	143·1	95·9
June	108		138	143	162·6	221·7	149	1799	1824	1548	186	96·4	12·4562	185·856	144·7	96·9
July	109	1289	142	145	162·7	219·6	149	1813	1841	1557	187	98·0	12·4853	188·689	149·1	98·5
August	112		143	146	164·7	218·5	148	1826	1884	1564	187	97·7	12·6309	192·206	148·6	97·3
September	113		143	147	167·1	217·5	148	1858	1923	1565	186	97·5	12·6655	192·004	147·6	96·0
October	115	1276	140	146	168·0	216·2	147	1832	1936	1562	186	96·3	12·7030	192·204	145·5	94·4
November	112		137	143	164·7	211·1	146	1804	1890	1552	184	94·4	12·4008	191·179	141·8	92·7
December	110		134	141	164·7	205·0	144	1760	1858	1541	182	94·2	12·2367	188·969	141·3	92·8
1930—January	109	1207	131	139	169·6	201·4	143	1719		1551	181	93·4	11·6795	186·513	139·8	93·3
February	106		126	137	174·7	199·8	141	1674		1545	181	92·1	11·5141	184·426	137·4	92·7
March	101		125	137	173·9	195·9	139	1647		1542	180	90·8	11·2235	180·939	134·0	90·8
April	101	1170	123	134	174·2	192·8	138	1662		1539	179	90·7	11·1833	179·294	133·6	90·6
May	101		121	130	173·4	189·4	136	1683		1537	179	89·1	10·9393	177·736	132·1	88·6
June	100		116	127	185·9	181·2	134	1657		1527	178	86·8	10·7741	176·240	128·5	86·4
July	102	1121	115	124	190·1	176·6		1644		1520	177	84·0	10·5611	171·598	123·0	83·7
August											175	84·0	10·4495	169·352	122·8	83·2
September													10·4253	170·924	123·4	83·3

(*a*) Quarter beginning in specified month. (*b*) Average for year. (*c*) Figure for previous month. (*d*) Following month. (*e*) Middle of month. (*g*) First of month. (*h*) End of month (*j*) Monthly average (*k*) For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. (*l*) New series. (*m*) New official index number, Labour Office. (*n*) Until end of 1926, "Gosplan." (*o*) New series based on 38 imports and 27 exports. (*p*) Revised series. (*q*) Since date of stabilization, gold index.

(*Continued from page 1226*)

products advanced two per cent, foods were slightly higher, fuel and lighting materials were unchanged. The other groups, namely hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, house furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities were lower.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 123·4 for September, an advance of 0·5 per cent over August. As compared with August, farm products, food products and fuels were higher, while textile products, metals, building materials, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities were lower.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities, was $10.2998 at October 1, a decline of 1·2 per cent from September 1, and of 18·9 per cent from October 1, 1929. "The decrease from September 1, was the eleventh successive monthly decline shown since November 1, 1929, and compares with sixteen successive monthly declines shown in 1920 and 1921." As compared with September 1, four groups advanced namely textiles, hides and leather, coal and coke and chemicals and drugs; eight groups declined, namely provisions and groceries, metals, oils, livestock, miscellaneous products, breadstuffs, fruits and naval stores; building materials were unchanged.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 151·6 for August, a fall of 0·5 per cent for the month. With the exception of a slight advance in fuel and light, all groups declined slightly, clothing showing the principal change.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Directors of Bankrupt Company Continue Liable for Wages

In the case of *Davey versus Gibson* (noted in the Labour Gazette, May, 1930, page 612) appeal was taken by the defendants in the Appellate Division, Ontario Supreme Court, against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kelly, whereby he awarded to the plaintiffs $4,582.73, the amount of certain wage claims assigned to the plaintiffs, against the defendants, directors of William Cane and Sons Company, Limited, an incorporated company which had been declared bankrupt. The liability of the directors was based on section 100 of the Companies Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, chapter 218). The Appellate Division affirmed Mr. Justice Kelly's decision.

Mr. Justice Middleton, in his judgment, said:—"The appeal is limited to one point and one point only. The statutory provision relied upon provides that the directors of a company shall be jointly and severally liable to the labourers, servants and apprentices, for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed for the company while they are such directors. But, by subsection (2) a director is not to be liable unless, *inter alia,* the company has, within one year after the debt has become due, 'gone into liquidation or has been ordered to be wound up and the claim for such debt has been duly filed and proved.' The company has been declared to be bankrupt under the provisions of the Dominion Bankruptcy Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 11, and the appellants contend that this bankruptcy is not a going into liquidation within the meaning of the Ontario statute. The trial Judge was of opinion that going into bankruptcy is properly regarded as going into liquidation within the meaning of the statute, and with this opinion we agree."

Mr. Justice Middleton cited several English cases on this subject, and concluded:—

"These authorities, I think, are ample to justify a finding that bankruptcy is a going into liquidation within the meaning of the statute in question. If one seeks to find the probable intention of the Legislature everything points in the same direction. It is far more probable that the Legislature intended in this provision—manifestly for the protection of the directors from vexatious actions—that bankruptcy should be regarded as a 'liquidation,' rather than the legislative intention was that in the event of bankruptcy the directors should escape from liability. For these reasons the appeal should be dismissed with costs."

Davey versus Gibson (Ontario) 1930, *Dominion Law Reports,* Vol. 3, page 606.

Estimation of Damages for Bodily Injury

A bicyclist received severe injuries when he was struck by an automobile in Saskatchewan. In an action for damages for personal injuries the jury found that the driver of the automobile had shown negligence, and assessed the damages at $636.50, including general damages of $460. The plaintiff appealed in the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, on the ground that the trial judge misdirected the jury on the question of damages, having instructed them that they might make an allowance for the pain and suffering to which the plaintiff was put in consequence of the injury, but that they were not bound to do so.

Chief Justice Haultain, in giving judgment in the Court of Appeal, said: "This is not,

in my opinion, a proper direction. The jury should have been told that, if they found that the plaintiff's injury was caused by the negligence of the defendant, they should give what they considered under all the circumstances a fair compensation for 'the bodily injury sustained; the pain undergone; the effect on the health of the sufferer, according to its degree and its probable duration as likely to be temporary or permanent; the expenses incidental to attempts to effect a cure, or to lessen the amount of injury the pecuniary loss sustained through inability to attend to a profession or business.'

"The general damages awarded in this case were $460, which, in my opinion, shows clearly that the jury must have left out of consideration some of the elements of damages which ought to have been taken into account. The plaintiff's pecuniary loss alone is shown by the evidence to have been more than the amount awarded for general damages. The only conclusion is that the jury could not have taken into consideration the severe and prolonged pain which the plaintiff undoubtedly must have suffered. To tell the jury that they were not bound to make any allowance was, in my opinion, not a proper direction. The amount of the allowance is, of course, within the discretion of the jury, but they should have been told that the plaintiff, under the circumstances of this case, was entitled to a fair compensation."

The Appeal was allowed and a new trial ordered. *Heitner versus Gillstrom* (Saskatchewan) 1930, *Dominion Law Reports*, Vol. 3, page 869.

A workman received personal injuries in November, 1928, while in the employment of a telephone company in Saskatchewan. He brought an action for damages under the former Workmen's Compensation Act (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1920, chapter 210). The trial judge allowed the sum of $2,337, and from this judgment the company appealed, the appeal being confined to the amount of damages awarded. On appeal by the defendant the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal reduced the amount of damages, on the ground that the Act imposed a limit to the amount that could be awarded.

"I do not think the amount assessed by the trial judge is excessive," Chief Justice Haultain said, "considering the nature of the injuries, the pain and suffering, the length of time the plaintiff was prevented from working, and the fact that the medical testimony shows that the injury is likely to be of a permanent character. Section 15 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, however, as amended by 1920 (Sask.) c. 73, s. 2, provides as follows:

"The amount of compensation recoverable under this Act shall not exceed either such sum as is found to be equivalent to the estimated earnings during the three years preceding the injury of a person in the same grade employed during those three years in a like employment or the sum of $2,000, whichever is larger, but shall not exceed in any case the sum of $2,500."

"This section places a limitation upon the amount of damages which can be recovered in an action under the Act. If the damages sustained, and estimated in accordance with the principles applicable, are fixed at $2,000 or less, the provisions of the section are not applicable. If however the damages exceed the amount of $2,000, it becomes necessary to consider the estimated earnings for the three years preceding the injury of a person 'in the same grade employed during those three years in a like employment' but only in order to determine what amount in excess of $2,000 and up to $2,500, should be allowed.

"The plaintiff's employment by the defendant company was not continuous. He was employed at intervals, when required to repair telephone lines and to construct new lines. For repair work he was paid 75 cents per hour, and for the construction of new lines he was paid at the rate of $50 per mile. During the time he had been engaged in the work, his average earnings were between $25 and $30 per month. He lived with his father, and did certain work for him, which he says was worth $25 per month, and his board was worth $30 per month. His father paid him no wages, but allowed him pocket money, the amount of which is not disclosed. I cannot see that his boarding with his father and working for him has anything to do with the question of compensation under section 15. The test set out in the section for estimating the damages is, 'such sum as is found to be equivalent to the estimated earnings during the three years preceding the injury of a person in the same grade employed during those three years in a like employment.' The only evidence from which any estimate can be formed of the earnings of a person in the same grade during the three years preceding the injury, is that with reference to the plaintiff's earnings in the employment in question, and the amount earned by him averaged not more than $30 per month. At this rate, his earnings during three years would amount to $1,080. There is no evidence which warrants a finding that the earnings of a person in the same grade for the three years preceding the injury would exceed the sum of $2,000. The compensation therefore cannot exceed the sum of $3,000. I would allow the appeal with costs, and vary the judgment below by reducing the amount awarded to $2,000. There should be a set-off."

Orton versus Pangman Rural Telephone Company, 1930, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 4, page 78.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL activity in Canada showed a further but smaller decline on October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,384 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 1,020,676 persons, as compared with 1,024,793 in the preceding month. This slight reduction was to be expected on the basis of the experience of the last ten years. Employment on the same date last year had also shown a reduction; in fact, the decrease had then involved a larger number of workers, but employment last autumn was in greater volume than on the date under review. The index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100), stood at 116·2, as compared with 116·6 on September 1, 1930, and with 125·6, 118·8, 110·3, 106·5, 99·5, 95·0, 100·7, 95·8 and 91·3 on October 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of October, 1930, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 9·4 compared with percentages of 9·3 at the beginning of September and with 3·7 at the beginning of October, 1929. The percentage for October was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,737 labour organizations embracing a membership of 205,910 persons.

Reports for September received by the Department of Labour indicated an increase over August in the volume of business transacted as shown by the average number of vacancies listed and of applications received, daily, at the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, but there was a slight decline in the average daily placements effected. Declines from the average shown daily during September last year were shown in all three divisions. For the month under review, September, 1930, the total opportunities for work offered numbered 35,668, applications made 56,746 and placements effected in regular and casual employment, 33,368.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.32 at the beginning of October, as compared with $10.38 for September; $11.68 for October, 1929; $11.28 for October, 1928; $10.99 for October, 1927; $10.93 for October, 1926; $10.89 for October, 1925; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices in the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 81·4 for October, as compared with 82·5 for September; 96·7 for October, 1929; 95·2 for October, 1928; 97·2 for October, 1927; and 98·1 for October, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in October was somewhat less than in the preceding month, but was considerably more than the loss in October, 1929. The latter increase was due to a strike in coal mines in Nova Scotia. Ten disputes were in existence in October, involving 2,219 workers, and resulting in the loss of 10,397 working days. Corresponding figures for September were: eleven disputes, 2,599 workers, and 13,452 working days; and for October, 1929, ten disputes, 2,530 workers, and 8,114 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During October the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with a dispute between the master plumbers at Saint John, New Brunswick, and the local union of the Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada. One new application for the establishment of a Board was received during the month. Full particulars of proceedings under the Act during the month, including the text of the report already mentioned, appear on page 1248 of this issue.

Social Insurance Commission in Quebec

The Government of the Province of Quebec recently appointed the Social Insurance Commission for which provision was made at the last session of the provincial Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 516), the members being as follows: Mr. Edouard Montpetit, chairman; the Right Reverend Mgr. Georges Courchesnes, Bishop of Rimouski; the Venerable Archdeacon F. G. Scott, Quebec; Mr. John T. Foster, president, Montreal Trades and Labour Council; Mr. Gerard Tremblay, secretary-general of the National Catholic Syndicates; Dr. A. Lessard, director of Public Assistance, and Mr. Georges A. Savoy, president of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The instructions issued to the commission by the provincial government propose the study of the following subjects: unemployment insurance; old age pensions; sickness insurance; family assistance, or aid to the parents of large families; family placements, or the placing of under-privileged or distressed children with approved families in various sections of the province; sanitary conditions in industrial establishments, and conditions of workers in such places; occupational diseases; medical inspection for workers engaged in occupations hazardous to health; medical examination and attendance, with periodical inspections, among factory workers; campaigns of industrial hygiene for workers.

Hearings are authorized in such places as the Commission may deem fit; and power is given to summon witnesses.

Co-operative management and unemployment

Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, in his address before the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1929, page 1233) enumerated the objectives that were sought by the railways in adopting the co-operative management plan. The first of these objectives was "continuity of employment." That some success in this direction has been achieved by certain companies that have adopted the co-operative plan is shown in the following note in the *New Republic* (New York), October 29, 1930.

"In spite of the severity of the depression, establishments which have installed union-management co-operation, like the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Rocky-Mountain Fuel Company, have been able to maintain levels of employment higher than those of their competitors. Particularly noteworthy are two concerns which have adopted this plan recently. One is the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company of Salem, Massachusetts, where Pequot sheets and pillowcases are made, and the other is Yeomans Brothers Company of Chicago, manufacturers of sewage ejectors and pumping machinery. Both these concerns employ none but union workers, and both are in highly competitive industries, while labour organizations do not exist in the plants of their chief competitors. In each case price cutting and other competitive practices seriously threatened the prosperity of the union establishments. Instead, however, of employing the usual tactics of the textile and metal employers, such as undermining the existing unions, introducing company unions, reducing wages, lengthening hours and imposing stretch-out systems, each of these companies got together with the international union of which its employees are members, and worked out a remedial program having due regard for the welfare of the workers. Their relative immunity to hard times is accounted for partly by the efficiency thus brought about and partly by the good-will toward their products created by their friendly relations with organized labour."

The co-operative management plan of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company was described in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 679; and that of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company in the issue of August, 1929, page 898. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway plan, which was the model of that now in effect in the Canadian National Railways, has been described in several articles (May, 1924, September, 1925, etc.). The constitution and rules of the C.N.R. co-operative plan were given in the issue for May, 1928, page 489.

Advantage of early awards of construction contracts

The Ontario Road Builders' Association recently addressed a letter to the Minister of Public Highways of the Province setting forth the advantages that would result from the awarding of road construction contracts in the fall of the year previous to that for which the work is scheduled. The Association points out that if contracts for next year's highway paving programs could be booked this fall, many contractors would spend very considerable amounts during the fall, winter and early spring months which would otherwise have been deferred until after the spring lettings. Such expenditures would be: (1) in labour for moving and setting up plant; (2) in truck-

ing and railway transportation of plant; (3) in complete overhauling and repairing of plant; (4) in erection of camps; (5) Possibly a good deal in preparing quarries and gravel pits; (6) in the ordering of repairs and renewals for machinery; (7) in the ordering of new machinery.

The *Contract Record and Engineering Review* points out that "these suggestions were submitted by the Ontario Road Builders' Association partly with a view to improving contractors' own working conditions, and spreading their annual operations over a larger period of time, relieving to some extent the haste and pressure of the present working season on the one hand, and the long period of idleness on the other. They were also submitted in the sincere hope that they would be of assistance to the highways department in its present endeavours to meet the somewhat ominous unemployment outlook for the coming winter."

Methods of lessening unemployment resulting from machinery

Professor Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago, discussed "Technological Unemployment" in a paper contributed to the *American Federationist*, which has just been republished in pamphlet form. Ultimately, he believes, the problem of the displacement of workers by new scientific methods will solve itself, and in the meanwhile measures can be taken that will lessen the volume of unemployment arising from this cause. "Employment opportunities," he says, "are being built up elsewhere which will ultimately be adequate to provide for an added number of workers equal to those who under such conditions may have been eliminated from any given industry. In the long run, therefore, the improved machinery and greater efficiency of management do not throw workers permanently out of employment or create permanent technological unemployment. Instead they raise the national income and enable the level of earnings and of individual incomes to rise."

The means to be taken for lessening the losses of the displaced workers are stated as follows:—

(1) The forecasting by competent organizations of the industries and trades in which a displacement of labour is most likely to occur and the probable degree of displacement which may be expected.

(2) The planning and scheduling by management of technological change with a view to reducing the displacement of labour.

(3) In industries which are affected by the public interest, such as railroads, etc., mergers and consolidations might be permitted only on condition that men whose services were otherwise satisfactory should not, because of this fact, be dropped from the payrolls.

(4) An efficient system of public employment offices should be provided which will help to find a job for the displaced workers in other industries or occupations.

(5) The "revamping" of our systems of vocational training so that juveniles who are being trained may be given some preparation to fit them for alternative industries and displaced adults prepared for new lines of work.

(6) The payment of a dismissal wage for those who are forced out of employment by such changes is also distinctly useful.

(7) "Some more general method of protection should be devised which would draw its funds from a wider source than the immediate plant or even given industry when the workers were laid off, and which would not depend exclusively for them upon voluntary donations by the employers. The only method of meeting these requirements would be by some form of insurance against unemployment. While this is still anathema to most American business men it would seem inevitable that some such plan will be necessary if the workers are to be protected adequately against some of the inevitable consequences of industrial progress or change and thus released for constructive effort. . . . . Before any general system of insurance against unemployment either can or should be adopted in this country, there should be a great deal of further experimentation in industry with various plans. Valuable experience has been gained in the men's and women's clothing industries, and a number of other experiments are under way.

"Within the next decade at least we should make rapid progress in protecting the workers against the loss of employment from technological as well as from other reasons, and consequently in relieving great distress and in releasing a greater will to work once greater security against unemployment is provided."

Unemployment relief measures in Germany

The German Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, in a statement issued on September 30, announced that a plan for the fundamental reform of unemployment insurance was being prepared. On the same date an order was made, to become effective a week later, raising the contribution rate from 4½ to 6½ per cent of the insured person's basic wage as fixed for sickness insurance purposes.

Dr. Brüning stated that in future the income and expenditure of the unemployment insurance system must balance without the necessity for aid from the Federal Exchequer. The Federal Government undertakes payment of 420 million Reichsmarks, or four-fifths of the total amount of the emergency benefit fund established under the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927, as amended this year. In regard to public works the same act provides that relief works may be promoted which are "calculated to reduce unemployment and to create additional opportunities of work for the unemployed." Such relief works are of two kinds: (*a*) minor works promoted from unemployment insurance funds alone, and (*b*) major works promoted jointly from the funds of the unemployment insurance scheme, of the Federal Exchequer and of the constituent German States. The Federal contribution to these relief works has been voted by the Reichstag in the annual budget, and loans for relief works issued under this heading during the past five or six years amount to 350 or 400 million Reichsmarks, interest and amortisation on which are about 35 to 40 million Reichmarks per annum.

In pursuance of the Presidential Decree of July 26, 1930, instituting measures for financial, social and economic rehabilitation, a private company with public utility status was established at the end of July, 1930, and registered under the ordinary German company laws with the style of the German Public Works Company. To this company, of which the Federal Government is the sole shareholder, have been transferred the claims to the money advanced by the Federal Government for relief works referred to above, and on these assets it is proposed to raise a foreign loan. From the funds so raised will in future be advanced the Federal Government's contribution towards the relief works instituted under the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act, i.e., the new company will take over the responsibility hitherto borne by the Federal Government, and the annual vote of money for relief works under the Act, will, it is hoped become unnecessary. Supervisory control over the company is to be exercised by the Reich through the appointment to the control Board of the company of representatives of the Federal Ministries of Finance, Labour and National Economy. The Control Board is also to include representatives of banking, commerce, industry, and agriculture, and of the trade unions.

Further features of the German Government's program for the relief of the labour market and the stimulation of industrial activity include arrangements with the Federal Railway Company for the raising of a special loan of 350 million Reichsmarks to be used for the placing of contracts with private firms for improvements, repairs and new equipment, and also with the Federal Postal Authorities for the expenditure of some 200 million Reichsmarks for equipment and general development of the postal services.

Relief measures planned in Czechoslovakia

In Czechoslovakia a new unemployment law which took effect in June, prodies that work undertaken by the State, the Provvinces, districts, communes, or public corporations may be considered as emergency work for the unemployed and may be subsidized by the State. Such work will include the building of new roads, the reconstruction of old ones, reforestation, cultivation of waste lands, the cleaning of streets, public buildings, etc. In this work those persons especially are to be employed who are in receipt of trade-union and State unemployment benefits, and such persons are obliged to accept such employment unless there is a strike or lockout or their physical strength or their technical qualifications would be injured by such work. Acceptance of work is compulsory even if it involves going to another district, unless the support of the family would thereby be seriously threatened; transport expenses will be paid by the State.

A State grant of 10 crowns (30 cents) per man for eight hours of work per day will be given to building contractors who undertake emergency work, providing they submit all details of the proposed undertaking for the approval of the State (especially the number of unskilled workers to be employed) and providing favourable reports are received from the local public employment office and the local trade-union organization. Within a month after the granting of this State allowance the contractor must submit his payroll to the Ministry of Social Welfare. At the close of the work the contractor must present a report to the Ministry of Social Welfare containing all details of the work accomplished, such as costs, number of workers employed, wages paid, State grants received, number of working days, etc.

Public authorities and employers have been asked to hasten their plans for construction and other work, and to refrain from dismissing their workers, and trade unions have been invited to make suggestions in connection with the government distribution of clothing and food.

Health units as means of promoting national health

In a report which is reproduced on another page of this issue Dr. E. S. Moorhead, chairman of the Welfare Supervision Board of Manitoba, discusses the feasibility of a contributory health insurance scheme in Manitoba, pointing out certain difficulties that might arise in western Canada in connection with such a system. He concludes by expressing his approval of the system of municipal medical services maintained by public funds. In this connection it may be recalled that the House of Commons adopted a motion last March (Labour Gazette, March 1930, page 253) declaring "that in the opinion of this House, the government should take into consideration the advisability of making grants to the provinces equal to one-third the cost of establishing, and to cover permanently such full time health units as may be organized." The debate on this resolution turned mainly on the question of the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada in the matter of public health. On this subject the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, now Prime Minister, said in part:

"Now let us ask ourselves what this resolution means. What is meant is that there shall be an appropriation by this Parliament of a sum of money to be placed in the hands of the provincial authorities for national health, not provincial health. Keep this in mind, the province deals with the municipal situation, with smallpox and matters of that kind, the province deals with epidemics in the communities, and in some cases with hospitalization. There is, however, a field in which the province may not, it seems to me, properly function, and that is the creation of national wealth by ensuring the health of the Canadian people..... We are asked merely to make a grant in aid of the effort which the provinces will carry forward to ensure the health of the Canadian people as a whole, not in a narrow and circumscribed area but throughout this Dominion as a whole, in order that the knowledge of preventive medicine may become universal and in order that the greatest means known to man to increase the national wealth, namely, measures to ensure the national health of our people, may become an accomplished fact."

Value of accident prevention work

The Notes on Industrial Safety and Health, on another page of this issue, include a summary of the accident record of the building trades of New York, as presented by the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York. A considerable improvement is noted in 1929 in regard to safe working conditions. One of the tables in the original report gives the accident records of 156 identical contractors whose records for two years prove the value of safety application. "The combined experience of this group shows a drop in frequency from 51·56 to 49·71 and a decline in severity from 6·38 to 4·78, a 25 per cent reduction. They constitute 52 per cent of the total number reporting for 1929, and 64·8 per cent in total man-hours worked. Every firm, large or small—and the smaller the firm the greater the reason—should keep a detailed record of accidents, and furthermore, that record showing causes, extent of injury, amount of lost time and the exposure hours, should be used in their efforts for prevention. While the keeping of accident records will not in itself prevent accidents, it is the foundation for constructive effort in safety work. Last year, due to the safety efforts of contractors, the Compensation Inspection Rating Board of New York State reduced compensation rates averaging 18·8 per cent in thirty-two different classifications in the building trades."

The "basic wage" in the Commonwealth of Australia

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics recently issued the Labour Report for 1929, being the twentieth report in this series. The report contains four main sections, dealing with Prices (wholesale, retail, and international comparisons); Wages (nominal, effective, and international comparisons); Employment (unemployment and industrial disputes) and Associations (trade unions and employers' associations). The "basic wage" and family endowment in the Commonwealth are described in the second section. The basic wage is understood to mean the lowest wage which can be paid to an unskilled labourer on the basis of "the normal needs of an average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community." This wage is fixed by various industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Federal and State Arbitration Acts, and is varied from time to time according to changes in cost of living, constitution of the family unit, etc. In addition to the "basic" wage, these tribunals also determine what is known as the "secondary" wage—"the extra payment to be made for trained skill or other exceptional qualities necessary for an employee exercising the functions required."

Wage fixing tribunals existed in the State of Victoria as early as 1896, but it was not until 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" because a harvester company was involved. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7 shillings a day, or £2-2s.-0d. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five". The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 7d. for food, 7 shillings for rent, and 9s. 5d. for all other expenditure. The above rate has been varied from time to time in accordance with the retail price index numbers (food, groceries, and rents) computed by the Commonwealth Bureau. The present weekly wage rates (as at May 1, 1930), for the capital cities of the various States range from £4 12s. at Sydney to £3 17s. 6d. at Brisbane, the weighted average for the six capitals being £4 7s. These amounts include the sum of 3 shillings per week which was added in 1921 in order to secure to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the Harvester standard.

In the States of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia legislation in force empowers the State industrial tribunals to determine "living" or "basic" rates of wage. The rates of wage determined by State arbitration tribunals vary from those obtaining in the Federal sphere not only as regards amount, but also in respect of constitution of the family unit whose needs it purports to supply.

Legislative program in Great Britain

The King's Speech at the opening of the Parliament of Great Britain on October 28 referred to the measures to be introduced by the government during the session, these being in part as follows:—

The establishment of a commission to inquire into the entire question of unemployment insurance, and in particular to allegations of abuse of its provisions. The commission will be asked to present interim reports on the most pressing questions, and, if required, legislation based upon them will be introduced. In the meantime a measure to make a further financial provision for an unemployment fund will be introduced.

Legislation to secure for the community its share in the site value of land;

Measures for raising of the age of compulsory school attendance, for amending the laws relating to trade disputes and trade unions, and for setting up of a consumers' council;

Ratification of the Washington hours' convention and of the international convention for safety of life at sea.

Position of British industry

The *Harvard Business Review* (October, 1930), reviewing the present position of industry in Great Britain, finds the situation there to be much more favourable than the figures for unemployment would suggest: "British records plainly indicate that the number of persons actually employed in British industry and commerce today is greater than it has ever been before in the history of the nation. Numbering the workers registered in the unemployment-insurance scheme, we find that 8 per cent more persons were employed on the first day of July, 1929, than on July 1, 1923, and there has been no break in the slow but steady advance in the numbers in the intervening six years."

The writer points out that no other nation approaches Great Britain in the completeness of its statistics of employment and unemployment, and that for this reason the British unemployment totals appear greater than those of other countries. "Thus, it is known that under the national unemployment-insurance scheme, in which 12,000,000 British workers are compulsorily enrolled, 11 per cent were registered as unemployed at the end of November, 1929, and the number was increasing."

Taking the figure 1,323,000, as the number registered as unemployed on November 25, 1929, the *Review* suggests the following considerations in regard to that total:—"Approximately 200,000 of them are women and children, who probably in most instances are not entirely dependent upon their own efforts for livelihood. Again, 70 per cent of this number have been at work some time during the preceding six months, and 90 per cent during the previous 12 months, facts which dispel the illusion that the same one and one-third million persons have not been employed for seven years. In addition to these figures there is another factor which is known as part-time employment. For example, a special investigation carried out by the British Ministry of Labour for the week ending October 27, 1928, revealed the fact that in the cotton industry 13 per cent of the workers were at that time on short time and that those so engaged worked 12.7 hours less than the usual time

in that week. Here again, however, it must not be forgotten that other nations, the United States included, are facing the problem of part-time operations and with much less available data."

By an Order in Council of the Government of Saskatchewan dated September 25, 1930, the Minimum Wage Board was appointed under authority of the Minimum Wage Act (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1918-1919, chapter 84), the members being as follows:—Mr. Alfred J. Wickens, K.C., Moose Jaw; Mr. Stanley Edwards, Saskatoon; Mr. Ralph Heseltine, Regina; Mrs. Grace Chandler, Regina; Mrs. Ethel M. Henderson, Moose Jaw.

During October 5,099 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 31 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 334 were reported, including 7 fatal cases; and 325 accidents in employment by the Crown, 6 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 5,758 accidents, of which 44 were fatal.

While at work on the lower level of a building at Montreal a workman was injured by a plank which was dropped from the roof by workmen of another employing company. He took action at common law, his annual salary being in excess of $1,500, the maximum salary that is considered as basis for compensation awards under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec. The Superior Court awarded the plaintiff $4,870, to be paid jointly by the workman's own employer and by the other company, the former having shown negligence in not protecting the workman better and the latter in allowing its employees to handle the plank carelessly.

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1930, gives estimates of the number of insured persons in employment and also the numbers unemployed in Great Britain. In the three months July to September, 1930, the estimated total number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 years was 12,173,000. Of this total 10,117,000 were not recorded as unemployed, and 2,056,000 were unemployed. Index numbers are given based on the totals for 1924 as 100. On this basis, the index number of insured persons in July-September was 109·9, that for workers not recorded as unemployed was 101·8, and that for the unemployed workers was 180·8.

Dominion Fuel Board Promotes Use of Canadian Coals

The Dominion Fuel Board recently issued a statement showing Canada's growing independence of imported coals and the expansion of markets for domestic fuels. This Board, which was formed in November, 1922, to aid in relieving conditions as a result of the fuel shortage at that time, has been active in making better known the suitability of Canadian coal for domestic and industrial consumption and in placing them on a better basis in competition with imported coals. In regard to coals from the Maritime Provinces carried by water to St. Lawrence River ports, the Board supervises the further transportation to points where foreign coals are competitive while in the West the Board is also charged with the administration of the assisted movements of western coals into the Manitoba markets.

The tonnage figures of the current year show that the efforts of the Board are meeting with success. Of Maritime Provinces coals moving to Quebec and Ontario, the Board reports that this year, as at September 15, no less than 552,000 tons of coal were accepted for transportation, while in the West the operative figures are becoming important. Since June 14 last, 110,000 tons of coal have been moved under the assisted freight rates from Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Crowsnest Pass district of British Columbia for industrial consumption at Winnipeg and other points where foreign coals ordinarily can be sold at a lower price than Canadian coals.

Other legislation which the Fuel Board administers is the Domestic Fuel Act, 1927, which provides assistance for by-product coking plants which use Canadian coals.

Since its inception, the Fuel Board has been carrying on a thorough study of the Canadian fuel situation. It has conducted exhaustive inquiries on the technical and economic aspects of utilizing Canadian coals to a greater extent, and on methods of improved fuel utilization. Educational propaganda issued by the Board odvocating the use of alternative fuels for United States anthracite has, it is believed, directly resulted in the greatly increased utilization of such fuels in Ontario and Quebec, and has correspondingly reduced the dependence of these provinces on anthracite from across the border.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:

In the Province of Nova Scotia few calls were received for agricultural workers, but farmers in the New Glasgow district were busy with fall ploughing, which had been delayed through lack of rain. Lumber operations were quiet, while fishing continued fair. Coal mining continued to show an average output and fairly regular working time was the rule. Manufacturers for the most part reported business as good. Iron and steel industries, through showing idleness in some departments, operated double time in others. Building construction was gradually being curtailed owing to completion of jobs on hand, but permits had been issued for prospective work. Highway construction was being continued. Passenger traffic was light, while the movement of freight was heavy. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fair. The demand for domestic and char workers was good, while a demand for temporary sales clerks increased the placements made in the Women's Division.

The demand for farm help in the Province of New Brunswick was practically nil, though local farmers were busily engaged with their fall ploughing. Fishermen in the vicinity of Chatham sustained heavy losses, due to unfavourable weather which traversed the New Brunswick shores, but at Saint John a considerable quantity of fish was landed. There were few requests for bushmen and prospects for the winter were poor, with the exception of the vicinity of the Miramichi, where two camps had been opened. Manufacturing industries mostly were busy, though sawmills and textiles were somewhat slack. Construction, both road and building, was active, and furnished employment for many men, both skilled and unskilled workers being employed. Passenger and freight transportation was fair, as was also trade. Requests for women domestic workers were in evidence, and placements made accordingly.

Requests for farm workers, as listed at the employment offices in the Province of Quebec, showed no improvement over September, Montreal, alone, reporting a slight increase in that division. The situation was quiet in the logging industry, with nearly all office centres stating conditions were dull. Mining districts were quiet, with men being discharged by the mining companies at Rouyn. Manufacturing establishments in general were operating with decreased staffs, though cotton mills at Three Rivers showed an increase in their number of employees. Boot and shoe factories in Montreal were not very active, and printing trades were quiet, while textiles worked on reduced time. Tobacco industries were busy. In Quebec City, regained activity in manufactures was noticed to a slight extent. Building and construction showed a noticeable improvement, while future additional contracts for work in different localities will furnish employment for further numbers of men. Rail transportation was less busy, but water transportation was more active, previous to the closing of navigation. Trade was fair, while in domestic service, applications were more numerous than vacancies.

Practically all the Ontario employment offices reported a falling-off in the demand for farm help. Unusual quietness also prevailed in the logging industry with few orders for bushmen, indications being that winter operations were likely to be on a much reduced scale and with lower wages offered. Renewed interest in the mining industry centred about a discovered gold field in Northern Ontario which may lead to increased activity in that line. In the manufacturing industries, regular employees were being re-engaged after temporary lay-offs, but no new hands had been taken on as yet, and in some instances, a further reduction in staff had taken place. Iron and steel, furniture, textile and auto manufactures showed some recovery, though slackness prevailed in the rubber tire industry. Belleville, Kitchener, St. Thomas and Sault Ste. Marie reported building conditions as favourable, but elsewhere, activities in that line were slack and it was necessary to resort to municipal relief works of various kinds to aid the unemployed. Vacancies in the Women's Domestic Section were fairly numerous, but still not in sufficient number to afford positions for all available workers.

In the Province of Manitoba, with fall farm work nearing completion, vacancies notified to the employment offices for the agricultural industry were somewhat less numerous, with the exception of the vicinity of Brandon, where plenty of help was available to supply all demands. There were no requests for bushmen, though there were no applicants for this work. Manufacturing continued steady, with conditions most favourable at Brandon, where milling and lumbering companies, as well as dairies, were working with full staffs. There was little call at the present time for railway and highway construction workers, but a contemplated program in relief of unemployment will start shortly and will provide

work for a large number of men. Wholesale trade was fairly active and retail trade was improving in seasonal lines. There was a good supply of applicants for all branches of work for which women domestic workers were sought, and considerable increase was shown in the activities of this section.

There was, in some localities in Saskatchewan, an increase in the demand for farm workers, but as this was chiefly for winter help,

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

		1930			1929		
		October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	170,090,475	148,519,060	237,698,646	188,803,442	210,025,520
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	87,900,201	77,906,294	116,261,197	99,379,848	111,630,924
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	81,046,227	69,290,228	119,265,558	87,751,034	96,264,517
Customs duty collected	$	.....	.....	12,032,112	18,752,279	16,691,743	17,548,894
Bank debits to individual accounts	$	.....	2,967,181,800	2,801,605,985	4,713,472,771	3,469,571,806	3,667,069,533
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	.....	166,154,609	185,085,767	196,894,815	189,671,015
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	.....	1,404,118,280	1,470,045,528	1,470,512,260	1,459,690,239
Bank loans, commercial, etc.	$	.....	.....	1,260,490,851	1,473,427,797	1,404,371,359	1,346,451,122
Security Prices, Index Numbers—							
Common stocks		.....	130·8	125·1	186·2	217·1	207·4
Preferred stocks		.....	96·2	97·1	102·9	105·1	105·6
(1)Index of interest rates		.....	92·9	96·0	103·3	104·4	102·3
(2)Prices, Wholesale, Index number		81·4	82·5	84·1	96·7	97·3	98·1
(2)Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	20·68	20·75	21·01	21·96	21·90	21·90
(3)Business failures, number		213	173	132	171	164	164
(3)Business failures, liabilities	$	2,529,589	2,647,123	1,392,859	2,559,635	2,456,654	2,706,691
(2)Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures		116·2	116·6	118·8	125·6	126·8	127·8
(2) (4)Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)		9·4	9·3	9·2	3·7	3·5	3·0
Immigration		.....	.....	.....	8,817	11,101	15,022
Railway—							
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight	cars	271,887	290,920	261,757	311,088	322,100	283,118
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	20,624,980	20,856,948	19,067,979	24,731,111	24,145,026	23,646,778
(7) Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	17,261,606	18,008,951	18,273,293	18,433,115
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	19,192,325	15,480,227	20,152,442	19,551,217	17,662,615
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines	$	.....	12,460,060	12,220,170	12,842,606	14,540,597	14,790,934
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,267,979,133	3,601,082,540	3,312,069,004	2,365,616,422
Building permits	$	.....	11,081,706	13,817,745	18,063,577	17,117,017	21,582,221
(8) Contracts awarded	$	33,332,100	32,407,100	49,407,200	57,083,600	46,959,200	58,622,300
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	.....	48,395	57,459	91,409	98,816	112,528
Steel ingots and castings	tons	.....	55,808	57,626	115,674	99,000	120,282
Ferro alloys	tons	.....	3,012	3,397	7,674	7,131	7,178
Coal	tons	.....	1,229,883	1,100,814	.....	1,378,631	1,344,192
Crude petroleum imports	gal.	.....	105,470,000	100,570,000	122,600,000	79,580,000	117,697,000
Rubber imports	lbs.	.....	3,534,000	4,723,000	4,079,000	4,274,000	6,449,000
Cotton imports	lbs.	.....	5,524,000	3,475,000	11,812,000	3,550,000	5,223,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	167,571,065	183,770,365	356,881,327	241,843,723	251,112,656
Flour production	bbls.	.....	.....	1,547,936	1,527,507	1,282,553	1,607,264
Sugar manufactured	lbs.	.....	87,430,000	99,787,000	89,145,000	69,217,000	100,092,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average	k.w.h.	.....	47,599,000	45,251,000	51,428,000	49,237,000	46,610,000
(9) Sales of insurance	$	.....	39,283,000	36,666,000	52,634,000	43,520,000	42,032,000
Newsprint	tons	.....	195,490	202,040	251,914	227,665	225,873
Automobiles, passenger		.....	5,623	6,946	8,975	10,710	11,037
(10) Index of physical volume of business		.....	148·7	146·6	196·9	171·7	188·6
Industrial production		.....	154·4	156·1	197·5	174·5	193·6
Manufacturing		.....	149·4	145·7	186·0	166·2	189·7

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Bradstreet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending November 1, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines eat of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

where in many instances board alone was offered, applicants, though sufficient in numbers, were not any too keen to accept these positions. Logging and mining were quiet, as was also building and railway construction, there being practically no work available in these lines. Women applicants for domestic service were numerous, but few placements were listed, so that quietness also prevailed in this section of the work of the offices of the Employment Service. On the whole, conditions throughout the province were none too favourable, and the situation of the unemployed, in some districts, was decidedly serious.

The return of mild weather in the Province of Alberta afforded an opportunity for farmers to continue threshing, which had been held up by recent snow storms, but the general trend of the requests was for winter work, for which little or no remuneration was offered, other than board and lodging. In the Lethbridge district additional men were hired for topping sugar beets. In the coal mining industry, orders were coming in in increased volume, and there was somewhat of a shortage of miners in some districts, though an oversupply of mine labourers. A slight demand existed for workers in the logging industry, which was expected to increase later in the season. Manufacturing industries were inactive, and a number of employees had been laid off. Building construction was also quiet, many tradesmen being idle, but railway construction continued to supply work for a substantial number of men. In the Women's Domestic Division, there was a greater registration of applicants, but vacancies were scarcer. Labour conditions throughout the province indicated that the winter relief program would afford considerable work for a large number of men who had been unable to secure employment by other means.

With the exception of help for fruit picking, there was little demand for farm workers in the Province of British Columbia. There were also few requests for men in the logging industry, except for the district about Nanaimo, where several pole camps and a shingle mill had re-opened. Many other mills were running short time with skeleton crews. Fruit packing houses were working to capacity with full staffs, but this work will be completed very shortly. The general situation in the manufacturing industries was unfavourable. Coal and metal mining were also quiet. Conditions showed little improvement in railway and building construction, and in the latter division, where work was available, it was, for the most part, of a temporary nature. Work continued on the South Forks dam, but was hindered to a great extent by weather conditions. Shipping and stevedoring provided employment for a number of workers, but not in sufficient quantity to absorb all men on hand. Trade, both retail and wholesale, was below normal, with collections poor. In the Women's domestic section there was a surplus of help in all classes, with few vacancies listed. General employment conditions in British Columbia were unfavourable as substantial numbers of transients were making application for work, of which little at present was available.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Industrial activity showed a further but smaller curtailment on October 1, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,384 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,020,676 persons as compared with 1,024,793 in the preceding month. Employment on the same date last year also slackened, but was then in greater volume than on the date under review. The index stood at 116.2, compared with 116.6 on September 1, and with 125.6, 118.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8, and 91.3 on October 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. The average number of persons employed by the reporting firms in the calendar year, 1926, is taken in every case as the base equal to 100.

Firms in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces afforded heightened employment, while elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in the Maritimes. In the Maritme Provinces, there were further and larger losses, involving many more workers than did those registered on the same date last year, when the index was higher. Construction and manufactures reported the bulk of the decline, while the tendency was also unfavourable in logging, mining, services and transportation. In Quebec, manufacturing and construction registered most of the reduction, while transportation and services also showed less activity. In Ontario, improvement was indicated, particularly in manufacturing, logging and trade. On the other hand, there were marked losses in construction, transportation and communications, and in iron and steel and lumber factories. In the Prairie Provinces, there was a small increase in employment, in contrast with the declines recorded on the corresponding date in 1929 and 1928. This took place chiefly in mining and transportation, while manufacturing, construction, trade and services showed curtailment. In British Columbia, further contractions were noted, mainly in construction, manufacturing and services, while logging and trade reported heightened activity.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, but downward

in Quebec City, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Montreal, manufacturing, shipping, construction and trade reported the bulk of the gain. In Quebec, there were losses in services, but manufacturing showed improvement. In Toronto, manufacturing was much busier, as was trade. In Ottawa, building and manufacturing were more active, while road work showed a decrease. In Hamilton, curtailment was registered in manufacturing and construction. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, there was a falling-off in the number of employed, mainly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, there were losses in manufacturing and construction. In Vancouver, manufactures reported decreases, while construction and trade showed improvement.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there was a further decrease in manufactures, largely in lumber, animal food, iron and steel, building material, non-metallic mineral products, rubber and pulp and paper. On the other hand, vegetable food and textile factories showed large seasonal gains, and there were smaller increases in the fur, musical instrument, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous groups of manufactures. Logging, mining and trade registered considerable gains, but in construction and services there were extensive seasonal contractions, and transportation was also slacker.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of October.

Trade Union Reports

Unemployment among local trade union members continued in about the same volume during September as in the previous two months, the percentage of idleness standing at 9·4 contrasted with percentages of 9·3 in August and 9·2 in July. For September, returns were tabulated from an aggregate of 1,737 labour organizations embracing a membership of 205,910 persons. General depression was, however, indicated from September last year, when 3·7 per cent of the members reported were without work. Alberta unions registered improvement in conditions from August, the coal mines of the province particularly affording increased work and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba also some employment advance was noted. In Nova Scotia the same percentage of idleness was maintained as in August while the remaining provinces indicated some lessening in the employment volume available. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia unions were large factors in the unfavourable situation shown in comparison with September of last year, the remaining provinces recording declines in activity on a smaller scale.

A review in greater detail of the unemployment situation among local trade unions at the close of September, 1930, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Employment Office Reports

Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of September, 1930, showed 34,718 references of persons to positions and a total of 33,368 placements, of which 21,100 were in regular employment and 12,268 in casual work. Regular placements totalled 16,396 for men and 4,704 for women. Vacancies reported to the Service numbered 35,668, of which 25,166 were for men and 10,502 for women. Applications for work here were received at the offices from 42,129 men and 14,617 women, a total of 56,746. When compared with last month's figures, there was an increase shown in the volume of business transacted, daily, in vacancies listed and in applications for work, but placements showed a nominal loss. When, however, comparison was made with the work effected during September a year ago, all divisions recorded declines, the reports for September, 1929, showing 46,919 vacancies offered, 55,521 applications made and 43,056 placements effected, while in August, 1930, there were recorded 36,572 vacancies, 52,945 applications for work and 34,792 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue may be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for September, 1930, and for the quarterly period, July to September, of the current year.

Building Permits and Contracts awarded

According to the monthly report, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during September, 1930, was $11,081,706, as compared with $13,817,745 in the preceding month and with $17,117,017 in September, 1929.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, Contracts awarded during October amounted to $33,332,100. This compared favourably with $32,407,100 for September. For the year to date, new work of all types is off 21·2 per cent from the same period of last year. Building construction is 28·5 per cent less. Of the above total, $12,931,500 was for engineering purposes; $9,251,200 was for residential buildings; $7,738,200 was for business buildings; and $3,411,200 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during October, by provinces, was as follows:

Ontario, $13,561,000; Quebec, $11,636,100; Saskatchewan, $2,862,400; Manitoba, $2,332,700; British Columbia, $1,835,700; Alberta, $706,800; New Brunswick, $304,600; Nova Scotia, $70,500; Prince Edward Island, $22,300.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 1243.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations during September were uneven, advances in some industries counterbalancing declines in the remainder. Enterprises normally reacting to economic fluctuations were generally less actice in the month under review, while in many cases industries concerned with the production of goods for direct consumption speeded up operations. Judged by contracts awarded and building permits issued, the construction industry obtained less business in September, though the gain in working forces on October 1, indicates that operations were on an extensive scale. One blast furnace at Hamilton was blown out during September with the result that only four furnaces were active in Canada at the end of the month. The output of pig iron was less than in any month since November, 1927, and the output of steel ingots and castings at 55,800 tons was less than in any month since September, 1927. The production of automobiles was at a subnormal level, the output being 7,957 cars and trucks.

Flour and sugar production was accelerated in the last period for which statistics are available. Imports of raw cotton and wool were considerably larger in September, indicating preparations for increased operations. The heavy volume of crude petroleum used by the refining companies was indicated by increased imports, amounting in the month under review to nearly 105,500,000 gallons. While the exports of copper were less than in August, mining operations, measured by an index based on production, exports and receipts at the Royal Mint, were in greater volume than at midsummer. Both imports and exports showed considerable expansion in September. The output of electric power showed a gain in the month, increases being recorded in four of the five economic areas.

Canada's coal output during September amounted to 1,229,883 tons, a decline of 9.2 per cent from the 1925-1929 average for the month of 1,355,103 tons. Mines in Nova Scotia produced 473,307 tons; in New Brunswick, 14,109 tons; in Saskatchewan, 32,789 tons; in Alberta, 546,652 tons; and in British Columbia, 163,026 tons. The output by Alberta mines during the month was at approximately the same level as in September, 1929. Production in the other coal producing provinces declined. Bituminous coal mined during September totalled 857,378 tons, subbituminous coal, 58,724 tons and lignite coal, 313,781 tons .

Imports of coal into Canada were 12 per cent above the five-year average for September and amounted to 2,046,866 tons. During September Canadian importers brought in 511,565 tons of anthracite, made up of 341,207 tons from the United States, 118,780 tons from Great Britain, and 51,578 tons from Russia. Bituminous coal imported totalled 1,534,273 tons, of which quantity the United States supplied 98 per cent. Lignite importations were of minor importance amounting to 1,028 tons shipped from the United States.

Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 67,384 tons, a 19 per cent decline from the September, 1925-1929 average of 83,150 tons. Seventy-two per cent of the current month's exports were consigned to Newfoundland.

Coal made available for consumption in Canada during September, reached a total of 3,209,365 tons, an increase of 3.7 per cent over the five-year average for the month of 3,094,929 tons. The current month's supply consisted of 2,326,346 tons of bituminous coal, 511,565 tons of anthracite, 58,724 tons of subbituminous coal and 312,730 tons of lignite.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade by the Department of National Revenue shows that in September, 1930, the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to $87,900,201 as compared with $77,906,294 in the preceding month and with $99,379,848 in September, 1929. The chief imports in September, 1930, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, $19,243,868; Iron and its products, $15,414,984; Fibres, textiles and textile products, $12,946,897.

The domestic merchandise exported during September, 1930, amounted to $81,046,227, as compared with $69,290,228, in the preceding month and with $87,751,034 in September, 1929. The chief exports in September, 1930, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $30,392,563; Wood, wood products and paper, $21,188,800; Animals and animal products, $9,146,425.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in October, 1930, was slightly less than that occurring during September, 1930, the number of workers involved also showing a slight drop. As compared with October, 1929, the figures for October, 1930, show that while the same number of strikes and lockouts occurred as during a year previously, there was a substantial increase in time loss, while the number of workers involved showed a slight decline. A strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia during October, 1930, involving over one thousand workers for several days, accounted for the increase in the time loss. There were in existence during the month ten disputes, involving 2,219 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 10,397 working days, as compared with eleven disputes, involving 2,599 workers and resulting in a time loss of 13,452 working days in September, 1930. In October, 1929, there were on record ten disputes, involving 2,530 workers and resulting in a time loss of 8,114 working days. At the end of the month there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately 130 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off, or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again lower at $10.32 for October, as compared with $10.38 for September; $11.68 for October, 1929; $11.28 for October, 1928; $10.99 for October, 1927; $10.93 for October, 1926; $10.89 for October, 1925; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, prunes and potatoes, while seasonal advances occurred in the prices of eggs, butter and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.68 at the beginning of October, as compared with $20.75 for September; $21.96 for October, 1929; $21.52 for October, 1928; $21.18 for October; 1927; $21.14 for October, 1926; $21.11 for October, 1925; $20.67 for October, 1924; $21.16 for October, 1923; $20.87 for October, 1922; $22.01 for October, 1921; $26.46 for October, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.48 for October, 1918; and $14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued downward, being 81·4 for October, as compared with 82·5 for September; 96·7 for October, 1929; 95·2 for October, 1928; 97·2 for October, 1927; and 98·1 for October, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower, one was higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for grains, flour and raw rubber; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to lower prices for raw silk, raw cotton, certain cotton fabrics and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for sulphite pulp and certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of reduced quotations for pig iron, steel billets and tin plate; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for electrolytic copper, copper wire bars, lead, zinc and silver; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower prices for hemlock extract, shellac and carbon black. The Animals and their Products group was considerably higher, because of increased prices for canned fish, eggs, butter, milk, steers and calves, which more than offset lower prices for hogs, hides and sole leather. The Non-Metallic Minerals group was unchanged.

The Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, at a convention in October, adopted a motion recommending that the Government's unemployment relief fund should be spent upon the erection of public buildings rather than upon grading and similar work, on the ground that the latter class of work gives employment almost exclusively to unskilled foreign labourers, whereas building operations employ all classes of skilled mechanics.

An account of the investigations of Canadian fuels and fuel testing that were carried out during 1928, by the Testing and Research Laboratories of the Mines Branch has just been issued by the Department of Mines. In addition to a general review of these investigations the volume contains special reports of carbonization and briquetting tests on lignite from northern Ontario.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1930

DURING the month of October the Department of Labour received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into a dispute between the employing master plumbers of Saint John, N.B., including those affiliated with the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch, and certain of their employees being members of Local 574, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada. The dispute affected fifty men directly and from five hundred to seven hundred indirectly, and grew out of the employees' request for an increase of 5 cents per hour in the minimum wage to be effective August 1, 1930. The parties concerned mutually agreed to refer the differences in question to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Reverend C. Gordon Lawrence, Saint John, N.B., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. John N. Flood and F. S. A. McMullin, both of Saint John, nominees of the employers and employees, respectively. The board submitted a unanimous report, the text of which is given below. The report, it will be observed, is accompanied by signed statements on behalf of the parties to the dispute undertaking to be bound by the unanimous decision of the board.

Application Received

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department during October from employees of the Temiscouata Railway Company being section foremen, assistant section foremen, sectionmen, snow plough or flanger foremen, bridge and building foremen, carpenters and pumpmen. Fifty-five employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to the men's request for increased wages and improved working conditions. The application was under consideration at the close of the month.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Master Plumbers of Saint John, N.B., and their Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters

Re *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between certain of the Master Plumbers and Steam Fitters of Saint John, N.B., including those affiliated with the Canadian Construction Association, and certain of their employees, being members of Local No. 574, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.*

Senator the Hon. G. D. ROBERTSON,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which was referred the above dispute, has the honour to report that it has done everything in its power to bring about an early settlement.

The following brief summary of facts is submitted as showing the nature and cause of the dispute.

The Local Branch (No. 574) of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada was reorganized in 1929, after a lapse of about thirteen years. An agreement between the Union and certain individual employers in the Trade in the City of Saint John was drawn up, and was effective from August 1st, 1929, to July 31st, 1930. The minimum wage rate provided in this agreement was seventy-five cents per hour for competent journeymen plumbers and steam fitters. This minimum rate was an advance of twenty-two and one-half cents per hour over the average wage rate current in this city at the time when the agreement was made. Prior to its expiry, the Union attempted to have the agreement renewed with a new minimum wage rate of eighty cents per hour, effective from August 1st, 1930. This new rate of wages was not acceptable to the employers, and no new agreement was consummated. After a period of uncertainty and dispute, the difficulty was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The organization of the Board followed immediately upon the receipt of notice of the appointment by the Minister of Labour, of Mr. Felix S. A. McMullin, representing the Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Mr. John N. Flood, representing the Master Plumbers and Steam Fitters, and Reverend C. Gordon Lawrence as Chairman, Mr. Lawrence being named on the recommendation of the other members. The members were severally sworn on September 5th, 1930, according to the requirement of the Act.

As expeditiously as possible, the Board has carefully inquired into all matters affecting the merits and right settlement of the dispute. Both parties gave the Board the fullest possible co-operation in its effort to learn the conditions affecting the Trade and its relations to the other branches of the Building Trades in the community. The Board made all such suggestions and did all such things as it deemed right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement, but both parties were equally insistent in their expression of inability to meet each other's demands, or to accept each other's offers.

When it became certain that no hope for a settlement by the parties on a mutually agreed rate of wages could be found, the Board requested, and received, from each party a signed written agreement to be bound by the unanimous finding of the Board, which said agreements are enclosed herewith.

The Board has had considerable difficulty in framing a finding which could be presented unanimously. The desire of the journeymen to share in what appears to them a boom of prosperity in the local building industry, was admitted worthy of careful consideration. The argument of the master plumbers that increased labour cost would result in lessened employment by decreasing the ability of the employers to compete successfully with shops that do not observe the union rate of wages, had also to be studied.

The following is submitted as the unanimous finding of the Board:—

(*a*) That the minimum rate of wages for Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters engaged in the building trade in and about the city of Saint John shall be seventy-five cents per hour, up to and including April 30, 1931, and eighty cents per hour from May 1, 1931, up to and including April 30, 1932, and thereafter from year to year, unless a mutually satisfactory agreement to the contrary is entered into before the expiry of a current year, negotiations for such an agreement to be entered into on the application of one party to the other in writing ninety days prior to such expiry.

(*b*) That, for the period laid down in paragraph A, a Joint Conference Board shall be set up, consisting of three representatives of the employers and three representatives of the employees, for the adjusting of any disputes which may arise, all such disputes to be referred to said Joint Conference Board. The Joint Conference Board to sit when necessary, and no strikes or lockouts to be permitted pending the settlement of such disputes by the Joint Conference Board, or failing this, by the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

(*c*) All plumbing and steam fitting work on original contracts in the building trade, signed and under way before the date of the publication of this report by the Department of Labour, shall be completed at the minimum rate of seventy-five cents per hour.

(*d*) The hours of employment for Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters in the building trade, in and about the city of Saint John, shall be as follows: Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for six days, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour out for lunch, except during the months of June, July and August, when they shall quit work at 12 noon on Saturdays.

(*e*) All overtime work shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and at the rate of double time on Sundays and the following holidays, viz., New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Labour Day.

(*f*) We would strongly urge concerted action by both parties toward the development of an adequate apprenticeship training system in the plumbing and steam fitting trades, which system might, with advantage, avail itself of the facilities provided by the Vocational Training School.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) C. Gordon Lawrence,
Chairman.
" John N. Flood,
Representing Employers.
" F. S. A. McMullin,
Representing Employees.

In accordance with Section 63, of Chapter 112 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, we, the undersigned, agree on behalf of the employing master plumbers in Saint John, including those affiliated with the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch, to be bound by the unanimous decision of the Conciliation Board now sitting in the matter of the dispute between Local Union 574, and the employing master plumbers in Saint John, including those affiliated with the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch.

Signed on behalf of the employing master plumbers in Saint John.

Byrne & McGeouch,
Per (Sgd.) J. E. Byrne.
(Sgd.) R. E. Fitzgerald.
Philip Grannan, Ltd.,
(Sgd.) C. P. Grannan.
W. E. Emerson & Sons, Ltd.,
Per (Sgd.) W. E. Emerson.

Saint John, N.B., September 8, 1930.

In accordance with Section 63, of Chapter 112 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, we, the undersigned, agree on behalf of the Local Union No. 574, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, to be bound by the unanimous decision of the Conciliation Board now sitting in the matter of the dispute between the Local Union No. 574, and the employing master plumbers in Saint John, including those affiliated with the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch.

Signed on behalf of Local Union No. 574 United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada.

(Sgd.) F. T. BELYEA, *President.*
(Sgd.) J. H. ROBSON, *Secretary.*

Saint John, N.B., September 8, 1930.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of a Recent Decision

ONE new decision was recently given by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This Board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 269, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927.

Canadian National Railways, Central Region, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

In accordance with orders, an engineer and fireman took a locomotive and delivered it at a point 113 miles off, subsequently "deadheading" back to the starting point. They claimed pay for 113 miles on the outward, and 100 miles on the return trip. The chief timekeeper disallowed the claim of the engine crew, deciding to couple both trips together and allowing pay for 140 miles, both trips being thus included as a "continuous service". The employees cited Article 7, paragraph A of the schedule, which by an agreement made in April, 1926, was interpreted as follows:—

"It is understood that crews will be notified when called whether they are for a turn-around or a straight-away trip, and that we would not make it a practice to change the classification of the trip while the men are en route or at the turn-around point, and due precaution would be taken by the supervisory forces ordering the crews to see that the spirit of the article is lived up to. In cases of emergency where conditions make it necessary, however, to change the classification, there would be no penalty imposed on the Railway, but the conditions referred to should be of such a nature as would justify making an exception."

The company contended that the Article in question did not apply to "deadheading" or where "deadheading" and service were coupled. They stated that it had always been the practice to compensate enginemen on the basis of continuous time, regardless of whether the crew had been ordered for a straight-away or turn-around trip.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Representatives of the railway labour organizations of the United States and Canada met at Chicago on November 12 for the purpose of organizing a campaign for a six-hour working day as a solution of the unemployment problem. President A. F. Whitney, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in a statement issued before the meeting, said that committees would be organized at the Chicago conference to campaign all over the country to save two hours from the working day. Similar action was taken in 1916, when as a result the working day on the railway was cut from ten to eight hours. Mr. Whitney explained that a five-day week was a more popular suggestion in the shopcraft divisions and among office workers, but that the six-hour day was the more feasible plan for the operating unions because it was better suited to train services. "Something like a 40- or 42-hour week seems the most logical working arrangement for the operating unions," he concluded.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during October, 1930, was ten, as compared with eleven during the preceding month, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing a correspondingly slight decline. As compared with October, 1929, the figures for October, 1930, show that while the same number of strikes and lockouts occurred as during a year previously, there was a substantial increase in the time loss, although the number of workers involved showed a slight decrease. A strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia during October, 1930, involving over one thousand workers for several days, caused most of the time loss for the month.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Oct., 1930	10	2,219	10,397
*Sept., 1930	11	2,599	13,452
Oct., 1929	10	2,530	8,114

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Two disputes, involving some 1,400 workers, were carried over from September, and eight disputes commenced during October. Eight of these ten disputes terminated during the month, two in favour of the workers, four in favour of employers, and the results of two were recorded as compromises. At the end of October, therefore, there were on record two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts as follows: hosiery factory workers, Guelph and Mount Dennis, Ont., and ornamental iron workers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Vancouver, B.C., June 23, 1930, one employer; and bakery drivers, Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 22, 1930, one employer.

The dispute involving coal miners in one colliery at Mercoal, Alta., included in the above list since July, 1930, is reported to have been called off by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada toward the end of October, 1930. The dispute arose through the demand of the Mine Workers' Union for an agreement with the company, claiming that the majority of miners in the mine had joined that union; but the company renewed a closed shop agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, following which about 35 per cent of the employees ceased work and picketted the mine. On September 27, two of the pickets were sentenced to one month's imprisonment and $50 fine and two others were sentenced to six months, on conviction of being members of an unlawful assembly and taking part in riots in July (Labour Gazette, September, pp. 1021-1022).

Information as to a strike of coal miners at Inverness, N.S., which occurred in September was received in the Department too late for publication in the October issue of the Labour Gazette. Employees of one company ceased work on September 23 objecting to the suspension of four employees for violation of the Mines Act. The following day the strikers resumed work and as a result of negotiations between the representatives of the employees and the management the suspended employees were reinstated on the understanding that in future the mining laws would be strictly observed.

Coal Miners, Springhill, N.S.—As reported in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, the strike of employees in the three collieries of one company, commencing September 27, to secure piece rates for a new section of longwall mining, higher than those offered by the company, was terminated early in October, work being resumed on October 7, 1930, as a compromise on the rate had been agreed to for a three months' trial.

BAKERY DRIVERS, SASKATOON, SASK.—As reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the strike of bakery drivers for one company, who ceased work on September 2 demanding the discontinuance of special canvassers, was unterminated at the end of September, but early in October at the request of the union for mediation a representative of the Department of Labour proceeded to Saskatoon and negotiations were resumed. The union had attempted to secure a union agreement providing for higher wages, and the management had offered to take back the strikers if they would give up membership in the union. The bakery company belongs to a chain having establishments in a number of cities, and the general manager also reached Saskatoon during the negotiations. The management agreed to re-employ as many of the strikers as were needed when the routes were reorganized and withdrew its stipulation as to giving up union membership. The general manager stated that it was not the policy of the company to prevent any of the employees from joining unions, and that many of their bakers and drivers in their various establishments were

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to October, 1930.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S....	1,400	7,000	Commenced Sept. 27, 1930; for higher piece rates; terminated Oct. 7, 1930; compromise.
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable Foods—			
Bakery drivers, Saskatoon, Sask.	17	150	Commenced Sept. 22, 1930; alledged discrimination against union workers; employment conditions no longer affected by end of October, 1930; in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during October, 1930.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Fur and Leather Products—			
Fur trimmers, Toronto, Ont...	350	1,750	Commenced Oct. 16, 1930; for union wages and working conditions; terminated Oct. 22, 1930; in favour of workers.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	150	75	Commenced Oct. 7, 1930; to maintain union conditions; terminated Oct. 7, 1930; in favour of workers.
Textiles—			
Hosiery factory workers, Guelph, Ont., and Mount Dennis, Ont.	127	324	Commenced Oct. 29, 1930; against reduction in wages; unterminated.
Iron, Steel and Products—			
Ornamental iron workers, Vancouver, B.C.	6	100	Commenced Oct. 16, 1930; for increase in wages; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Bricklayers, Regina, Sask.	80	640	Commenced Oct. 15, 1930; for employment of union members only on Civic Hospital; terminated Oct. 24, 1930; city provided for union conditions on future civic contracts.
Plasterers, Toronto, Ont.....	50	250	Commenced Oct. 17, 1930; union jurisdiction; terminated Oct. 23, 1930; in favour of employer.
Electricinas, Ottawa, Ont.....	14	98	Commenced Oct. 24, 1930; for employment of union members only; terminated Oct. 31, 1930; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—			
Public Administration—			
Labourers (highway), near Sydney, N.S.	25	10	Commenced Oct. 20, 1930; for increase in wages; terminated October 21, 1930; in favour of employer.

members of unions. A small number of the workers on strike were offered reinstatement, and some of them returned to work, but the union refused to call off the strike. As reports indicated that employment conditions were no longer affected by the end of the month, the dispute is recorded as terminated, but is transferred to the list in an earlier paragraph of disputes not called off by the unions although employment conditions are no longer affected.

Fur Trimmers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in thirty-six establishments, including thirty-two fur shops and four cloak factories, ceased work on October 16, 1930, to secure union wages and working conditions. On October 22 work was resumed, the employers having signed an agreement with the union providing for the eight-hour day and forty-four hours per week with not more than two and one-half hours over-time, with payment for over-time at the rate of time and one-quarter; and wages rates with an average increase of fifteen per cent; also equal division of work during slack periods.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—A number of employees in three establishments, men's clothing factories, ceased work on October 27, 1930, to enforce union conditions, particularly to prevent sending out of work to non-union contractors. Work was resumed the same day, the employers agreeing to the demands of the union.

Hosiery Factory Workers, Guelph, Ont.—Employees in two silk hosiery manufacturing establishments in Toronto and Guelph operated by the same company ceased work on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of October respectively against decreases in wages reported to be seventeen and one-half per cent and thirty-five per cent. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

Ornamental Iron Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—Employees in four shops engaged in ornamental iron and bronze work went on strike at various dates during October, to secure an increase in wages from $7.50 per eight-hour day to $10. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

Bricklayers, Regina, Sask.—Bricklayers on various jobs throughout the city ceased work on October 15, demanding that a sub-contractor for brick work on the power house of the Civic Hospital should hire union bricklayers only, or should give up the contract. The union had a closed shop agreement with the contractors' association, and held that the employment of non-union men on this work constituted a violation of the agreement. The city fair wage schedule provided for union wages and hours, and the City Council decided to include in future contracts for the city provision that work on such construction would be subject to the agreement between the union and the association of contractors. Work was resumed on October 24, 1930.

Plasterers, Toronto, Ont.—Plasterers on one building ceased work on October 17, 1930, as the result of a jurisdictional dispute with carpenters as to work in connection with a substitute for plaster. It was claimed that this work had been given to carpenters by the Board of Awards of the American Federation of Labor, but it appears that the dispute arose from a decision to use this substitute because the plasterers had objected to the specifications for plastering work. Work was resumed on October 23, the dispute having been settled between the two unions.

Electricians, Ottawa, Ont.—A number of electrical workers, inside wiremen, employed by a sub-contractor on one building ceased work on October 24, demanding that another sub-contractor employ union members only. There were some reports that other building trades would also cease work, but it was finally decided that a sympathetic strike would not be called as the main contractor was fair to organized labour. Work was resumed by the electricians on November 1, 1930.

Labourers (Highway), near Sydney, N.S.—Twenty-five labourers on a provincial highway near Sydney, N.S., ceased work on October 20, demanding an increase in wages from $2.80 per eight-hour day to $3.20. It was reported that about one hundred men remained at work, and, when the strikers saw that the other workmen would not join them, some returned to work at once and others, about ten, resumed work the following day. Others again did not return to work and were replaced.

There was an increase of 6·9 per cent in the estimated cost of buildings in the United States in September as compared with August, according to reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics from 291 comparable cities. The estimated cost of the building operations for which permits were issued in these 291 cities during the month of September was $147,748,370. Both new residential buildings and new non-residential buildings increased, comparing September permits with August permits. The increase in residential buildings was 2·3 per cent and in non-residential buildings 9·8 per cent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in September was 18, and 20 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 38 disputes in progress during the month, involving 6,300 workpeople and resulting in a loss of 41,000 working days. Of the 18 disputes beginning in September, 3 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 6 on other wages questions, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 2 on questions of trade union principles and 2 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 18 disputes, of which 3 were in favour of workpeople, 4 in favour of employers, 11 ended in compromises; in 7 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

In the dispute in the Yorkshire woollen industry which was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, June and July, although the great majority of the workers returned to work in June, a small number of overlookers remained out until September when they returned to work on employers' terms, thus terminating the dispute.

Germany

The number of disputes occurring in the second quarter of 1930 was 68, involving 1,425 establishments and 17,189 workers with a time loss of 204,682 working days. Corresponding figures for the first quarter of the year are 61 disputes involving 1,377 establishments and 17,438 workers with a time loss of 114,878 working days.

A strike of 126,000 metal workers at Berlin began on October 15, in protest against the award of a Government arbitrator recommending reductions in wages of from 6 to 8 per cent, as a part of the Government's new economic construction policy. It was reported that the strike was terminated on October 28 when both parties agreed to resume work at the old wage scale pending adjustment by a board of arbitration.

Netherlands

Revised figures for the year 1929 give the number of disputes as 214, involving 1,274 establishments and 19,500 workers. The total time loss for the year was 939,000 working days.

Sweden

The number of disputes reported for the year 1929 was 180, involving 489 establishments and 12,676 workers. The time loss for the year was 667,000 working days.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in August was 38, and 32 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 8,634 and the time loss 173,245 working days for the month.

The strike of children's dressmakers in New York city, which began on August 26 and was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, was settled on September 4, when it was reported that the former agreement was renewed with a minimum wage scale to be decided by an impartial chairman.

The strike of 4,000 textile workers at two mills at Danville, Virginia, which began on September 30, and was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, was still in progress at the end of October.

By letter of October 6, 1930, the Minister of Labour of Canada informed the International Labour Office that the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Twelfth (1929) Session of the International Labour Conference were receiving consideration from the law officers of the Crown in Canada, whose attention had been directed to the requirements of paragraph 5 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, regarding the submission of the decisions of the Conference to the competent authority. The Minister also stated that the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Fourteenth (1930) Session of the International Labour Conference had been referred to the law officers.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Measures Taken in Co-operation With the Provinces, Municipalities and Railways

THE September issue of the Labour Gazette (page 1050), contains a summary of the proceedings of the special session of the Parliament of Canada, beginning September 8 and concluding September 22, summoned specially to deal with problems arising out of exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment. One of the measures enacted during the session was the Unemployment Relief Act 1930, under the provisions of which the sum of $20,000,000 was appropriated for the relief of unemployment under terms and conditions to be approved by the Governor General in Council. In the October issue (page 1140), reference was made to the agreements with the Provinces and the Railway Companies and regulations approved by the Governor General in Council were set forth.

The amounts allotted for public works and undertakings in the various provinces in accordance with the regulations are as follows:—

Nova Scotia	$ 700,000
Prince Edward Island	90,000
New Brunswick	500,000
Quebec	2,850,000
Ontario	3,850,000
Manitoba	900,000
Saskatchewan	1,000,000
Alberta	900,000
British Columbia	900,000
Yukon	20,000
For the railway Grade Crossing Fund (from which fund, under the provisions of the Railway Act, contributions are made for the purpose of obviating dangerous level crossings)	500,000

In addition to the foregoing, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways have agreed to advance contemplated construction and improvement programs from one to three years, the Government agreeing to compensate them by paying the interest on the estimated total expenditure for a period of eighteen months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The undertakings thus projected and commenced are to be completed within one year at a total cost of about $23,000,000. A list of these works is given at the close of the present article.

In the last issue of the Labour Gazette, reference was made to the agreements which were being made by the Dominion Government with the respective provinces. The text of the Order in Council issued by the Government of Ontario in reference to the administration of the Unemployment Relief Fund is appended to the present article.

The co-operation of the provinces and municipalities, and also of the railway companies, has been secured in arranging that the recruiting of the workers to be employed in the work assisted from the unemployment relief fund shall be done through the local offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

A list of localities and extent of expenditures for relief work in each locality is being furnished to the public press from time to time, so that the public, and particularly the unemployed, may have knowledge of opportunities for employment that are thus created.

The provinces are submitting their proposals for provincial and municipal work and undertakings under the agreements entered into with the Dominion government. The following joint expenditures have been approved by the Minister of Labour up to November 11:—

Expenditures Approved as at Date November 11, 1930

Nova Scotia	$ 109,100
Prince Edward Island	180,000
New Brunswick	406,300
Quebec	10,000
Ontario	10,069,667
Manitoba	469,940
Saskatchewan	1,381,841
Alberta	.....
British Columbia	1,325,482
Yukon	5,000
	$14,399,180
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	11,514,000
Canadian National Railway (approx.)	11,139,650
Grade Crossing Fund	500,000
	$37,110,980

Province of Prince Edward Island

Road work, bridges, repaving, public buildings, etc., approximately	$ 180,000

Province of Nova Scotia

Sydney—	
Storm sewers, relief sewers, water extensions, concrete curb and gutter, sidewalks, etc.	$50,000
Glace Bay—	
(New Aberdeen, Hub, Table Head Sterling, Dom. No. 11, Caledonia, Sand Lake districts).	
Water and sewer systems	45,000
Amherst—	
Extensions to sewers Albion street approach Exhibition premises	14,100

Province of New Brunswick

Counties

Gloucester—
Roadwork and bridges.. .. .. .. $37,000
Restigouche—
Roadwork.. 25,000
Madawaska—
Roads and bridges.. 25,000
Victoria—
Roadwork.. 25,000
Carleton—
Roads and bridges.. 25,000
York—
Roads and bridges.. 36,000
Albert—
Roadwork.. 14,000
Kings—
Roads and bridges.. 21,000
Kent—
Roads and bridges.. 30,300
Westmorland—
Roads and bridges.. 25,000
Northumberland—
Roads and bridges.. 65,000
Sunbury—
Roads and bridges.. 21,000
Queens—
Roadwork.. 15,000
Charlotte—
Roads and bridges.. 25,000
Saint John—
Bridges, etc.. 17,000

Province of Quebec

Magdalena Islands.. .. .. $10,000

Province of Ontario

Midland—
Sidewalks.
Pavement road in Park.
Piping of wells into water system.. .. ..$ 47,000 00
East Windsor—
Opening of Wyandotte Street, and widening of Drouillard Road.. .. .. 387,000 00
Rainy River—
New Intake Pipe.. .. .. 12,000 00
Penetanguishene—
Robert St. to Simcoe St. Walk.
Continuation of Main St. Road to Station.
Nelson, Fox, to Broad (Retread Type) Road.
Making Cross-tile Culverts, etc.
Water Main 10-inch, Peel St.
Water Main 6-inch, Leonard Ave.
Water Main Fox St. (Pump Station to Foundry).. .. .. 27,400 00
Welland—
Sewers.. .. .. 180,000 00
Thorold—
Pavements, water mains, sewers, sidewalks (local improvements).
Water main to Cemetery, sidewalk renewals, opening road Town line, extending wall C.N.R. cut, resurfacing Front Street.. .. .. 68,712 00
Oshawa—
Pavement Simcoe St. from Thomas to Harbor.
Pavement in urban part.
Cutting down to grade hills on Bloor E., Hillcroft and Wellington.
Storm sewer from Kitchener to Bloor E.
6,000 feet tile drain.
Clear well at pump station.
5,200 feet of water mains.
Grading in Alexandra Park.
Sewers.. .. .. 219,000 00
Fort Frances—
48-inch intake from Rainy Lake to Pump Station.
Water main 10-inch on Second St.
Sewers.
Pavement on Fourth St. West.. 113,300 00
Sturgeon Falls—
Relief Sewers.. .. .. 90,000 00
London—
Sewer, Bathurst St.
Sewer, Wellington St.
Underground conduits King and Clarence Sts.
Pavement Hamilton Road from St. Julien to Highberry.
Pavement Adelaide South.
Oxford St. trunk sewer.
Thames River Improvement.
Pavement Highberry Ave.. .. 473,000 00
Havelock—
Drains and Walks.. .. .. 3,000 00
Hamilton—
West end Storm Sewer.
Sewer to Disposal Site.
Mountain Reservoir West end.
Mountain Sewers.
West Hamilton Sewers.
Deepening Mountain Drain.
Burlington St. Sewer.
Main St. Sewer Bay to MacNab.
Widening Pavement on Main St. E.
Widening Beckett Drive.. .. .. 1,944,300 00
Almonte—
Water Mains and Sewers.
Quarrying Stone for Road Work. 80,000 00
Ottawa—
Grant Rideau River Flooding.
Chaudiere Bridge Approaches.
Relief Sewers.. .. .. 413,000 00
Belleville—
Sidewalks and Sewers.. .. .. 45,000 00
Dryden—
Grading Streets, and Sewer Extensions.. .. .. 5,000 00
Sioux Lookout—
Street construction.. .. .. 10,000 00
Keewatin—
Streets and Roads.
Drains.
Sidewalks.. .. .. 12,000 00
Galt—
Sewers.
Grand River clearing.. .. .. .. 35,500 00
Hespeler—
Water mains.
Storm Drains.
Grading Street.. .. .. 18,350 00
Kenora—
Widening and bringing Trans-Canada Highway up to grade in Town Limits.
Filling approaches to Eighth Ave. Bridge with rock.
Filling approaches to First Ave. Bridge (with rock).. .. .. .. 65,000 00

Province of Ontario—*Con.*

East Whitby Township—
Storm sewer, Park Road.
Water main from North Oshawa 27,500 00
Lindsay—
Sewage Disposal Plant.
King Street Sewer.
Road Improvements 36,765 00
Toronto—

Parks Department

Grading, etc., of Park areas.
Renewal of Board-walk on Lakeshore.
Boulevard from Dowling Ave. to Humber River.

Street Cleaning Department

Paving Yard areas.
Additional Street Cleaning service during fall.

Works Department

Sanitary Sewers.
Relief sewer—Rosedale Creek from Yonge Street to Don River.
Relief Sewers.
Water Mains.
Extension of High Pressure Fire System.
Connecting dead ends of water mains.
Water distribution system—installation of valves, relaying mains, etc. 2,010,932 00
Whitby Town—
Water Mains.. .. .. 25,000 00
Tweed Village—
Sewers and Water Mains.. .. .. 10,000 00
Kingston—
Highway and Street Improvements, including walks.
Sewers.
Breakwater, King Street.. .. .. 64,000 00
Fort William—
Water Mains and Sewers.
Widening City Road, G.T.P. Bridge to Park Ave. 169,800 00
Southampton—
Road from Lake Street to South Corporation limits 8,000 00
Sarnia—
Storm Sewer, Exmouth Street from Front Street to East Street.. .. .. 100,000 00
Tecumseh—
Drains.. .. .. 20,000 00
Cornwall—
Water Mains.. .. .. 80,000 00
Stratford—
Water and gas mains, Sewers.
Widening and Grading and extending Streets, etc. 82,040 00
Woodstock—
Trunk Sewer.
Clearing out and deepening Park Lake.. .. .. 75,500 00
Guelph—
Water and Sewer Mains.
Street Widening.
Clearing out ditches and River bed.. .. .. 82,500 00
Sandwich East Township—
Water and Sewer Mains.. .. .. 18,458 00
Smith's Falls—
Sewers—Concrete Walks—Roads 31,100 00
Amherstburg—
Sidewalks—Sewers and Water Mains.. .. .. 17,063 00
Chatham—
Sewer and Water Mains.
Fifth Street Bridge removal to Princess Street.. .. .. 52,400 00
Sandwich Town—
Water and Sewer Mains.. .. .. 110,233 00
Harwich Township and Village of Erieau—
Restoration and protection of Lake Erie shore.. .. .. 100,000 00
Riverside—
Breakwater.. .. .. 145,000 00
Merritton—
Sewers—Roads—Walks 18,391 00
Sandwich West—
Water and Sewer Mains.. .. .. 65,346 62
Sault Ste. Marie—
Storm Sewers.
Creek diversions.
Cutting down.. .. .. 125,000 00
Dresden—
Water main extensions for fire protection.
Extension of sewerage.. .. .. .. 4,000 00
Brockville—
Sewers.
Quarrying stone and piling for crushing.. .. .. 26,782 76
Hawkesbury—
Cutting wood for charity purposes (labour only).
Roads—Sidewalks.. .. .. 40,000 00
Oakville—
Storm Sewers 10,000 00
Georgetown—
Draining and levelling swampy land in Park.. .. .. 2,550 00
Peterborough—
Paving and Storm Sewers.. .. 80,000 00
Grimsby—
Sewer construction.. .. .. 10,000 00
Port Dalhousie—
Sewers.. .. .. 4,545 00
St. Catharines—
Street widening, grading and paving.
Water Mains.
Crushing stone.
Tree trimming and Stumping.
Thorold Road culvert.. .. .. .. 150,000 00
Sudbury—
Rock cutting on streets.
Nolan and Junction creek, prevention of flooding.
Sewer and Water Mains.. .. .. 170,000 00
East York Township—
Sewer and Water Mains.. .. .. 107,684 00
Huntsville—
Breakwater on Muskoka River.
Roads.. .. .. 10,000 00
Port Elgin—
Reclaiming marsh lands Lake Front.. .. .. 1,000 00
York Township—
Sewers—Grading.. .. .. 400,000 00
Kitchener—
Sewers and storm drains.
Opening and grading streets, etc.
Works improving Schneider's Creek.
Stone crushing.
Cutting wood.
Park St. Subway.. .. .. 150,000 00

Province of Ontario—*Con.*

Walkerville—	
Approaches to subway	84,230 00
Preston—	
Storm drains, sewers and grading.	
Improving River Speed	23,000 00
Bridgeburg—	
Storm sewers and Water mains	20,047 00
Mimico—	
Sewers and Water mains	30,000 00
Brantford—	
Storm sewers and Sanitary Sewers.	
Drainage and prevention of flooding.	
Street grading and fencing.	
Holmdale, Dike, Baldwin Ave. Sewer, Ontario St. and Mohawk Park improvements.	
Park improvements, grading, levelling, etc	250,000 00
Port Colborne—	
Sanitary sewers.	
Storm sewers and Water mains.	22,810 00
Fort Erie—	
Trunk sewer	18,000 00
Elmira—	
Cleaning out open ditch.	
Trunk sewers	5,000 00
Collingwood—	
Crushing stone.	
Victoria Park Drainage.	
Tile Drainage.	
Culverts.	
Tarvia Retread Street Paving.	
Sewers.	
For unskilled labour and weather conditions estimated extra cost 25 per cent	50,000 00
Mount Forest—	
Sewage Disposal Plant.	
Trunk sewers including tunnel	10,000 00
St. Thomas—	
Grade separation of highways at Talbot St. and gravel road.	
Water works coagulation basin.	
Water main Gravel road.	
Abutment of Fingal Bridge in city	45,000 00
Windsor—	
Conduit for Police, Fire and Traffic signal.	
Pedestrian subway under Wyandotte St. at McEwan Avenue.	
Grading and tiling Jackson Park.	
Sewers (L.I.)	
Water mains.	
Approaches to subway on Ellis Avenue including new roads on Tecumseh, Janette, Caron, Crawford, Oak and Elm Streets	252,717 91
New Toronto—	
Grading and improving Streets.	
Storm Sewers.	
Sanitary Sewers.	
Construction of cribs for protecting ends of streets.	
Grading and improving Playground	40,000 00
Gananoque—	
Widening Highways.	
Opening Riverside Drive.	
Wharf.	
Waterworks and Sewers.	
Tile drains.	
Sidewalks	20,791 25
Brampton—	
Sanitary Sewers.	
Storm Sewers.	
Trunk Sewer.	
Sewage disposal plant.	
Water mains.	
Straightening Creek.	
Brownridge Ditch.	
Local pavements.	
Improvement	30,000 00
Niagara Falls—	
Grading in Parks, etc.	
Sewers and Water mains.	
Water pipe line trench.	
Chippewa to Niagara Falls.	
Street paving and improvements	80,000 00
Port Arthur—	
Sewers and water mains.	
Trunk sewer and water main to Carrick addition and Meikle Park	170,000 00
Durham—	
Water mains	25,000 00
Victoria Harbour—	
Sewers—Sidewalk	2,920 00

Province of Manitoba

McCreary Norgate-Riding Mountain Park Road	$ 5,000 00
Dominion City East Road—	
Mun. of Franklin	4,000 00
Mun. of Stuartburn	12,800 00
Piney Road—	
Mun. of Labroquerie	5,000 00
Mun. of Piney	5,000 00
Mun. of Hanover	5,000 00
Road and Street Improvements—	
Town of Souris	1,250 00
Town of Boissevain	625 00
Town of Gladstone	625 00
Mun. of Eriksdale	1,250 00
Mun. of Westbourne	1,250 00
Mun. of Bifrost	1,250 00
Mun. of St. Andrews	1,250 00
Mun. of Strathclair	1,250 00
Mun. of North Norfolk	1,250 00
Mun. of Siglunes	1,250 00
Mun. of Strathcona	1,250 00
Mun. of Oakland	1,250 00
Town of Selkirk	2,500 00
Town of Stonewall	625 00
Town of Swan River	625 00
Town of Grandview	625 00
Town of Virden	625 00
Mun. of Wallace	1,250 00
Mun. of De Salaberry	1,250 00
Mun. of St. Francois Xavier	1,250 00
Mun. of Archie	1,250 00
Mun. of Coldwell	1,250 00
Mun. of St. Laurent	1,250 00
Mun. of Cameron	1,250 00
Mun. of St. Clements	1,250 00
Mun. of Argyle	1,250 00
Mun. of Turtle Mountain	1,250 00
Mun. of Brokenhead	1,250 00
Mun. of Ellice	1,250 00
Mun. of Riverside	1,250 00

Province of Manitoba—*Con.*

Road and Street Improvements—*Con.*

Mun. of Woodworth	1,250 00
Mun. of Carman	625 00
Mun. of Dauphin	1,250 00
Mun. of Ritchot	1,250 00
Mun. of Tache	1,250 00
U.S. Border-Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve Road	10,000 00
Roblin-Benito Road	20,000 00
Pine Falls-Lac du Bonnet Road	40,000 00
Inwood-Poplarfield Road	10,000 00
Dauphin-Camperville Road	20,000 00
Alonsa North Road, Tp. 21, R. 11-W.	500 00
Birch River-Mafeking Road	30,000 00
Township 8, Range 12—East Road	500 00
Lake Audy and Sandy Lake Roads	4,000 00
Township 8, Range 15—West Road	1,500 00
Kamarno—Arborg Road	2,000 00
Riding Mountain National Park Improvements	20,000 00

Road Improvements—

Mun. of North Kildonan	66,000 00
Mun. of St. Vital	25,000 00
Mun. of East Kildonan	114,265 00
Mun. of St. Paul	1,250 00
Mun. of Brooklands	6,250 00
Mun. of Ochre	1,250 00
Mun. of Lorne	1,250 00
Mun. of Birtle	1,250 00
Mun. of Roland	1,250 00
Mun. of Thompson	1,250 00
Mun. of South Norfolk	1,250 00
Mun. of Minnedosa	1,250 00
Mun. of Roblin	1,250 00
Mun. of Woodlea	1,250 00
Mun. of Woodlands	1,250 00
Mun. of Sifton	1,250 00
Mun. of Whitewater	1,250 00
Mun. of St. Anne	1,250 00
Town of Hartney	625 00
Town of Russell	625 00
Mun. of Grey	1,250 00
Mun. of Louise	1,250 00
Mun. of Arthur	1,250 00
	$ 469,940 00

Province of Saskatchewan

City of Moose Jaw—	
Storm sewers.	
Water main at Caron.	
Water main in City.	
Repairs to wooden bridges.	
Clearing out dead trees and brush in River Park.	
Rock crushing.	
Estimated City's share of subway 6th Ave., S.E.	
Repairs to bridge, 16th Ave. S.W.	
Road grading and piling along Moose Jaw Creek	$ 144,600 00
City of Regina—	
Pipe line to Boggy Creek.	
Pipe line to Mound Springs	550,000 00
City of Saskatoon—	
19th Street Subway under Railway Crossing, Sewer and water main extensions	375,000 00
City of Prince Albert—	
Excavation of basement for Public, High and Separate Schools, also labour putting in cement walls and floors above basements.	
Street improvements including water and sewer construction.	70,000 00
Town of Arcola—	
Cement walks in public section.	3,500 00
Town of Watrous—	
Extension of sewer and water mains	10,000 00
Village of North Regina—	
Excavations and labour necessary for Municipal building and street improvement	3,000 00
City of Yorkton—	
Water works extension.	
Grading and gravelling roads	71,000 00
Town of Melville—	
Water and sewer extensions	15,000 00
City of Weyburn—	
Paving and gravelling streets	21,000 00
Town of Melfort—	
Sewer and water extensions	8,000 00
City of Swift Current.	
Sewer and water extensions	20,000 00
Village of Avonlea—	
Excavations and labour necessary for the municipal building	1,500 00
Village of Coderre—	
Gravelling of Streets	1,000 00
Village of Pennant—	
Excavating for Community Hall and cement sidewalks	1,000 00
Village of Shamrock—	
Construction and placing of two culverts and digging of public well	500 00
Town of Shaunavon—	
Extension of sewerage system	1,500 00
Village of Shellbrook—	
Skating rink and gravelling of No. 3 Highway	2,000 00
Village of Kincaid—	
Gravelling No. 13 and No. 19 Highways	1,500 00
City of Swift Current—	
Repairing Power line.	
Sewer and water main extensions	29,341 00
Prince Albert National Park—	
Road improvements in Park	52,400 00

Province of British Columbia

City of Armstrong—	
Road and sidewalk fills, repairs to roads, clearing and grubbing Park and Agricultural grounds, etc	$ 2,500 00
City of Courtenay—	
Road drainage and improvement and Park grading	3,200 00
City of Cranbrook—	
Storm sewers, lowering of water mains, etc., waterworks improvements and construction of airport	14,000 00
City of Fernie—	
Storm sewers, river bank protection, airport and grading, street grading and surfacing and other small works	22,000 00
City of Kamloops—	
Park grading and improvement, land reclamation and erection of buildings for agricultural exhibition	26,000 00
City of Merritt—	
Gravelling streets, fill for sidewalks and replace water mains	5,000 00

Province of British Columbia—*Con.*

City of Nanaimo—	
Street grading and sewer system	45,000 00
City of New Westminster—	
Clearing, grading, ditching of streets; sewer construction; excavation for waterworks; Park improvements, etc.	90,000 00
City of Port Coquitlam—	
Construction and improvement of roads, streets and sidewalks	4,000 00
City of Vancouver—	
Sewers, waterworks, arterial roads, streets and lanes, school grounds, and Stadium project	580,400 00
City of Victoria—	
Macadam roads, surface drains, sewer and park roads	84,000 00
District of Burnaby—	
Road construction and improvement, including widening and drainage, gravel and wooden sidewalks; improvements to Parks	108,000 00
District of Coquitlam—	
Clearing, grading and ditching and widening various roads	19,000 00
District of Glenmore—	
Road construction and ditching.	1,000 00
Township of Langley—	
Brushing and clearing roads, ditching, gravelling, bridge covering and fill	17,000 00
Township of Maple Ridge—	
Road improvements and ditching	28,000 00
District of Mission—	
General road work and bridges.	10,000 00
District of North Cowichan—	
Widening and improvements to roads, building small bridge	7,500 00
District of Oak Bay—	
Surface drains, sidewalks and making playground	6,800 00
District of Pitt Meadows—	
Road improvements and clearing and ditching	3,000 00
District of Saanich—	
18·55 miles of road improvement	30,000 00
District of Spillamachene—	
Moving agricultural exhibition buildings and road construction and improvements	4,250 00
District of Surrey—	
3 miles road construction, ditching and clearing on various roads	20,000 00
Village of Gibson's Landing—	
Opening and grading streets	400 00
Village of New Denver—	
Grading and gravelling streets, and cement sidewalks	1,800 00
	$1,132,850 00
Municipal public works	188,632 00
Provincial undertakings	4,000 00

Particulars of the above not yet received.

Construction Program of Canadian National Railways

The Canadian National Railways, by arrangement with the Dominion government, will undertake a wide program of construction, the government undertaking to assume the interest charges on the special program for a limited period, in order that these projects may be proceeded with at an earlier date than would otherwise have been the case.

The program provides for work in practically every section of the Dominion, including the following:—

Saint John, N.B.—The Canadian National Railways have recently constructed a new train shed and an office, baggage, mail and express wing. It is now proposed to build the head-house of the station proper.

Quebec City—Elevation of tracks and construction of subway by which traffic will cross underneath the railway at Canardière Road.

Chicoutimi, Que.—Relocation of certain portions of the company's line involving certain grade separations.

Oshawa, Ont.—Subway to be constructed under company's tracks.

Toronto, Ont.—Express company garage and additional store building to be constructed; St. Clair Avenue grade separation, Newmarket subdivision, providing for elevation of tracks with subway underneath.

Brantford, Ont.—Cut-off to be constructed around the north of the city of Brantford, to re-route freight trains on more favourable grades. This project is covered by a branch lines bill.

London, Ont.—Two subways to be constructed at once at Richmond and Wellington Streets. This is a part of the work contemplated under the agreement between the city of London and the National Railways respecting grade separations, new station, etc. The completion of the whole project is to be spread over a number of years.

Sudbury, Ont.—Bridge over Canadian Pacific and Algoma Eastern Railways tracks, which is being rebuilt on a slightly different location.

Fort William, Ont.—Freight shed to be constructed to replace structure destroyed by fire a few weeks ago.

Prairie Provinces.—One hundred and forty miles of tracklaying to be undertaken on new branch lines in the Prairie Provinces. In order to procure used rails for this purpose, it is necessary to lay new and heavier rail over 100 miles of the company's main line trackage in Western Canada.

In the matter of rails and ties, it is the intention of the Canadian National to place orders for rather more rails and ties than was originally contemplated.

Work is also proceeding rapidly on the Montreal terminal project, a number of contracts having been awarded and several others being pending.

The program outlined above is that which was laid down and approved by the government in the recent conference with the railways. It is in addition to the program which the company had already arranged to commence this fall and winter and in addition also to the extensive works which are now in progress in various parts of the Dominion, which will be carried through to completion.

Construction Program of Canadian Pacific Railway

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in an address at Yorkton, Saskatchewan, on October 1, outlined the plans of the Company under the agreement with the Dominion Government as follows:—

"After conference with the Federal Government, an arrangement has been entered into whereby in consideration of the assumption by the Government of interest charges for a specified period on the capital expenditure involved, the Company will immediately embark on certain works, which had been approved for the future but which in ordinary course would not have been approached until 1931 or 1932. In framing the program, we have had particularly in mind the desirability of providing some relief to the agricultural industry by furnishing work for farmers and their work animals, and by carrying transportation facilities to these districts where the length of haul of the railway imposes an undue burden on the producer's time and resources. Other works on the list are designed to absorb as much as possible of the surplus labour in the towns and cities.

"The program follows:—Track will be laid on the branch line now graded from Crossfield westerly a distance of twenty-eight miles, and on the Lacombe and North Western Railway from thereby to a point of junction with the Calgary and Edmonton line twenty-two miles. Construction will proceed on the section of the Nipawin Prince Albert line from the end of the present grading to Henriburg, a distance of approximately twenty miles, from Medstead to a point on the Debden-Meadow Lake line, a distance of thirty-five miles, from Gunnworth to Rosetown, a distance of twenty miles, and from Hamlin easterly for a distance of twenty-five miles, and on the Kettle Valley Railway a link will be built connecting the tracks at the north end and the south end of Dog Lake. Rock ballasting will be taken in hand on an extensive scale on the Lachute subdivision, on the Galt subdivision, and on the Algoma district, all in eastern Canada.

"Gravel ballasting will be done on the New Brunswick district. One hundred miles of track in Ontario will be relaid with a heavier rail section, and one hundred and fifty miles of the heaviest rail section so far used in Canada will be laid in British Columbia. The manufacture of these rails will provide much employment in Canadian steel plants, in addition to the labour involved in the actual track work. It is intended also to start at once on the task of providing more commodious station accommodation at Regina. Plans of the station building and track lay-out are now practically completed. Contracts for the grading of the branch lines will probably justify entering on some grade revision work along the Thompson River in British Columbia and provision has been made for the necessary outlay."

Administration of the Unemployment Relief Fund in Ontario

Order in Council

Order in Council approved by The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 14th day of October, A.D. 1930:

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Geo. S. Henry, Acting Prime Minister, the Committee of Council advise that Your Honour may be pleased to approve the following recommendations for the administration of the Unemployment Relief Fund:

1. Except where the context otherwise requires in this Order in Council the expression "Minister" means the Minister of Public Works and Labour.

2. There shall be reserved and paid out of the moneys appropriated by Special Warrant dated 14th October, 1930, one-third of the expenditures of municipalities for direct relief where suitable work cannot be provided for the unemployed, in addition to one-third to be paid by the Dominion Government, and

one-half of direct relief in unorganized districts, in addition to one-half to be paid by the Dominion Government.

3. The Minister may enter into an agreement with any municipality for the payment by the Ontario Government of one-third of the said municipal expenditures for direct relief, in addition to one-third to be paid by the Dominion Government.

4. The Minister may enter into an agreement with any municipality for the payment to such municipality by the Government of Ontario of twenty-five per centum of the cost of such public works and undertakings as may be necessary to provide suitable work for the unemployed in addition to twenty-five per centum of the said cost to be paid by the Dominion Government, and that fifty per centum of the said cost shall be assumed and borne by the municipality.

5. The Minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada for the carrying on by the Ontario Government of public works, improvements and other undertakings that will assist in providing suitable work for the unemployed, the cost of such public works and improvements to be borne by the Ontario and Dominion Governments in such proportions as may be agreed upon.

6. All agreements made with municipal authorities involving the expenditure of any portion of the moneys appropriated by the Act for public works or undertakings shall contain provisions for the payment of fair wages and hours of work in accordance with the intent of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as set forth in Order in Council (P.C. 1206), dated 7th June, 1922, and amendments thereto. Agreements involving the expenditure of any portion of the said moneys for public works or undertakings shall contain a provision to the effect that all persons employed on such public works or undertakings shall be, as far as practicable, residents of the locality in which the work is being performed, and that in no case shall discrimination be made in the employment of any persons by reason of political affiliation.

7. Statements of accounts for expenditures by municipalities for direct relief or for public works and undertakings made under the provisions of this Order in Council shall be rendered monthly in duplicate accompanied by a certificate of the appropriate municipal authority that expenditures have been duly made in accordance with such statements.

8. The Minister may at any time require the municipality to furnish information, detailed or otherwise, in connection with statements of account rendered by the municipality.

9. The administration of this Order in Council shall be vested in the Minister of Highways, the Minister of Public Works and Labour, the Minister of Lands and Forests, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister of Mines, and they shall be an advisory committee on expenditures to be made under this Order in Council.

10. Mr. J. A. Ellis is hereby appointed Secretary of such advisory committee.

11. All payments hereby authorized shall be made on the certificate of the Secretary of such advisory committee countersigned by the Minister of Public Works and Labour.

MEMORANDUM

Ontario Unemployment Relief

Relief may be granted to municipalities as provided for in the annexed Dominion and Ontario Orders in Council and Regulations.

An application for a grant must be made to the undersigned by the Council of the municipality.

The following requirements must be observed:

1. It must be shown that the unemployment conditions existing in the municipality at the time of the application are acute and serious and worse than usual, and that the funds asked for are for emergency work to relieve the situation. Figures should be given if possible to show the number of persons in the municipality out of employment, and whether or not they are likely to remain unemployed, and if so for how long.

2. Labour to be employed in the construction of works in respect to which aid is granted must be distributed as widely as possible amongst the unemployed. Where there is not sufficient work for all the unemployed on full time it should be endeavoured to give them all work for some time.

3. It is very desirable that work should be provided if possible before direct relief. Grants for direct relief will only be made in respect to the excess over and above that usually expended by the municipality.

4. Grants will not be made for works which have already been undertaken by the municipality whether such works have been commenced or not, but grants will be made where new works are undertaken primarily to relieve unemployment.

5. In making grants preference will be given to those works for which the largest possible amount of labour will be necessary.

6. If possible works should be undertaken for which the municipality already has legislative authority. Where this is not the case the fact should be stated in the application.

7. Applications for grants in aid of grade separation must be made to the Dominion Railway Board.

8. In making application for grants for the construction of works an estimate of the cost of the work, and of the amounts to be expended for labour must be furnished. Also when it is proposed to commence and complete construction. No payment will be made by the Province in respect of any excess cost of such estimate.

9. Applications for direct relief must be accompanied with a statement showing the direct relief expended by the municipality each month since 1st October, 1929.

Address all communications to J. A. Ellis, Secretary, Ontario Unemployment Relief Fund, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT Hoover recently announced new plans for strengthening the organization of the Federal Government's activities to stimulate employment in the United States during the coming winter. A summary of the existing situation in regard to unemployment and the measures taken for its relief, is given below:

Extent of Unemployment

Estimates of unemployment, ranging from 1,874,000 to 8,000,000, led the United States Senate some time ago to direct its Committee on Labour to investigate the causes of unemployment and the proposed methods for its control. Upon a recommendation of this Committee, which Congress adopted, the Bureau of the Census undertook this year for the first time to collect scientifically acceptable statistics of unemployment in the United States. Preliminary returns from the unemployment census of 1930 have been compiled and published to date for the entire country, for States by counties, and for cities of 100,000 or more. These census figures, so far as they go, shed the first trustworthy light upon the total number of persons out of work. Persons not at work on the day preceding the enumeration were defined by the Census Bureau in seven classes, as follows:

Class A—Persons out of a job, able to work and looking for a job.
Class B—Persons having jobs, but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily ill.
Class C—Persons out of work and unable to work.
Class D—Persons having jobs, but idle on account of sickness or disability.
Class E—Persons out of a job and not looking for work.
Class F—Persons having jobs, but voluntarily idle, without pay.
Class G—Persons having jobs and drawing pay, though not at work (on vacation, etc.)

On August 23, 1930, the Director of the Census announced that, according to preliminary returns covering the entire continental United States, the total number of persons usually working at a gainful occupation who were reported at the time of the census in April as without a job, able to work, and looking for a job (Class A), amounted to 2,508,151, or 2·0 per cent of the total population of the United States (122,698,190). It is estimated that the number of gainful workers is probably not far from 40 per cent of the total population—that is to say, 49,079,276. Thus the total number of persons in Class A was 5·1 per cent of the established number of gainful workers. The percentages of unemployment (Class A) given for the different states ranged from 0·5 per cent of the total population in South Dakota and Mississippi, to 3·2 in Rhode Island and New Jersey, and 3·3 per cent in Michigan. Preliminary figures for Class A for the 94 cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more showed that Duluth, a mining centre, had the greatest unemployment percentage, with 5·4 per cent of the population without jobs, able to work and looking for jobs. Detroit was second, with 5 per cent. Next in order were Camden, New Jersey, with 4·7 per cent; Lowell, Massachusetts, New York City, and Cleveland, with 4·6 per cent; Indianapolis and Portland, Oregon, with 4·4 per cent; and Chicago with 4·3 per cent.

Official figures for Classes B to G are not yet available. It is expected, however, that Class B will prove to be the most numerous group; 1,000,000 has been mentioned as a conservative prophecy of the total number of persons in this class. The Bureau of the Census has estimated that Classes C and D will include at least 765,000 persons. In order to arrive at an approximately accurate picture of the present unemployment situation, there should be added to the Class A figure of

2,508,151 (in addition to the figures for Classes B, C, and D) the net increase in the population since the Census owing to admission for permanent residence of immigrant aliens. On account of the downward trend of employment indices during this period there is no reason to believe that any appreciable number of these immigrant aliens has found work. Moreover, the Class A figures should be supplemented by the number of persons graduated from educational institutions, able and willing to work, who have not found employment. A careful unofficial recapitulation of the Census, immigration, and school and college figures, to present an estimate of the total extent of unemployment in the United States, recently appeared, as follows:

Census returns—

Class A	2,508,151
Class B (estimated)	1,000,000
Class D (estimated)	765,000
Net increase in number of employable immigrant aliens, April to September, inclusive	30,000
Estimated number of school and college graduates in 1930 who have neither entered other educational institutions nor found employment.	500,000
Total	4,803,151

According to this summary some 4,800,000 persons—about 4 per cent of the total population, or almost 10 per cent of the number of persons gainfully employed—are unemployed in the United States. This estimate, of course, is not complete, since it does not include net reductions in employment since April, when the census was taken. Nevertheless, the figures afford a fair measure of the number of unemployed persons able and willing to work on the census date, and a basis from which to estimate the subsequent trend of unemployment.

No attempt has been made officially to supplement the Census figures, but in view of reductions in the number of employees reported for the iron and steel, automobile, and lumber industries over the past five months, it seems reasonable to believe that current unemployment figures would show a substantial increase over the Census enumeration of April last.

President's Emergency Committee

In any case, the announcement of preliminary figures from the Census returns, and the recent demonstrations by unemployed in widely separated sections of the country have moved the Administration to renewed interest and another attempt to remedy the situation. In this connection, President Hoover, after conferring with a number of business and industrial leaders, announced on October 17 that he had formed a special committee of the Cabinet to formulate and submit to him plans for strengthening the organization of Federal activities for employment during the coming winter. The committee, which, with one exception, consists of members of the Cabinet, has as its chairman Mr. Robert P. Lamont, the Secretary of Commerce. The other members are the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, and war departments and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. The three branches of activity which Mr. Hoover recommended to their attention will be pursued simultaneously in plans to push governmental construction of public works, to encourage remedial State action, and to promote the co-operation of private industries.

The work of carrying out the Cabinet Committee's program will be largely in the hands of Colonel Arthur Woods, former Police Commissioner of New York City, who has been appointed by the President to organize industrial and other forces for relief work. Colonel Woods has a national reputation as an able administrator and public leader. His achievements as Police Commissioner of New York City and as organizer of unemployment relief in 1919 and 1921 were noteworthy. Colonel Woods arrived in Washington on October 23 and immediately took over his new duties. Meantime, announcements of co-operation have reached him from Federal, State, and municipal authorities.

Measures to Create Employment

Several federal departments have taken direct action to extend employment. The United States Shipping Board has announced the temporary abandonment of a reorganization plan, thus saving positions for 700 men and women. The Postmaster General has issued an order suspending all overtime work for regular employees in his Department, and has directed that this work be performed by part-time substitutes. Post Office employees will be limited to their regular eight-hour shifts, making it possible for others to obtain work as substitutes at the regular rate of 65 cents per hour. The War Department has taken action to "stagger" employment on flood-control work on the Mississippi River project. In this connection the Secretary of War stated that: "Employing 2,000 men for three days a week, instead of 1,000 for six days, would at least provide a meal ticket for the greater number." He added that he was considering expanding the system through his Department's entire construction operations as an emergency measure for winter employ-

ment. In another field the Departments of State and Labour are co-operating to restrict the immigration of labour from abroad through the refusal of visas to persons considered liable to become public charges, strict examination of new arrivals at the border, and rigorous application of the contract labour laws.

Municipal Activities

The following activities of municipal authorities may be mentioned. On October 18 the City of New York passed an appropriation of $1,000,000 for unemployment relief, this being the first time that any fund toward the alleviation of unemployment has been voted by the city. An equal amount was recently appropriated by the City of Boston for the same purpose, and a citizens' committee has been appointed to raise an additional $2,000,000 by soliciting public subscriptions. An Associated Press despatch, dated October 21, reported that in Detroit the recognized relief agencies now are supporting 15,000 families and 1,000 single men. The total number of unemployed in Detroit was estimated at 100,000. The United Press reported on October 21 that a $1,000,000 program to provide work for at least 12,000 unemployed was started in Minneapolis on that date.

Prospects for Winter

The Federal Reserve Board's report for September indicates that employment in manufacturing establishments increased less than is usual at this season, the increase being chiefly in fruit and vegetable canning, and in clothing industries, while reductions in the number of employees were reported for the iron and steel, automobile, and lumber industries. The most encouraging news from industry during the past week was an announcement by the Fisher Body Corporation that ten of its plants outside of Detroit would be stepped up from three days a week to full week basis.

Present indications are that unemployment will occasion many hardships over the next few months. Nevertheless, no immediate legislative relief is seriously contemplated, except possibly to secure from Congress in December authority to make funds immediately available for speeding up the construction of public works already authorized by law. With strong possibilities of a deficit already manifest, the Treasury is not likely to favour any very large expansion of the already enormous building program for which appropriations have been voted.

Co-operation with Local Authorities

For the first time in dealing with unemployment—a matter of public concern and controversy since the President's conference on Unemployment of 1921—the Administration is giving less consideration to "public works" as a solution, and has apparently reached the conclusion that fundamentally the problem is one that must be chiefly dealt with through the State and municipal authorities. This, at any rate, is the aspect of the problem which is now being emphasized. The President, in announcing the appointment of his Cabinet Committee (now referred to as the "President's Emergency Committee for Employment"), said: "There are three directions of organization in which the Federal Government's activities can co-operate. First, co-operation with Governors and employment organizations of the States and local committees; secondly, development methods with the national industries; and thirdly, in directing Federal employment in public works, etc." In subsequent oral statements the President is reported as stressing the urgent need for co-operation with the local authorities as a leading factor in the solution of the problem.

National Survey Conference

Nearly a year has elapsed since relief was promised "by development of methods with national industries" and through creation of jobs by the expansion of Federal and State "public works." It will be recalled that ten months ago the President brought to Washington leaders of industry, commerce, labour, and agriculture, in the interest of stimulating business and to formulate plans for increased employment. The outcome was the organization of the National Business Survey Conference Committee, representative of approximately 150 organized lines of trade and industry. Measures designed by this Committee to sustain business levels and absorb slack in unemployment include:

(1) Vigorous prosecution of necessary public works programs by federal, state, and local governments.
(2) Prompt attention to private construction needs.
(3) Utilization of the next few months by private business to make necessary extensions, betterments, replacements and renovations of plant and equipment.
(4) Concentration upon home modernization.

The Committee worked vigorously for about three months. During the summer, however, a slackening in its activities was noticeable, and while it is possible that the committee's

efforts to combat business depression may have contributed in a measure to sustaining employment, its accomplishments fall short of what had been prophesied by the Administration. On October 26 Mr. Julius H. Barnes, Chairman of the Committee, made public a summary of economic conditions in the United States for the first nine months of 1930. The Committee placed no interpretation upon the facts published in the summary. Although it was mentioned that "in the preparation of this summary several factors were apparent," the Committee was content to note two among the many trends: "The large amount of new capital confidently provided for productive purposes, and evidences of stabilization or advancing tendencies in prices of raw materials."

The summary offers a slight contrast to the facts published last June in the same manner. At that time, slightly more than six months after the sharp decline of the Stock Market in October, 1929, a mixed situation was reflected, with continued slackness in many lines and encouraging signs in others. Now, one year after the stock market decline, in the new summary there is perhaps slightly more tangible evidence of advancement in certain lines, reflecting a recovery, however sluggish, in basic business. Touching upon world business conditions, the Conference Committee found more favourable conditions principally in Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Japan, and China, and said: "While generally abroad the business dullness has not lifted, there are promising signs of stable conditions and also of improvement in a variety of industries scattered throughout many of the countries included in the survey."

Work of Federal Government

When one reviews the actions of the Government of the United States during the last year to relieve unemployment one finds that rather more public works are being constructed than in normal times; direct employment by the government is being stretched to spread over more workers the same amount of work and wages; immigration has been limited; appropriations in aid of state highway construction have already been increased and will probably be further augmented; fuller information concerning unemployment than was before available has been collected; and the establishment has been undertaken of a proper statistical system.

The main emphasis has been on co-operation and co-ordination—with states, municipalities, industries, trade unions, charities, Boards of Trade and other interested bodies. The new cabinet Committee and other national bodies are expected to prove useful as disseminators of information, and as a means of combating panicky reports. In the small area in which the Federal Government can directly extend employment, these bodies may achieve a good deal. Outside that area their efforts may help to restore confidence, and the data which they are accumulating should at least permit a fairly accurate picture of national conditions to be drawn. One can feel certain that no new remedy for the relief of unemployment has been attempted; and there is no likelihood that the present Administration will consider any such scheme as unemployment insurance. In President Hoover's recent speeches on economic conditions before the American Bankers' Association and the American Federation of Labor the public is being urged to buy more; the farmer is being told that the way to prosperity for him is the curtailment of his operations by restricting his acreage in staple crops; the cure for "technological unemployment" is said to be new inventions to create new wants to satisfy which new factories will be required.

Eight-Hour Day in Argentina

A report prepared by the Statistical Division of the Argentine Ministry of Labour states that no worker employed in an industrial undertaking, workshop or wholesale trading establishment in the federal capital has worked more than eight hours a day since 1920. This statement is based on the results of an inquiry carried out in 1924, the assumption being that the position has not changed since then.

The Argentine Government on December 12, 1929, promulgated an Eight-Hour Day Act which came into force on March 12, 1930. Various difficulties have arisen in connection with the enforcement of this Act, and the legislative division of the Ministry has received many requests for explanations from the employers' and workers' organizations concerned. One of the chief difficulties was that of discovering whether the Act did or did not abrogate the provisions of the Act regulating the employment of women and children under 18, which fixes the daily hours of work at eight for women and six for children, with a six-day week, with no provision for a Saturday half-holiday. There was thus a danger that women might be placed in a less favourable position than men, who were entitled to the Saturday half-holiday under the new Act. The authorities propose to issue a new Decree providing for equality for men and women in regard to the distribution of the 48 hours of work in the week. The new Act further provides that in unhealthy workplaces hours may be reduced to six in the day or 36 in the week.

PROPOSED BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE MINING AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN AUSTRALIA

THE Royal Commission on the Coal Industry appointed by the Australian Government in May, 1929, recently presented a voluminous report containing recommendations for the reorganization of the industry. The two main causes of the recent depression were found to be the over-capacity and overmanning of the mines and the spirit of hostility between capital and labour. The problem of the Commissioners, therefore, was first, to find some practicable means of making the productive powers of the collieries conform to the demand, and, second, "to substitute for the spirit of hostility that has led to incessant disputes, a degree of co-operation between the employers and employees, comparable at least to that which does exist in other industries." In regard to the first of these problems the commission had to consider the difficult questions as to which mines should cease to operate, how the displaced miners should be provided for, and what financial provisions should be made for reaching these objectives. A further urgent problem was to suggest some immediate result from "the mischief that is being done by the continuing high price of coal."

Various suggestions for re-organizing the industry are discussed in the report. "The aim," it is stated, "must be to devise a method of dealing effectively and promptly with selling prices and industrial disputes, of meeting as speedily as possible the existing troubles connected with over-capacity and over-manning, of providing and enforcing a defined policy for the future conduct of the industry and of ensuring a greater measure of co-operation between capital and labour than has prevailed up to the present time."

The Commissioners discuss the following proposed methods of dealing with the situation in the industry: (1) nationalization; (2) collective contracting; (3) profit sharing and industrial co-partnership; (4) rationalization; (5) publicity of facts and intensive control.

They discuss the advantages and defects of nationalization, concluding with the statement that "no one in the industry has submitted an argument in favour of nationalization, and, on the ground of expense, if for no other reason, it would appear to be completely impracticable".

Collective contracting also is found to be still in a highly experimental stage and to be open to many objections.

On the subject of rationalization the report points out the length of time that would be required for the introduction and development of reorganization, the limits of its efficacy, and the possibility of a more direct and effective method of procedure in Australia.

Industrial co-partnership or "profit and prosperity sharing" is among the recommendations of the Commission, subject, however, to the proviso that no such measure can succeed unless the evil of the over-capacity of the mines has been dealt with first.

Proposed Board of Control

The main proposal of the Commission is for the appointment of a Board of Control consisting of three members, which would be vested with almost complete authority in regard to the production and distribution of coal. Such a body, it is stated, should be carefully selected without regard to the political affiliations of the members. "The endeavour should be to procure the services of a chairman of sound training and recognized tactfulness and with ability to weigh evidence, and of two colleagues of proved business ability preferably having in addition special qualifications in economics, engineering or accountancy. The assistance would also be required of an expert staff comprising members trained in accountancy, statistics and mining engineering, who should retain their status and privileges in the civil service if drawn from that source."

The functions and powers of the proposed Board will enable it to give effect to the following reforms in the industry:—

(1) The elimination of uneconomic mines or those which cannot, after internal reorganization providing for adequate remuneration to capital and labour, produce coal at a price competitive with that of other mines similarly dealt with. This step, by abolishing over-capacity and intermittency and thus ensuring to every colliery the opportunity of working full time, will on the actual records of costs of production, mean a large saving without any further adjustment and thereby increase the margin of profit.

(2) The restoration of a proper measure of discipline and managerial control. The effect of this reform will necessitate the elimination of surplus employees and the greater efficiency of those retained, the removal of the troubles

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of absenteeism and the "darg"* and of objections to the introduction of coal-cutting machines and other mechanical equipment, and the modification or abolition of the system of "cavilling."† By this means, a further substantial saving in costs of production can be obtained.

(3) The adjustment and reduction of rates of wages and the restriction of "consideration" payments to an extent sufficient to restore substantial parity between the rates paid in the coal-mining and other industries. The actual extent of the necessary adjustments and reductions will be in the hands of the Board; but, as already mentioned, this Commission has assumed certain rates, for the purpose of applying a test, which conform with the basic rates of general application in New South Wales and still leave the opportunity to mine workers to earn a greater average income than in past years. The savings in the cost of production under this heading also are large.

(4) The fixation of selling prices of coal in such a way as to reduce excessive profits and to ensure only a fair return on the actual capital that is ascertained, after inquiry and valuation to be employed in the industry.

(5) A reasonable reduction in freight charges.

In addition to the savings mentioned in the preceding statement, the Commission is of opinion that further possible reduction in the price of coal may be effected by—

(*a*) The introduction of a centralized system of electric power supply to collieries. It is anticipated that by means of the scheme outlined by an expert for the purposes of the Commission, costs of production may be benefited to the extent of from 2d. to 5d. per ton excepting the southern field.

(*b*) The amalgamation of interests. In this connection, it is recommended that exemption should be allowed from payment of ad valorem duty on any transfers of colliery assets that are made to give effect to the combination of one or more undertakings.

It is recognized that some considerable time must elapse before the legislatures of the Commonwealth and of the State of New South Wales can frame and put in force the necessary enactments to enable the proposed Board to fully exercise all its essential functions. The Commission therefore considers it to be imperative that action should be taken immediately to provide some measure of temporary relief. It is recommended, accordingly, that the Board should be appointed forthwith, and its powers limited in the first instance to determining and fixing a maximum selling price for coal in each district of New South Wales, and the wage rates and labour conditions that should operate until the Board can be clothed with the necessary authority to carry into effect the whole scheme which has been outlined above.

* This term is applied to a practice whereby the local lodge determines the number of skips of coal which shall be the maximum produced by a pair of miners per shift. Miners claim that it is a method of providing for the even distribution of available skips to the miners throughout the pit.

† The practice of drawing lots every quarter for the working places in a mine.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920-30

THE position of farmers' co-operation in the United States is described in a pamphlet entitled "Co-operative Marketing and Purchasing, 1920-1930," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1930 there were 12,000 associations, in addition to several hundred farmers' organizations formerly engaged in co-operative marketing, which have ceased to function as marketing enterprises, although the associations still continue their corporate existence, and in many cases own plants, such as creameries, cheese factories, grain elevators, warehouses, etc., which are rented to other marketing agencies.

The 11,400 associations listed in 1928 had an estimated membership of 3,000,000. This membership represented approximately 2,000,000 farmers. Nearly one-third of the farmers engaged in buying or selling together were members of farmers' elevator associations, and about one-fifth belonged to co-operative creameries, cheese factories, or milk-marketing associations. The study, which was made by the division of co-operative marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture, did not take into consideration memberships in credit societies, mutual insurance companies, or mutual telephone companies. Had such memberships been included the percentages would have been much higher than those given. Co-operative intensity varies greatly from State to State. In those States in which the merits of the co-operative method of do-

ing business have long been recognized, the farmers seem to be members of more different enterprises than in those States in which co-operation has become of importance only in recent years.

Classes of Societies

Co-operative cotton-marketing associations have decreased in number since 1915. However, the associations functioning to-day are transacting a much larger business annually than was the case 14 years ago. The 125 associations listed by the department in 1928 had an estimated membership of 140,000, and for the 1927-28 marketing season transacted business amounting to nearly $100,000,000. Nearly one-half of the associations listed were in Oklahoma and Texas. The other leading States as regards number of associations were Georgia and Alabama.

More associations were engaged in the handling and marketing of dairy products in 1928 than in 1925. The estimated business for 2,197 associations listed in 1925 was $535,000,000, whereas the estimated business for 2,500 associations listed in 1928 was $640,000,000. This indicates an increase in amount of business of approximately 20 per cent for the three years. The largest group among the associations handling dairy products is that which includes the co-operative creameries. More than 80 per cent of these associations are located in three adjoining States, namely, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The 1,400 associations in the entire group handled about 500,000,000 pounds of butter in 1928 and the associations in the three States named above handled more than 73 per cent of the creamery butter made and marketed by co-operatives.

Approximately 120,000,000 pounds of cheese was handled in 1928 through the 740 co-operative associations listed by the United States Department of Agriculture. More than 77 per cent of the total co-operative cheese was handled by associations located in Wisconsin, and approximately 90 per cent of the total by the associations in Wisconsin, Oregon, and Minnesota. There was a decline in co-operative activity as regards the manufacture and marketing of cheese during the two years from 1926 to 1928. In the earlier year 32.5 per cent of all cheese produced was handled by co-operatives, whereas the percentage for 1928 was but 28.1.

Associations of producers for assembling fluid milk and marketing the same either at wholesale or retail or both in the larger cities are of fairly recent origin. A considerable quantity of fluid milk is marketed co-operatively through price-bargaining associations. These organizations confer with the milk distributers in the cities to which the members deliver milk and determine the price that shall be paid by the dealers to the producers. Deliveries are made direct to the milk dealers, who, in most cases, pay the producers direct, except for a small deduction paid to the association. There are nearly 50 active milk-bargaining associations. More than 100,000,000 pounds of milk was marketed in 1929.

A slightly larger number of associations engaged in the marketing of fruits and vegetables was listed by the Department of Agriculture in 1928 than in 1925. Among the fruits and vegetables that are important in co-operative activity are citrus fruits, apples, grapes, and potatoes.

In 1928 there were listed by the United States Department of Agriculture, 3,455 associations that were engaged in the marketing of grain. These associations had an estimated membership of 900,000 and transacted business to the amount of $680,000,000 in 1927-28. The number of associations listed at the beginning of 1930 was 3,448. More than 85 per cent of all the associations were located in 10 of the North Central States. This group of organizations had 85 per cent of the estimated membership for all associations and handled 82 per cent of the business for the 1927-28 marketing season.

There are to-day more than 2,000 local live stock shipping associations and there are 28 terminal market sales agencies. In 1928 the shipping associations had an estimated membership of 450,000 and were forwarding to market live stock with a sales value of $320,000,000. More than 85 per cent of the total membership was in the eight States of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Eighty-eight per cent of the live stock shipped co-operatively was forwarded to market by the associations in the same eight States. Sixty per cent of the total co-operative shipping is by the associations in Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota.

The 40 farmers' associations engaged in marketing nuts co-operatively had an estimated membership in 1928 of 15,000 and transacted business to the amount of $14,600,000 during the 1927-28 marketing season. Most of the associations were located in California.

Ninety associations marketing poultry or eggs or both had an estimated membership in 1928 of 50,000 and handled business to the amount of $40,000,000 during 1927-28. The largest number of associations was in Minnesota.

CHILD PROTECTION AND MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE annual report of the Bureau of Child Protection of Saskatchewan outlines the administration of the Child Welfare Act and The Old Age Pensions Act during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1930. The information contained in that section of the report relating to old age pensions is reviewed quarterly in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Mothers' allowances in Saskatchewan are administered by the commissioner of the Bureau of Child Protection, who is appointed under the Children's Protection Act. Under the provisions of the Mothers' Allowances Act of 1922 (now incorporated in the Child Welfare Act) the Legislature makes an annual grant, to be spent in monthly payments in order to provide support or partial support for the dependent children, under sixteen years of age, of any woman who by reason of poverty is unable to take proper care of her child or children. The commissioner has authority in regard to all applications for allowances, subject to the minister in charge of the Act.

In stating the policy of the administration the report emphasizes the importance of maintaining the sense of parental responsibility and points out the "general superiority of the foster home as a substitute for the natural home over any type of institutional service." There are 1,377 children placed in foster homes which are regularly inspected by the field force of inspectors.

The total number of wards as at April 30, 1930, including those of Children's Aid Societies, was 1,565. During the year 1929 there was a total of 340 wards discharged, while the commitments during the same period were 212. Since the inception of the work there have been 3,698 children made permanent wards of the Bureau by Court orders and legal surrenders where it was not possible to make parents or relatives responsible for their care. This number does not include those made wards of children's aid societies.

In order that the local communities may be made responsible for child welfare work, volunteer agencies have been established in 23 points in the province under the provisions of the Act. These child welfare committees report to the Commissioner and offer a point of contact where he may get in touch with cases arising in the respective towns and districts, which seem to require the attention and help of the Bureau.

Mother's Allowances.—The annual report of the Mothers' Allowance Branch of the Bureau states that the number of mothers supported and amount expended indicate the same steady increase as was shown in former years, but in view of the failure of the crop in 1929 and the difficulty of obtaining employment for the older children, many mothers found it necessary to apply for assistance who had in former years been able to finance themselves without assistance from public funds.

The report observes that "in comparison with other parts in Canada the amount expended is much below the average paid in other provinces who have in force similar legislation, and also, with the exception of British Columbia, Saskatchewan is the only province where the provincial government bears the whole of the cost, the other provinces dividing the cost with municipalities."

The number of widows receiving allowances as at April 1930, was 1,426; the number of dependents, 344; the number of guardians 30, while the total number of children under sixteen years of age was 5,465. During the fiscal year ended April, 1930, the total amount paid in allowances was $467,575. The average paid per receipient was $23.52, and the average paid hper child was $7.63.

In addition, the report of the Bureau deals with juvenile offenders, feeble-minded and other defective children, the legal adoption of children, and the children of unmarried parents.

The Police Magistrate at Ottawa, in a decision given on November 13, ruled that when a workman accepted an I.O.U. for part of his wages, his only way to recover the money was through the civil courts. The workman in this case had for several weeks received an I.O.U. for $5 as part of his wages, on the understanding that they would be paid so soon as business picked up. The claim was for the amount of the I.O.U's and two days pay additional.

All available members of the Police Department were instructed by Mayor Walker to take a census of the unemployed and needy in New York City, on October 23. He announced that recreation piers and the Bronx Terminal market and other municipal buildings would be thrown open to the homeless and that minor employees of the city would be asked to contribute $1 a month for relief, while citizens would be requested to send clothing for the needy to the police station.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN BELGIUM

IN the Labour Gazette, August, 1928, page 868, a summary was given of a new act which was passed in Belgium in that year amending the existing system of family allowances. The 1928 act required all contractors for public works carried out or subsidized by the State, the provinces or the communes, and all manufacturers to whom a contract to the value of 50,000 francs or more is given by the State, the provinces or the communes, to join an approved compensation fund for the payment of family allowances. (A compensation fund is a pooling arrangement for the even distribution of the costs of family allowances.) This Act is to be superseded by an Act of August 4, 1930, the provisions of which are to be made effective not later than July 1, 1932, and the object of which is to extend and develop the system of family allowances in Belgium. Compulsory membership of a fund for the payment of family allowances is to be imposed on all employers, including State, provincial and communal administrative departments and undertakings, except in cases where the workers live on the employers' premises. Artisans who work directly to the orders of their customers, and who, apart from members of their family, are assisted by only one or at most two workers under 20 years of age, are also excepted.

Provision is made for three types of fund: approved compensation funds, special funds approved or set up by Royal Decree, and an auxiliary compensation fund. In order to be approved, the compensation funds must ordinarily have a membership of at least seven employers, employing at least 1,500 persons. The special compensation funds will be established for employers employing dock labourers and other workers whose occupation is of a casual nature, and who customarily work for more than one employer. The auxiliary compensation fund is to be established by the Government for those employers who, at the date when the Act comes into force, are not members of any existing approved compensation fund or special fund.

The State, provincial and communal authorities may pay the allowances directly, and are then regarded, for this purpose, as compensation funds. This privilege may also be extended to the National Railway Companies and other public utility undertakings.

The rates of contribution to the compensation funds payable by member employers are to be 65 and 35 centimes for each day of actual work performed by male and female workers respectively. The contributions will be payable monthly or quarterly, and, in addition, a share in the cost of the administration of the fund to which they belong will be payable by employers.

Provision is also made for the establishment of a National Family Allowance Compensation Fund, to which all the other funds will be affiliated. The National Fund will receive an annual State subsidy of 30 million francs, and, in addition, amounts, to be distributed among needy funds, will be paid into it by approved funds when the total amount received by the latter in contributions exceeds the amount required for payment of the minimum rate of allowance. The subsidy of 30 million is to be used exclusively for the payment of allowances in respect of the third and subsequent children, and will be distributed in the first place among the approved and other primary funds which are unable to pay the minimum statutory scale. A surplus will then be distributed among all the primary funds throughout the country for payment in respect of all third and subsequent children. In addition the National Fund will be responsible for payment of allowances to certain specified classes of workers who do not receive allowances from the ordinary funds, including workers who live on their employers' premises, victims of industrial accidents, etc.

The minimum monthly scale of allowances, which are payable until the child reaches the age of 14 years (or 18 in the case of children continuing their full-time studies or covered by an approved apprenticeship contract), is fixed at 15 francs for the first child, 20 francs for the second, 40 francs for the third, 70 francs for the fourth, and 100 francs for the fifth and each subsequent child. Other scales, however, may be authorized provided they are not less favourable to the beneficiaries. Payment of the allowances may be either monthly or quarterly, and is calculated on the basis of the number of days actually worked, no deduction, however, being made for breaks occasioned by sickness, accident, involuntary unemployment, or other justifiable reason for absence.

An emergency employment committee in New York City, composed civic, industrial and financial representatives, held a meeting towards the end of October, and agreed to assist in a plan to raise $150,000 a week to be used by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to provide work for heads of families in Manhattan and the Bronx.

REPORT ON THE FEASIBILITY OF A CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME IN MANITOBA

By Dr. E. S. Moorhead, Chairman of the Welfare Supervision Board, Department of Health and Public Welfare of Manitoba

IT is impossible to enter on the subject of the application of Health Insurance to the province of Manitoba, until we have made a short survey of the trend of social economics, and the remedial legislation which has been brought into being during the last few decades to mitigate the disabilities of those who work for a daily wage.

Medical Service in the Past

May I take you back to an early stage in English history, where you will find that much of the medical service was supplied by the monks, and hospital accommodation was provided in the monasteries. We still have terms in medicine which show this influence, such as Friar's Balsam, Jesuit Bark from which quinine is obtained and Monk's Hood or Aconite. St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded in London by a monk in the year 1123. We then take a jump to the reign of King Henry the Eighth. The Crown seized the monasteries, ejected the monks, and organized medical service, as far as we know, ceased to exist. After a long period, three events took place which were associated with the beginning of a new economic system in England, a system which was to draw the inhabitants from purely agricultural pursuits. These were the developments of industry; the migration from country to town, and the erection and endowment of hospitals.

In the past, and until quite recently, the daily wage earners were included in the penniless group when sickness, accident or old age overtook them. They were entirely dependent on private or voluntary charity, and it was almost obligatory on the wealthy to leave some form of endowment to assist their less fortunate brethren. When the sufferings of the poor became greater than the relief supplied by voluntary organizations, it was recognized that some form of official recognition must be taken, and some relief given. This was administered in a crude and unsympathetic manner by parish, municipal or county officials, who seemed to take pleasure in increasing the distress of the poor by pointing out the stigma attached to support at the expense of the taxpayer. Dickens in several of his books did much to force this point of view on the attention of England; and from that time, though the progress has been slow, a different outlook has arisen.

Beginnings of Public Insurance

During the last fifty years, it has come to be recognized that the man who has spent his life, or has become sick or injured in the service of the industry of his country, is entitled to something more than a haphazard charity, or a grudging existence in a work or almshouse. When this was accepted it appeared that the State alone should be required to provide any comforts necessary, but by degrees it came to be acknowledged that such a scheme could not be carried on indefinitely, nor to the extremes which the socialist element demanded. It discouraged thrift, it cast an increasing burden on the taxpayer, and at a time when industrial output was diminishing, and huge expenditures had to be met, the state decided that benefits must be paid for, in part, by the recipient of them. It is at this period that we find plans brought forward whereby benefits were secured by a form of insurance; to which the insured, the employer and the State subscribed in varying proportions. These were the steps which led by slow degrees to the present state of affairs in social economics. It must be remembered that there is a marked difference in the application of the regulations to the different subscribers, depending on the political outlook of the party in power. On one side, we have the condition in Russia where all contributions are made by the employer, as opposed to Roumania where the employee pays all the premiums. There remains that condition which we find in many of the newer countries, when the state or province assume the whole responsibility, and the employer and the employee make their contributions indirectly through general taxation. It would be wise to make a brief study of those systems which have proved to be most popular in the older countries, with a view to fitting them into the economic system of the younger countries.

Features of a Contributory Scheme

Take the system where the employer, the employee and the state contribute certain fixed sums per week; this presupposes several premises:—

First, that a large percentage of the population can be placed in the relative positions of employer and employee. While this holds good in highly industrialized communities, it

is not at all applicable to this country. Here, we have the farmer, who for several months of the year may be quite independent, even to the extent of being an employer of labour; during the remainder he may be an employee working in a lumber camp or other winter occupation.

Second, that a week's, or a month's work will represent a definite sum which will be paid at regular periods and over a fixed number of months in the year. We have two difficulties—the farmer employer never knows until his crop is sold what his average weekly wage will be; in case of local or general disaster, the weekly wage may be non-existent; similarly, the employee of a farmer may fail to recover the wages which were promised to him owing to such misfortunes as hail, drought, or, an unsold crop; further, while it has been possible in the past for actuarial departments to make an accurate estimate of the weeks of employment which may be expected by every working man, the world-wide wave of unemployment has upset all these calculations, and countries are finding that the subscriptions of the employer and employee are much less than had been anticipated, and that the only form of adjustment which can be made, if the pledge made to the employee is to be kept, results in a larger share of the cost being shouldered by the State.

Thirdly, the success of an insurance scheme presupposes a reasonable fixity of residence, or similar forms of administration in the different parts of the Dominion. Both of these are markedly absent in Canada. A fairly large percentage of the labouring population is not fixed in its habitation, but travels to whatever district offers for the time being hopes of profitable employment. For instance we have the migration of harvesters from British Columbia and eastern Canada to the west where the work is carried out by labourers over a period of six to twelve weeks, after which the migrants return to their own homes.

Finally, there is the lack of uniformity in the legislation in the different provinces. There is not, and as far as one can see there is not likely to be, any similarity of regulations as it affects the various areas which compose the Dominion. If a man has acquired a status, and a province an obligation by the fact that during a period of work the former has parted with a sum of money which is to be used for insuring him against disabilities, it is unreasonable that he should be penalized by moving to another province, though still living in the same country and under the same flag. Yet, that is exactly what would happen to him. To judge by the number of traffic laws, our legislators would appear to be cognizant of the fact that the world has taken to wheels, but they appear to be unaware of the fact that wheels which are functioning tend to reduce both time and space.

I think we all agree that it is reasonable that the man who is given medical assistance and relief to carry him over a period of illness should subscribe to it during the period when he is able to work.

Voluntary System in Denmark

We then have to ask ourselves should the plan be put into practice as a voluntary or a compulsory system. Many countries have tried the voluntary system and failed. One alone, Denmark, has succeeded. It is difficult for us living in the West to appreciate the density of the agricultural population, and equally difficult to estimate the wonderful spirit of co-operation found there. Denmark is surrounded by thickly populated countries highly industrialized, where she finds a ready market for her produce; some years ago she was able to overcome her chief competitor Ireland in supplying eggs and butter to the English market. Denmark has something like 60 per cent of her population of three and a half millions insured against illness by the voluntary system, but Manitoba has no reason to suppose that she can follow this example.

Compulsory Insurance

Let us now consider the compulsory system, first, as applied to the employee; and second, as it concerns the individual, be he farmer, watch-maker, small store-keeper, etc., who earns a small livelihood, while maintaining his independence. The latter may be just as much in need of medical assistance and subsistence during illness as the employee. How are you going to collect from him? You certainly cannot do it through the mails. If he pays no attention to the notices that you send him weekly are you going to put a lien or mortgage on his property, or will you hale him into court? The courts would soon be clogged by the numbers appearing for judgment. Are you going to employ collectors or inspectors travelling over the immense distances which comprise the province of Manitoba? The cost of collection would probably be 50 to 75 per cent of the money turned in, and no system of insurance could stand an overhead like that. In England, highly industrialized and thickly populated as it is, where only employees are accepted, and where those employees are frequently to be

found to the number of thousands in one establishment, the cost of collection and administration is 12½ per cent. How much more would it be for us with our population which is mainly agricultural and certainly widespread? To set up a system which would only include Winnipeg and other cities, and would be limited to employees is to approach the fringe of a difficult problem, and leave the main body untouched.

Summed up as between a system of health insurance entirely supplied by the state, or one mainly provided by employer and employee and subsidized against emergencies by the state, the latter is the better. As between the compulsory and the voluntary, the advantage lies with the latter. In each case it does not appear to be possible to devise a collecting machine which will be efficient, moderate in cost, and able to overcome the physical difficulties found in the province of Manitoba.

State Subsidies to Doctors

In leaving this angle of the question it seems appropriate to refer to the means which other countries have taken to solve somewhat similar difficulties, difficulties which are entirely due to physical causes. Three may be mentioned, the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; certain communities in the mountainous cantons of Switzerland, and South Africa. The National Health Insurance Act of Great Britain is operative legally over the whole of Scotland; but it is found that in certain sparsely populated districts where the inhabitants are poor, and not engaged in any steady industry, it would not be feasible to collect the weekly dues, and even if it were, no doctor could afford to work for the income provided, more especially when long distances and difficulties of transportation are taken into account. Therefore, the State induces doctors to settle in these areas by means of subsidies. The scale of fees to be charged by the doctor takes into consideration the poverty of the patient, but does not allow for the distance to be travelled. That is, the fee is based on the supposition that the doctor lives near to his patient. The State adds to the fees received a sufficient sum to bring the income to $2,500 per annum. Travelling allowance and house are also provided.

In some of the higher altitudes in Switzerland there are communities which are shut off from other towns to such an extent that they would be unable, on account of snow, etc., to procure a doctor at certain times of the year, and unable to pay him for the time and distance covered. In such cases, younger doctors are induced to abide for a time which is usually limited by the necessity of providing better education for growing children. The doctor is paid partly by a tax assessed on every member of the community, and partly by a state subsidy. In the thinly populated districts of South Africa, instead of a direct subsidy the doctor's income from patients is increased by giving him official or state appointments such as health officer, sanitary inspector, coroner, etc., but the inducements to remain are not as a rule very great.

Abuses of Sick Benefits

There are two difficulties which have developed in the working of the Acts to which I must draw your attention, for they may do a great deal to militate against the success of it. I will state a provisional case. A farmer develops an attack of bronchitis in December; the doctor sees him and satisfies himself that he has the disease, advises him to stay indoors, and gives him some cough medicine. At the end of the week the doctor is asked to send some more medicine, and the attack may easily be made to last six or eight weeks. It would come to an end promptly if the patient found some profitable occupation. Seeing, however, that he has no work to do, that he might as well be drawing sick pay, and that he always has a bit of winter cough, you can see his point of view. You cannot say that it is fraudulent, but you can appreciate how much it will add to the cost. The same condition may arise in any case where there is seasonal unemployment, or where owing to economic conditions a large number are out of work. The man who loafs at home with nothing to do and no prospect of getting work develops digestive troubles and various neuroses, which he considers entitle him to sick benefits. It is just this state of affairs which has caused a tremendous increase, about 100 per cent during the last ten years, in the number of people who are receiving medical services and sick benefits in England. It is a condition for which we have to be prepared if we undertake a provincial health insurance scheme, similar to those in Europe. In my public ward service in the General Hospital there are numbers of adult men who on one plea or another endeavour to remain as bed patients during the worst months of the winter, but suddenly get rid of all their complaints as soon as milder weather brings a promise of employment.

Then there is the bottle habit, which also shows an alarming increase, and the custom of visiting the doctor for the weekly certificate and another bottle, adds heavily to the cost.

There seem to be two reasons for this. A bottle of medicine in the kitchen or bedroom is an outward and visible proof of an illness, which might otherwise be questioned. Secondly, there is the feeling that one is getting something tangible in return for the money that has been paid. Some countries try to discourage the habit by requiring the patient to pay a definite percentage of the value of all medicines, etc., supplied to him.

Farm and Town Conditions Contrasted

It would add to the success of any method of State Health Insurance which might be introduced that it should be applicable to the whole province, in other words, that it should fit both the industrial worker and the farmer. Such a project would at once introduce a difficulty which at present seems insuperable. The industrial worker's outlook is based on a pay day which occurs every week or every fortnight. He bases his budget on an expenditure which has to be met and settled at regular intervals. His grocer, his butcher, etc., sell him goods on the understanding that he will not require credit for longer than two weeks. He frequently buys his winter supply of fuel by payments which are spread over the whole year. If he indulges in something expensive, or a luxury such as a car, a gramophone, etc., he takes possession on condition that he will make regular monthly payments. His pay is therefore definitely assigned in advance for either necessities or luxuries, with little or no leeway for any misfortune. To such a man, sickness of more than ten days' duration is a disaster. His credit, which was good as long as he was working, at once ceases. He may lose possession of his car, etc., but of much more importance he and his family are lacking in the necessities of life. To this man, sick benefits must be combined with medical services.

As opposed to this there is the farmer who might be said to have one big pay-day per annum. There will of course be smaller sums from time to time when he sells milk, eggs and butter, stock, etc., from the farm. He is supposed to clear up his obligations every fall, lay in whatever will be necessary during the winter, and arrange for his credit during the year. For this man sickness does not mean ejection for non-payment of his rent; he has probably food and fodder sufficient for his family and stock for some time; in many districts, he will have a good supply of fuel laid in for little more than the labour of getting it. The renewal of his clothing may have to be postponed. This man, when ill, is not nearly as much in need of sick benefits as the industrial worker in the city. Another point which I had forgotten is that the members of a farming community are more neighbourly and more helpful to each other than are the shifting members of a city block. I do not say that sick benefits to the farmer would not be convenient, and helpful, but he has not the same urgent need for regular payments as has the industrial worker.

Some Difficulties in State Medical Service

Having discussed the question from the point of view of the sick man we must now turn to the outlook of the doctor, the druggist and the hospital. I am supposing that competent actuaries would deal with the amount of sickness that would ordinarily arise in the province, and that from this the amount of money necessary to provide the various services would be found. The hospital would certainly have to be reimbursed in case of a deficit, since no hospital could be allowed to close its doors for lack of funds. Doctors could be expected to undertake treatment on a whole time, or part time, basis, or on something like the panel system in England. The whole-time doctor, appointed by the State, drawing a fixed salary, entitled to a pension, as a civil servant subject only to dismissal for gross causes, while a success in institutions, is looked at askance by the civil community to whose houses he may be summoned for sickness. The liberty of personal choice has been removed; there seems to be to the patient a lack of sympathy in their misfortunes, and a lack of understanding of their difficulties. In place of a family friend and physician, they find a policeman who quarantines them for infectious disease, and an autocrat who announces that the sickness is over and that no more visits will be paid and no more benefits received. Requests for medical services at inconvenient times, or where no real illness exists leave a feeling of irritation on both sides which is not beneficial to the smooth working of the plan. A physician, especially one who has been in practice for himself, rather resents the interference of the State. There are unnecessary forms and reports to be made out; medical inspectors visit him from time to time, causing annoyance, and a disgruntled patient may put him to a great deal of inconvenience by sending a report to headquarters bureau. As against that the security of tenure and salary, and the certainty of a pension, with a reasonable annual holiday do much to modify the various drawbacks. I do not think that this applies to the municipal doctor, but I shall deal with that later. The part-time doctor is little more

than a makeshift. He is guaranteed certain gifts within the power of the State, accompanied by a certain salary, and he is expected to make the balance of his livelihood from the private patients whom he treats. This is not always satisfactory, because the income from private practice frequently turns out to be less than the estimate made by the State. In return for certain benefits the State requires him to look after poor people who cannot afford a fee; there is occasionally disagreement over the border line cases. It is characteristic of this type of appointment that it always appears to be more attractive at the time of application than it subsequently turns out to be. From the point of view of the doctor, this type of appointment has many drawbacks. He is not a civil servant. There is no security of tenure; he feels that if he works hard and makes a success of it, his subsidy may be reduced. Such practices are usually to be found in isolated districts where the amenities of social life are few, and the outlook for a wife and growing family disheartening.

The English System

National Health Insurance in England with its panel system is only suited to industrial areas or thickly populated rural areas. I may devote a few words to it. In a certain locality, there are let us say, fifty doctors. Thirty-five of them announce that they are willing to take patients under the panel system. That means that the names of these doctors are put on a list, board, or panel. Let us suppose that there are in this area 50,000 people who come under this system by right of the fact that deductions are made from their wages for medical services and sick benefits. Everyone of this 50,000 must sign up with one of the thirty-five doctors, provided the latter are willing to take them. There are certain conditions. No doctor can have more than, I think, 2,000 names on his list. There will be some patients whom nobody wants, but as the doctors have to give medical service to all the insured, these are usually divided amongst them. The doctors in most cases are paid on a per capita basis, and not on work done. Patients are allowed the privilege of changing their doctor, but with certain restrictions. The State lays down what service is to be given which consists mainly of such attendance as can be provided by a general practitioner. He would not be required to do major operations, or to attempt the duties of an eye and ear specialist, etc. There are several advantages. First, and most important, there is free choice on the part of patient and doctor. If a doctor is open to taking panel patients, then he probably wishes to get as big a list as possible; therefore there will always be the stimulus of doing his best work, in order that he may acquire a reputation which will induce patients to leave another doctor and come on his list. Finally, it is to the doctor's benefit to use every endeavour to prevent illness, seeing that his pay per head per annum is fixed, and that it is less trouble to look after a well than a sick man. There are of course complaints. The patients want the service of specialists when their illness is such as to require expert assistance. The doctors feel that the bureaucratic hand of the State is too much in evidence. Too many reports to be made; too many records to be filled; too much disciplinary action in case of large drug bills. On the whole, the system appears to work fairly well, and gives satisfaction to a large proportion of fifteen or sixteen million people.

I mentioned in an earlier part of the report the fact that unemployment tended to increase the cost considerably. I should also have mentioned that the rural practitioner is allowed mileage. Even with this, as I pointed out, there are certain areas so sparsely populated that the panel system would not work.

Conclusions

There emerge then the two great drawbacks to the panel system of health insurance as applied to Manitoba; the impossibility of collecting the regular dues from the people who are not in steady employment under a corporation or owner; and the impossibility of giving satisfactory service over large areas, where the population is too small to support a doctor by its contribution.

There has been tried out of recent years a new method, namely, the municipal doctor, which seems able to adjust itself satisfactorily to conditions in the country. It is not necessary for me to go into details. Roughly, it consists in the payment of a doctor for all services by means of a land tax. The spirit of co-operation which is so necessary for all these plans, is further evident in the project by which municipalities are combining to maintain a hospital, and pay a competent surgeon and staff.

A provincial contributory system of health insurance does not appear to be feasible at present in Manitoba; it might be applied to the cities; it would be too expensive for the average country district; and the unorganized territories, far from contributing for medical service, will probably have to be helped out for some time by means of a state subsidy.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Work at Flin Flon Mine

The safety activities at the Flin Flon mine of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company in Northern Manitoba were reviewed by Mr. W. B. Patton, safety engineer of the plant, in a recent issue of the *Canadian Mining Journal*.

At the outset, Mr. Patton declares that "in most modern industrial organizations only about 15 to 20 per cent of the accidents that occur can be directly attributed to faulty plant or unguarded machinery." At Flin Flon the percentage was even lower, and during the past four months the percentage of accidents directly due to mechanical deficiency was only eight. This low percentage is stated to be "partly due to the benefits derived from the experiences of other companies and partly due to the fool-proof nature of a modern mining and engineering plant." Yet in spite of this almost "fool-proof" plant, the accident percentage, particularly of fatal accidents, remained comparatively high at Flin Flon. Then, the management "who are enthusiastic safety first men realized that something must be done, and they did it."

Early in the campaign (during the construction period) it was realized that with a large percentage of central European labour employed, "no fixed set of rules could be devised to cope with such a human conglomeration." Accordingly, the first steps were to stop all danger channels by permanent warning signs, and all possible hazards and danger zones were safeguarded by placards. Safety slogans and warnings were posted in different languages, and these were supplemented by verbal messages and safety advice given to workmen by officials. "If a workman was caught performing an unsafe action, he was given a lecture and shown the safe method. If he continued in the old rut, he was let out as being careless and therefore undesirable, and his lay-off was a lesson to others."

In connection with mining operations, a series of safety talks was prepared by the safety engineer who outlined every phase of this dangerous calling, the first subject being explosives. Some features of the campaign may be gleaned from the following paragraphs:

Workmen are given the opportunity of submitting suggestions and ideas concerning safety and economy by means of suggestion boxes placed in conspicuous locations. Underground shift bosses are encouraged by prizes for a "no-accident" month, this plan being extended to other departments as they go into operation.

A monthly report is issued by the safety engineer on the accidents for the previous month. In this report, a copy of which is given to the superintendent of each department, percentages are tabulated on a *pro rata* basis for each department and the overall percentages given.

The success of the safety effort may be judged from the following overall percentages: March, 4·37 per cent; April, 3·00 per cent; May, 2·25 per cent; June, 1·83 per cent; July, 1·98 per cent; August, 1·73 per cent. These percentages are calculated from accidents which have caused over 3 days' loss of work, and probably around 50 per cent of them have caused less than 8 days' absence. During the period from April to the end of August there has been one fatality and only three accidents of consequence.

The safety engineer manages the company's compensation business and investigates each claim with a view to preventing accident repetition.

As each department is going into operation, an open letter—particularly directed to the workmen of that department—is put on the bulletin board with a view to urging the men to maintain the perfect safety conditions with which the plant is starting off.

The chief safety measures and apparatus are outlined as follows:

A perfectly trained fire-brigade under a competent fire chief. In addition, all the principal buildings are equipped with the "sprinkler" system and every bunk house, etc., is stocked with hand extinguishers, while a high pressure pipe line extends over the works and townsite with hydrants placed at strategic points.

A capable first aid team, certificated and recognized by the St. John Ambulance Association, with a large preparatory class are also taking up this work.

Two fully equipped rescue teams are being trained for the mine while a fully equipped rescue station is in close proximity.

Practically little timber is used underground, and it is made compulsory for all rubbish, paper, empty powder boxes, etc., to be removed daily from the mine. Careless handling of explosives is further reduced by the introduction of special paper bags to transport powder underground. The magazine for the mine is located about a mile from the main shaft. It is a circular brick building, and is electrically heated.

Where it is deemed practical and necessary, miners underground, scalers in the open pit and attendants at the gyratory crusher, etc.,

are compelled to wear safety belts. Every underground worker must wear "hard boiled" hats while at work; grinders, chippers, welders, etc., are compelled to wear goggles, and suitable masks are worn by acid sprayers, lead burners, cyanide pumpmen and crusher attendants.

A modern hospital, with two qualified doctors, two qualified nurses, operating theatre, X-ray apparatus, and autopsy room, is in close proximity to the plant.

Occupational Mortality in United States

The United States Public Health Service has published a pamphlet summarizing the results of a recent investigation into occupational mortality in the United States which was carried out jointly by the Actuarial Society of America and the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors. It is pointed out that the data used in this study have a valuable advantage over official mortality data by occupation in that the information as to the number exposed to risk and the number of deaths is based on the same source, namely, the individual insurance policy. The fundamental weakness of official occupational mortality data, it is pointed out, lies in the fact that the information as to the population depends on the occupational census and the information as to the deaths on the death certificates (with the doctor's statement as to occupation). In life-insurance data the deaths are checked off against the original policies. We know that, at the time of issuance of the policy, the man was employed in the occupation to which his death is actually assigned.

Two important tables are given in the summary, the first showing the death rates for occupational accidents, by specific occupation; the second showing the death rates by all causes except accidents, adjusted for age and the number of years the policy had been in force.

The accident table shows that there is a large group of occupations that are subject to a severe accident hazard. The hazard is most marked among linemen and cable splicers in electric and power plants, oil and gas field rig builders and handlers of explosives, skilled coal miners (underground), and iron-mine operatives (underground). But it is also found that there is a large number of occupations where the occupational accidents must form an important part of the total mortality in the group.

In the other mortality table, from which accidents are excluded, high rates are found for unskilled and not specified operatives in coal mines (underground), keepers of hotels, semi-skilled operatives in iron and steel works; and on the other hand, low rates were found for builders and contractors, electricians, and farmers. But a close inspection of the table indicates many inconsistencies, such as a high mortality level for undertakers and policemen, and a low mortality level for delivery men (auto), semi-skilled fur workers, etc. "The data," it is stated, "do not appear to be capable of further analysis in regard to mortality. The failure to obtain any clear-cut distinctions in different economic or social levels may be due to an extent to the factor of selection present in all life-insurance data."

Some comments on the incidence of particular diseases are as follows:—

Tuberculosis is three times as heavy at each age group among unskilled labourers as it is among the upper and middle classes of society. This consideration may explain the presence of high tuberculosis rates among farm labourers, general labourers, hucksters, and freight elevator tenders. Dust is an important factor in connection with tuberculosis. Examples of dust hazard are found among miners of copper, gold, or silver, stonecutters, workers in sawmills, chippers of metal and other skilled metal workers, moulders in brass and bronze, carders and combers of cotton, and upholsterers. It has been suggested that alcoholism may have an influence on the tuberculosis rate, and this report shows a high mortality from tuberculosis among hotel keepers, waiters, and cooks in hotels, restaurants, and clubs, indicating that the suggestion has some foundation. The mortality from this cause was low among farmers and druggists.

Pneumonia appears of importance in 17 classes, the principal factor in which is exposure to abnormal temperatures. Thus, there are included seven underground mining classes, as well as rollers, roll hands, and labourers in steel mills. Inclement weather conditions may lead to high death rates from this cause among chauffeurs, and alcoholism among actors and saloon keepers. Social class seems to have little importance in regard to pneumonia.

Bright's disease or chronic nephritis was significant in 10 classes, and cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy in 5 classes. It may be mentioned that four of the latter are in the same occupations as the former, namely, the group of underground coal miners, buyers and shippers of livestock, guards, watchmen, doorkeepers, and hotel-keepers. Bright's disease was also important among section foremen, locomotive engineers, motormen, proprietors driving their own express wagons, and police-

men. Heart disease—which some investigators have found to be correlated with both Bright's disease and cerebral hemorrhage—appears as a significant cause in eight occupations of this investigation, and five of these have already been mentioned in reference to these two other causes of death.

Cancer as a cause of death has given rise to much speculation in recent years. The 10 employments showing a high death rate from cancer in the present research are railroad section foremen, janitors, junk and rag dealers, blacksmiths, workers in non-alcoholic beverages, hotel keepers, freight elevator tenders, tailors and semi-skilled clothing workers and guards, watchmen and doorkeepers. Those last mentioned have had in many cases some other principal occupation before becoming guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers as a method of partial retirement from active service.

Appendicitis was prominent in the following classes: Farmers, mine officials, mine foremen underground, druggists, and policemen. In the case of farmers and those attached to mines, the difficulty of obtaining adequate medical and surgical attention for this acute disease has been suggested as a reason for the high death rate from appendicitis.

Cirrhosis of the liver was significantly high among bartenders and saloon keepers, and also among the large group of underground coal miners. It showed a low rate among farmers. This cause is well known to be closely related to alcoholism.

Accidents in Building Trades in New York in 1929

The Building Trades Employers' Association of New York, recently published a study of the accident records of the building industry in 1929. It is pointed out that accident frequency rate is the number of lost-time accidents per one million man-hours worked, and accident severity rate is the number of days lost per one thousand man-hours worked.

1. Two hundred and ninety-eight firms, with 18,838 employees, worked 39,962,397 man-hours.

2. The frequency rate is 42.36, which compares favourably with last year's rate of 49.67, being a drop of 15 per cent.

3. The severity rate is 3.49, which compares favourably with last year's rate of 5.74, being a drop of 40 per cent.

4. One hundred and nineteen firms in 22 different groups, with 2,336 employees working 4,720,217 man-hours, completed the year without a lost-time accident.

5. One hundred and fifty-six firms in 16 different groups, with 26,006 employees working 53,119,133 man-hours, reported for the years 1928 and 1929 with a combined frequency rate of 50.65 and a severity rate of 5.60.

6. The frequency rate for 1929 was 49.71 as against 51.56 for 1928, being a drop of 4 per cent.

7. The severity rate for 1929 was 4.78 as against 6.38 for 1928, being a drop of 25 per cent.

8. Thirty-three firms, with 1,205 employees working 2,337,819 man-hours, completed both years without a lost-time accident.

Importance of Regular Inspection

The Director of the Division of Industrial Safety of the Massachusetts Department of Labour and Industries, in his annual report for 1929, outlines the inspection work of his division as follows:—Enforcement of labour laws rests upon the principal of regular inspection of industrial establishments. Through this means the protection afforded by statute for employees in the industrial establishments of the commonwealth is made possible. Compliance is secured with laws and regulations for the safeguarding of dangerous machinery. Suitable lighting is furnished in work places. The exposure of employees to the danger of inhaling irritant dust and fumes is prevented. Sanitary requirements are enforced. These include rules and regulations for suitable toilet and washing facilities, adequate ventilation of industrial establishments, maintaining proper temperature in weaving and spinning departments of textile mills, providing pure drinking water and enforcing the statutes restricting the employment of women and children, and the laws enacted for their protection.

Within the scope of this inspection work building operations are included and regulations enforced to maintain safe scaffolding and working platforms for employees in these hazardous trades. Requiring compliance with the statutes in relation to employment in the construction of work, including provisions for citizens' preference, the eight-hour day and the customary and prevailing rate of wages for mechanics and teamsters, are prominent features in this work.

Lighting in Factories and Workshops

The British Home Office has published a third edition of a pamphlet on "Lighting in Factories and Workshops," showing the importance of suitable illumination in regard to the health, safety and efficiency of the worker

and its effects on the general efficiency of the work. The various ways in which the lighting of a factory may be defective are indicated in the following series of questions:—

Adequacy.—(*a*) Is the lighting adequate for affording safe access from one part of the factory to another? Does the minimum illumination reach the standard recommended by the Committee on Factory Lighting? Are all dangerous parts of the machinery or plant adequately lighted? Are the walls and ceilings kept light in colour?

(*b*) Is the lighting adequate for carrying on the work? Do the workers sit or stand naturally or is there a tendency to "peer" into the work? Do they complain of eyestrain or headache? Is there much spoilt work? Where materials of different colours are used, is provision made for the proper illumination of the darkest of these? Is it desirable that the height of light sources should be adjustable? Are the windows cleaned periodically and kept un-obstructed on the inside? If the windows are overshadowed by near buildings, is it possible to whitewash the obstructing surface or to provide reflectors for vertical light? Are the light sources in good condition and kept clean? Is the system of lighting up-to-date?

Suitability.—(*a*) Is the lighting constant and uniform? Do the light sources flicker? Is the whole of the area made use of by the workers sufficiently lighted?

(*b*) Is glare present? Does any near source of light shine directly into the worker's eyes? Are the sources shaded, and if so is the shade sufficiently deep? Should the sources be slightly raised? If highly polished material is used, is adequate provision made for the prevention of "regular" reflection or "glare" by adjusting the source or by suitable shading?

(*c*) Are all troublesome shadows absent? Are the light sources properly placed to prevent the shadow of any worker or any part of the plant from falling on the material worked on? Would the provision of a few additional sources tend to eliminate shadow? Is any part of the plant (e.g., a travelling crane) liable to move under a light source, so that its shadow is cast on the work or floor?

Industrial Health Research in England

The tenth annual report of the Industrial Health Research Board of Great Britain (formerly the Industrial Fatigue Research Board) reviews the work of this body during the calendar year ended December 31, 1929. The functions and purpose of the Board are described as follows: "To suggest problems for investigation, and to advise upon or carry out schemes of research referred to them from time to time by the Medical Research Council, undertaken to promote better knowledge of the relations of hours of labour and of other conditions of employment, including method of work, to functions of the human body, having regard both to the preservation of health among the workers and to industrial efficiency; and to take steps to secure the co-operation of industries in the fullest practical application of the results of this research work to the needs of industry."

On the above basis, the investigation and research activity of the Board during the year was conducted along three main channels. (1) The first section dealt with particular problems of wide industrial importance, and were as follows: physiology of heating and ventilation; vision and lighting; noise and vibration; accident causation; absenteeism due to sickness; sickness records; incidence of nervousness; physique of men; labour turnover; repetitive work; effects of posture; occupational fitness of mental defectives; occupation analysis. (2) The second group consisted of specific problems submitted by government departments and industrial associations and included such investigations as: sickness among printers; sickness among cardroom operatives; sickness incidence in the pottery industry; causes of absenteeism among coal miners; effect of pit-head baths; vocational selection for government departments. (3) The third division comprised such laboratory researches as: transfer of acquired skill; relative effects of concentrated and distributed practice; effects of noise and vibration; characteristics of learning curves; effects of variety and uniformity of work; effects of incentives.

In a concluding summary, it is pointed out that a great deal of the work has been of a preparatory nature, and that some of the investigations have not yet emerged from the experimental stage while others have not yet reached a point at which definite conclusions can be formulated. "In one direction definite conclusions have been reached as to the value of scientifically designed and well-adjusted lighting and work in this direction is still proceeding. In other directions definite conclusions have been reached offering well ascertained benefits to operatives and of sufficiently general application to industry to merit widespread adoption. In this category may be included—in the case of work demanding the discrimination of fine detail—the practical value to workers generally (whether of normal or abnormal vision) of fine spectacles. It has been conclusively estab-

lished that short rest-pauses, introduced into the usual spells in the case of repetitive work are beneficial to the operative and tend to increase output. The limits beyond which temperature and humidity in factories and mines tend to have an injurious effect upon health, and directly or indirectly on output, have been studied, and definite conclusions reached, and important work has been done which tends to establish the existence of definite seasonal variations in the output of men engaged on heavy muscular work. These conclusions involve no revolutionary change in factory routine, and in some cases do little more than place upon a scientific and statistical basis empirical practices adopted by individual workers or by enlightened firms, as the outcome of careful observations. Their value is demonstrated by the fact that they have already been adopted in certain branches of industry, and their utility would be greatly increased by more widespread acceptance."

COAL STATISTICS OF CANADA FOR 1929

COAL production in Canada during 1929 was slightly lower than in the preceding year, but was nearly 12 per cent higher than the average for the past five years, according to a recent bulletin compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production during 1929 was 17,496,557 short tons, or 0·4 per cent less than the 1928 total; imports totalled 18,619,300 tons; exports reached 842,972 tons. An apparent consumption during the year of 35,272,885 tons is thus indicated as compared with 34,414,648 tons in 1928. The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan all reported increases in output. Alberta's production dropped 2·5 per cent in the year, while the decrease in British Columbia was 11·2 per cent, due largely to the extensive use of fuel oil and by the development of hydro-electric energy in that province. Contributing factors to the general decrease in production of 5,076,019 tons were lack of orders, mine disability, car shortage, absenteeism, etc. It is also estimated that labour disputes at the coal mines in 1929, involving 3,045 men with a consequent loss in working time of 15,805 man days, were the cause of a further loss of 38,880 tons.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and the Yukon produce only bituminous coal; Saskatchewan mines yield lignite only; Alberta produces bituminous, subbituminous and lignite. Some anthracite was formerly mined in Alberta, but the only such mine has been closed since 1923.

Railroads in Canada consumed 5·2 million tons of Canadian coal in 1929. This tonnage represented 32·9 per cent of the total shipments from the mines. Quebec provided the largest market for Canadian coal during 1929. Exclusive of coal for the use of the railroads, 2,372,541 tons of Canadian coal were shipped to Quebec points.

The report states that the Federal Government assistance to test movements of Canadian coal to consuming points within the Dominion, which was authorized by legislation in 1928, was continued during 1929, and that "this assistance provided a wider range of distribution for Canadian coal in the central provinces than at any previous time."

The following paragraphs from the report summarize the salient features of coal statistics for Canada:

Coal cleared through Nova Scotia and British Columbia ports accounted for 96 per cent of the Canadian exports. The United States and Newfoundland provided the principal markets for Canada's external shipment of coal.

Receipts from Great Britain consisted of 729,458 tons of anthracite and 115,368 tons of bituminous, making a total of 844,826 tons, an increase of 25·98 per cent over the 1928 imports of 670,612 tons. The principal supply of coal imported into Canada came from the United States, this tonnage was made up of 14,469,831 tons of bituminous, 3,173,043 tons of anthracite and 14,108 tons of lignite.

Shipments of anthracite coal from Russia to Canadian points commenced in December, 1928, and during the calendar year 1929, the tonnage received assumed important proportions amounting to 117,304 tons. Small quantities of coal were also received from Newfoundland and Japan.

The coal mining industry furnished employment to 29,739 employees during 1929. In eastern Canada steady employment was afforded the 13,929 men working in or about the coal mines; in western Canada the usual summer seasonal decline was apparent. Salaries and wages paid in this industry amounted to $42,376,378 as against $43,320,811 in 1928. There were 28,227 wage-earners working in the coal mines of Canada in 1929;

of these 6,323 worked on the surface and 21,904 underground. An average of 275 days' work was furnished surface men while underground men worked 246 days.

Records for the industry show 7,117,692 man-days work done during the year and from this total it has been computed that the average daily earning power per man was $5.49. Calculated on the same basis, the average in 1928 was $5.57 and in 1927 it was $5.03.

Capital employed by the companies operating in the coal mining industry in Canada in 1929 was $141,766,727. The value of fuel used in the operation of Canadian coal mines in 1929 was $3,087,105 and consisted principally of bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite coal, although small quantities of gasoline, kerosene and wood were also used. Electricity purchased amounted to 40,326,458 k.w.h. valued at $570,250, in addition to which 108,944,704 k.w.h. were generated by the operating companies for their own use. A further quantity of 6,554,222 k.w.h. was produced and sold for use apart from coal mining operations.

Canadian domestic and industrial consumers used large quantities of coke, manufactured and natural gas, fuel oil and electricity, in addition to the 35·27 million tons of coal consumed in 1929. Coke manufactured in 1929 amounted to 2,712,337 tons; sales totalled 1,183,762 tons; exports were 25,208 tons, while imports of coke were recorded at 1,226,853 tons. Coke made available for consumption during the year was 3,913,982 tons. The coal equivalent of the coke imported for consumption was 1,887,464 tons. Canadian coal used at the collieries for the manufacture of coke amounted to 115,482 tons in 1929.

Manufactured gas is used extensively for household purposes and in 1929 the sales of gas in Canada totalled 17,638,942 thousand cubic feet.

Natural gas consumed for domestic purposes amounted to approximately 16,000,000 thousand cubic feet; industrial users utilized 12,000,000 thousand cubic feet. It is calculated that the domestic consumption was sufficient to displace 640,000 tons of coal.

The Canadian consumption of fuel oil for industrial and domestic purposes continues to increase. In 1929 the total quantity of fuel oil available for consumption in Canada was 514,567,878 gallons as compared with 435,327,021 gallons in the preceding year. The Dominion Fuel Board survey of domestic fuel consumption in 1928 showed a total distribution of 34,263,000 gallons of fuel oil for domestic heating in the Canadian acute fuel area, Ontario and Quebec. This quantity indicates a possible coal displacement of 273,000 tons.

Employment on Railways in the United States

The Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D.C., has recently published a statistical summary of railways in the United States designated as Class 1, namely, carriers with annual operating revenues above one million dollars. These Class 1 railways operate approximately 92 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States, and earn about 97 per cent of the total revenues. Switching and terminal company statistics are not included. The tabular summaries contain information respecting investment and income account; fixed charges and dividends; employees and their compensation and traffic statistics; traffic averages; equipment in service; locomotive-miles and train-miles; car-miles; distribution of railway operating revenues; taxes (by States); fuel consumed by locomotives; rails and ties laid; freight and passenger operating statistics.

The following table summarizes the information given in the report as to railway employees, their wages, hours, etc.

NUMBER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, WAGES, HOURS, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES

—	Number of employees	Total hours paid	Average hours per employee	Aggregate wages	Average hourly pay per employee	Average yearly pay per employee
1920	2,022,832	5,446,740,533	2,692·6	$3,681,801,193	$ 0·676	$ 1,820·12
1921	1,659,513	4,147,318,574	2,499·1	2,765,218,079	0·667	1,666·28
1922	1,626,834	4,311,097,145	2,650·0	2,640,817,005	0·613	1,623·29
1923	1,857,674	4,928,651,132	2,653·1	3,004,071,882	0·610	1,617·11
1924	1,751,362	4,534,878,818	2,589·3	2,825,775,181	0·623	1,613·47
1925	1,744,311	4,531,361,471	2,597·8	2,860,599,920	0·631	1,639·96
1926	1,779,275	4,671,735,589	2,625·6	2,946,114,354	0·631	1,655·79
1927	1,735,105	4,519,281,339	2,604·6	2,910,182,848	0·644	1,677·24
1928	1,656,686	4,313,568,030	2,603·7	2,827,590,471	0·656	1,706·78
1929	1,660,920	4,347,521,893	2,617·5	2,896,566,291	0·666	1,743·95

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Apprentice Training at Hamilton Technical Institute

During the past seven years this school has endeavoured to co-operate with the trades and industries in the training of apprentices. Practically every industry employing apprentices at Hamilton, has co-operated in carrying out the following arrangement. The apprentice attends special apprentice classes held in the school one-half day and one evening per week during the four years of his apprenticeship. The employer is responsible for the attendance, remuneration and discipline of the apprentice, while the school shoulders the responsibility of accommodation and instruction. The courses of study are arranged jointly by the firm and the school. The success of this co-operative policy may be judged from the fact that while in 1923 the attendance of industrial apprentices was less than fifty, largely coming from one firm, this year there is an attendance of over 150 apprentices coming from fifteen of the leading industries of the city.

Five years ago a co-operative plan was arranged between the school and the employers of the building trades, whereby the carpentry and bricklaying apprentices attended classes in related drafting and practical work. The value of this training became so apparent to the employers that the plan was extended to include plastering, plumbing, sheetmetal, electrical installation and painting apprentices. The results attained in this line of education were largely responsible for the passing of the "Ontario Apprenticeship Act" which was modelled on the scheme of apprentice training in this school. All printing apprentices in the city attend Technical School at least four half days per month, and are required to pass a series of examinations before securing journeyman rating.

At present the apprentice enrolment is as follows:—industrial apprentices, 159; building trade apprentices, 120; printing apprentices, 67.

(The foregoing note is based on an article appearing in *Canadian School Journal,* October 1930, over signature of Mr. R. A. Kirkpatrick, President of the Technical Section of the Ontario Educational Association.)

Apprentice Training Classes are Planned

Apprentice training classes will be concentrated in different centres throughout the Province of Ontario, according to a recent statement by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Inspector of Apprenticeship for the province. If the number of apprentices in any particular trade at any centre is not sufficient to justify establishment of local classes, the apprentices affected will be sent to another centre where a better representation has been established. As a result of this arrangement, where necessary, the grant to the latter centre from the Department of Education will be increased and the grant to the former decreased by an equivalent amount. The classes will run for eight weeks commencing in January next, for five days a week and eight hours a day.

Extent of English Cotton Industry

The present condition of the English cotton industry is discussed in the *Harvard Business Review,* January, 1930. It is pointed out that this industry counts some 57,136,000 spindles and 795,000 looms, and is still by far the greatest in the world, having about as many spindles as the three countries following in importance taken together, the United States (35,542,000), Germany (11,153,000) and France (9,770,000).

"Besides the spinning and weaving sections, which are almost entirely mechanical processes, England also has a great finishing industry, which includes dyeing, bleaching, printing and mercerizing. In the cotton industry alone no less than 569,950 persons are employed (Census, 1927), while some hundreds of thousands earn their living in industries directly dependent on it; and indirectly there are many more still who do so. Without exaggeration one may say that some 5,000,000 inhabitants of England are dependent on the cotton industry for their daily bread. This huge industry is located almost entirely within the confines of the county of Lancashire."

The writer, Mr. J. Wisselink, discusses the efforts now being made to bring about concentration in the English cotton industry as one of the most important economic occurrences of the day, and concludes with the statement that "the industries in other countries will therefore do well to reckon seriously with the possibility of the formation in England of a big complete vertical trust with its own selling organization, or some equivalent corporation composed of closely interlocked horizontal groups."

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Summary of Proceedings of the 50th Convention

THE fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in the Statler Hotel in Boston, Mass., on the morning of October 6, by Mr. Harry Jennings, chairman of the local Entertainment Committee, who introduced Mr. Nathan Sidd, president of the Boston Central Labour Union, and who called on Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, to deliver the invocation. Mr. Sidd followed with an addresss on behalf of organized labour of the City of Boston, and presented the president of the federation with a souvenir in the form of a gavel. Mr. James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labour extended greetings on behalf of the State body. Governor Frank G. Allen welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Mayor James M. Curley acted similarly for the city of Boston. On behalf of the Boston Central Labour Union, Mr. G. Henry Dunderdale presented another gavel to Mr. Wm. Green, president of the federation, who on declaring the convention open for business called for the report of the Credential Committee. This report showed 435 delegates present, divided as follows: 277 represented 93 national and international organizations; 4 departments, 34 state bodies, 79 central labour unions and 36 trade and federal labour unions were represented by one delegate each; five were fraternal delegates, one of whom represented the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada and two the British Trades Union Congress. Mr. Leo F. Greene was appointed assistant secretary, G. Harry Dunderdale, sergeant-at-arms, and Thomas F. Powers, messenger, after which the various committees were named.

President Hoover's Address

Following these proceedings President Hoover and Mrs. Hoover arrived at the convention hall, the latter on introduction to the delegates being presented with a cluster of roses by Mrs. T. A. Rickert (This was the second occasion on which a president of the United States addressed a convention of the American Federation of Labor, the first being in 1917 when President Woodrow Wilson attended the Buffalo meeting). President Hoover spoke as follows:—

In his invitation that I should address you on this occasion President Green spoke in terms of high praise of the benefits to labour from the nation-wide co-operation initiated at the White House last November for mitigation of the effects of the present depression.

At those White House conferences the leaders of business and industry undertook to do their utmost to maintain the rate of wages. They also undertook in case of shortened employment to distribute work as evenly as possible over their regular body of employees. The leaders of labour undertook to urge effort in production and to prevent conflict and dispute. The public officials and the managers of industry and utilities undertook to expand construction work to mitigate unemployment.

We have now had nearly a year in which to observe the working of these arrangements. These, the first undertakings of this character in our history, have been carried out in astonishing degree. There are, of course, exceptions, but in the large sense our great manufacturing companies, the railways, utilities, and business houses have been able to maintain the established wages. Employers have spread their employment systematically. For the first time in more than a century of these recurring depressions we have been practically free of bitter industrial conflict.

The fine co-operation in providing organized emergency employment through Federal, State and municipal public works and utility construction has been an important contribution in taking up the slack of unemployment. The measure of success is easily demonstrated. The Department of Commerce reports to me that public works and the construction work by the railways and utilities in the last eight months amount to about $4,500,000,000, as compared with about $4,000,000,000 in the same period of the boom year of 1929, or an increase of about $500,000,000. In all previous depressions these works decreased, so that the gain is more than even the apparent figures.

We have thus had nation-wide co-operation and team play which have greatly ameliorated the hardship of this depression. These measures have served as a practical system of unemployment insurance. There are some unexpected by-products. Through distribution of employment, large numbers of workers have been saved from being forced into competition for new jobs; the sense of security that the job is theirs by part-time employment has contributed to relieve much of the fear, despondency, and discouragement that come to men and women in search of new jobs in hard times.

I would indeed be remiss if I did not express an appreciation, in which I know you share, to the thousands of men in leadership of business and labour who have served in bringing about these results. In the face of decreasing prices it has required great courage, resolution, and devotion to the interest of their employees and the public on the part of our great manufacturers, our railways, utilities, business houses and public officials.

The leaders of labour have likewise contributed their part. Our freedom from strike and lockout is well evidenced by the statement of the Department of Labour that in the last

depression there were more than 2,000 labour disputes, many of them of major character and accompanied by great public disorder, as compared with less than 300 disputes in this period, and these mostly of minor character. And the great body of labour itself deserves much praise, for never was its individual efficiency higher than to-day.

The undertakings made at that time represent a growing sense of mutual responsibility and a willingness to bend private interests to the general good.

We still have a burden of unemployment. Although it is far less than one-half in proportion to our workers than in either England or Germany, no one can contemplate its effect in hardship and discouragement without new resolves to continued exertion and to further effort in solution of our great economic problem—stability in employment.

Your chairman has spoken of my interest in the development of an American basis of wage. Both the directors of industry and your leaders have made great progress toward a new and common ground in economic conceptions, which, I am confident, has had a profound effect upon our economic progress during the last few years. That is the conception that industry must be constantly renovated by scientific research and invention; that labour welcomes these labour saving devices; that labour gives its full and unrestricted effort to reduce costs by the use of these machines and methods; that the savings from these reduced costs shall be shared between labour, employer, and the consumer. It is a philosophy of mutual interest. It is a practice of co-operation for an advantage that is not only mutual but universal. Labour gains either through increase of wage or decrease or reduction of cost of living or shortened hours. Employers gain through enlarged consumption, and a wider spread distribution of their products, and more stable business. Consumers gain through lower cost of what they buy. Indeed, mass production must be accompanied by mass consumption through increased standards of living.

A conception of this sort does not at once find universal application. We ought not to forget that it is something new in the world's economic life. And there are, of course, those who do not yet believe. It is as far apart as the two poles from the teachings of the economists of 100 years ago, who took it for granted that the well-being of the worker could be purchased only at the expense of the well-being of the employer or some other group in the community, and further that wages could never rise above subsistence or the number of workers would so increase as to pull the weaker back into the cesspool of poverty.

If we survey the Nation broadly we shall find that the diffusion of cost economies between wages, profits, and prices has worked out fairly well. In fact, due to competition and the necessity to average profits over the losses of lean years, industry in the national sense is probably to-day getting the least of the three.

From the acceptance of this basis of industrial relation I believe America is making more progress toward security, better living, and more hours of leisure than those countries which are seeking to continue old conceptions of the wage and to patch up the old system with doles of various kinds which limit the independence of men. Any comparison of the situation of our labour with the labour of those other countries, whether in times of high prosperity or to-day in times of temporary depression, should carry conviction that we are on the right track.

No system is or can be free of difficulties or problems. The rapidity of our inventions and discoveries has intensified many problems in adjusting what we nowadays call technological unemployment. I am co-operating with President Green and representatives of employers' associations in an exhaustive inquiry into its various phases. If we stretch our vision over the last 10 years we shall find much to convince us that the problem is not at all insurmountable in the long run. It is estimated by some of our statisticians that in this period over 2,000,000 workers have been displaced from older industry due to labour-saving devices. Some way, somehow, most of these were re-established in new industry and new services. Nor is there any reason to believe that we can not revolve our economic system in such fashion that further new discoveries and inventions will further increase our standard of living and thereby continue to absorb men who are displaced in the older industries. Nevertheless there is a period of readjustment in each case of new discovery, and industry has need of a larger understanding of the facts.

It is this process of readjustment that partly causes our present difficulties in the bituminous coal industry. In that industry the encroachments of electrical power, of natural gas, of improvements in consumption, have operated to slow down the annual demand from its high peak, leaving a most excessive production capacity. At the same time, the introduction of labour-saving devices has decreased the demand for mine labour. In addition to its other difficulties must be counted the effect of the multitude of 6,000 independent mine owners among 7,000 mines, which has resulted in destructive competition and final breakdown of wages.

All these conditions have culminated in a demoralization of the industry and a depth of human misery in some sections which is wholly out of place in our American system. The situation has been under investigation of our Government departments, by Congress, together with commissions and committees of one sort or another, for the past 10 years. The facts are known. One key to solution seems to me to lie in reduction of this destructive competition. It certainly is not the purpose of our competitive system that it should produce a competition which destroys stability in an industry and reduces to poverty those within it. Its purpose is rather to maintain that degree of competition which induces progress and protects the consumer. If our regulatory laws be at fault they should be revised.

But most of these problems are problems of stability. With the job secure, other questions can be solved with much more assurances. You, as workers, know best of all how much a man gains from security in his job. It is the insurance of his manliness, it upholds the personal valuation of himself and of his family. To establish a system that assures this security is the supreme challenge to our responsibility as representatives of millions of our fellow workers and fellow citizens. The discharge of that responsibility does not allow present difficulties to rob us of our clear vision or the

wholesale faith and courageous aggressive character for which our country has been long the leader of the world.

The demonstration of nation-wide co-operation and team play and the absence of conflict during this depression have increased the stability and wholesomeness of our industrial and social structure. We are justified in feeling that somethink like a new and improved tool has been added to the working kit for the solution of our future problems.

No one would invite either war or business depression, but from them may come some new inspirations. We find in these times courage and sympathy, generous helpfulness from our workpeople to those unfortunates suffering not alone from the present but from fear for their future. We find inspiration in the courage of our employers, the resolution of the Nation that we shall build steadily to prevent and mitigate the destructiveness of these great business storms. It is this inspiration which gives confidence for the future, and confirms our belief in fundamental human righteousness and the value of our American conception of mutuality of interest in our daily work.

Report of Executive Council

The report of the executive council covered 94 pages and dealt with the activities of the federation during the past fiscal year. A synopsis of the report as read by First Vice-president Frank Duffy dealt with the following subjects:—Unemployment; White House conferences; labour's unemployment program; union progress; jurisdictional problems; changes in names of organizations; organization work; older workers; service and educational work; national legislation; anti-injunction legislation; convict labour; non-partisan political campaign; modification of the Volstead Act; old age pensions; railroad consolidation; and Porto Rico. The various sections of the report were referred to the appropriate committees for consideration and report.

Report of the Secretary

The report of the secretary, Mr. Frank Morrison, showed receipts, including the balance from the previous year, of $895,154.31; expenditure amounted to $531,442.93, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year, August 31, 1930, of $363,721.38, of which $61,474.58 is in the general fund and $302,246.80 in the defence fund.

The membership represented by the federation consists of 29,226 local unions comprised in 104 national and international organizations with a membership of 2,942,946, and 348 directly affiliated local unions with a combined membership of 18,150, the total paid-up membership being 2,961,096. The report of the treasurer showed how the funds of the federation were invested. The report of the trustees of the A.F. of L. building, with the balance from the previous year, showed receipts of $79,355.40, and expenses of $24,284.82, leaving a balance on August 31, 1930, of $55,070.58.

The financial statement was referred to the Auditing Committee, which later reported having found all books and records correct. This report was adopted.

Committee on Organization

The Committee on Organization, to which was referred several sections of the report of the executive council as well as a number of resolutions, reported that in accordance with the instructions of the Toronto convention plans had been made to more thoroughly organize the south; that national and international unions not only contributed financially to the plan, but had assigned organizers and speakers to assist in the work; that headquarters for the plan had been established in Birmingham, Alabama, under supervision of a representative of the A.F. of L.; that President Green took an active part in the campaign, and that much had been accomplished. The committee also stated that as a result of the campaign 112 local unions had been organized in different crafts in different states, that five central labour unions had been formed, that city central bodies and state federations of labour have been revived and are now actively engaged in the organizing campaign. The committee approved of what had been accomplished and urged the executive council to continue the campaign, if possible with increased forces and resources during the next year. This recommendation was adopted.

The committee concurred in resolutions (1) That the executive council give assistance to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in its organizing campaigns; (2) Urging support of organizing campaign of Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union of New York; (3) In favour of continuing the southern organizing campaign; (4) Appeal for support of textile workers on strike at Danville, Va., in which the executive council was authorized to issue an appeal to all affiliated organizations for financial aid. The committee approved of a resolution aiming to encourage the equalization of labour standards throughout New England, and recommended referring to the executive council a resolution asking assistance for the sleeping car porters' unions, the members of which seek recognition from their employers, a living wage and reduced hours of labour, with a view to "relieving them of the necessity of depending upon tips for a living." The committee concurred in a request for endorse-

ment of the efforts of the American Federation of Teachers to organize the school teachers of the United States, and closed its report, the whole of which was adopted, by urging all organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labour to plan immediately for the organizing of the working men and women of America.

Union Labels

To the Committee on Labels only one resolution was referred, and this asked that the federation forward a request to all central labour bodies urging patronage for retail stores which employ union clerks. This resolution was adopted, as was also a statement by the committee challenging "all true friends of the union labour cause to new wars on union label aggressiveness."

Legislation

The Committee on Legislation dealt with the references in the report of the executive council as well as with several resolutions. The committee noted with approval the progress made legislatively during the 71st Congress despite the antagonistic attitude of leaders in the House of Representatives. The committee recommended "that the executive council take appropriate steps toward bringing about a liberalization of the House parliamentary rules to prevent the throttling of legislation by sharp parliamentary tactics which are subversive of representative government." The committee approved of the executive council's efforts to secure the passage of legislation designed to provide for the payment of prevailing rates of wages on public works and buildings in the United States, and also urged the council to continue its endeavours to secure the early enactment of the Panama Retirement Bill on behalf of the employees of the Canal Zone.

Satisfaction was expressed with the efforts made to prevent unfair prison competition with free labour, as well as with the passage of a liberalized civil service retirement law. On the question of wages in road building the committee recommended that the executive council inquire into the feasibility of legislation limiting or withholding federal appropriations for road construction to those States that will not guarantee certain prescribed standards of employment.

The committee also recommended that the executive council (1) press for the speedy establishment of a safety bureau in the United States Department of Labour; (2) "expose the fallacy and danger" of the proposed "equal rights" constitutional amendment, (3) to fight for a constitutional change which will prevent the blockage in the House of Representatives of legislation which has had favourable action in the Senate, (4) endeavour to secure legislation which will not deny the school teachers in Washington the right of freedom of utterance or approach to committees of Congress for redress of their employment grievances.

On the question of convict labour competition with free labour the committee joined with the executive council in urging State federations of labour to take action with a view to securing suitable convict labour legislation. The committee approved of the success of the officers of the A.F. of L. in having legislation adopted to bar foreign convict labour products from importation.

The Committee on Legislation also approved of resolutions as follows: (1) Endorsement of bills designed to correct abuse of patents in the Radio Act of the United States, (2) Endorsing bill providing for modernization of United States battleships, (3) Favouring bill providing for four-hour day on Saturdays throughout the year for all Federal employees, (4) Favouring passage of bill proposing restriction of employment of enlisted men in Navy in competition with civilian workers, (5) In favour of radio broadcasting rights for U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Labour and Interior for apportionment of stations of the most representative groups, (6) Endorsing Senate bill providing pensions for crews of transportation vessels used in U.S. military service, (7) Urging immediate enactment of bill regulating immigration of Filipinos, (8) In favour of shorter working week in U.S. Postal service, (9) In favour of law providing that only civilian mechanics shall be employed on Federal penal institution construction work, (10) In favour of improved employment standards for the U.S. civil servants, (11) In favour of increased wages for U.S. postal labourers. The committee recommended referring to the executive council a resolution favouring extending age limit for applicants for employment in Federal Government service.

In regard to the importation of Russian anthracite coal to the United States the executive council reported that an investigation was in progress by the government, report on which would be made to the next session of Congress. The Committee on Legislation, the report of which was adopted, recommended that the executive council watch carefully the legislative developments that may follow as a result of the investigation mentioned.

Committee on Executive Council's Report

The Committee on the Executive Council's Report which in the main dealt with trade jurisdictional matters, expressed satisfaction with the data which the council presented in regard to benefits provided by the various national and international organizations. The committee congratulated the officers and members of the trade union movement on their tendency to compose their jurisdictional differences. The report stated that the disputes between the stationary firemen and engineers and that between the hodcarriers and the independent bricklayer's union of New York city had been settled. Where adjustments had not been effected the committee recommended that the executive council continue their efforts to this end. These include (1) Cigarmakers—tobacco workers; (2) Flint glass workers—glass bottle blowers; (3) theatrical stage employees—electrical workers and some other organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department; (4) Teamsters—railway clerks; (5) Flint glass workers —machinists. The committee approved of the changes in titles of three organizations as well as in the selection of a successor to the late J. P. Noonan on the executive council, and also recommended (1) that the request of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance for transfer of sleeping car porters to that union be referred to the executive council, and (2) that the painter's request for extension of jurisdiction be also referred to the council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Committee on Building Trades

The Committee on Building Trades in dealing with the section of the executive council's report in regard to prevailing rates of wages on government buildings commended the council for their efforts in behalf of securing the necessary legislation, and stated: "The Government of the United States should be first in upholding the American standard of living, not only by calling conferences at the White House, but in actual execution of work carried on by the Government." The committee reported favourably on resolutions protesting against (1) The labour policy of chain stores, (2) the labour policy of War Department in West Point construction work; (3) employment of convict labour in cutting granite for state office building in Madison, Wis. The recommendations were adopted.

Five-Day Week

The Committee on Shorter Work Day in reporting on the section of the executive council's report entitled "Union Progress," and with particular reference to "Five Day Week," commended the council for the survey made on the subject. The council was also commended for the efforts made to secure a four-hour day on Saturday for all Federal employees. Resolutions were recommended for adoption as follows:—(1) In favour of eight-hour day for fire-fighters (2) In favour of eight-hour work day for all women and minors in the States not now having 48-hour work week.

Favourable report was made by the committee on a resolution asking for declaration by the federation for a basic five-hour work day. The Committee disapproved of a demand for a demonstration in favour of the same request, wherein the workers were asked to lay down their tools for one day "as a symbol of their determination to secure the five-day week as labour's contribution towards the stabilization of employment."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Jurisdictional Disputes

To the Committee on Adjustment was referred four resolutions in regard to jurisdictional claims, the first being a complaint from the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions that the National Federation of Federal Employees was infringing on its jurisdiction and asking that the executive council investigate and adjust the dispute. The committee reported favourably on this request. On a complaint by the Building Trades Department against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners the executive council was instructed to make an effort to compose the differences. A dispute over jurisdiction between the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers was referred to the president of the federation to call a conference of the unions concerned within 90 days after the adjournment of the convention with a view to adjusting the difficulty. In regard to a controversy between the Paving Cutters' Union and the Granite Cutters' Association over the cutting of ashlers the committee reported in favour of the work being conceded to the granite cutters. This and other recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Older Workers

The Committee on State Organizations approved in the recommendation of the executive council that all State federations urge upon their state labour bureaus the necessity for making studies of older workers within their respective jurisdictions, as it was considered that out of such studies would come additional material and constructive suggestions as to how to best care for the elderly workers, the facts to be given to the public. The Committee concurred in the recommendation of the executive council that the conditions in Porto Rico should be remedied by legislation, invoked by American labour, and should be immediately acted upon.

On a resolution seeking to have a more general affiliation of local unions with state federations of labour and city central bodies the committee recommended that each international organization in affiliation with the federation include a provision in its constitution to the effect that its local unions shall become identified with the various state and central bodies in their respective localities.

Education

The Committee on Education expressed its congratulations that intelligent, constructive forces throughout the nation are looking more and more to labour for the development of increased social support for education. In order that the historic concern of organized labour with education, and especially with public education, may be maintained, the committee recommended that State federations of labour and local central labour bodies be urged to maintain committees on education which will include representatives of teachers' unions wherever they exist.

The committee reported on the various sections of the executive council's report which were referred to it for consideration, these including (1) The *American Federationist,* (2) A.F. of L. *Weekly News Service,* (3) *Monthly Review of Business,* (4) Labour Library, (5) Notes for speakers, (6) Organizing literature, (7) Legal Information Bureau, (2) Committee on education, (9) Workers' Education Bureau, (10) Maternity and infancy, (11) Free text books, (12) Censorship, (13) Vocational education and rehabilitation, (14) Workmen's compensation, (15) Labour's special days, (16) Samuel Gompers' Memorial, (17) Celebration of 200th Anniversary of Birth of George Washington.

The Committee on Education called attention to the growth of Parent-Teachers' Associations and urged the federation to inform its members regarding this movement and encourage participation in its activities. Regarding a resolution on illiteracy which asked the federation to declare for a standard equivalent to that reached by fourth grade children in the elementary schools, and asking that this standard be adopted by the Federal Government and used in census enumerating and in other situations where literary tests are required, the committee recommended its adoption. The committee also approved of a resolution in favour of tenure of positions by school teachers after two years of temporary service, and urged this as a policy for boards of education; and recommended referring to the executive council a resolution in opposition to military training in the public high schools, the executive to investigate the matter and report to the 1931 convention.

The report of the committee on all items was adopted.

Industrial Relations

To the Committee on Industrial Relations were referred resolutions, which protested against the labour policy of certain employers, as follows:—(1) A United States railroad; (2) A Chicago company; (3) Hotel managers in Cleveland, Ohio; (4) A New York hat company; (5) A Louisville tailoring establishment. These were, on recommendation of the committee, referred to the executive council to endeavour to bring about satisfactory settlements. The executive council was also instructed to assist the Stove Mounters' International Union in a controversy with a New Jersey firm.

The Committee on Federated Bodies, had only one resolution referred to it. This asked authorization for the formation of separate unions of municipal supervisors and inspectors. The request was referred to the executive council.

Unemployment

The first matter reported on by the Committee on Resolutions was the reference in the executive council's report on unemployment. After a discussion of the subject the committee submitted the following recommendations:

1. That the Executive Council be instructed to request the President of the United States to immediately appoint a national committee to recommend measures for immediate relief, having in mind proposals that can be carried out by private and quasi public agencies and enterprices, as well as by the departments of the federal government, the departments of the state governments and by municipalities, counties, school districts and other divisions of government.

2. That the Executive Council be instructed to call upon all State federations of labour to request the governors of their respective states to appoint state committees to co-operate with the national committee proposed in paragraph one, and to initiate recommendations within their respective states.

3. That the Executive Council be instructed to call upon all affiliated central bodies in the United States to urge the mayors or similar officials of their respective cities to immediately appoint city committees to co-operate with the state and national committees provided for in paragraphs one and two and to initiate relief programs within their respective cities.

4. That the Executive Council be instructed to proceed in such manner as the Council may find practicable to bring about the establishment of similar committees in localities where there are no affiliated central labour organizations through which to act.

5. That the Executive Council determine the best procedure to follow in obtaining appointment of similar committees in the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

6. That the affiliated central bodies in the Dominion of Canada be urged to co-operate with the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress in the promotion of unemployment relief measures in Canada.

The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Unemployment Insurance

Four resolutions in favour of unemployment insurance were referred to the Resolutions Committee, together with a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to make a study of remedial legislation to relieve unemployment. On recommendation of the committee all the resolutions were referred to the executive council for consideration in connection with the study of the subject which the council recommended in its report as part of labour's program, and which was endorsed by the convention.

The committee expressed approval of the employment statistics which the executive council had gathered, and also concurred in a resolution requesting the President of the United States to create a long range planning committee of public works to avert unemployment, as well as in a demand proposing adjustment of patent laws so that workers and society may be benefited by automatic machinery and scientific processes which now cause unemployment.

"Yellow Dog" Contracts

Under the above heading the Resolutions Committee referred to the section of the report of the executive council which read as follows:

The outstanding victory of labour was the defeat of the confirmation of the appointment of Judge John J. Parker to be a member of the United States Supreme Court, mainly because of his decision upholding the "yellow dog" contract.

The committee congratulated the executive for the effective and intelligent manner in which the members successfully opposed the appointment of Judge Parker "because of his anti-labour prejudices".

Border Crossing Privileges

The Resolutions Committee approved of the report of the executive council on the subject of immigration and recommended that the council urge Congress to enact legislation designed to reduce immigration into the United States. The convention approved of a resolution in favour of legislation providing for appropriation for border patrol to enforce restrictions against Mexican immigration. Approval was also given to resolutions (1) Urging enactment of legislation restricting Filipinos and Mexican immigrants; (2) In favour of the abolition of border crossing privileges for the purpose of employment. to the end that workers in the United States living near the border shall be freed from competition of those not living in the United States.

Modification of Volstead Act

The Resolutions Committee recommended adoption of that portion of the report of the executive council which dealt with the modification of the Volstead Act so as to provide for the manufacture of beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content by weight, and which pointed out that the council was in no way demanding repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Two resolutions were also introduced favouring the repeal of the Volstead Act, but the convention accepted the recommendation of the committee for modification, and the two resolutions were not concurred in.

Anti-Injunction Legislation

The executive council's report referred to the injunction problem in labour disputes in the United States, and submitted a copy of the anti-injunction bill prepared by a subcommittee of the Committee on Judiciary of the United States Senate as a substitute bill, which follows the general outline of the bill as endorsed at the Toronto convention in 1929. The Resolutions Committee recommended that the action of the Toronto convention be reaffirmed in that the executive council be again authorized to provide for

such changes or amendments to the anti-injunction bill as in the judgment of the council may seem necessary. The committee also urged that the members of every affiliated union and delegate body do their utmost to bring about the election of congressional candidates favourable to the labour cause and to secure defeat of those who stand for a continuance of the present injunction evil. The report of the Resolutions Committee was adopted.

A resolution seeking to promote enactment of injunction relief legislation was referred to the executive council.

Non-Partisan Political Campaign

The Resolutions Committee approved of the report of the executive council which related the activities engaged in during the year under the non-partisan political policy of the federation. The committee urged all wage-earners and all sympathetic to labour's appeal to join wholeheartedly in the non-partisan political campaign of the federation.

Navy Yard Employees

At one of the sessions the attention of the delegates was called to what was termed an attempt to reduce wages in the navy yards of the United States by a reclassification of employees. On the strength of this information it was decided that the president of the federation and the officers of the Metal Trades Department call on the President of the United States and enter a vigorous protest against the orders which affect the wage structure in the navy yards, and that the president and secretary of the federation send a telegram immediately to the President of the United States protesting against the practice complained of.

Sought to Force Affiliation

To the Committee on Law was submitted a resolution which sought to amend the constitution of the federation so as to compel branch unions of the affiliated organizations to affiliate with State federations, city central bodies and building trades councils in their respective districts upon notification to so affiliate being received from the presidents of the respective organizations, or have their charters revoked. The committee pointed out that the affiliated national and international organizations are guaranteed the right to administer all matters pertaining to their internal affairs, and therefore non-concurrence was recommended. The committee, however, further recommended that the president of the federation make a special effort during the year to bring about a more complete affiliation of local unions with these delegate bodies. The report was adopted.

Other Resolutions

Approval was given to the report of the executive council on old age pensions, in which it was stated that agitation for old age pension legislation was spreading throughout the nation. The convention referred to the executive council a resolution asking for representation of joint councils of women's auxiliaries in A. F. of L. conventions. Other resolutions approved by the convention were as follows:—

In favour of the executive council investigating the program of the Pan-American Institute of Reciprocal Trade Relations and giving support if warranted;

Protesting against the establishment of a luggage factory in the Missouri Penitentiary;

Urging adoption of legislative program for relief of people of Porto Rico;

Urging establishment of a federal bureau to test the effect upon the health of workers of chemical materials used in industry;

Endorsing the appeal of actors and musicians for support of the popular movement against mechanizing the cultural arts;

In favour of the extension of trade union organization among theatrical wardrobe attendants;

Proposing protective legislation for union labels in the District of Columbia;

Urging the employment of civilian workers on mechanical work for army and navy;

To protect interests of union labour in Boulder Dam work;

In favour of legislation in the matter of radio broadcasting;

Urging patronage of fair concerns in the textile industry;

Protesting against modification of what is known as the Packers' Consent decree, by which the packers agreed to confine their activities to the packing industry;

Urging legislation for the disposition of the Muscle Shoals project in such a way as to protect the public;

In favour of the Independence of the Philippine Islands;

Condemning lynching;

Proposing the use of granite in new post office buildings;

Favouring a pardon for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings;

Endorsing the program of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington;

Opposition to all forms of intervention in behalf of the present government of Cuba;

Opposition to the employment of alien workmen upon construction of ships built by the United States.

A resolution proposing memorial tribute to Samuel Gompers and deceased leaders was referred to the executive council.

Aid to Danville Strikers

At the morning session of the eighth day two representatives from the striking textile workers in Danville, Va., gave accounts of the strike in that locality. Following the addresses the representatives were given permission to pass among the delegates and solicit financial assistance, the sum of $1,121 being realized.

Memorial to Deceased Members

At the morning session of the fourth day a memorial service was held as a tribute to 46 well-known trade unionists who had passed away since the 1929 convention, the delegates and visitors standing in silence for a brief period.

President Green Honoured

The Resolutions Committee directed the attention of the delegates to an honour which had been bestowed on Mr. Wm. Green, president of the federation, he having been selected by the Roosevelt Memorial Association as one of the three citizens of the United States who had contributed distinguished service to social progress. The outstanding service of President Green to industrial peace in the past year was cited by the association as the basis for the award. The committee expressed gratification that the president should have been so signally honoured.

Fraternal and Other Addresses

At the afternoon session of the fourth day the addresses of the fraternal delegates were delivered. Mr. Wm. E. Stephenson, of Moose Jaw, Sask., member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, extended the greetings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the fraternal messages from the British Trades Union Congress being given by Mr. Allan A. H. Findlay, general secretary of the United Pattern Makers' Association, and Mr. Arthur Shaw, general secretary of the National Union of Textile Workers. Fraternal greetings from the National Womens' Trade Union League were extended by Miss Matilda Lindsay, and from the Womens' International Union Label League and Trade Union Auxiliary the greetings were offered by Miss Anna Fitzgerald.

Others who addressed the delegates during the course of the convention were: Hon. James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour; Hon. P. J. Hurly, United States Secretary for War; Hon. Robt. F. Wagner, Senator from the State of New York; Hon. David J. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts; Mr. John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the A.F. of L.; Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour; Hon. J. Hanford McNider, United States Minister to Canada; Mr. Eugene P. Carver, Jun., past commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Judge Frank Murphy, mayor of Detroit; Rabbi Edward Israel, chairman of the commission on social justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Mr. Hugh K. Martin, former commander, Department of Ohio, American Legion; Rev. W. J. McGuire, president, St. Viator's College, Bourbonnais, Ill.; Mr. Ralph T. O'Neil, national commander of the American Legion; Rev. Chas. S. MacFarlane, general secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Rev. Charles N. Lathrop, D.D., national secretary of the department of social service of the Episcopal Church; Mr. J. Foster Smith, of Salem, Mass.; Mr. John P. O'Connell, of the United Textile Workers; Mr. Chas. Francis, of New York City; Miss Elizabeth Ward, of the Industrial Department, Young Women's Christian Association; Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary, Workers' Educational Bureau of America; Gen. Jacob S. Coxey, of Coxey Army fame; Dr. Lucas, the department commander of Massachusetts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Presentations to Fraternal Delegates

In accordance with the established custom, the president of the federation made presentations to the fraternal delegates. To the two representatives from the British Trades Union Congress gold watches and chains were given, wrist watches being presented to their wives. Similar tokens were presented to the delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and his wife.

Officers Elected

The officers elected for the year 1930-31 are as follows: President, Wm. Green, Washington, D.C.; first vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; second vice-president, T.

A. Rickert, New York, N.Y.; third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington, D.C.; fourth vice-president, James Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio; fifth vice-president, John Coefield, Washington, D.C.; sixth vice-president, A. O. Wharton, Washington, D.C.; seventh vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York, N.Y.; eighth vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet, Washington, D.C.; treasurer, Martin F. Ryan, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D.C.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, Joseph P. Ryan, New York, N.Y., and Joseph V. Moreschi, Quincy, Mass.

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Charles J. Case, Cleveland, Ohio.

Vancouver, B.C., was chosen as the convention city for 1931.

Sunday Services

At the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston on the Sunday morning following the opening of the convention His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, who delivered the invocation at the opening of the convention, delivered an address to the delegates who attended the service. The president of the federation, Mr. Wm. Green, preached in Trinity Church in the evening, while about 50 of the delegates occupied pulpits of various churches at either the morning or evening services.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The ninth annual convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada opened in Montreal on September 27, with 150 delegates in attendance. Forty-nine resolutions were presented for consideration, the first being in favour of the launching of a campaign against communism with a view (*a*) to having government authorities restrict communist activities, (*b*) to calling the attention of local administrative authorities on the existing danger, and (*c*) to securing the co-operation of all bodies for the maintenance of good order in this fight against communism. A second resolution on the same subject requested the Federal Government to declare illegal all communist meetings, to arrest communist organizers and speakers, to deport those who are foreign subjects and to imprison those who are British subjects. Both resolutions were adopted.

The convention adopted two resolutions on the question of immigration, the demands being (1) that the Quebec Government close the doors of the province to all immigrants, even to those intending to settle on the land; (2) that the Federal Government stop all immigration, including that from the British Isles, and return to their respective countries, at the expense of the transportation companies, those unemployed immigrants anxious to return or who are considered undesirable.

Unemployment.—In the matter of unemployment the convention adopted a resolution "to immediately and urgently ask the Federal, provincial and municipal governments and other public bodies to take whatever steps are necessary to avert the present acute unemployment crisis by going on with the public works already under way, while compelling the contractors to abstain from using machinery of any kind, especially for digging or excavating, in order to hasten such work to completion"; and further asking the Provincial Government to give more help to the farmers, and to organize colonization so as to make it more advantageous for the settlers.

Miscellaneous Resolutions.—Other resolutions, most of which seek provincial legislation, were adopted as follows:—

Requesting civil bodies to contribute a reasonable amount to the establishment atnd maintenance of a school of sociology for the training of efficient propagandists in social and labour matters;

Instructing the executive of the federation to further amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act;

Favouring an increase in witness fees to $4 *per diem*;

Stricter enforcement of law governing sale of cigarettes to minors;

Requesting the Federal and Provincial Governments to subsidize employment offices conducted by labour unions;

In favour of the closing of stores at 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

In support of improvement of provincial industrial schools;

Requesting the Provincial Government of Quebec to restrict contracts for construction works to employers paying wages accepted by the National Catholic syndicates;

Requesting the Quebec Government, with a view to relieving unemployment, to apply the eight-hour working day to civil employees and to those employed on public works of the province;

That the Quebec Government be asked to enact legislation providing for a forty-eight hour week and a minimum salary of 50 cents per hour;

In favour of unemployment insurance;

Asking that the laying of iron rods in cement work (reinforced concrete) be recognized as a trade and paid at the rate of 70 cents per hour with a forty-eight hour week;

Asking the Provincial Government to abolish all private employment offices;

Asking that contractors be compelled to keep a list of the names and addresses of all their employees;

Asking the provincial board of health to compel digging contractors to furnish with helmets all of their workers employed where poisonous gas exists;

In favour of the appointment of a plumbing inspector in Three Rivers;

In favour of the appointment of a scaffolding inspector in Three Rivers;

Asking that all officials in the Department of Labour of Quebec be granted the same privileges as are given to other members of the civil service, such as superannuation, death insurance, etc.;

In favour of fair representation for the Catholic workers of Canada on all public bodies;

In favour of the Provincial Government amending the inspection regulations for electrical work;

Asking that the Provincial Government separate the Department of Labour from that of Public Works;

Asking the Council of Education to provide for instruction in labour questions in schools;

Asking the Provincial Government to award annual scholarships to the best pupils in the different technical schools of the province;

Asking the Quebec Government to adopt an Apprenticeship Act for the province similar to that of France;*

In favour of the Provincial Government appointing a committee for the practical prevention of accidents;

In favour of amending the Arbitration Act of Quebec in regard to disputes of police and firemen so as to provide for compulsory arbitration;

In favour of two-platoon system for firemen in cities with a population of over 30,000;

In favour of legislation limiting the hours of work, Sunday observance and abolition of night work in bakeries;

In favour of the Women's Minimum Wage Act of Quebec being extended to cover the women employed in stores;

Asking the Provincial Government to adopt a law to compel all employers (building contractors excepted) to give all of their employees of at least one month's service eight days' notice before dismissal, if such employees are not guilty of criminal negligence in the discharge of their duties;

Asking the Federal Government to find a legal way of ratifying, on behalf of the provinces, the different international labour conventions that do not conflict with provincial legislation;

In favour of the federation considering the advisability of asking the Provincial Government to rescind the Order-in-council which imposes a tax of one-tenth of a cent per ton per mile on truck owners.

Internal Matters.—The convention amended the constitution of the federation to provide that no charter be granted to unions, with the exception of those formed of labourers, whose monthly contributions are less than $1. It was also decided that the central councils be asked not to form any more unions unless such unions are compelled to affiliate immediately with the federation of Catholic Workers as well as with their respective trade federation. A resolution in favour of the *per capita* tax to the federation being increased from 3 to 5 cents per month for the next two years was referred to next year's convention.

There was also refered to the executive a resolution in favour of the federation affiliating with the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

It was decided to change the representation of local unions at conventions of the federation to be as follows: Less than 100 members, one delegate; 100 members, two delegates; 150 members, three delegates, with one additional delegate for each additional 100 members.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Chevalier Pierre Beaulé, Quebec; first vice-president, O. Filion, Montreal; second vice-president, Emile Tellier, Three Rivers; secretary-treasurer, Ferdinand Laroche, Quebec; directors, M. C. Bernier, Montreal, and J. E. A. Tremblay, Chicoutimi.

* A note on the Apprenticeship Act passed in France in 1928 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 195.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America

The fifteenth regular and eleventh biennial convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America was held at Montreal on September 8-12, 1930, with approximately sixty delegates in attendance. Alderman Bruno Charbonneau, in the absence of Mayor Houde, welcomed the delegates to Montreal. Before formally opening the convention for business, President F. B. Powers was presented with a gavel on behalf of the Montreal committee and the membership at large.

In the report of the general executive board a detailed account of the activities of the Union since the 1928 convention was presented. It was pointed out that owing to the illness of the president-elect, immediately after the last convention, Mr. Wesley Russell was appointed acting international president, which office he held for two months.

Complying with instructions received from the last convention, a printer policy committee was appointed with Mr. J. B. Alcorn as chairman. In the report of this committee were set forth the efforts made to retain positions for Morse telegraphers, regardless of equipment adopted by employers for the transmission of telegraphic signals.

Unemployment.—The convention, having convened as a committee of the whole to discuss the problem of unemployment, brought in the following recommendations; (1) Endorsing the principle of old age pensions and unemployment insurance; (2) That subordinate units make the six-hour day and five-day week part of their wage program; (3) That each subordinate unit appoint an unemployment committee to work out plans to relieve distress among the members.

Other Resolutions.—Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Endorsing the position taken by representatives of station WCFL in demanding the right of a national broadcasting channel.

Authorizing the restoring of full constitutional rights and privileges of Canadian divisions.

Recommending the cancelling of all indebtedness of certain divisions to the International Union;

Increasing the *per diem* of officers from $10 to $12.50.

Favouring the continuance of the printer policy committee.

Restoring to subordinate units the right to admit expelled members.

Recommending that the general executive board be composed of at least one member from each of the three largest groups—commercial, broker and press.

Favouring the extending of time of funeral benefit participation of new members from six months to one year.

Officers elected were: President, Frank B. Powers, 113 So. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary-treasurer, W. L. Allen, 113 So. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Members of the general executive board—Chairman, C. McMahon, Saskatoon, Sask.; Secretary, W. J. McMahon, Milwaukee, Wis.; John B. Alcorn, Detroit, Mich.; G. R. Pawson, Toronto, Ont.; Arthur Markel, Washington, D.C.

Amalgamated Lithographers of America

With seventy-five delegates in attendance, the sixth convention of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America was held at St. Louis, Mo., September 15-20, 1930, and presided over by President Andrew J. Kennedy. The delegates were welcomed by Mr. E. F. Svoboda, president of local No. 5, St. Louis, after which addresses were delivered by Mr. E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Mr. G. B. Ganner, of St. Louis. The report of the credential committee, appointment of the various other committees and the report of the rules committee occupied the greater part of the first day's proceedings.

The report of the president showed that notwithstanding depression and technological changes, progress had been made in securing new members. He also urged the dividing of work so as to give employment to the greatest number. The convention referred to the international president for study and introduction of a recommendation of the finance committee for changes in book-keeping and transfer systems. A number of changes to the constitution were adopted.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Favouring model by-laws for use of newly organized locals, such by-laws to include wage scales.

Approving of the introduction of a resolution at the American Federation of Labor

convention advocating a "Labour compensation system" by which permanent employment at a steady salary would be assured.

Instructing the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to support any move which has for its object the building up of an independent labour party.

Favouring the establishment of compensation insurance for injured workers.

Advocating unemployment insurance and old age pensions.

Recommending the increase of the number of journeymen to each apprentice.

Favouring a shorter work week.

Requiring local unions to pay wages lost by delegates attending conventions.

Modifying strike benefit payments.

Recommending that the trade shop committee be made permanent.

The next convention city will be chosen by the executive council.

International Typographical Union

The seventy-eighth annual convention of the International Typographical Union was held at Houston, Texas, September 8-13, 1930, with approximately two hundred and fifty delegates in attendance. The delegates were called to order by Mr. J. H. Maginnis of the convention committee of Houston local union No. 87, and addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. Dan. Moody, Governor of Texas; Hon. Walter E. Monteith, Mayor of Houston; Mr. Geo. H. Slater, executive-secretary Texas State Federation of Labour; Mr. George A. Wilson, president, Houston Trades and Labour Council, and Mr. B. F. King, president, Houston Typographical Union. President Charles P. Howard in opening the convention reviewed conditions during the past year, and informed the delegates that the unemployment problem was causing an increased number of local unions to give consideration to the five-day week. It was his opinion, however, that owing to the business depression and the attitude of the employers' associations, the time had not yet arrived for the International Union to legislate the five days as the maximum work week. The president quoted figures to show that the average earnings for the past fiscal year were increased by $44.61 per member.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed total receipts, including balances in the various funds, of $8,798,570.34; expenditures totalled $2,497,075.90, leaving a balance on hand of $6,301,494.44. The total membership reported was 78,508, comprised in 784 local unions, being an increase of 1,566 members and 3 local unions.

The following recommendations of the committee on laws were adopted by the convention; (1) That any member who brings his case into court before exhausting remedies within the laws of the organization shall be liable for expulsion by the executive council; (2) That the executive council be authorized and directed to revise and reclassify the book of laws, so that everything that pertains to the internal government of the organization shall be placed in the constitution and laws, while matters relating to contracts and terms of employment shall be included in the general laws; (3) That each subordinate union in whose jurisdiction a piece or bonus scale is in operation must include in all proposed contracts a provision for an all-time-work scale; (4) That the words "headquarters city" be substituted for "city of Indianapolis."; (5) That the first vice-president's salary be increased from $4,000 to $5,200 a year. Propositions 2, 4 and 5 will be sent to a referendum vote of the membership and if carried a second referendum vote will be taken to select the headquarters city.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Instruction the executive council to study the question of establishing an advertising section of the *Typographical Journal;*

Urging President Hoover to appoint Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to his cabinet as the next secretary of labour;

Expressing profound sorrow at the passing of Mr. James M. Lynch, a former president of the International Union;

Requesting the executive council to assist and encourage all local unions in the introduction of the five-day week;

Instructing the executive officers to enter into negotiations with the incoming officers of the Mailers' Trade District Union to bring about a settlement of the differences which exist between the two organizations.

Boston, Massachusetts, was selected as the convention city for 1931.

International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America

The International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America recently held its thirty-first annual convention at Boston, Massachusetts, with fifty-four delegates in attendance from thirty-two affiliated local unions, representing approximately eighty-four per cent of the total membership. A section of the report of the executive officers dealt with the subject of "trade schools." It was alleged that some of these schools were enrolling students without regard to their character and the possibility of their using the knowledge thus secured in efforts at counterfeiting. Attention was directed to the fact that in thirty-seven cities agreements are in effect recognizing the forty-hour, five-day week. In regard to unemployment benefits, the delegates were informed that during the past year the general membership had contributed $337,456 to meet depressed trade conditions.

The convention approved of every assistance possible being given to some of the Canadian local unions to secure better working conditions. In connection with a resolution pertaining to the five-day, forty-hour week, submitted by the Manufacturing Photo-Engravers' Association of Philadelphia and endorsed by several other employers' clubs, the convention approved of the recommendation that the International officers, in co-operation with the officers of the Philadelphia local union, meet in conference with representatives of the Philadelphia employers' association and such other groups of employers as desire to participate, for the purpose of discussing this and other proposals which would be of mutual benefit and profit to the industry. It was also decided that the indenturing of apprentices be held in abeyance until conditions warrant, and that the executive council be empowered, where necessary, to negotiate agreements with a ratio of one apprentice to five journeymen. A proposal to establish an international out-of-work benefit fund was sent to a referendum vote of the membership.

The convention of 1931 will be held at Minneapolis-St. Paul.

International Federation of Trade Unions

The Sixth Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, containing 250 pages, was published recently. Unlike former editions, it does not contain the reports of the affiliated organizations and the International Trade Secretariats. The statistical information, on the other hand, has again been greatly expanded, so that this Year Book constitutes the fullest and most recent compendium of information concerning the international and national trade union movements. It gives the latest available memberships and the correct addresses up to date of all the organizations affiliated with the I.F.T.U., and also of the International Trade Secretariats, and contains a full survey of the income and expenditure of the national centres affiliated with the I.F.T.U. and of the organizations affiliated with these centres, for the two years 1927 and 1928.

Special attention has been devoted in this edition to the table showing the various orientations of the trade union movement of the world. Those who are interested in trade unionism will find in it a very large and valuable collection of material, enabling them to obtain an insight into the position of the trade union movement in all parts of the world. A full description of the conditions of the trade union movements of the individual countries is also added. For the first time systematically classified information appears concerning the trade union movements of South America and colonial territories: in fact, for many countries trade union information is here given for the first time.

The Year Book may be obtained from the offices of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 172 McLaren Street, Ottawa, price 80 cents.

Legislation prohibiting night work for minors has been enacted in all States in the United States except Montana and Washington, according to information made public by the United States Department of Labour. The constitutionality of these laws has been upheld under the police power of the State as being for the protection of the life, health and safety of minor children. Several of the States prohibit the engaging of minors within certain hours at night in any gainful occupation, while in other jurisdictions specified occupations and industries are enumerated.. In approximately 30 jurisdictions there are special provisions regulating the night hours of messengers. The most common period during which night work is prohibited in this group is from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. The prohibition of street trades within certain hours at night is also provided in many of the States, these hours ranging from 7 or 8 p.m. to 5 or 6 a.m.

Agriculture and domestic service are as a rule excluded from the prohibitory provisions, as well as minors employed in mercantile establishments during the holiday season, usually Dec. 17-24, and inventory periods.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

50th Session of the Governing Body

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its 50th session at Brussels on October 7-12. Canada was represented by Dr. Riddell (government) Mr. J. R. Shaw (employers) and Mr. J. Simpson (workers). Mr. Heyman, Belgian Minister of Labour, in welcoming the delegates, referred to the fact that Belgium had ratified most of the conventions adopted in the last eleven years, and stood third in the list of State members in this respect. Mr. Arthur Fontaine, chairman, presided over the meeting.

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, expressed his gratitude to the Belgian Government for its co-operation.

"We have just been passing," he said, "through some weeks of very difficult work at the Assembly of the League of Nations. During those weeks we have considered our own position and studied our own work in the light of the great events which were taking place around us. It may have been an illusion, but we could not help feeling that there was much ground for hope. When we saw the difficulties of the economic position, and realized the prejudices, hesitations and timidities which were felt at the idea of attempting a new organization of economic life and developing economic co-operation between nations, we said to ourselves that perhaps the main object of our own Organization, which is to bring about satisfactory living and working conditions for the workers, and the fear of unemployment, which is at present weighing on some twelve or fifteen million workers, might provide the necessary stimulus and motive power to promote the work of the League of Nations. Again, when we realized how strong national opposition still is, veiled though it may be by the forms of diplomacy, we felt that the work in favour of social justice which is done by our Organization, by the Governing Body and by the Conference might represent an unrivalled opportunity of bringing about reconcilation and universal peace, for universal peace based upon social justice is the motto of our Charter. The more acute the feeling for social justice becomes among mankind, and the more strongly it inspires public opinion, the more sure we shall be of being able to make a contribution towards universal peace."

Conditions of Work in Coal Mines

The Governing Body considered the effect to be given to the resolution of the Conference placing the question of hours of work in coal mines on the agenda of its 1931 Session, and discussed the conditions of procedure under which the problem would be brought before the Conference.

It adopted by 16 votes to 5 a resolution stating that it was for the Conference to decide whether it would treat the question of hours of work in coal mines by a first or second discussion, but that as in any case it was right to give the Conference the opportunity of adopting either solution, and as it seemed all the less possible to rule out the alternative of a single discussion since the problem had already been examined by the 1930 Session, the Governing Body approved the circulation to Governments of a draft questionnaire drawn up by the Office, and instructed the Office to draw up for submission to the Conference (in the event of its deciding to proceed to a single discussion) a Report containing one or more Draft Conventions based on the replies of the Governments.

The Governing Body adopted a further resolution by which, without prejudice to the question of whether there was to be a single discussion or a double discussion, or whether or not a separate Convention on hours of work in lignite mines was to be drawn up, it requested the Director of the International Labour Office to complete in due course the information given in the report on lignite.

Agenda of the 1932 Conference

The Governing Body went on to discuss what questions might be placed on the agenda of the 1932 Session of the Conference.

It had before it a report by the Office on the law and practice regarding fee-charging employment agencies, and it decided to place the question of the abolition of such agencies on the agenda of the 1932 Session.

The Governing Body also provisionally selected the question of insurance against invalidity, old age and death, the question of holidays with pay, and the question of unemployment insurance. The Office will prepare a statement on the law and practice as regards each of these questions for submission

to the Governing Body at its January Session. In accordance with the Standing Orders, the Governing Body will, when it has these statements before it, decide at its January Session which of these questions are to be placed on the agenda of the 1932 Conference.

Maritime Questions

The Governing Body discussed the organization of the Preparatory Technical Conference on Maritime Questions, which it had been decided to hold in 1931.

It decided that the Conference should take place in October of that year. It will include all countries whose seagoing vessels, not including vessels of under 100 tons, represent a total gross registered tonnage of over 250,000 tons. The States in question, in order of tonnage, are as follows: Great Britain, Japan, Germany, Norway, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Greece, Spain, Denmark, Canada, Brazil, Belgium, Australia, Argentina, China, Finland, Yugoslavia, Portugal and India. Each State will be asked to send one Government representative, one employers' representative, and one workers' representative. The representatives may be accompanied by technical advisers. The Governing Body will be represented at the Conference by three members, one from each group. Any shipowners' and seamen's representatives on the Joint Maritime Commission who are not sent as members of their national delegations will be invited to attend the Conference but will not have the right to vote.

Resolutions of the Fourteenth Conference

The Governing Body discussed the effect to be given to the resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference last June (Labour Gazette, July, 1930, page 790).

Two of the resolutions are closely connected with the question of hours of work in coal mines. They will be brought to the notice of Governments in connection with the preparation of the next Session of the Conference, which will reconsider the whole problem.

The Governing Body decided to forward to the competent authorities of the League of Nations, and also to draw the attention of Governments, to a resolution by which the Conference expressed the conviction that, irrespective of the work of the International Labour Organization for unifying working conditions in coal mines, an economic agreement should be concluded as soon as possible between the coal-producing countries.

In accordance with the resolution of the Conference concerning the preparation of children and young persons for a fully developed life, the Governing Body authorized the International Labour Office to make a preliminary study of the general tendencies of the movement for workers' education.

Another resolution of the Conference suggested that agreements should be concluded between the Governments of the principal industrial countries regarding the annual reports of their factory inspectors. The countries in question would agree to instruct their factory inspectors to pay special attention in the ordinary course of their duties to one or two special questions with which they would deal in greater detail in their yearly reports. The International Labour Office would then co-ordinate and publish the information thus obtained. The Governing Body decided to forward this resolution to Governments and to draw their attention to the advantages of the proposed procedure.

The Governing Body then considered a resolution of the Conference concerning the question of freedom of association. The Governing Body instructed the Office to make a study of the problem of freedom of association, on the understanding that it would be desirable to undertake its regulation by successive stages, such as the guarantee of the actual principle of freedom of association, the organization and recognition of trade unions, the legal nature of their functions as regards labour questions, and so on. The Office will submit the conclusions of its studies to the Governing Body at its Session of April, 1931, so that the Governing Body may be in a position to decide which of the questions studied by the Office could be placed on the agenda of a future Session of the International Labour Conference.

Decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations

The Governing Body then proceeded to discuss those decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations which concern the International Labour Organization.

It took note of the resolution of the Assembly which recommended that in connection with the inquiry of the Economic and Financial Organization into world economic depression, account should be taken of the results of the inquiry conducted by the International Labour Office into unemployment, and that in general there should be constant collaboration between the various organizations of the League of Nations and the Office on questions falling within their respective competence.

Annual Reports Submitted under Article 408

The Governing Body discussed various proposals concerning the method of examining the annual reports which States are bound, under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles, to furnish on the enforcement of Conventions which they have ratified. The Governing Body adopted various practical measures intended to obtain fuller and more comparable reports, and also to obtain information regarding Conventions which Federal States have declared their intention of treating as Recommendations.

Conference on Silicosis

The Governing Body considered the report of the Conference on Silicosis which was held at Johannesburg from August 13 to 27, 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1179).

The Governing Body decided to forward the report of the Johannesburg Conference to Governments and to draw their attention to the general recommendations put forward by the experts as regards preventive measures, compensation and after-care. It also approved the suggestions of the Office as regards the effect to be given to the recommendations of the experts referring to the organization and co-ordination of future scientific work.

Unemployment

The Governing Body considered a proposal for a thorough study of the principal causes of unemployment, in particular tariff competition between States, the unsatisfactory distribution of capital and raw materials, the unsatisfactory distribution of national wealth between the various classes of the population, the difficulty of adapting production to the requirements of consumption, the development of new industries and changes in industrial technique.

Dr. Riddell and Sir Atul Chatterjee pointed out that the study to be undertaken must cover all countries. Unemployment was not confined to Europe, and the position of the oversea countries must be borne in mind.

The Governing Body decided that the proposed special study should be carried out, and that the Unemployment Committee should settle the program of the work. The size of the Unemployment Committee will be raised from 3 to 12 (4 from each group) and it will be authorized to consult experts.

Danzig and the International Labour Organization

At its meeting on May 15, 1930, the Council of the League of Nations, at the request of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, requested the Permanent Court of International Justice to give an advisory opinion, in conformity with Article 14 of the Covenant, on the following question: "Is the special legal status of the Free City of Danzig such as to enable the Free City to become a Member of the International Labour Organization?" On August 26, 1930, the Court, by 6 votes against 4, expressed the opinion that the special legal status of the Free City of Danzig did not enable the Free City to become a Member of the International Labour Organization.

Publications of the Office

A further series of brochures on "Occupation and Health," the encyclopaedia of hygiene, pathology and social welfare which is in course of preparation by the International Labour Office, has just appeared covering the following subjects: pottery industry; feathers; file-cutting; fire-lighters (rosin); firemen; gardeners and market gardeners; glanders; hotels and restaurants; hydroxylamine; factory surgeons; fatty substances; first aid; fishermen; gasses and fumes; gold; gold mines; homework.

Visit to Canada of Deputy Director of International Labour Organization

Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, Geneva, arrived in Canada during October for the purpose of conferring with the Dominion and some of the Provincial Governments in reference to the work of the Organization and of renewing touch with some of the principal organizations of employers and workers in Canada. This was Mr. Butler's third visit to the Dominion since the establishment of the International Labour Organization in 1919. His Canadian tour is being followed by a visit to the United States. On his arrival at Ottawa on October 27, Mr. Butler was received by the Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, and later met the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, Acting Prime Minister, the Hon. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals; the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration; and the Hon. T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior.

In the course of his tour of Canada, Mr. Butler delivered addresses to representative local organizations as follows:—at Ottawa, the

Rotary Club, the Central Executive of the League of Nations Society, and the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society; at Montreal, the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs; at Toronto, the Empire Club, the Women's Canadian Club, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Trades and Labour Council; at Winnipeg, the Men's Canadian Club, the Women's Canadian Club, the Trades and Labour Council, and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs; at Edmonton, the Trades and Labour Council; at Saskatoon, the Trades and Labour Council; at Regina, the Trades and Labour Council and the Men's Canadian Club.

In his various addresses Mr. Butler laid stress on the economic inter-dependence of the nations of the world and the urgent necessity for such an organization as the International Labour Organization. He explained that the work of the League was divided between two branches, namely the League proper, dealing with political, economic and commercial problems, and the labour organization dealing with industrial and social questions. Already, he said, the economic organization of the League had materially assisted in the re-establishment of Austria, Hungary, Greece, and Bulgaria. He stated that a conference would be held shortly to promote concerted economic action in Europe, the results of which will be of greatest importance for the rest of the world as well.

With reference to industrial problems, which lie within the province of the International Labour Organization, Mr. Butler pointed out that the Organization was endeavouring to promote social justice in the world and to establish international standards, so that one country might not gain undue advantage over another by such methods as the payment of low wages, the working of long hours of labour, employment of women and child labour, unsanitary conditions, etc. In this connection he referred to the 27 conventions, which had been framed by the International Labour Conferences which he explained were tantamount to treaties that had been adopted by the representatives of the nations comprising the league. As a result there is being established an international code which has not merely maintained the standards of living that existed before the war, but has raised such standards in most of the countries. Mr. Butler pointed out that Canada stood fifth in the League's official list of industrial powers, and also had a great oversea trade.

International Industrial Relations Association

Some account of the work of the International Industrial Relations Association was given in the Labour Gazette, May, 1930, page 546. The Council of the Association met at Geneva in September to consider the program for the next general conference. It was decided that this conference should be held in Amsterdam in August, 1931, and that it should deal with the dependence of satisfactory human relations in industry upon the scientific adjustment of economic resources, production and consumption. The following statement issued by the Association indicates the reasons for choosing this subject:—

"There is an ever growing realization of the fact that industrial relations are profoundly disturbed because neither labour nor capital can function in a world of underconsumption. Unemployment to-day is widespread through the world. Markets are restricted by lack of purchasing power. Productive capacity has been enhanced at an increasingly rapid rate, by mechanisation and the advance of technological invention. In a world of enlarged economic resources, groups of industry, whether conceived as employer-employee, labour-capital, producers-consumers, are prevented from functioning normally, that is, human relations in industry are not satisfactory. Therefore all groups concerned in economic life are compelled to ask: Can the methods of science be utilized to achieve balance between resources, production and consumption? Can science be substituted for casualism in the development of economic policy? How can sufficient information be placed at the disposal of those who must form economic policy in separate companies, in industries and in nations, so that they may know all the factors in the problem of adjusting resources, production and consumption?

"The answer to the question must be sought by all groups in co-operation. If one group imposes its limited interests upon another, if output be restricted by labour, if prices be held artificially high by monopolistic business, if Governments limit the contributions of their national areas to the world's economic life, balance is disturbed for all.

"The International Industrial Relations Association proposes therefore that these vital questions be studied in a congress in which employers, labour and scientists collaborate in compiling facts and in discovering how best to advance understanding of the problem."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on October 1, was 7,384, their employees numbering 1,020,676 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September, was 1,737, having an aggregate membership of 205,910 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 67 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1930, as Reported by Employers

There was a further but smaller decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,384 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,020,676 persons, as compared with 1,024,793 in the preceding month. This slight reduction was only what was to be expected on the basis of the experience of the last ten years. Activity on October 1, 1929, had also slackened; in fact, the decrease had then involved a larger number of workers, but employment last autumn was in greater volume than on the date under review. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 116·2 on October 1, 1930, compared with 116·6 on September 1, 1930, and with 125·6, 118·8, 110·3, 106·5, 99·5, 95·0, 100·7 95·8 and 91·3 on October 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The index on October 1, 1930, was for this time of year higher than in any other year on record except 1929 and 1928.

The most pronounced curtailment since the preceding month was in construction, in which it was seasonal in character, but the declines were very much less extensive than those reported on October 1 in recent years of the record; that this was so, was probably to some extent, a result of the unemployment relief program now underway. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber, animal food and iron and steel products, hotels and restaurants, steam railway operation and communications also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade were seasonally more active, while within the manufacturing group, seasonal improvement was also shown in the vegetable food and textile industries.

Employment by Provinces

Firms in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces afforded heightened employment, but elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in the Maritime Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.—Further large losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 554 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 83,033 persons on September 1, to 78,519 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved many more workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was higher than on October 1, 1930. Construction and manufactures reported the bulk of the decline, but the tendency was also unfavourable in logging, mining, services and transportation.

Quebec.—There was another decrease in Quebec, which, though not large, nevertheless exceeded that noted on October 1, 1929, when employment was brisker. Statistics were compiled from 1,695 firms with 287,732 workers, compared with 289,046 at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and construction registered most of the reduction, while transportation and services also afforded less employment. On the other hand, logging was seasonally active, and there was also a slight gain in trade.

Ontario.—Improvement was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,271 employers of 411,267 persons, or 3,192 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on October 1 of a year ago, but employment then was in greater volume. Manufacturing, as a whole (particularly of food and textile products), logging and trade showed considerable seasonal advances, but there were losses in construction, transportation, communications and in iron and steel and lumber factories.

Prairie Provinces.—In contrast with the declines recorded on the same date in 1929 and 1928, there was a small increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October. This took place chiefly in mining and transportation, while manufacturing, construction, trade and services showed curtailment. The index was, however, a few points lower than on October 1 of last year. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,109 firms with an aggregate working force of 154,948 employees, compared with 154,736 on September 1.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed further curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, construction and services, while logging and trade reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 755 employers, whose payrolls declined from 89,903 persons on September 1 to 88,210 at the beginning of October. Losses on a rather larger scale were registered on October 1, 1929, but the index then was several points higher.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

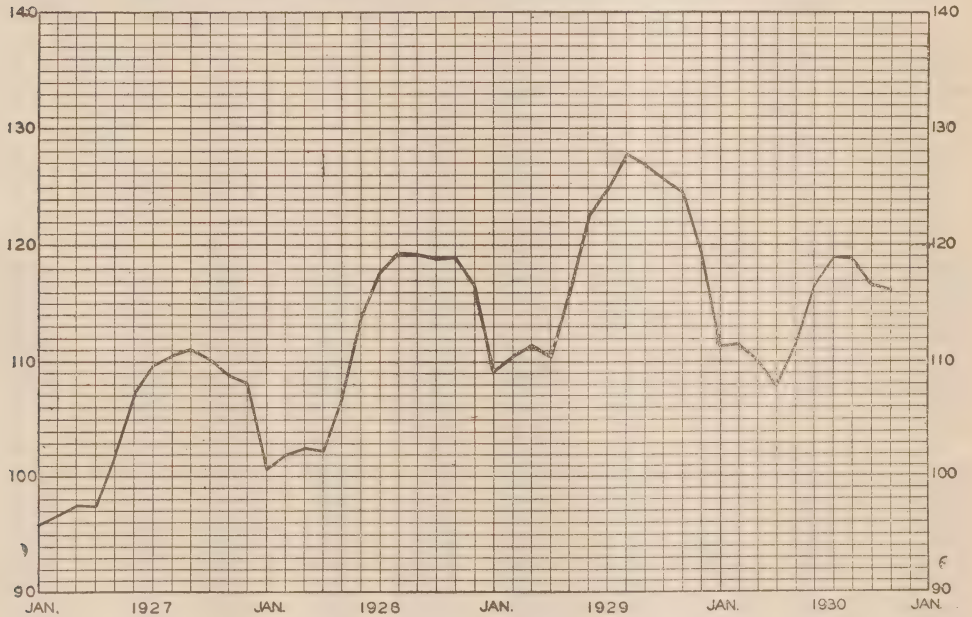
The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, but downward in Quebec, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.—There was an increase in employment in Montreal, where the 926 cooperating firms employed 142,392 persons, or 1,448 more than on September 1. Manufacturing, shipping, construction and trade reported the bulk of the gain; in manufacturing, textile and tobacco factories, in particular, showed higher employment. Improvement had also been noted on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a small decrease at the beginning of October, 33

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



workers having been laid off since September 1 by the 125 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 14,131 on their pay-lists on the date under review. There were losses in services, but manufacturing showed improvement. The index was higher than at the beginning of October, 1929, when greater curtailment was indicated.

Toronto.—Expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,000 firms employing 123,805 persons, compared with 122,247 in their last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, iron and steel and lumber products) was much busier, as was trade. Similar additions to staffs had been reported on October 1 of a year ago, but conditions then were generally better.

Ottawa.—Building and manufacturing were more active, while road work showed a decrease. The forces of the 148 employers fur-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Oct. 1	91·3	104·5	85·0	91·5	99·3	85·5
1922						
Oct. 1	95·8	103·0	87·7	99·7	101·2	88·8
1923						
Oct. 1	100·7	108·8	99·1	102·2	100·0	92·5
1924						
Oct. 1	95·0	99·1	93·0	97·6	90·7	91·5
1925						
Oct. 1	99·5	98·9	97·9	100·4	99·1	101·9
1926						
Oct. 1	106·5	105·8	107·8	105·1	109·2	105·8
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·4	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Feb. 1	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Mar. 1	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
April 1	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
May 1	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
June 1	116·5	122·4	114·5	117·8	115·8	113·3
July 1	118·9	141·1	116·8	116·9	120·4	113·5
Aug. 1	118·8	140·9	114·7	115·7	126·2	115·8
Sept. 1	116·6	122·5	113·6	113·6	129·8	114·6
Oct. 1	115·2	116·2	113·0	114·6	130·0	112·1
Relative weight of employment by districts as at Oct. 1, 1930	100·0	7·7	28·2	40·3	15·2	8·6

nishing data aggregated 13,660 workers, or 163 more than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was practically the same as on the same date in 1929, when similar gains had been noted.

Hamilton.—Curtailment was registered by construction firms and in manufacturing, in which iron and steel and building material plants showed the most pronounced loss. Statements were tabulated from 216 firms with 30,999 employees, compared with 31,638 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was many points higher, although the trend of employment then was also downward.

Windsor and Adjacent Border Cities.—There was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. One hundred and thirty-five establishments recorded 14,018 employees, as against

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Oct. 1	93·5	.....	100·4	.....	.....	.....	101·1	87·2
1923								
Oct. 1	100·0	.....	99·6	112·4	95·9	.....	91·5	87·9
1924								
Oct. 1	94·9	99·9	95·5	107·3	84·6	.....	88·1	90·0
1925								
Oct. 1	100·7	101·4	99·2	108·4	92·9	94·4	91·5	98·6
1926								
Oct. 1	105·7	106·3	102·9	106·0	104·9	103·3	107·4	103·6
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Feb. 1	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Mar. 1	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
April 1	109·2	111·7	116·5	116·2	120·4	140·9	103·4	110·4
May 1	110·8	115·3	117·8	125·3	118·4	150·5	105·7	110·8
June 1	116·6	122·3	118·5	130·4	118·0	149·4	107·1	110·8
July 1	116·0	130·1	117·8	129·4	115·0	134·9	109·6	110·2
Aug. 1	114·5	138·2	115·4	131·8	112·6	120·8	110·3	111·7
Sept. 1	113·2	138·5	114·7	125·6	105·6	121·2	110·7	114·0
Oct. 1	114·1	138·3	116·2	127·5	103·7	113·9	109·5	112·1
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Oct. 1, 1930	14·0	1·4	12·1	1·3	3·0	1·4	3·2	3·0

14,941 on September 1. Contractions had also been reported on October 1, 1929, but employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg showed a recession on October 1, when the forces of the 353 co-operating firms aggregated 32,853 workers or 484 less than in the preceding month. There were decreases in manufacturing and construction, while other groups showed little general change. Declines had also been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, when the index was several points higher than on the date under review.

Vancouver.—There was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 296 employers with 30,354 persons on their payrolls, compared with 30,660 on September 1. Manu-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the tota number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Oct. 1	91·3	88·0	86·8	100·8	90·3	101·2	87·4	87·3	91·7
1922									
Oct. 1	95·8	93·8	76·0	105·8	88·3	105·3	102·0	85·2	91·2
1923									
Oct. 1	100·7	99·4	93·0	109·7	91·6	107·3	105·4	95·1	92·5
1924									
Oct. 1	95·0	92·7	96·4	103·6	95·5	100·7	96·6	96·1	92·4
1925									
Oct. 1	99·5	98·8	89·4	100·6	98·1	102·8	104·1	100·6	95·9
1926									
Oct. 1	106·5	104·6	82·9	105·0	103·4	107·4	126·9	105·8	101·0
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·8	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·5	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Feb. 1	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Mar. 1	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
April 1	107·8	111·3	87·6	114·5	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
May 1	111·4	112·4	63·5	114·1	117·3	104·3	112·0	128·9	125·6
June 1	116·5	113·6	90·0	115·6	119·6	108·0	137·0	134·7	127·6
July 1	118·9	111·3	82·1	113·8	119·7	108·0	170·1	142·7	129·5
Aug. 1	118·8	110·2	61·5	115·5	121·0	108·9	179·8	142·4	126·4
Sept. 1	116·6	108·2	54·3	116·6	120·9	110·2	169·2	143·4	127·3
Oct. 1	116·2	107·8	70·8	118·9	119·5	110·1	163·0	136·7	127·9
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1930	100·0	51·0	1·8	5·2	3·0	12·5	15·5	2·3	8·7

facturing, especially lumber and canning factories, reported decreases, while construction and trade showed improvement. A larger reduction had been recorded on October 1, 1929, when the index stood at 111.7, as compared with 112.1 at the beginning of October of this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

There was a further decrease in manufacturing plants, 4,416 of which reported 520,166 operatives, compared with 522,047 in the preceding month. Vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, and there were large gains in the textile division. Smaller additions to staffs were indicated in the fur,

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	Oct. 1 1930	Sept. 1 1930	Oct. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1925
Manufacturing	51·0	107·8	108·2	120·2	115·7	106·4	104·6	98·8
Animal products—edible	1·9	111·7	120·9	117·1	119·6	114·0	106·4	103·5
Fur and products	0·2	107·5	98·7	103·1	99·5	104·8	108·6	106·6
Leather and products	1·5	86·7	86·6	97·7	96·4	104·1	103·7	95·9
Lumber and products	4·7	92·4	98·9	116·6	117·6	109·4	116·6	112·9
Rough and dressed lumber	2·7	83·4	95·7	114·7	116·3	110·6	124·5	121·5
Furniture	0·9	110·1	100·8	125·4	120·0	109·5	101·7	94·8
Other lumber products	1·1	106·2	106·9	115·8	118·7	103·6	102·2	98·0
Musical instruments	0·2	73·3	66·3	101·8	112·6	104·4	110·0	94·3
Plant products—edible	4·0	143·1	134·3	134·8	121·5	120·9	115·9	115·6
Pulp and paper products	6·4	108·6	109·2	114·2	109·0	108·5	103·0	94·8
Pulp and paper	3·1	104·4	105·7	111·9	112·6	111·9	105·8	92·2
Paper products	0·8	109·8	108·3	116·8	120·8	108·1	103·5	99·6
Printing and publishing	2·5	113·9	114·3	116·3	110·8	104·6	99·3	97·3
Rubber products	1·3	107·9	110·5	137·2	135·2	112·6	99·7	105·4
Textile products	7·8	99·3	96·9	106·9	105·2	104·9	101·7	96·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·6	92·8	92·9	102·2	109·4	111·2	99·5	96·2
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	100·9	103·2	115·4	105·2	97·8	102·2	91·8
Garments and personal furnishings	2·7	106·9	101·0	107·6	106·5	101·7	104·2	100·4
Other textile products	0·9	89·4	87·7	105·1	110·5	108·4	101·5	95·0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·6	128·0	125·2	128·2	121·5	109·6	101·8	105·5
Tobacco	0·9	114·9	108·9	115·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	0·7	148·8	150·9	148·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	131·7	123·8	177·3	150·2	115·0	95·0	81·6
Chemicals and allied products	0·7	116·7	116·3	120·6	110·0	104·9	100·8	95·5
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	127·1	133·4	136·7	123·3	106·2	109·0	91·9
Electric current	1·6	133·6	134·0	138·9	127·9	113·2	104·0	106·6
Electrical apparatus	1·6	158·7	157·9	158·2	127·4	110·2	106·1	94·8
Iron and steel products	12·4	98·2	99·3	120·9	116·4	99·5	100·2	92·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·2	102·6	102·0	132·6	125·0	103·1	103·1	100·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	115·5	113·4	132·5	127·6	113·2	101·5	96·7
Agricultural implements	0·3	40·8	47·9	103·0	98·4	94·6	91·2	72·7
Land vehicles	5·6	95·3	97·9	112·8	115·0	94·8	99·2	93·8
Automobiles and parts	1·2	89·4	99·9	126·8	158·6	92·7	105·4	97·5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	106·3	101·4	146·2	101·9	89·7	92·9	91·6
Heating appliances	0·5	122·4	111·1	138·0	123·1	103·8	105·5	99·8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·9	144·3	149·6	175·3	144·6	116·0	104·1	80·7
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	99·8	96·0	123·0	119·5	91·1	101·1	89·0
Other iron and steel products	1·8	98·8	98·7	113·7	114·5	104·1	104·2	92·5
Non-ferrous metal products	2·0	132·5	130·7	132·9	122·3	110·2	105·4	89·0
Mineral products	1·3	138·2	140·2	149·1	135·4	104·7	103·0	104·5
Miscellaneous	0·4	115·1	110·4	116·6	109·6	98·2	101·4	95·4
Logging	1·8	70·8	54·3	117·1	98·5	96·8	82·9	89·4
Mining	5·2	118·9	116·6	126·6	117·1	111·5	105·0	100·6
Coal	2·8	107·1	101·6	110·0	103·1	105·9	104·0	96·6
Metallic ores	1·6	143·0	141·0	149·7	134·2	120·5	105·5	99·3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·8	120·3	134·0	151·6	141·8	119·6	109·6	107·6
Communications	3·0	119·5	120·9	128·1	115·1	107·2	103·4	98·1
Telegraphs	0·6	129·7	130·4	135·7	126·4	111·1	108·5	98·4
Telephones	2·4	117·0	118·6	126·0	112·1	106·2	102·1	98·0
Transportation	12·5	110·1	110·2	114·3	111·8	106·5	107·4	102·8
Street railways and cartage	2·6	128·8	128·7	132·9	118·3	107·9	102·3	105·3
Steam railways	8·0	104·4	105·1	109·6	111·5	104·8	107·0	101·1
Shipping and stevedoring	1·9	114·2	112·2	113·8	104·5	114·0	117·9	108·0
Construction and Maintenance	15·5	163·0	169·2	162·4	147·3	139·8	126·9	104·1
Building	6·0	156·9	155·4	169·7	138·2	133·7	122·4	93·0
Highway	5·0	277·7	299·9	240·7	212·7	215·4	169·5	143·3
Railway	4·5	115·9	122·3	119·7	130·5	115·7	115·6	101·1
Services	2·3	136·7	143·4	141·0	127·7	115·3	105·8	100·6
Hotels and restaurants	1·3	141·5	154·1	149·4	125·8	114·9	107·4	105·8
Professional	0·2	124·8	124·9	118·4	119·5	113·1	103·3	97·9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·8	132·6	131·6	133·9	133·2	116·0	104·1	93·4
Trade	8·7	127·9	127·3	128·2	120·1	109·4	101·0	95·9
Retail	6·2	130·8	129·9	130·6	122·4	109·5	99·7	93·7
Wholesale	2·5	121·4	121·3	122·9	115·1	109·4	103·6	100·3
All Industries	100·0	116·2	116·6	125·6	118·8	110·3	106·5	99·5

[1]The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

musical instrument, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous group of manufactures. On the other hand lumber, animal food, iron and steel building material, non-metallic mineral products, rubber and pulp and paper factories registered curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. A general increase in employment has been noted on October 1, 1929, when the index was many points higher.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were continued losses in fish-preserving establishments and in dairies. Statistics were received from 196 manufacturers, employing 18,944 persons, as compared with 20,504 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most pronounced in British Columbia, was on a larger scale than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index was higher.

Leather and Products.—Tanning and miscellaneous leather product factories reported slight additions to staffs, but footwear plants were slacker. The 187 employers making returns reported 15,547 workers, or practically the same number as on September 1. An increase had been noted at the beginning of October a year ago, when the index number was many points higher than on the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Further important reductions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a decidedly lower level than on October 1, 1929. The decreases took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture and container factories were somewhat busier. A combined working force of 47,484 persons was reported by the 739 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 50,775 at the beginning of September. Although the largest contractions were in British Columbia, the tendency was downward in all provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Additions to staffs on a larger scale than on October 1 a year ago, were registered in musical instrument plants, in which, however, employment was not s brisk as during last autumn. Thirty-seven establishments reported 2,123 employees, as compared with 1,871 in the preceding month. The bulk of the gain was in Ontario.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canning, chocolate, cocoa and confectionery, sugar and syrup factories and flour mills afforded heightened employment. The staffs of the 397 reporting firms aggregated 40,888 persons, or 2,798 more than in their last report. Employment was better in all provinces except British Columbia, Ontario showing the most pronounced expansion. The general gain involved a rather smaller number of workers than that registered on the corresponding date in 1929, when the index was decidedly lower than on October 1, 1930.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a decrease in the staffs reported by 540 employers in this group, who had 65,087 workers on payroll, as compared with 65,286 at the beginning of September; this took place chiefly in pulp and paper mills. The tendency was favourable in Ontario and the Western Provinces, but there were losses in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Improvement had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, when the index number was higher.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed a decrease on October 1, 1930, repeating the movement recorded on the same date in 1929 and 1928, when the level of employment in both cases was decidedly higher. Data were compiled from 39 firms with 13,766 employees, as against 14,094 in their last report. The curtailment took place almost entirely in Quebec and Ontario.

Textile Products.—Garment and personal furnishing, woollen, hosiery and knitting, and some other branches of the textile industry reported increased activity, while cotton mills released employees; 683 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 77,387 workers at the beginning of September, to 79,376 on the date under review. Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion, but improvement was also shown in Quebec and the Western Provinces. Smaller gains had been noted at the beginning of October last year, but the situation then was more favourable.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was an increase in employment in these industries on the date under review, according to the 145 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 16,303 workers, or 281 more than on September 1. Employment continued in practically the same volume as in the autumn of 1929, while it was more active than in other years for which data are available. Firms in Quebec registered the gains, the tendency in other provinces being downward.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal contractions were indicated in building material plants, in which activity was less than on October 1, 1929. The forces of the 163 co-operating employers declined by 767 persons to 13,147 at the beginning of October. The largest reductions took place in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Electric Current.—There was a decrease in electric current plants at the beginning of October, when 91 establishments reported 16,151 workers, compared with 16,233 on September 1. Improvement was indicated on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was several points higher.

Electrical Appliances.—Further additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 62 of which had 16,729 employees, or 72 more than in their last report. This gain was smaller than that noted on October 1, 1929, when the index number was practically the same.

Iron and Steel Products.—The heating appliance, ship building, machinery and foundry divisions of the iron and steel group registered increases in employment, while there was reductions in the vehicle, agricultural implement, structural iron and steel and other branches. Statements were received from 691 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 126,429 persons, as compared with 127,786 in the preceding month. Employment declined in all provinces except British Columbia, but the largest losses were in Ontario. Rather more extensive curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of October last year, when employment was in considerably greater volume.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The smelting and refining, aluminum, lead, tin, zinc, copper and precious metal divisions of this group reported small increases. A combined working force of 20,298 persons was reported by the 114 co-operating employers, who had 20,014 employees at the beginning of September. The index was practically the same as in the autumn of 1929.

Logging

Statements were tabulated from 215 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 4,293 workers to 18,872 on the date under review. This advance was on a smaller scale than in the early autumn of 1929, when the index was much higher; in fact, employment on October 1, 1930, was in smaller volume than in the autumn of any other year since 1921. Camps in Quebec and Ontario absorbed most of the extra men.

Mining

Coal Mining.—There was a large increase in coal mines, in which employment was not so brisk as on October 1, 1929, despite the fact that the improvement then reported was less pronounced. Returns were received from 83 operators employing 28,415 persons, as compared with 26,945 in their last report. Gains were noted in the Prairie coal fields.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in this group on October 1 showed an increase; 67 employers reported 16,760 workers, or 269 more than at the beginning of September. Quebec and Ontario registered the bulk of the improvement. Similar advances had been noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was a few points higher.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Reduced activity was reported in this group, in which statistics were received from 78 firms employing 8,131 persons, or 668 less than on September 1. There were declines in all provinces, except British Columbia, which showed a slightly upward tendency. The index was decidedly lower than on October 1, 1929, when smaller losses were indicated.

Communications

There was a falling-off in employment in communications, in which the companies and branches furnishing data reported 31,087 employees, as compared with 31,445 on September 1. The index was lower than in the autumn of 1929.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—A minor increase was indicated in local transportation, 28 persons being added to the forces of the 152 co-operating firms, who reported 26,127 on their payrolls. Employment in this industry was not quite so brisk as on October 1 last year.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 106 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls declined from 82,594 on September 1 to 82,067 at the beginning of October. A much more extensive loss had been indicated on the same date last year, when the index was higher. There were reductions on the date under review in all except the Western Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Improvement was registered in the water transportation group, in which 82 companies employed 18,994 workers. This was a gain of 330 compared with their payrolls in the preceding month; the Maritime Provinces and Quebec showed increases, while there were losses in the Pacific ports. Large reductions had been noted on October 1 last year, when the index was lower than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—For the eighth consecutive month, there was an advance in employment in building, 152 persons being added to the forces of the 751 co-operating contractors. They had 61,270 employees, but this number was smaller than that reported at the beginning of October a year ago, when important curtailment had been indicated. In the Maritime Provinces and Ontario there was further improvement, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec and the Western Provinces.

Highways.—Work on highways and streets declined, as is customary at this time of year, but the decreases involved a smaller number of workers than in the early autumn of 1929, when the index was much lower. Statements were tabulated from 281 employers, whose staffs, standing at 50,747, were smaller by 3,925 persons than on September 1. There were contractions in all except the Prairie Provinces, those in the Maritime being most pronounced.

Railways.—Reductions in employment were reported on railway construction, especially in the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 56 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 48,120 at the beginning of September to 45,558 on the date under review. This shrinkage was not so extensive as that registered on October 1, 1929, when the level of employment was rather higher.

Services

The closing of summer hotels largely accounted for a decrease of 1,141 persons in the staffs of the 248 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 23,742 on October 1. The declines indicated on the same date last year involved a smaller number of workers, and employment then was more active.

Trade

Trade, especially retail stores, showed a pronounced increase in personnel; 782 establishments reported 88,740 employees, compared with 88,337 in the preceding month. The index stood at 127·9 compared with 128·2 on October 1, 1929, and with 120·1 at the beginning of October in 1928, the previous high level.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1930

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation for local trade union members remained almost unchanged during September from the two preceding months, the percentages of unemployment reported during July, August and September this year standing at 9·2, 9·3 and 9·4 respectively. The September percentage was based on the returns received from a total of 1,737 labour organizations covering a membership of 205,910 persons. Conditions, however, continued to show marked depression from last year when at the close of September 3·7 per cent of the organized workers reported were idle. The Prairie Provinces indicated a somewhat upward employment trend during September from the previous month, the gain of about 3 per cent in Alberta being the most noteworthy and due to greater activity in the coal mines of that province. On the other hand, employment for New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia unions was somewhat retarded, and in Nova Scotia the same percentage of idleness was manifest in the two months surveyed. All provinces suffered employment curtailment from September last year, the heaviest lossses occurring among Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia unions.

A separate tabulation is compiled monthly of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Regina unions reported noteworthy employment expansion during September from the previous month, and Edmonton, Toronto and Winnipeg gains of 1 per cent or less. On the other hand, Halifax, Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver unions

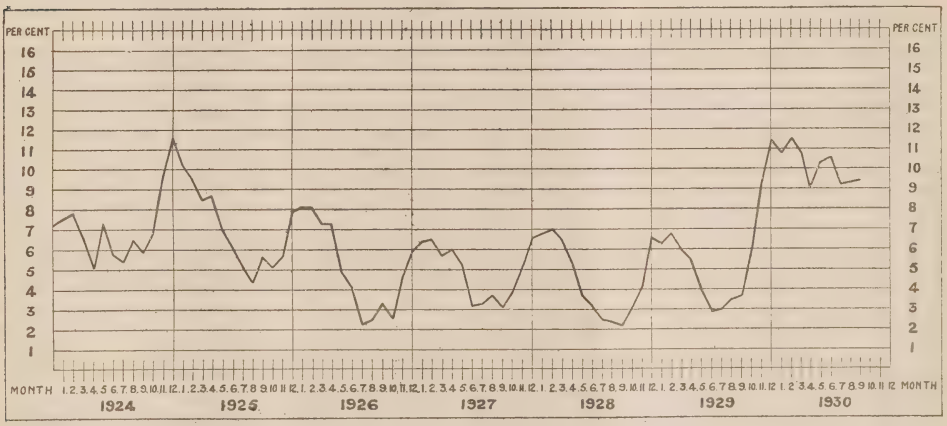
showed slight curtailment of activity from August. In making a comparison with the returns for September last year Halifax showed the greatest increase in slackness during the month reviewed though in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Regina also, the recessions indicated were substantial. In the remaining cities slightly adverse conditions prevailed.

The accompanying chart indicates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1924, to date. Little change was shown in the level of the curve during September from the previous month, the tendency, however, being very slightly upward. The point attained by the curve at the close of the month was much above that shown in September a year ago indicating a less favourable situation for organized workers during the month under review.

The manufacturing industries with 501 unions including 60,254 persons registered 8·7 per cent of idleness at the end of September compared with 8·0 per cent in August and most important declines were those reported by iron and steel workers, general labourers and pulp and paper makers.

Improvement in the coal mining situation was indicated at the close of September from the previous month the 43 unions from which returns were tabulated with 16,191 members showing 3·0 per cent of idleness contrasted with 6·6 per cent in August. Little change, however, was registered from September of last year when 2·8 per cent of the members reported were without work. Alberta unions recorded the bulk of the increase in employment reported over August though conditions in the Nova Scotia mines also were slightly better. In British Columbia no members were reported idle in either of the months compared. A somewhat higher employment level was indicated by Alberta miners than in September a year ago while in Nova Scotia moderate reductions in activity were noted. British Columbia reported a fully engaged situation in both months compared.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



with 3·5 per cent in September last year. Pulp and papermakers, iron and steel workers and general labourers registered a moderate drop in the volume of work afforded when compared with August and among hat and cap makers, garment and textile workers, cigar makers, and metal polishers, employment eased off to some exent. On the other hand, bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen, leather, wood, jewellery and glass workers registered somewhat heightened activity. All groups participated in the downward employment movement manifest in comparison with September of last year, a number of trades sharing extensively in this depression. The

Contrary to the steady though moderate declines in activity which have been reported in the building trades from month to month since the close of May, the employment tendency in September was slightly upward from that indicated in August. This was manifest by the returns tabulated for September from a total of 220 unions with 29,068 members of whom 8,114 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 27·9 contrasted with 28·8 per cent in August. Bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters and hod carriers and building labourers all shared to some extent this

slight expansion. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers the situation remained unchanged, while electrical workers, plumbers and steam fitters and tile layers, lathers and roofers registered some employment reduction. The building trades showed a marked increase in slackness during September from the same month of last year when 8·6 per cent of the members reported were idle, granite and stone cutters alone reporting improvement during the month reviewed which was but fractional. In the majority of the remaining trades the contractions reported were substantial the heaviest losses in employment occurring among bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners.

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Sept. 1919	1·5	1·1	2·3	1·4	·7	1·3	·9	4·0	1·8
Sept. 1920	·3	·1	7·6	1·9	·5	·1	·6	5·1	3·3
Sept. 1921	8·7	7·0	13·8	6·2	3·9	2·5	3·0	12·5	8·5
Sept. 1922	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	2·8
Sept. 1923	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	2·0
Sept. 1924	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·6	4·7	4·3	5·9
Sept. 1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Sept. 1926	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Sept. 1927	1·4	1·1	4·8	2·2	2·4	2·1	1·4	4·1	3·1
Jan., 1928	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Feb., 1928	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	7·0
Mar., 1928	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
April 1928	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
May, 1928	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
June, 1928	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
July, 1928	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·0	4·5	2·8	2·5
Aug., 1928	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Sept., 1928	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Oct., 1928	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Nov., 1928	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Dec., 1928	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Jan., 1929	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Feb., 1929	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Mar., 1929	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
April, 1929	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
May, 1929	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
June, 1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
July, 1929	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
Aug., 1929	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Sept., 1929	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Oct., 1929	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Nov., 1929	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3
Dec., 1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
Jan., 1930	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	10·8
Feb., 1930	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	11·5
Mar., 1930	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	10·8
April, 1930	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	9·0
May, 1930	4·1	2·2	14·8	7·7	9·0	7·9	16·5	10·6	10·3
June, 1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	10·6
July, 1930	5·8	2·5	11·5	8·1	8·4	8·2	12·7	8·8	9·2
Aug. 1930	5·2	1·6	12·3	8·5	7·2	6·7	11·6	8·9	9·3
Sept. 1930	5·2	2·3	12·7	9·6	6·5	4·9	8·7	10·1	9·4

Employment in the transportation industries during September showed a nominal reduction only from the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 5.4 contrasted with 5.0 per cent in August. The percentage for September was based on the returns received from 738 unions with a combined membership of 72,102 persons. That the volume of unemployment for transportation workers was in advance of that indicated in August is due entirely to the declines recorded by steam railway employees, whose returns constitute about 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting. Navigation workers, street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs, on the other hand, all recorded some employment expansion. A lower level of activity was maintained by navigation workers and steam and street and electric railway employees during September than in the corresponding month of last year when the unemployment percentage in the transportation industries, as a whole, stood at 2.8. Teamsters and chauffeurs, however, were provided with adequate work during the month reviewed compared with a small unemployment percentage in September, 1929.

From longshore workers whose returns are tabulated separately each month, 13 reports were received at the end of September, embracing a membership of 6,099 persons. Of these, 682 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 11.2 contrasted with unemployment percentages of 21.8 in August and with 12.4 in September last year.

Retail clerks at the close of September reported a fully engaged situation as in August contrasted with 2·5 per cent of inactivity in September last year. For the month reviewed returns were tabulated from a total of 7 unions with 1,305 members.

The 61 unions of civic employees from which reports were received in September with 7,079 members indicated 0·7 per cent of their members idle contrasted with 0·5 per cent in August and with 0·9 per cent in September a year ago.

The situation in the miscellaneous group of trades during September showed little variation from the previous month, according to the returns tabulated from 115 unions with a membership total of 6,494 persons. Of these, 781 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 12·0 contrasted with 12·4 per cent in August. Hotel and restaurant employees reported noteworthy improvement from August and stationary engineers and firemen nominal gains only. Among theatre and stage employees, barbers and unclassified workers, on the other hand, slight reductions

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile and carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Governmental.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
September, 1919	....	....	1·0	2·3	1·0	1·2	·3	1·7	·1	·7	1·1	0	·1	·1	3·4	1·4	1·2	0	....	2·9	·9	2·4	1·0	·2	·0	·0	....	·4	1·2	·1	2·0	1·8
September, 1920	1·0	....	·1	7·7	2·3	1·5	1·2	1·7	2·2	23·2	0	39·0	....	15·1	4·6	4·0	15·6	6·5	2·7	2·0	·4	2·5	·2	·3	·1	·1	....	·0	1·0	·0	1·6	3·3
September, 1921	20·2	22·8	9·1	13·9	11·4	7·7	6·3	8·3	2·4	13·8	3·7	17·5	....	8·4	19·1	16·4	59·8	....	3·4	11·7	2·6	7·9	2·3	2·9	·2	·2	....	·5	3·3	1·1	6·4	8·5
September, 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	1·4	7·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	....	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
September, 1923	0	0	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·4	....	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
September, 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
September, 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
September, 1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
September, 1927	2·6	0	·7	4·0	1·8	2·6	1·4	3·1	4·8	1·8	1·3	1·7	4·5	6·4	5·1	7·4	44·6	0	0	8·3	2·5	29·9	2·0	·1	·1	·1	0	·2	1·5	·1	5·2	3·1
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
January, 1929	6·4	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	8·1	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·0	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
October., 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·6	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·	33·	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	30·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·	5·6	11·4
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8
April, 1930	1·3	11·9	11·0	6·6	6·3	6·1	8·5	5·0	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	....	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	1·4	3·2	3·3	0	0	3·7	·5	7·2	9·0
May, 1930	1·3	12·7	9·2	12·4	3·0	4·8	9·4	3·1	18·8	41·1	27·8	44·5	11·3	25·0	6·1	11·4	30·5	0	21·9	23·3	6·1	17·7	6·8	7·7	1·4	1·5	0	0	3·8	·7	7·8	10·3
June	1·3	2·3	6·9	12·2	3·8	3·7	2·6	4·1	19·5	34·0	29·1	34·8	16·7	12·3	8·0	10·5	43·1	....	22·9	26·2	6·0	25·5	6·0	·6	1·9	2·0	0	0	4·7	·4	10·0	10·6
July, 1930	0	22·2	8·7	7·3	3·7	5·2	5·3	5·1	6·0	7·3	29·2	4·6	40·	18·8	6·2	12·7	47·1	....	21·0	28·3	4·9	18·1	5·3	·6	1·1	1·1	0	0	5·2	·6	10·8	9·2
August, 1930	1·2	18·8	6·5	8·0	6·0	6·7	5·7	7·1	18·3	7·5	37·5	5·3	3·8	17·2	6·1	16·1	42·3	0	35·3	28·8	5·0	26·9	4·9	·7	·8	·8	0	0	5·9	·5	12·4	9·3
September, 1930	1·5	17·2	5·3	8·7	3·8	8·3	11·9	6·8	16·5	8·6	38·3	6·1	20·0	13·2	6·5	14·4	31·5	0	43·7	27·9	5·4	22·0	5·8	·4	1·1	1·1	0	0	6·1	·7	12·0	9·4

in the employment volume were shown. Compared with the returns for September, 1929, when 4·3 per cent of idleness was recorded in the miscellaneous group of trades, theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers all reported marked unemployment increases during the month reviewed and hotel and restaurant employees and barbers, declines in activity on a more moderate scale.

Fishermen reported an unemployment percentage of 1·5 at the close of September contrasted with a percentage of 1·2 in both the previous month and September a year ago. Returns for the month under review were tabulated from 4 unions of these workers, comprising a membership of 1,363 persons.

From lumber workers and loggers 4 reports were received in September covering a membership of 1,381 persons, 237 of whom, or a percentage of 17·2 were idle at the end of the month contrasted with 18·8 per cent in August and with 4·7 per cent in September last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1930

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average number of placements effected, daily, during September, 1930, showed declines when comparisons were made with the records of August, 1930, and with those of September a year ago. In the former instance the decrease registered was less than 1 per cent, while in the latter case it was nearly 26 per cent. The reduction from August was attributable to the decrease in farm placements, though construction and maintenance, transportation and mining also showed declines. Gains were made in manufacturing, logging, services and trade but these were insufficient to offset the losses shown in the other industrial divisions. In comparison with September of last year, all groups recorded fewer placements, the most pronounced contractions occurring in logging, farming, manufacturing and services.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1928, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined steadily throughout the month, and at the end of the period under review the levels shown were much below those attained at the close of September a year ago, there being a decline of 26 points in vacancies and 19 points in placements. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 67·2 during the first half and 58·5 during the second half of September, 1930, in contrast with the ratios of 84·1 and 84·9 during the corresponding periods of 1929. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 62·1 and 55·5, as compared with 80·7 and 74·4 during the corresponding months of 1929.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1930, was 1,427, as compared with 1,407 during the preceding month and with 1,955 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,270, in comparison with 2,037 in August, 1930, and with 2,314 during September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September, 1930, was 1,335, of which 844 were in regular employment and 491 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,339 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,794 daily, consisting of 1,258 placements in regular and 536 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 34,718 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 33,368 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 21,100, of which 16,396 were for men and 4,704 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,268. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,166 for men and 10,502 for women, a total of 35,668, while applications for work numbered 56,746, of which 42,129 were from men and 14,617 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1920, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 (9 months)	145,597	101,553	247,150

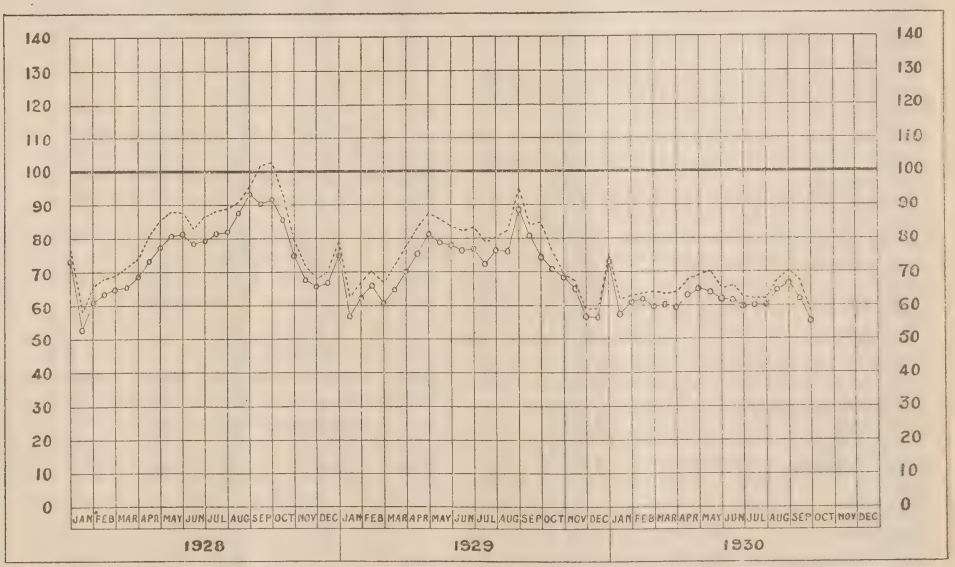
Nova Scotia

During the month of September, 1930, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were over 27 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 23 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements also were nearly 31 per cent below August and nearly 20 per cent less than during September, 1929. The reductions in placements from September last year were all attributable to inactivity in building construction. The decline in placements in this group was larger than the net reductions of all industries but was partly offset by increased placements under services and transportation. The changes in other industrial divisions were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 44; transportation, 45; trade, 46; and services, 422, of which 359 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 19 men and 93 women during the month.

New Brunswick

There was a nominal decline only in the demand for workers as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during September, when compared with the preceding month, but a reduction of over 27 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were a little over 1 per cent less than in August and nearly 15 per cent below September, 1929. Services was the only division to show any increase in placements over September last year. Of the declines, those in transportation, manufacturing and construction and maintenance were the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 22; construction and

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1929
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**648**	**69**	**772**	**624**	**112**	**473**	**795**	**327**
Halifax	382	54	475	326	48	278	397	188
New Glasgow	105	14	135	138	42	57	114	66
Sydney	161	1	162	160	22	138	284	73
New Brunswick	**727**	**45**	**856**	**703**	**193**	**510**	**619**	**288**
Chatham	103	37	191	92	63	29	265	86
Moncton	242	8	247	229	53	176	69	115
St. John	382	0	418	382	77	305	315	87
Quebec	**2,090**	**153**	**4,153**	**2,232**	**1,654**	**182**	**1,369**	**2,954**
Amos	42	3	48	44	40	1	43	.....
Hull	331	29	519	338	338	0	84	663
Montreal	980	60	2,163	865	647	122	835	1,378
Quebec	474	31	683	495	399	48	141	524
Rouyn	8	0	44	10	9	1	34	86
Sherbrooke	126	19	372	133	117	2	94	175
Three Rivers	129	11	324	347	104	8	138	128
Ontario	**13,409**	**580**	**23,718**	**13,086**	**6,290**	**6,094**	**19,022**	**9,548**
Belleville	161	0	168	150	40	110	93	258
Brantford	1,246	5	1,666	1,243	106	1,255	1,264	126
Chatham	559	7	418	337	137	200	371	264
Cobalt	60	2	120	65	60	5	69	212
Fort William	250	0	319	245	67	182	125	451
Guelph	155	28	292	162	54	69	262	92
Hamilton	696	0	2,751	711	226	485	4,198	464
Kingston	337	15	446	314	180	134	268	186
Kitchener	181	2	521	187	74	105	464	163
London	441	27	772	422	214	169	1,438	264
Niagara Falls	228	0	341	181	72	108	292	143
North Bay	266	0	328	284	238	46	87	540
Oshawa	284	0	537	262	77	185	896	311
Ottawa	1,149	136	1,440	1,100	601	333	1,321	592
Pembroke	265	6	281	245	209	36	21	231
Peterborough	165	6	178	160	84	66	133	122
Port Arthur	342	0	331	282	225	57	81	939
St. Catharines	596	5	876	580	373	207	996	271
St. Thomas	200	1	251	208	99	109	221	132
Sarnia	226	0	289	250	162	88	169	70
Sault Ste. Marie	198	3	663	201	42	127	254	237
Sudbury	341	53	292	227	191	36	82	844
Timmins	184	9	246	135	118	16	199	183
Toronto	4,273	247	9,220	4,411	2,134	1,749	4,544	2,099
Windsor	606	28	972	724	507	217	1,174	354
Manitoba	**3,687**	**41**	**5,832**	**3,759**	**2,037**	**1,684**	**2,287**	**2,685**
Brandon	438	1	559	508	456	52	54	318
Dauphin	97	5	199	91	69	22	93	77
Portage la Prairie	127	0	127	127	127	0	0	133
Winnipeg	3,025	35	4,947	3,033	1,385	1,610	2,140	2,157
Saskatchewan	**5,525**	**54**	**5,514**	**4,605**	**3,586**	**1,014**	**1,463**	**4,986**
Estevan	176	1	196	94	40	54	95	165
Melfort	371	0	371	371	366	5	0	356
Moose Jaw	1,167	6	943	841	590	246	238	1,058
North Battleford	353	0	285	285	249	36	2	273
Prince Albert	314	25	366	240	173	67	116	363
Regina	1,246	10	1,399	1,033	745	288	666	1,035
Saskatoon	1,080	0	1,014	927	762	165	217	1,092
Swift Current	195	9	252	201	163	38	64	220
Tisdale	77	0	77	77	77	0	0	.....
Weyburn	275	0	286	273	238	35	15	243
Yorkton	271	3	325	263	183	80	50	181
Alberta	**6,714**	**31**	**8,398**	**6,732**	**5,716**	**1,011**	**2,053**	**5,409**
Calgary	1,720	1	3,047	1,718	1,320	394	1,271	1,553
Drumheller	660	1	753	648	585	63	80	397
Edmonton	3,681	23	3,837	3,713	3,363	349	362	2,701
Lethbridge	358	5	448	358	248	110	236	512
Medicine Hat	295	1	313	295	200	95	104	246
British Columbia	**2,868**	**74**	**7,503**	**2,977**	**1,512**	**1,300**	**4,927**	**3,999**
Cranbrook	42	7	157	47	28	8	82	141
Kamloops	142	5	227	66	35	26	100	91
Kelowna	180	9	111	119	119	0	3	131
Nanaimo	141	0	190	129	50	79	251	49
Nelson	183	0	158	158	138	20	0	177
New Westminster	77	0	151	76	26	50	293	106
Penticton	191	5	183	164	60	99	31	99
Prince George	34	2	37	32	31	1	5	84
Prince Rupert	66	0	142	63	28	35	91	32
Revelstoke	43	0	120	41	4	37	32	25
Vancouver	1,161	41	4,909	1,487	691	643	2,861	2,525
Vernon	200	5	175	201	167	34	21	241
Victoria	408	0	943	394	135	268	1,157	298
All Offices	**35,668**	**1,047**	**56,746**	**34,718**	**21,100**	**12,268**	**32,565**	**30,196**
Men	25,166	341	42,129	24,293	16,396	7,851	26,573	24,810
Women	10,502	706	14,617	10,425	4,704	4,417	5,992	5,386

maintenance, 71; trade, 26; and services, 550, of which 418 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 96 of men and 97 of women.

Quebec

During September, Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec received orders for nearly 26 per cent more workers than in the preceding month but nearly 33 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain in placements of nearly 22 per cent when compared with August, but a decline of 39 per cent in comparison with September, 1929. The large reduction in placements from September last year was chiefly due to a reduced demand for workers in the logging industry, although the declines under construction and maintenance were also quite substantial. Somewhat smaller declines were shown under manufacturing, services and farming; there were nominal changes only in all other industrial groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 85; logging, 646; farming, 47; construction and maintenance, 366; trade, 38; and services, 640, of which 475 were of household workers. During the month 1,177 men and 477 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Orders listed at Employment Offices in Ontario during September called for 33 per cent more workers than in the preceding month but over 24 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of 34 per cent in placements when compared with August, but a decline of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with September, 1929. The demand for bush workers was considerably less than during September last year, and placements in the logging industry showed the largest decline under this comparison. Reduced placements in the manufacturing industries, trade and transportation, also contributed to the unfavourable situation under this comparison. These declines, however, were offset in part by gains under construction and maintenance, services and farming, although the increases under construction and maintenance were largely due to work undertaken in relief of unemployment by certain municipalities. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 1,453; logging, 599; farming, 1,231; transportation, 246; construction and maintenance, 3,289; trade, 417; and services, 5,071, of which 2,704 were of household workers. There were 4,276 men and 2,014 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Manitoba

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during September were over 44 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 45 per cent less than in August and over 27 per cent fewer than in September, 1929. Farming was the only group in which more placements were made during the month under review than in September last year. Of the declines, those in logging and services were the most substantial, with somewhat smaller reductions under construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 80; logging, 31; farming, 1,478; construction and maintenance, 175; trade, 151; and services, 1,756, of which 1,418 were of household workers. There were 1,374 men and 663 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Saskatchewan

There was a decrease of nearly 34 per cent in the number of workers required through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during September, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 32 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 39 per cent less than in August and over 25 per cent less than in September, 1929. The only groups in which there were any gains in placements over September last year were construction and maintenance and mining. In the latter, the increase was nominal only, and in the former, attributable to work undertaken in relief of unemployment. Of the declines, those in farming and services were the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 141; farming, 2,584; transportation, 118; construction and maintenance, 633; trade, 134; and services, 978, of which 599 were of household workers. Positions in regular employment were secured for 3,114 men and 472 women.

Alberta

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment offices in Alberta during September, were nearly 40 per

cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 11 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 40 per cent higher than in August, but a little over 1 per cent less than during September, 1929. Construction and maintenance and farming were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than during the corresponding month of last year. Of the declines in other groups, which a little more than offset the gains mentioned above, those in services, trade and manufacturing were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 153; farming, 4,175; transportation, 53; construction and maintenance, 1,298; trade, 105; and services, 822, of which 636 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 5,310 of men and 406 of women.

British Columbia

During the month of September, positions offered through British Columbia offices were over 17 per cent less than in the preceding month and 36 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also of nearly 18 per cent in placements when compared with August and of over 52 per cent in comparison with September, 1929. All industrial divisions participated in the declines in placements from September last year, those in farming and services being the most pronounced, although there were also considerable reductions under manufacturing, logging and construction and maintenance. Very few workers were despatched this year from British Columbia to harvest employment in the Prairie Provinces and this factor contributed largely to the decrease in placements in British Columbia during the month under review. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 443; logging, 79; farming, 404; transportation, 203; construction and maintenance, 510; trade, 134; and services, 1,007, of which 521 were of household workers. There were 1,030 men and 482 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,100 placements in regular employment, 13,579 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices in which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,655 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,397 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 258 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour from Quebec centres during September was of bush workers, 101 in number, of whom 37 went to employment within the province and 64 to points outside. Included in the provincial transfers were 30 bush workers going from Montreal and 7 from Quebec to districts within their respective zones. All certificates for points outside the province were secured at Hull, which office despatched 36 bushmen to Pembroke and 28 to Sudbury.

Ontario offices effected 276 transfers at the reduced rate in September, 267 provincial and 9 interprovincial. Provincially from Toronto 47 bushmen and 1 carpenter went to Sudbury, 20 construction labourers to Timmins, 10 hydro construction workers to Port Arthur, and 5 hydro construction labourers to Ottawa, while from Sudbury 94 bush workers were conveyed to employment within its own zone and 16 carpenters to Sault Ste. Marie. Securing certificates at Port Arthur 57 bushmen and 3 construction foremen journeyed to employment within the territory covered by that office. In addition, North Bay despatched 8 lumber peelers to Cobalt, and Pembroke 5 bridgemen and 1 labourer to Timmins. Of the transfers outside the province 8 were of railway construction labourers bound from Cobalt to Quebec and 1 was of a maid travelling from Kingston to Winnipeg.

The number of special transportation rate certificates granted by Manitoba offices during September was 152, of which 84 were issued to points within the province, and 68 to centres in other provinces. From Winnipeg the provincial movement included 1 farm hand, 1 farm general, 2 hotel employees and 1 sanitarium maid going to Brandon, 4 hotel employees to Dauphin, and 63 farm hands, 8 highway construction workers, 1 hotel employee, 1 electrician, and 1 power house operator to various points within the Winnipeg zone. The remaining provincial transfers was of a housekeeper despatched from Dauphin to a point within the same zone. The Winnipeg office was responsible for all the transfers outside the province, which included 20 bush-

men, 4 hotel employees, 1 farm hand, 2 town generals, and 1 tinsmith going to Port Arthur, 1 highway construction worker travelling to Estevan, 1 construction cook to Regina, and 35 farm hands and 3 farm household workers to employment in various Saskatchewan rural districts.

In Saskatchewan 268 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September, 267 of whom were transported to provincial situations, and 1 to employment outside the province. The latter was a hotel domestic carried at the special rate from Regina to Toronto. Provincially the Regina office despatched 2 labourers and 2 domestics to Saskatoon, 1 hotel employee to Yorkton, 1 town domestic to Moose Jaw, and 3 highway construction teamsters within its own zone. From Saskatoon 17 highway construction workers were conveyed to North Battleford, 1 bushman to Prince Albert, and 1 hotel employee within the Saskatoon zone, while from Moose Jaw 4 highway construction workers went to Saskatoon and 1 miner and 1 town housekeeper to employment in the Moose Jaw zone. For employment within its own zone Prince Albert transferred 1 bushman. The balance of the provincial movement was of farm hands, 232 in number, who proceeded to provincial harvest areas, the greater volume of business being transacted through the Moose Jaw and Saskatoon offices.

The transfers from Alberta centres in September involved an issue of special rate certificates numbering 642, of which 529 were to provincial points and the remainder to other provinces. A heavy demand for harvest help featured the Alberta situation, the movement within the province comprising the transfer of 474 farm hands and 1 farm housekeeper from Edmonton, and of 10 farm hands and 1 farm housekeeper from Calgary to the rural localities of the province. In addition, Edmonton despatched 14 bush workers, 7 mill hands, 9 mine workers, 8 highway construction workers, 2 hotel employees and 1 maid to employment with its own zone, and Calgary 1 maid to Lethbridge and 1 waitress to Dauphin. Of the 113 workers who travelled outside the province 111 were farm hands for the Saskatchewan harvest fields who received their certificates for reduced transportation at Edmonton, while the 2 remaining were cooks sent from Calgary to Revelstoke.

Persons securing reduced rate certificates from offices in British Columbia during September were 216 in number, 213 of whom went to employment within the province, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. The majority of the provincial transfers were from Vancouver and included 14 cannery workers, 3 mine workers, 2 loggers, and 2 hotel employees going to Penticton, 74 cannery workers, 1 farm hand and 1 farm cook to Kamloops, 53 cannery workers and 5 fruit pickers to Kelowna, 29 mine workers to Nelson, 2 hydro linemen to Vernon, 2 fur farm workers to Prince George, and 9 bush workers, 2 hospital employees, 1 miner, 1 planer man, 3 construction workers, and 1 gardener to centres within the Vancouver zone. In addition Nelson transferred 2 loggers to Penticton and 1 teamster within its own zone. From Prince Rupert 2 miners and 1 carpenter were carried to centres within the district covered by that city office. The 3 persons going outside the province were construction workers for the Calgary zone, who received their certificates for reduced transportation at Vancouver.

Of the 1,655 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September, 553 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 1,073 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 16 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 13 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

In addition to the 2·7 cent rate referred to in the above, special harvest transportation facilities from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces were afforded by the railway companies as in previous years, becoming effective on August 15th this year and terminating September 15th. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special harvest rate to all applicants upon presentation of a certificate supplied by the Employment Service. Such certificate holders were entitled to a fare of $11 from Victoria and $10 from Vancouver or other British Columbia points (with the exception of Cranbrook, Revelstoke and Nelson where the 2·7 cent per mile rate prevailed) to Calgary or Edmonton, beyond which points the fare was one-half cent per mile. Only 13 workers took advantage of this special rate, 10 from Vancouver and 3 from Victoria. The August transfers included 6 persons, 5 of whom were farm domestics and 1 a farm hand, all travelling to employment in Manitoba, while from September first to fifteenth 7 farm hands journeyed to Saskatchewan districts. Of the 13 persons who benefited by this special harvest rate 8 travelled by the Canadian National Railways and 5 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During September, 1930

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during September stood at $11,081,706; this was a decrease of $2,736,039 or 19.8 per cent as compared with the total of $13,817,745 reported in August, and of $6,035,311 or 35.3 per cent in comparison with the aggregate of $17,117,017 recorded in September of last year. The cumulative total for the first nine months of this year was greater by 1.7 per cent than the average for the same period of the ten years, 1920-29, although it was exceeded by the aggregates for the years 1929, 1928 and 1927.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for September, showing that they had issued more than 1,100 permits for dwellings estiated to cost approximately $4,800,000, and nearly 3,000 permits for other buildings valued at over $6,000,000. During August, authority was granted for the erection of about 900 dwellings and 2,500 other buildings, estimated at approximately $4,000,000 and $9,800,000, respectively.

Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the estimated value of building as compared with August, 1930, there being gains of 128.0 per cent and 28.0 per cent in those provinces, respectively. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of $1,906,192 or 33.0 per cent in Ontario was most pronounced.

As compared with September, 1929, there was a gain in Alberta, whose four cities showed an increase of $179,863 or 18.9 per cent. In the remaining provinces there were reductions, of which that of $3,294,460 or 46.0 per cent in Ontario was the largest.

Of the larger cities, Montreal registered lower totals of permits issued than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year. In Toronto and Vancouver there was an increase in the former, but a decrease in the latter comparison, while Winnipeg reported a gain over September, 1929, but a smaller total than in August, 1930. Of the other centres, Shawinigan Falls, Brantford, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Welland, Regina, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Victoria showed increases in both comparisons.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during August and September, 1930, and September, 1929. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	September, 1930	August, 1930	September, 1929
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Is.			
Charlottetown	.....	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	193,262	784,075	800,382
*Halifax	186,632	653,700	771,098
New Glasgow	4,130	81,450	540
*Sydney	2,500	48,925	28,744
New Brunswick	52,330	63,027	103,575
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton	15,755	35,932	20,075
*Saint John	36,575	27,095	83,500
Quebec	2,980,757	3,724,665	4,547,314
*Montreal—			
*Maisonneuve	2,550,667	2,611,050	3,254,076
*Quebec	229,461	558,974	724,263
Shawinigan Falls	17,720	15,180	13,730
*Sherbrooke	75,750	113,600	107,700
*Three Rivers	4,885	21,950	47,845
*Westmount	102,274	403,911	399,700
Ontario	3,868,322	5,774,514	7,162,782
Belleville	5,175	18,750	13,640
*Brantford	53,771	43,101	44,072
Chatham	17,100	6,700	80,670
*Fort William	66,950	217,725	67,690
Galt	20,398	72,667	40,765
*Guelph	27,880	29,350	35,740
*Hamilton	364,400	490,750	571,500
*Kingston	33,123	355,084	20,355
*Kitchener	116,563	273,799	91,802
*London	116,955	385,620	407,760
Niagara Falls	37,680	30,065	82,892
Oshawa	8,125	20,435	30,580
*Ottawa	156,195	136,140	293,590
Owen Sound	30,500	15,200	10,050
*Peterborough	102,605	14,720	189,685
*Port Arthur	22,535	731,419	34,555
*Stratford	15,762	76,803	7,156
*St. Catharines	30,673	23,192	257,250
*St. Thomas	19,135	2,210	8,295
Ontario—Con.			
Sarnia	40,647	39,916	24,865
Sault Ste. Marie	54,125	258,350	28,912
*Toronto	1,854,398	1,494,796	3,150,426
York and East York Townships	454,972	479,080	828,078
Welland	42,050	9,585	32,395
*Windsor	103,625	414,286	570,350
East Windsor	25,423	8,800	57,250
Riverside	11,120	19,125	20,450
Sandwich	6,200	1,250	25,500
Walkerville	16,000	88,000	121,000
Woodstock	14,237	17,596	15,504
Manitoba	689,127	782,690	702,400
*Brandon	15,427	7,260	29,950
St. Boniface	5,650	5,380	133,100
*Winnipeg	668,050	770,050	539,350
Saskatchewan	839,131	1,154,332	1,378,335
*Moose Jaw	48,638	364,440	256,950
*Regina	314,788	185,052	304,375
*Saskatoon	475,705	604,840	817,010
Alberta	1,129,112	495,284	949,249
*Calgary	918,332	233,039	601,409
*Edmonton	178,450	176,275	314,730
Lethbridge	9,530	84,325	26,290
Medicine Hat	22,800	1,645	6,820
British Columbia	1,329,665	1,039,158	1,472,980
Kamloops	17,555	5,825	21,380
Nanaimo	5,325	75	7,850
*New Westminster	26,915	50,750	123,435
Prince Rupert	7,870	11,875	7,000
*Vancouver	1,142,707	834,691	1,241,500
North Vancouver	8,730	21,975	6,940
*Victoria	120,563	113,967	64,875
Total—61 Cities	11,081,706	13,817,745	17,117,017
*Total—35 Cities	10,198,644	12,504,496	15,480,816

Cumulative record for first nine months, 1930.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first nine months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was 33.4 per cent lower than in 1929, the previous high level of the record, but was $2,049,561, or 1.7 per cent, higher than the ten-year average of $121,794,878, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in any other year of the record.

Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first nine months	Indexes of value of permits issued first nine months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months (Average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1930.....	11,081,706	123,844,439	128·8	94·1
1929.....	17,117,017	186,011,017	193·5	99·6
1928.....	20,374,149	165,621,634	172·2	97·8
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	146·8	95·8
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	125·0	100·7
1925.....	10,140,853	98,364,181	102·3	104·2
1924.....	15,055,250	96,817,333	100·7	108·3
1923.....	10,768,898	108,319,972	112·7	111·7
1922.....	11,597,034	116,778,450	121·5	108·5
1921.....	10,907,828	88,573,442	92·1	126·8
1920.....	9,842,677	96,146,278	100·0	155·3

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1930

THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the third quarter of 1930 declined considerably in volume from that transacted during the corresponding quarter of last year, as there was a decrease of 29 per cent in opportunities for employment and of nearly 28 per cent in placements in regular and casual employment. All industrial groups showed declines in both instances, the greatest losses occurring in farming, manufacturing, logging and services, though substantial declines were reported in other groups as well. All provinces also showed decreased vacancies and placements, the largest losses being in Ontario, where a heavy decline showed in manufacturing and logging, and in British Columbia, where fewer transfers-out of harvest hands to the Prairie Provinces made up the major part of the decline recorded provincially. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces from July to September, 1930.

From the chart on page 1315 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of September, it will be noted that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little variation during the month of July, but followed an upward course during August, which was succeeded by a marked decline during September, the level of the curve of vacancies at the close of September, being 26 points below that of September a year ago, and the level of placements nearly 19 points lower than that of the corresponding period last year. During the period July to September, 1929, there was an average of 85·3 vacancies and 79·0 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 64·9 vacancies and 61·6 placements for each 100 applications during the period under review.

The average number of positions offered daily during the present quarter was 1,278, of applicants registered, 1,971, and of placements effected, 1,214, in contrast with a daily average of 1,806 vacancies, 2,118 applications and 1,673 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1929.

During the three months, July to September, 1930, the offices reported that they had made 96,914 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 93,453 placements, of which 61,904 were in regular employment and 31,549 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 48,834 were of men and 13,070 of women, while casual work was found for 19,585 men and 11,964 women. Comparison with the corresponding period of 1929, showed that 128,816 placements were then made, of which 92,650 were in regular employment and 36,166 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 111,927 men and 39,788 women, a total of 151,715, in contrast with a registration of 163,021 persons during the same period in 1929. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1930, of 98,390 vacancies, of which 70,229 were for men and 28,161 for women, as compared with 139,025 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**165**	**19**	**143**	**105**	**18**	**87**	**479**	**370**	**14**	**3,495**	**2,211**	**1,190**
Animal products edible	31	2	29	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	43	14	27
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	39	22	14
Lumber and its products	11	4	6	17	8	9	72	55	.....	487	340	124
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Pulp and paper products	3	.....	2	20	.....	21	76	66	6	171	94	74
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	14	12	1	38	33	7
Textile products	1	.....	1	4	3	1	69	57	1	170	100	71
Plant products edible	15	.....	14	22	2	20	77	32	5	951	729	195
Plant products, n.e.s.	4	4	.....	1	.....	1	56	53	.....	127	22	102
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	56	79
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	9	1	.....	149	93	28
Clay, glass and stone	2	1	1	5	2	3	15	14	1	72	45	24
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	86	73	13
Electric apparatus	12	6	6	4	.....	4	3	4	.....	157	76	76
Iron and steel products	74	2	72	17	1	16	44	44	.....	597	362	235
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	108	93	16
Mineral products	12	.....	12	9	.....	9	4	3	.....	110	38	71
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10	.....	32	21	11
Logging	**167**	**113**	**57**	**104**	**101**	.....	**1,505**	**1,554**	**1**	**1,690**	**1,453**	**20**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
Farming	**61**	**54**	**3**	**48**	**46**	**2**	**261**	**257**	**6**	**3,890**	**2,785**	**1,111**
Mining	**4**	**1**	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**28**	**12**	.....	**128**	**146**	**17**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	24	10	.....	71	97	9
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	57	49	8
Communication	**8**	**4**	**4**	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	**37**	**29**	**10**
Transportation	**238**	**13**	**225**	**49**	**28**	**20**	**42**	**38**	**2**	**746**	**251**	**492**
Forwarding and storage	23	.....	23	5	.....	5	3	1	2	439	77	360
Railway	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	**48**	**18**	**30**
Shipping and stevedoring	214	12	202	42	28	13	36	34	.....	253	152	100
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2
Construction and Maintenance	**175**	**122**	**48**	**268**	**215**	**43**	**865**	**832**	**5**	**8,284**	**5,797**	**2,452**
Railway	35	35	.....	105	105	.....	130	112	.....	956	925	54
Highway	91	86	.....	19	19	.....	41	41	.....	3,910	2,160	1,752
Building and other	49	1	48	144	91	43	694	679	5	3,418	2,712	646
Services	**1,241**	**238**	**857**	**1,657**	**255**	**1,353**	**2,283**	**1,498**	**392**	**14,864**	**5,625**	**7,278**
Governmental	4	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	896	724	171
Hotel and restaurant	60	23	22	63	53	11	341	290	6	1,263	890	154
Professional	86	12	68	7	4	3	103	16	83	638	279	259
Recreational	10	2	5	24	1	23	43	28	14	1,006	226	713
Personal	82	1	81	254	7	247	152	89	44	2,661	246	2,405
Household	999	200	677	1,308	189	1,069	1,642	1,074	245	8,329	3,227	3,576
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	71	33	.....
Trade	**249**	**17**	**232**	**63**	**9**	**54**	**156**	**108**	**7**	**1,074**	**324**	**725**
Retail	111	12	99	52	6	46	96	73	6	959	285	640
Wholesale	138	5	133	11	3	8	60	35	1	115	39	85
Finance	**32**	.....	**32**	**9**	.....	**9**	**4**	.....	**3**	**86**	**24**	**59**
All Industries	**2,340**	**581**	**1,603**	**2,303**	**672**	**1,568**	**5,624**	**4,669**	**430**	**34,298**	**18,648**	**13,354**
Men	1,219	342	869	931	429	488	3,522	3,251	166	23,235	13,662	9,268
Women	1,121	239	734	1,372	243	1,080	2,102	1,418	264	11,063	4,986	4,086

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1930

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
287	**96**	**182**	**471**	**66**	**377**	**398**	**171**	**223**	**1,209**	**703**	**489**	**6,609**	**3,654**	**2,705**
17	2	15	101	29	93	22	20	2	182	87	98	402	160	264
11	5	5	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	30	5	22
12	.....	14	5	.....	4	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	73	25	46
19	29	5	58	1	30	72	46	27	210	149	50	946	632	251
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	19	.....	19
34	11	21	11	4	7	1	.....	1	69	16	52	385	191	184
3	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	62	46	16
14	6	7	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	1	.....	262	168	83
41	8	32	55	12	42	44	28	16	301	280	27	1,506	1,091	351
11	.....	10	28	2	26	8	4	4	16	.....	16	251	85	159
1	.....	.....	9	4	5	25	18	7	20	20	.....	190	98	91
5	1	4	3	3	.....	9	1	8	39	14	25	216	114	66
11	.....	3	5	.....	5	11	9	3	17	4	11	138	75	51
7	6	1	23	.....	23	3	.....	3	46	20	22	171	105	62
8	1	5	17	.....	17	13	8	5	9	1	8	223	96	121
66	17	42	143	10	113	126	26	94	181	39	135	1,248	501	707
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	76	63	12	192	163	29
9	1	6	10	.....	10	32	9	22	38	7	31	224	58	161
16	8	8	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	71	41	22
123	**134**	.....	**14**	**14**	.....	**64**	**67**	.....	**326**	**305**	**11**	**3,993**	**3,741**	**89**
6	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**2**	.....	**13**	**11**	.....
6,497	**6,496**	**377**	**9,512**	**7,721**	**233**	**7,155**	**7,117**	**181**	**1,145**	**1,015**	**132**	**28,569**	**25,491**	**2,045**
86	**41**	**13**	**36**	**31**	**4**	**181**	**182**	**2**	**78**	**69**	**9**	**541**	**482**	**47**
.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	147	151	.....	9	7	3	168	170	3
71	41	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	54	.....	231	209	11
15	.....	13	17	13	4	34	31	2	15	8	6	142	103	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**10**	**10**	.....	**2**	**1**	**1**	**58**	**44**	**15**
122	**23**	**96**	**269**	**37**	**232**	**103**	**35**	**67**	**540**	**66**	**477**	**2,109**	**491**	**1,611**
110	22	85	226	14	212	93	35	57	310	36	274	1,209	185	1,018
.....	.....	.....	42	23	19	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	104	54	51
3	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	221	20	203	770	247	521
9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	1	1	.....	26	5	21
707	**460**	**242**	**2,943**	**1,936**	**833**	**3,327**	**2,594**	**733**	**2,023**	**1,313**	**696**	**18,592**	**13,269**	**5,052**
24	24	.....	1,254	1,104	21	1,598	1,590	8	427	424	3	4,529	4,319	86
226	229	2	1,197	595	573	1,065	546	518	447	123	320	6,996	3,799	3,165
457	207	240	492	237	239	664	458	207	1,149	766	373	7,067	5,151	1,801
5,476	**1,949**	**3,324**	**3,242**	**1,617**	**1,502**	**2,502**	**1,332**	**1,033**	**3,539**	**1,428**	**2,014**	**34,804**	**13,942**	**17,753**
25	4	21	184	10	172	78	43	35	662	297	364	1,851	1,080	767
419	361	75	199	155	23	145	129	16	315	209	91	2,805	2,110	398
143	57	78	255	221	29	46	20	26	101	60	38	1,379	669	584
79	20	60	98	9	89	77	33	44	96	38	58	1,433	357	1,006
394	18	367	532	13	515	283	29	253	758	64	687	5,116	467	4,599
4,029	1,131	2,723	1,373	666	669	1,265	562	656	1,594	746	776	20,539	7,795	10,391
387	358	.....	601	543	5	608	516	3	13	14	.....	1,681	1,464	8
412	**67**	**334**	**309**	**27**	**278**	**297**	**73**	**223**	**349**	**122**	**222**	**2,909**	**747**	**2,075**
217	50	162	199	22	173	175	59	115	265	91	171	2,074	598	1,412
195	17	172	110	5	105	122	14	108	84	31	51	835	149	663
28	**7**	**21**	**5**	**1**	**5**	**9**	.....	**9**	**20**	.....	**19**	**193**	**32**	**157**
13,744	**9,279**	**4,589**	**16,801**	**11,450**	**3,464**	**14,046**	**11,581**	**2,471**	**9,234**	**5,024**	**4,070**	**98,390**	**61,904**	**31,549**
8,165	7,287	1,180	14,389	9,944	2,677	11,889	10,288	1,744	6,879	3,631	3,193	70,229	48,834	19,585
5,579	1,992	3,409	2,412	1,506	787	2,157	1,293	727	2,355	1,393	877	28,161	13,070	11,964

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during September is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for October, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment continued to decline in September. There was a further seasonal increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry; in brick, tile, artificial stone and cement manufacture; in the clothing, transport and distributive trades; and in hotel and boarding-house service. Unemployment also increased in the chemical, iron and steel (other than pig iron), engineering and shipbuilding industries, and in the paper, silk and artificial silk and jute trades.

There was, however, some improvement in coal mining and in the cotton textile, pig-iron and motor vehicle industries.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at September 22, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 18·1, as compared with 17·5 at August 25, 1930, and with 10·0 at September 23, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at September 22, 1930, was 13·1, as compared with 12·4 at August 25, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·0, as compared with 5·1. For males alone the percentage at September 22, 1930, was 18·3, and for females 17·5; at August 25, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 17·7 and 17·2.

At September 22, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,413,242 wholly unemployed, 596,773 temporarily stopped, and 99,643 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,109,658. This was 69,956 more than a month before, and 946,718 more than a year before. The total included 1,495,631 men, 60,041 boys, 500,664 women, and 53,322 girls.

The 1,413,242 wholly unemployed included approximately 942,000 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 385,000 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 86,200 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,276,090, included 229,789 men, 5,603 boys, 49,098 women, and 3,026 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at September 22, 1930, was 2,178,551. At September 29, the total was 2,230,138.

United States

Employment in the United States increased 1 per cent in September, 1930, as compared with August, 1930, and pay-roll totals increased 1·4 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executive and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of June and July, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of September. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at July 15, totalled 1,515,142, representing a decrease of 2·1 per cent since June 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of July was $209,929,143, representing a decrease over the previous month of 0·1 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 0·3 per cent in September as compared with August, while pay-roll totals increased 0·4 per cent. These changes are based

upon returns made by 13,074 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries in the United States. These establishments in September had 2,929,079 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $72,258,-248.

The bureau's weighted index of employment for September, 1930, is 79·7, as compared with 79·9 for August, 1930, 81·6 for July, 1930, and 99·3 for September, 1929; the index of pay-roll totals for September, 1930, is 74·2, as compared with 73·9 for August, 1930, 75·9 for July, 1930, and 102·6 for September, 1929. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

Substantially increased employment was shown in September in the food, textile, chemical, and tobacco groups; among the decreases in the remaining 8 groups of manufacturing industries were drops of 3·2 per cent in lumber, 2·7 per cent in vehicles, and 1·4 per cent in the iron and steel group.

Twenty-four of the 54 separate manufacturing industries reported increased employment in September, the notable gains having been such seasonal ones as 21 per cent in confectionery, 20·5 per cent in fertilizers, 12·3 per cent in women's clothing, 6·9 per cent in millinery, and 5·6 per cent in hosiery. Other outstanding gains were 2·2 per cent in cotton goods, 7·6 per cent in machine tools, 3·5 per cent in glass, 4·6 per cent in cigars, 9·9 per cent in pianos, 1·1 per cent in agricultural implements, and 0·3 per cent in electrical machinery.

Outstanding decreases in employment in September were 9 per cent in ice cream, 4·1 per cent in sawmills, 5·7 per cent in millwork, 3·9 per cent in automobiles, 5·2 per cent in tires, 3·1 per cent in carpets, 2·3 per cent in silk, 3·2 per cent in petroleum refining, 3·5 per cent in cement, 2 per cent in brick, and 2·3 per cent in the iron and steel industry.

Rayon alone of the six industries, for which data are not yet included in the bureau's indexes, showed decreased employment (1·1 per cent) in September. The increases in the remaining 5 industries were: 25·8 per cent in radio, 1·7 per cent in aircraft, 4·4 per cent in jewelry, 2·6 per cent in paint and varnish, and 1·1 per cent in miscellaneous rubber goods.

The New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic geographic divisions had more employees in September than in August, while the remaining six divisions reported fewer employees in September.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent; June, 1930, 20 per cent; July, 1930, 22 per cent; August, 1930, 22 per cent; September, 1930, 21 per cent; October, 1930, 21 per cent.

Unemployment and Hours of Work in Germany

The present economic depression in Germany has given rise to severe unemployment, which shows signs of increasing. In order to avoid the dismissal of large numbers of workers, the workers' organizations have asked for a reduction of hours of labour and especially for the abolition of overtime. They have succeeded in concluding an agreement with the railway administration for this purpose and have decided to terminate on December 1 the agreement relating to overtime in the Ruhr mines.

As regards railways, the hours of labour of maintenance workers will be reduced from nine to eight in the day for the last quarter of 1930. During the same period hours in the repair shops will be 40 in the week. Although these restrictions increase the difficulties of management, the railway company has agreed to carry them out in the interests of the staff and in order to avoid increasing unemployment. At the end of the year it will examine in concert with the workers' unions the measures to be taken if further reductions of staff become necessary.

In the Ruhr mining industry, the miners' association are asking for the introduction of the seven-hour day for underground workers in place of the eight-hour day, consisting of

seven hours plus one hour overtime, which is at present in force.

Statements communicated to the press by the employers show that if present wages are to be maintained further restrictions will be inevitable. Production would then have to be concentrated in those undertakings which are relatively the best organized, while the less paying ones would have to close down. It is estimated that such a measure would involve the dismissal of a further 50,000 miners, and if these are added to the 68,000 workers already discharged, the total number of workers employed in the Ruhr district would fall to 270,000, as compared with 402,000 in 1913.

Protection of Migrants

The seventh session of the Permanent Conference for the Protection of Migrants was held in Geneva on September 11 and 12, 1930. Some 50 delegates from 44 associations in Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and the United States took part in the proceedings, which were presided over by Mr. S. Cohen. The Conference decided to continue its inquiry into the measures to be taken to ensure the maintenance of families left by emigrants in their countries of origin and to facilitate the payment of allowances made by emigrants for that purpose.

The Conference had submitted a report and a number of suggestions made by its experts to the Permanent Migration Committee at the beginning of 1930 with regard to methods of recruiting and finding employment for migrant workers. This report will be completed by a further study of the measure affecting migrants' families, the application of contracts of employment and the position of the protective associations. The Conference recommended the adoption as soon as possible of a scheme of compulsory insurance of migrants, based on an international Convention, which would cover all accidents occurring during the voyage, without prejudice to the rights of emigrants and their dependants in the event of a subsequent law suit. A special committee will carry out the necessary negotiations and submit definite proposals to the Conference in 1931.

The Conference decided to place on the agenda of next year's meeting a number of questions, including the protection on the return journey of migrants disembarking without means and equality of treatment as regards social insurance.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30 last. The text of this measure appeared in the April issue at page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(*a*) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(*b*) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was

put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, drydocks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of the transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen, in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time, rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment

may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are especially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Supply and installation of hangar doors and operators for the hangar at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Establishment, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Mis-Can-Ada Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa. Date of contract, October 4, 1930. Amount of contract, $9,600. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
		per day
Bricklayers	$1 00	8
Bricklayers' labourers	0 50	8
Masons	1 10	8
Masons' labourers	0 50	8
Plasterers	1 10	8
Plumbers	0 70	8
Carpenters	0 80	8
Electricians	0 70	8
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8
Concrete labourers	0 40	8
Ordinary labourers	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8
Roofers—Felt and gravel	0 50	8
Roofers—Sheet metal	0 70	8
Driver—2 horses and wagon	0 75	8
Structural ironworkers	1 00	8

N.B.—Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time-and-one-half.

Exceptions to the 8 hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Supply and installation of hangar doors and operators for the hangar at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Establishment, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Richards Wilcox Canadian Co., London, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1930. Amount of contract, $8,717.35. The same fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as in the one preceding.

Supply and installation of hangar doors and operators for the hangar at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Establishment, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Truscon Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal. Amount of contract, $8,669. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract.

Surfacing and grading, Rockliffe Aerodrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, McCuaig & Corkery, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 28, 1930. Amount of contract, $7,200. The fair wages schedule for the main work at the aerodrome was inserted in this contract also, as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 25	8
Plasterers	1 00	8
Plumbers	1 00	8
Carpenters	0 90	8
Electricians	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8
Concrete labourers	0 45	8
Ordinary labourers	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8
Driver, horse and cart	0 70	8
Structural iron worker	0 90	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of a Markers' Shelter, "C" Range, Long Branch Rifle Range, Long Branch, Ontario (Port Credit). Name of contractors, The Russell Construction Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 28, 1930. Amount of contract, $7,645. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
		per day
Bricklayers and masons	$1 35	8
Carpenters	1 10	8
Electricians	1 25	8
Painters	0 85	8
Cement finishers	0 75	8
Labourers, common	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon	1 10	8
Driver, horse and cart	0 80	8

Installation of forced hot water heating system, Sherbrooke Regiment Armoury, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Name of contractor, O. A. Cloutier, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, October 29, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,825. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Steamfitters	$0 70	8
Carpenters	0 60	8
Painters	0 60	8
Concrete workers	0 40	8
Electrical workers	0 65	8
Labourers	0 35	8
	per day	
Drivers, horse and cart	5 50	8
Drivers, team and wagon	7 50	8

Department of Public Works

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Installation of engines and equipment for Inspection Boat *Walronda* at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractor, B.C. Equipment Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 6, 1930. Amount of contract, $6,436. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Ships' carpenters	$0 84⅜	8
Machinists	0 82	8
Machinists' helpers	0 53	8
Pipefitters	1 00	8
Pipefitters' helpers	0 62½	8
Electricians	0 75	8
Electricians' helpers	0 51	8

Construction of 200 feet of the North Pier at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henry & Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, October 2, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $27,606.09. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less	Hours of labour Not more
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer	$0 75	8
Pile driver engineer	0 75	8
Carpenters	0 75	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Diver	1 00	8
Labourers	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of a wharf at Stuarttown, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. J. S. Parker, Saint John, N.B. Date of con-

tract, October 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $18,162. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less	Hours of labour Not more	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	8	48
Blacksmith	0 60	8	48
Labourers	0 35	8	48
	per day		
Driver, horse and cart	4 50	8	48
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8	48

Construction of a wharf at Coal Harbour, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, James McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 25, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $7,370.56. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as folows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver engineer	$1 12½	8
Pile driver foreman	1 25	8
Pile driverman	1 00	8
Pile driver boomman	1 00	8
Bridgeman	1 00	8
Fireman	0 68¾	8
Labourers	0 50	8

Re-surfacing wharf approach at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Bernardi & Brown, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, Oct. 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $6,749.63. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers	$0 45	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Concrete finishers	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator	0 65	8
	per day	
Driver—Horse and cart	5 00	8
Driver—2 horses and wagon	6 50	8
	per hour	
Motor truck driver	0 50	8
Carpenters	0 85	8

Construction of a public breakwater at Lloyd's Cove, Sydney Mines, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Hector McNeil, Sydney Mines, N.S. Date of contract, October 29, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $9,560. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 75	8	48
Labourers	0 35	8	48
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	48
Wharfmen	0 65	8	48
Timbermen	0 50	8	48
	per day		
Driver, horse and cart	4 50	8	48
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8	48

Construction of an addition and alterations to the public building at Kentville, N.S. Name of contractors, M. A. Condon & Son, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, October 20, 1930. Amount of contract, $16,660 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete workers	$0 35	8	48
Concrete mixers	0 40	8	48
Concrete floaters	0 45	8	48
Concrete finishers	0 60	8	48
Stone masons	0 80	8	48
Stone cutters	0 80	8	48
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00	8	48
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	48
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8	48
Helpers	0 35	8	48
Felt and gravel roofers	0 55	8	48
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8	48
Carpenters	0 65	8	48
Painters	0 60	8	48
Glaziers	0 60	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Marble and tile setters	1 00	8	48
Metal lathers	0 65	8	48
Plasterers	1 00	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Plumbers	0 60	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Steamfitters	0 60	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Electricians	0 65	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Labourers	0 35	8	48
	per day		
Driver, horse and cart	4 50	8	48
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8	48
Motor truck driver—	per week		
1 ton	22 00	8	48
2 ton	28 00	8	48

Construction of repairs to the breakwater at Port Elgin, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. Bermingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 25, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $16,511. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 75	8
Hoist engineers	0 75	8
Pile driver engineers	0 75	8
Firemen	0 45	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Labourers	0 40	8

Construction of a public building at Ville Marie, P.Q. Name of contractors, Hill-Clark-Francis, Ltd., of New Liskeard, Ont. Date of contract, October 1, 1930. Amount of contract, $26,750 and unit prices for additional excavation and concrete. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	$0 40	8
Concrete mixers	0 45	8
Concrete floaters	0 55	8
Concrete finishers	0 75	8
Stone masons	1 00	8
Stone cutters, limestone	0 75	8
Stone cutters, granite	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers	0 60	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8
Marble and tile setters	1 00	8
Plasterers	1 00	8
Metal lathers	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8
Plumbers	0 60	8
Steamfitters	0 60	8
Electricians	0 60	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Skilled labourers and helpers	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8
	per week	
Motor truck driver	20 00	8

Alterations to heating, etc., at the Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B. Name of contractor, J. E. Kane, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, October 22, 1930. Amount of contract, $6,830. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete workers	$0 40	8	48
Concrete mixers	0 45	8	48
Concrete floaters	0 50	8	48
Concrete finishers	0 60	8	48
Bricklayers	1 15	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plumbers	0 75	8	44
Plumbers' helpers	0 45	8	44
Steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Electricians' helpers	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
	per day		
Horse cart and driver	5 00	8	48
Team wagon and driver	7 00	8	48

Reconstruction of the public wharf at Pointe Fortune, County of Vaudreuil, Que. Name of contractors, Farley & Grant, Hazeldean, Ont. Date of contract, October 29, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $4,370.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Concrete mixer operator	0 50	8
	per day	
Carters (1 horse and cart)	4 50	8
Teamsters (2 horses and wagon)	6 00	8

Completion of section 5 of the North Jetty, mouth of the Fraser River, at Steveston, B.C. Name of contractors, The Coast Quarries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $408,997.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Piledriver foreman	$1 25	8
Pile driver engineer	1 12½	8
Piledriver man	1 00	8
Piledriver boomman	1 00	8
Bridgeman	1 00	8
Derrick scow engineer	1 12½	8
Derrickman	1 00	8
Fireman	0 68¾	8
Labourers	0 50	8

Construction of 8,000 ft. of the South Jetty, mouth of the Fraser River, Steveston, B.C. Name of contractors, the W. R. Jaynes Co., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, October 13, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $353,145. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Piledriver foreman	$1 25	8
Piledriver engineer	1 12½	8
Piledriver man	1 00	8
Piledriver boomman	1 00	8
Bridgeman	1 00	8
Derrick scow engineer	1 12½	8
Derrickman	1 00	8
Fireman	0 68¾	8
Labourers	0 50	8

Repairs to concrete breakwater in the main harbour, south, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, The Barnett-McQueen Construction Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont. Date of

contract, July 28, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately, $12,539.68. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	0 80	8
Blacksmsitns	0 65	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8
Hoist runner	0 75	8
Driller	0 55	8
Drillers' helper	0 45	8
Powdermen	0 55	8
Labourers	0 40	8

Overtime may be permitted when necessary at time and one half.

Exceptions to the 8-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in respect to preparatory and complementary work.

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing dredge P.W.D. No. 305, *King Edward*. Name of contractors, Burrard Shipyard & Engineering Works, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 21, 1930. Amount of contract, $7,280 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Cadwell Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, October 15, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately, $22,940. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at St. Jean Deschaillons, Que. Name of contractors, The National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 15, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $32,123. The General Fair Wages Schedule was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Limitee, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, October 9, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $37,624.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Interior fittings for the public building at Camrose, Alberta. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 9, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,924. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for the public building at Ste. Marie de Beauce, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Langelier & Giguere, Ste. Marie de Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, October 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,100. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for the public building at Sherbrooke, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,220. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Department of Railways and Canals

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Filling an area of 43,000 cu. yds. west of Harbour Pier, Welland Ship Canal, Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractors, Ryan Construction Co., Ltd., Port Colborne, Ont. Date of contract, October 20, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $17,200. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers	$0 45	8
Steam shovel engineer	1 00	8
Steam shovel cranemen	0 80	8
Steam shovel firemen	0 65	8
	per day	
Man, horse and cart	5 00	8
Man, team and wagon	6 00	8
	per hour	
Steam hoist engineer	0 75	8
Firemen	0 50	8
Locomotive crane operators	0 80	8
Truck drivers	0 50	8

Post Office Department

Following is a statement of payments made in October, 1930, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payments to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. $1,513 55
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont. 143 57
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 235 38
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont. 2 30

Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.. 7,423 40
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.. .. .. 956 25
Mail bag fittings—
Parmenter & Bulloch Co., Ltd., Gananoque, Ont.. .. .. 53 46
Ontario Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.. .. .. 2,020 00
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.. .. .. 276 50
Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.. .. .. 1,267 33
Letter boxes, etc.—
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. (locks).. .. .. 1,493 18
Eastern Steel Products, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.. .. .. 1,813 50
Scales—
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.. .. .. 212 90
Cotton duck bagging—
J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.. .. .. 7,204 95
Stamping ink and pads—
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.. .. 186 85
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.. .. .. 7 15

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 102.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1931, and for such time thereafter (not exceeding thirty days) as may be required for the negotiation of a new agreement.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 442, and amended as noted in issue for November, 1928, page 1262, with the following changes:

Wages for assistant foremen, compositors, make-ups, operators, copy-cutters, bankmen, typecasters, machinists and machine tenders: $44 per week for work on evening newspapers and $46.50 per week for work on morning newspapers.

Wages for apprentices: first six months of third year $15.35 per week, second six months $16.35, first six months of fourth year $19.40, second six months $20.50, first six months of fifth year $22.50, second six months $23.50. Apprentices working at night to be paid $1 per week extra.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN CONTRACTOR AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.

All sub-contractors are also to conform to the terms of this agreement.

This agreement covers the conditions of work on one contract and is to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, in so far as the wage scale is concerned and to the end of the contract in so far as the working conditions are concerned.

Only members of the National Catholic Unions are to be employed, or those competent workmen who will join the union. The business agent may visit the job.

Workmen and foremen who reside in Three Rivers will be employed, if available.

Hours: the hours will be those accepted by each individual union.

Overtime: time and one-half from 6 p.m. to midnight and double time from midnight to 7 a.m. No work on Sundays, Church holy days, St. Jean Baptiste Day or Labour Day.

Wages per hour: carpenters 50 cents, bricklayers and masons $1, plasterers $1, labourers 35 cents, painters 50 cents, stationary engineers 50 cents, blacksmiths 50 cents, hod carriers 45 cents, driver with one horse 60 cents, driver with two horses 80 cents.

Any dispute between the parties will be settled by conciliation and arbitration.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS, LOCAL NO. 4.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from May 12, 1930, to May 11, 1931.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time. Wages for bricklayers, marble masons and stone masons: $1.20 per hour.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—WAGE SCALE AND WORKING RULES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL NO. 844.

These working rules and wage scale are to be in effect from May 1, 1930, subject to change at 30 days' notice, and are similar to those previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1928, page 1014, with the following exceptions:

Union firemen must be employed with union engineers, where firemen are required. Where fireman is not employed, engineer to be paid extra time for tying up machine. Members of this local union must not break in men as operators who are not members of the union, under penalty of a fine.

Wages per day: Bagley scraper $9, derricks $9, road roller $8, oilers on power shovels $5.50. Other classes are the same as in the previous wage scale.

Construction: Miscellaneous

VANCOUVER, B.C. AND DISTRICT.—TRADE RULES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL NO. 46A.

This local union is a subdivision of Local 46 which covers steam shovel and dredgemen in all Canada from Fort William westward, with headquarters at Edmonton, Alberta. The members of this local union are operators of excavating machinery, viz., steam shovels, gas shovels, drag lines, steam ditchers, clam shells, etc.

These trade rules were in effect during 1929, and have been continued during 1930 without change.

Hours and overtime: for work within a radius of 25 miles of Vancouver, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays with all overtime and work on Sundays and holidays at double time. For men on monthly scale, 8 hours or fraction thereof to constitute a day's work with time and one-half for overtime except when moving machinery or digging on Sunday or a holiday which will be paid at double time.

Daily wage scale (to apply within a radius of 25 miles of the City of Vancouver): engineers $10, cranesmen $8, firemen and oilers $6.50; for operating a machine in tunnels the scale will be $1 per day over the regular scale. Monthly wage scale: engineers $250, cranesmen $200, firemen and oilers $160, and for operating a machine in tunnels $25 per month over regular scale will be paid.

Seven holidays will be observed and will apply to men both on monthly and daily rates.

Transportation to and from jobs out of city will be paid by employer and travelling time up to 8 hours in one day.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

BRANDON, MANITOBA.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY OF BRANDON.

Employees of the Street Railway Department of the City are included in the civic schedule summarized below under the heading: Service: Public Administration.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF THE CANADIAN LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 2.

This schedule has been in effect since 1927, by verbal agreement and will continue in effect subject to thirty days' notice by either party.

Coast-wise Work

The union will endeavour to supply all help required, but if unable to do so, the employer may obtain men wherever available.

Hours: 8 per day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Overtime: all time before 8 a.m. and after 5 p.m. and meal hours worked will be considered overtime.

Men hired for night work and reporting for duty between 5 p.m. and midnight will be paid at least two hours' pay at regular rate; after midnight up to 6 a.m. they will be paid for at least four hours' work. If kept waiting longer they will be paid at regular rates for time they are so kept.

Wages per hour: general longshore work 80 cents in day time and $1 for overtime; coal and ore in bulk 90 cents in day time and $1.05 for overtime; cement in lots of over 25 tons and fertilizer and plaster in lots of over 25 tons $1.05 straight time; explosive powders $1 straight time; sulphur in bulk $1.15 straight time, creosoted lumber and piles $1.10 straight time, double winch drivers $1 in day time and $1.35 for overtime.

Deep Sea and Off Shore Work

The employer or his agent reserves the right at all times of picking his own employees.

Hours: 8 per day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays.

Wages: for ship work, that is loading and unloading of vessels from slings to hold and from hold to slings and to and from scows, barges or open cars within reach of ship's tackle, the base wage is 84 cents per hour straight time and $1.26 overtime; for dock work, that is from sling to pile in the shed or piles direct or from the first pile in the shed or cars to slings direct, the base wage is 80 cents per hour straight time and $1.20 overtime.

An extra 10 cents per hour will be paid to the following (with the exception of truckers): double winch drivers, donkey drivers, men handling caustic soda, cement, green hides, animal fertilizers all in lots of 25 tons or over, lime in sacks only, sulphur, coal, coke or ore, ballast and grain in bulk and to all men employed in loading ship only, in sacks weighing 125 pounds or over (truckers excepted) also to men handling creosoted lumber, men working on lumber and piles from the water and to hatchtenders and siderunners working with lumber, to men working in refrigerators or below decks in connection with refrigerators when cargo is being discharged from or loaded into ships' refrigerators when the chambers contain commodities for the reason of preservation.

An extra 20 cents per hour will be paid to double winch drivers, hatchtenders, side runners, boom men and sling men when working on submerged lumber and piles, hatchtenders and side runners on creosoted products.

In the case of handling high explosives $1.20 per hour straight time and $1.80 overtime for dock work and $1.26 per hour straight time and $1.89 overtime for ship work.

Where the cargo of the vessel either in whole or in part is badly damaged through fire, collision, springing a leak or stranding, the rate is $1.20 per hour straight time and $1.89 per hour overtime for ship work.

When a vessel strands at an outside point and gets into such a condition that she cannot reach port without discharging or shifting cargo, the men so employed will be paid $1.57 per hour while working and at the rate of 78 cents per hour for travelling time and time standing by. They will also be provided with free meals when they are not permitted to go ashore.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Calgary, Alberta.—A Certain Milk Company and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 528.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, until changed by agreement. If either party gives 30 days' notice before November 1, in any year, any clauses may be brought up for reconsideration.

The company will employ union members or those who will become members within 15 days.

Three days off per month will be allowed all union members.

One week's vacation with pay will be given each summer to all employees who have completed one year's service on or before the previous November 1.

Wage schedule: milk wagon drivers on outside routes $100 per month, milk wagon drivers on inside routes $92 per month and one half of one per cent commission to be paid on loads of over 5,000 quarts; helpers on milk wagons $2.50 per day, spare route men $125 per month, truck drivers $125 per month, stablemen $110; inside workers from $100 to $120 per month, cold storage men, bottlers and can washers $120, bottle washers and inside spare men $110.

When a route is split, the driver whose route was divided will have first choice of the two routes and will receive full pay for the following three months, based on his average sales for four weeks previous to the division of the route.

The company will assume all bona fide credits up to $40.

Drivers will be allowed to drive in, unload their returns and settle their accounts as soon as their routes are properly finished, drivers to have the right of way as far as possible.

The employees will have the right to discuss any subject or present any grievance to the proper officials of the company. Any employee suspended or discharged upon ground which after investigation is found to be insufficient, will be reinstated and be paid for time lost.

No boys or unauthorized persons will be permitted to serve customers or ride wagons.

One week's notice of resignation or of discharge to be given except in case of certain causes of discharge.

Service: Public Administration

Port Arthur, Ontario.—Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 339 and all other Employees of the Electric Light and Telephone Departments of the City of Port Arthur.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1931.

No discrimination to be shown any employee on account of his connection with any association; the employees in the association will not interfere with nor limit the rights of the Commission. Promotions to foreman or wire chief will be granted employees in accordance with seniority and efficiency whenever possible, and no discrimination will be made on account of union membership, but immediately after such promotion, membership in any association will be discontinued.

Hours: 8 per day from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on other days and from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. If necessary, however, one man in each department may work from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. six days a week at straight time and one man in each department may work on Saturday afternoons from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. at straight time.

Overtime: overtime up to midnight and work on Saturday afternoons with the exceptions noted above will be paid at time and one half; all other overtime including work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Men on monthly salary will be paid overtime in any work other than the City's.

All employees working on a monthly salary will receive two weeks' holidays with pay each year.

Wages per hour: sub-foremen 90 cents, first class linemen 88 cents, second class linemen 65 to 81 cents, groundmen 50 to 68½ cents, cable splicer 93½ cents, cable splicer's helper 65 to 81 cents.

For work out of town, transportation and living expenses will be paid.

Two men must be assigned to work on high voltage wires. All linemen's helpers and groundmen must be able to speak and understand English. The Commission will supply rubber boots, coats and rubber gloves when necessary as well as protection shields for covering live wires and each employee will use these protective devices. Instruction in first aid and resuscitation methods is also arranged for all employees.

The Commission will be willing to interview employees or any committee of them on any subject concerning the mutual benefit of the employees and the commission in its relation to the general public.

Brandon, Manitoba.—Schedule of Wages and Working Conditions for Employees of the City of Brandon.

This schedule which was signed by officials of the city and by officers of the Civic Employees Federal Union, Local No. 69, will be in effect from March 1, 1930, to March 1, 1931.

General

No civic employee will be discriminated against by reason of his being a member of a trade union.

Promotions will be made in accordance with seniority and efficiency as far as possible. In employing new men or making promotions, other things being equal, preference will be given to resident married men with families, then to resident married men without families, then to resident single men, with returned men being given the preference when possible. All regular civic employees must be British subjects.

All employees will be given one week's holiday and statutory holidays with pay after one year's service, except employees of the Street Railway Department who will be allowed an additional week's holiday in place of statutory holidays.

Wages: labourers 35 cents per hour, long service labourers 40 cents per hour.

Overtime: time and one-half for all overtime including Sundays, except holiday duty of employees of the Health Department which will be paid at the regular rate.

The City Manager will receive a grievance committee from the Civic Employees' union and give due consideration to any grievance so presented.

Street Railway Department

Hours: 9 per day.

Uniforms to be supplied to motormen.

Wages per hour: motormen—first six months 45 cents, second six months 47 cents, third six months and thereafter 50 cents, special conductors 35 cents; armature winders 75 cents, machinists 70 cents, electricians' helpers 50 cents, linemen 50 cents, sweeper operators 50 cents, car barn foremen 48 cents, track foremen 48 cents, repairmen 48 cents, pitmen, oilers and greasers 45 cents, line groundmen 45 cents, cleaners, lamp renewers and switch tenders 43 cents, experienced trackmen 43 cents.

Waterworks Pumping Station

Hours: 10 per day, 6 days a week, except engineers and firemen who work in 8-hour shifts with a 6 day week. Labourers will work on Sundays, when necessary, at regular pay. Engineers to be governed by the engineers' union.

Wages: engineers $170 per month, firemen $110 per month, machinists 50 cents per hour, boiler washers 43 cents per hour.

Works Department

Hours: 9 per day from November 16 to February 28, and 10 per day from March 1, to November 15.

Wages: assistant foreman 55 cents per hour, special labourers 50 cents, intermediate labourers 45 cents, teamsters 43 cents, light truck driver $100 per month, weighmaster $100 per month.

Health Department

Hours: 9 per day from November 16, to February 28, and 10 per day from March 1, to November 15, with one-half hour extra per day allowed teamsters for stable duty. Sunday stable men to be allowed five hours for same at regular pay. Employees of this department will not lose any time through inclement weather.

Wages: foremen and horsekeeper $112 per month with cottage, water and light free, heavy truck driver $112 per month, night soil men 45 cents per hour, teamsters and helpers 40 cents per hour.

The International Labour Office has just published in one volume the texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its fourteen sessions from 1919 to 1930. The documents are reprinted from the authentic texts, deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. A footnote to each Convention gives the date upon which it came into force, and the names of the states which had ratified the Convention on October 1, 1930. The volume is completed by a subject index.

The International Labour Office has also issued recently the text of the questionnaire which is being addressed to the Governments of the States Members of the International Labour Organization on the subject of hours of work in coal mines, with a view to the drafting of a Convention for discussion at the fifteenth session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in May, 1931.

The British Prime Minister, in an address on November 14, announced that his government intended to eliminate the "dole" feature of unemployment insurance and to restore the system to a strictly insurance basis. A similar plan to place unemployment insurance in Germany on a self-supporting basis is noted on page 1237.

Between 700 and 800 labourers were reported to be employed during October in the construction of a new fertilizer plant for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B.C., in addition to the various building tradesmen required for such work. In view of the unemployment situation that is expected when the company reduces its production for the season the municipality is taking steps to obtain assistance for road construction work under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during October was again downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in September.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $10.32 at the beginning of October, as compared with $10.38 for September; $11.68 for October, 1929; $11.28 for October, 1928; $10.99 for October, 1927; $10.93 for October, 1926; $10.89 for October, 1925; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, prunes and potatoes, while seasonable advances occurred in the prices of eggs, butter and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.68 at the beginning of October, as compared with $20.75 for September; $21.96 for October, 1929; $21.52 for October, 1928; $21.18 for October, 1927; $21.14 for October, 1926; $21.11 for October, 1925; $20.67 for October, 1924; $21.16 for October, 1923; $20.87 for October, 1922; $22.01 for October, 1921; $26.46 for October, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.48 for October, 1918; and $14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again lower, being 81.4 for October, as compared with 82.5 for September; 96.7 for October, 1929; 95.2 for October, 1928; 97.2 for October, 1927; and 98.1 for October, 1926. One hundred and thirty-seven prices quotations declined, fifty-one advanced and three hundred and fourteen were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower, one was higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetable and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for grains, flour and raw rubber; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to lower prices for raw silk, raw cotton, certain cotton fabrics and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for sulphite pulp and certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of reduced quotations for pig iron, steel billets and tin plate; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for electrolytic copper, copper wire bars, lead, zinc and silver; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower prices for hemlock extract, shellac and carbon black. The Animals and their Products group was considerably higher, because of increased prices for canned fish, eggs, butter, milk, steers and calves, which more than offset lower prices for hogs, hides and sole leather. The Non-Metallic Minerals group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were slightly higher while producers' goods declined substantially. In the former group higher prices for milk, butter and eggs more than offset lower prices for coffee, flour, bread, cottonades and denims, while in the latter group the decline was due to lower prices for woodpulp, raw cotton, raw silk, raw wool, hides, pig iron, copper, tin, silver, lead, zinc and grains.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were slightly lower, reduced quotations for grains, raw rubber, raw silk, raw cotton, raw wool, hides, pig iron and non-ferrous metals more than offsetting higher prices for raw sugar, steers, calves, milk, eggs, salt, coal and idoine. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, due to lower prices for flour, bran, shorts, rope, hessian, cottonades, denims, leather, tin plate, copper wire bars, brass, solder and copper sulphate. Domestic farm products articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower. Articles of marine origin advanced.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every

effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index numebr, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1928, and monthly since January, 1929. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

(Continued on page 1346)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1925	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1927	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Sept. 1930	Oct. 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	59·2	76·2	80·2	60·8	58·2	58·2	55·6	54·8	59·0	61·6	71·8	72·8	70·0	68·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	51·2	50·4	33·4	31·8	30·6	29·2	30·2	31·8	34·4	43·4	45·4	42·2	40·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·1	28·0	29·0	19·7	18·7	18·5	17·8	18·3	19·9	20·5	23·9	24·9	22·9	22·8
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	35·4	35·3	26·3	27·2	28·9	27·7	29·2	29·3	29·6	31·0	31·9	29·4	28·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·4	38·0	42·3	31·5	30·6	31·2	28·1	29·1	30·3	28·5	31·0	31·3	30·1	29·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	38·0	70·0	74·4	57·2	53·8	51·0	45·3	53·4	55·6	53·2	55·0	55·4	54·0	54·2
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·9	51·1	60·1	46·1	41·6	39·3	33·9	41·6	44·4	38·8	42·5	40·9	39·8	39·8
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	74·2	74·4	48·2	45·4	45·3	45·6	49·0	49·0	43·8	45·8	43·4	41·8	42·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	35·3	60·7	75·0	50·7	41·7	44·3	45·7	48·2	49·8	52·6	51·0	51·3	38·6	42·7
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	31·5	55·0	68·3	46·6	37·4	39·7	39·8	45·0	44·3	47·0	45·6	45·1	34·6	38·0
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	54·0	75·6	92·4	80·4	69·6	70·2	71·4	70·8	69·6	71·4	72·6	74·4	72·0	72·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	101·2	125·8	81·2	76·8	78·4	77·4	83·1	75·4	83·2	85·6	85·2	66·2	69·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	55·7	69·1	46·8	43·0	44·2	42·8	47·7	41·2	46·3	47·4	46·9	36·4	38·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·0	33·3	41·2	35·4	§27·6	§33·5	§29·1	§32·3	§30·6	§31·3	§33·8	§33·0	§31·1	§30·7
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	31·4	38·6	32·0	§27·6	§33·5	§29·1	§32·3	§30·6	§31·3	§33·8	§33·0	§31·1	§30·7
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	118·5	144·0	118·5	102·0	102·0	103·5	117·0	114·0	117·0	115·5	120·0	111·0	106·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	69·0	80·0	58·0	§45·0	§46·0	§49·0	§51·0	§53·0	§53·0	§51·0	51·0	46·0	43·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	25·0	40·5	42·5	30·5	28·0	27·5	28·5	30·5	29·0	32·0	31·5	32·0	30·5	29·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	24·6	33·2	18·6	§21·2	§21·0	§21·0	§21·8	§22·0	§21·6	§20·8	§20·6	§20·2	§20·2
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	33·2	23·4	17·4	17·4	17·6	16·8	16·4	15·6	16·2	19·0	23·6	18·6	18·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	23·1	29·2	21·6	23·9	19·5	19·6	20·2	20·4	18·8	21·5	21·3	20·0	20·6
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	18·8	27·4	18·2	19·6	18·2	15·6	15·7	15·7	14·6	13·6	14·6	15·2	14·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	48·8	86·4	41·2	34·8	48·4	41·2	32·0	31·6	32·8	31·2	28·8	25·6	25·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·0	22·4	40·8	19·6	16·4	23·0	19·6	15·2	15·0	15·4	14·6	13·8	12·4	12·4
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	15·5	16·4	13·6	§14·6	§17·1	§17·4	§17·8	§18·0	§17·8	§17·8	§17·6	§14·8	§14·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	14·8	17·0	15·1	§14·6	§17·1	§17·4	§17·8	§18·0	§17·8	§17·8	§17·6	§14·8	§14·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·0	11·5	15·1	13·5	13·4	13·5	13·9	15·2	15·3	15·2	15·2	15·1	14·0	13·8
Potatoes	½ bag	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	35·3	71·3	69·4	64·4	40·4	52·8	46·5	49·5	61·9	52·5	42·8	73·8	53·9	49·3
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·95	$ 13·54	$ 15·33	$ 11·48	$ 10·23	$ 10·65	$ 10·31	$ 10·83	$ 10·93	$ 10·93	$ 11·28	$ 11·68	$ 10·38	$ 10·32
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 4·4	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·9	78·8	125·3	110·1	116·4	111·5	103·7	101·8	105·4	102·0	101·3	100·9	100·9	100·6
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·8	62·6	90·7	73·5	77·0	71·6	65·6	64·1	63·3	63·5	62·9	63·1	62·4	62·7
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	76·9	83·7	83·6	80·3	78·6	77·6	76·2	75·5	75·5	75·0	76·2	76·5	76·0
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·5	58·8	66·1	61·1	59·4	59·2	57·4	55·6	55 9	55·1	55·4	54·4	54·4	54·3
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	27·4	39·8	31·9	31·0	30·3	30·8	30·3	31·5	31·3	31·1	31·1	30·8	30·8
Fuel and light*		$ 1·59	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 3·05	$ 4·06	$ 3·60	$ 3·64	$ 3·51	$ 3·35	$ 3·31	$ 3·32	$ 3·23	$ 3·26	$ 3·26	$ 3·24	$ 3·24
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·55	$ 4·85	$ 6·52	$ 6·89	$ 6·96	$ 6·96	$ 6·97	$ 6·87	$ 6·85	$ 6·87	$ 6·95	$ 6·98	$ 7·08	$ 7·07
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·59	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·48	$ 21·48	$ 26·48	$ 22·01	$ 20·87	$ 21·16	$ 20·67	$ 21·11	$ 21·11	$ 21·18	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 20·75	$ 20·68

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·70	13·78	16·21	11·75	10·42	10·96	10·55	11·03	10·99	10·98	11·16	11·68	10·78	10·60
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·74	11·90	14·05	10·46	9·11	9·59	9·44	9·95	10·27	9·95	9·92	10·24	9·93	9·84
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·66	13·26	15·51	11·59	10·14	10·83	10·51	10·91	10·93	11·02	10·99	11·60	10·55	10·57
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·41	13·19	14·96	10·81	9·75	9·92	9·60	10·34	10·09	10·19	10·47	10·63	9·58	9·63
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·78	13·58	15·75	11·48	10·14	10·69	10·20	10·79	11·00	10·99	11·31	11·65	10·36	10·34
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	12·84	16·34	10·79	9·72	10·14	9·68	10·25	10·29	10·42	10·92	11·51	9·75	9·66
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·63	13·51	16·09	11·21	9·95	10·29	10·20	10·74	10·84	10·89	11·45	12·02	10·26	10·06
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·38	13·27	15·70	11·09	9·77	10·32	10·38	10·99	10·77	10·81	11·48	12·00	10·44	10·08
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·35	14·39	16·83	12·50	11·61	11·51	11·51	12·11	11·89	12·18	12·35	12·88	11·34	11·30

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**34·0**	**28·9**	**26·7**	**20·2**	**16·2**	22·8	28·2	29·8	**27·1**	**39·8**	**44·4**	**60·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**36·5**	**31·4**	**27·5**	**22·8**	**18·7**	**20·5**	**28·7**	**30·4**	**26·7**	**39·1**	**43·4**	**59·3**
1—Sydney	38·3	31·3	28·2	25·8	21	20	30	31·6	29·3	39·4	44·8	60·9
2—New Glasgow	35	32·5	26	22	17	20	—	27·5	24·6	39·1	41·2	57·6
3—Amherst	33	30·8	24·4	21·1	17·4	20·8	30	32	26·1	40·8	46·6	57·5
4—Halifax	40	31·3	31·6	23·9	19·1	19·7	30·5	30·6	24·6	37·5	42·2	61·1
5—Windsor	35	30	25	20	—	20	25	28	29	—	—	57·5
6—Truro	37·5	32·5	30	24	19	22·5	28	32·5	26·8	38·6	42·2	61
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	30	25	20	17	16	—	30	25	37·6	40	55
New Brunswick (average)	**37·1**	**30·6**	**27·9**	**21·7**	**16·8**	**19·4**	**26·9**	**30·4**	**25·5**	**40·2**	**46·1**	**62·5**
8—Moncton	35·5	30·7	24·1	19·8	16·3	22	27·5	31	26	41·1	45·8	60·8
9—St. John	39	28·7	27·7	21·8	17·4	20	25	30·7	25·9	39	44·3	62·5
10—Fredericton	38·8	32·8	32·8	23·7	17·8	16·1	25	30	25	38·3	44·3	64
11—Bathurst	35	30	27	21·5	15·7	—	30	30	25	42·5	50	62·5
Quebec (average)	**29·8**	**27·4**	**26·6**	**19·0**	**13·8**	**19·2**	**26·7**	**25·2**	**24·7**	**36·5**	**39·4**	**60·2**
12—Quebec	30	27·6	23·3	20·1	12·4	21·2	29·7	24·7	26·1	34·8	37·3	59·6
13—Three Rivers	26·6	27·8	26·5	18·7	12·7	17·5	26·2	25·1	25·9	40	45·8	62·9
14—Sherbrooke	33·5	30	30	24	18·5	25	28	28	24·8	39·5	42·8	64·2
15—Sorel	26·2	25·5	26·3	15·5	11·5	16	25	22·2	24·5	38	40	58
16—St. Hyacinthe	26·2	23·8	23·2	16·8	12·6	18·2	26·7	22·2	21	35·2	40	58·6
17—St. John's	35	35	30	25	18	22·5	25	30	22·5	40	40	60
18—Thetford Mines	23	21	20	15	13	22	24	—	24·4	30	31	55
19—Montreal	36·3	30	32	17·2	13·4	14·4	28·2	27·1	26·8	35	39·6	62·1
20—Hull	31·7	25·9	28·3	18·5	12·3	15·7	27·4	29·9	26·5	36·1	38	61
Ontario (average)	**34·8**	**29·2**	**27·2**	**20·5**	**16·4**	**24·6**	**28·1**	**31·0**	**27·9**	**37·9**	**42·1**	**69·4**
21—Ottawa	33·2	28·4	26·5	20·4	13·4	21·3	28	28·2	27·3	37·9	40·9	63
22—Brockville	37·7	30	28·3	18·3	14·5	21	—	28·3	26·5	44·7	48	60
23—Kingston	34	28·7	25·9	20·4	14·6	19·8	25·6	27·5	24·5	36·1	40·6	58·3
24—Belleville	37·7	30	28·3	18·3	14·5	21	25	28·3	26·5	44·7	48	60
25—Peterborough	35	29·6	28·6	19·6	16·8	25·2	25	29·2	29·3	37	42	61·8
26—Oshawa	35·7	30·7	25·7	20·3	18·5	26·2	33·5	30·2	27	39·3	44·4	60·4
27—Orillia	30·7	25	25·7	19	14·6	25	26	30·7	28	36·6	40·7	58·7
28—Toronto	36·3	29·4	28·3	19·9	18·6	22·9	27·9	30	26·7	39·1	46·1	62·7
29—Niagara Falls	36·7	30	27·3	22	16·8	27·8	32·5	31	31·5	39	42	60
30—St. Catharines	31·6	27	26·2	19·4	13·9	22·6	27·5	27·5	25	35·3	39·6	58·8
31—Hamilton	36·7	30·7	29	21·6	19·1	26·4	27·5	30	—	37·2	41·1	60
32—Brantford	35·7	30·9	26·6	21·2	16·7	24·6	27·5	30·4	28·3	37	40·9	60·6
33—Galt	34·2	29	26	19·6	18·1	25·1	29·2	31	28	39·5	42·6	59·2
34—Guelph	33·2	28·4	26	19·8	16·4	24·5	28·5	28	27·5	35·1	38·2	58·9
35—Kitchener	33·3	27·8	24·2	21	17	25	30	27·2	—	33·8	37·5	57
36—Woodstock	35	29·2	27·6	23	17	25	26·5	33	25	36·5	37·6	57·6
37—Stratford	33·6	29·2	25·6	20·5	18·4	26·3	27·5	28·8	28	39·2	41	60·3
38—London	33·9	29·4	26·9	20·3	15·7	23·7	27·4	29·6	26·7	36·1	40·5	58·3
39—St. Thomas	33·6	28·8	25·4	18·8	16·8	24·6	25	29·4	33	36·6	40·2	62·1
40—Chatham	32·3	26·5	25	20·5	15·7	25·8	27	28·8	26·9	33	41·5	60·7
41—Windsor	31·8	27	25·5	21	14·8	26	29·7	31	26·6	35·3	41·7	60·5
42—Sarnia	34·5	29·5	27·5	21·7	18·1	28·7	28·7	30·5	28·8	35·2	40	60·7
43—Owen Sound	32·5	25	27·5	21·5	16·7	25	25	27·5	25	38·4	42	61·5
44—North Bay	41·7	33·3	31·7	20·7	14·3	24	27·3	28·7	28·2	37·3	41·9	59·2
45—Sudbury	38	32·6	30·9	23·2	18	28	35	33·7	30·7	37·7	42·1	60·3
46—Cobalt	35	32·5	32·5	22·6	19·5	25	—	33·1	28·7	38·8	44·2	63·3
47—Timmins	36·5	29·5	28	18	15	24·5	25	34	28·2	39·6	41·7	59·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	36·8	31·3	27·6	20·6	15	24·7	25	30·4	29·1	38·4	42·8	60
49—Port Arthur	33·2	27·2	27	21·5	17·3	23·2	32·5	30·9	30·8	40·3	46·5	65·3
50—Fort William	35·2	29·6	25·6	21·2	17·6	24·3	31·7	32	29·2	41·4	47·9	62·1
Manitoba (average)	**30·0**	**24·4**	**23·4**	**17·5**	**14·1**	**19·2**	**25·9**	**27·7**	**25·2**	**38·8**	**43·6**	**59·2**
51—Winnipeg	29	22·8	23·1	16	13·9	18·1	25·2	29	25·3	38·6	42·7	58·3
52—Brandon	30·9	26	23·7	19	14·3	20·2	26·6	26·4	25	38·9	44·4	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·8**	**26·1**	**24·4**	**18·3**	**14·3**	**20·6**	**26·0**	**27·0**	**25·4**	**43·9**	**50·4**	**64·0**
53—Regina	32·3	24·3	23·2	16·2	14·1	19·5	26·1	25	25	42·7	48·6	66·6
54—Prince Albert	27·5	23·5	21·5	18·2	13·7	21	25	27·7	25	41·2	49·4	60
55—Saskatoon	32·3	27·4	26·4	18·6	15·4	19·3	27·7	27·1	24	46·1	49·9	61·7
56—Moose Jaw	35	29·3	26·6	20·3	14·1	22·6	25	28	27·5	45·6	53·7	67·5
Alberta (average)	**30·7**	**25·1**	**22·5**	**16·4**	**13·4**	**20·9**	**27·1**	**28·8**	**25·9**	**42·5**	**47·7**	**57·9**
57—Medicine Hat	31·7	25	28·3	18	13·2	19·3	27	28·7	28·3	42·2	48·9	58·1
58—Drumheller	30	23·5	20	14	14·5	23·5	27·5	31·5	25	45	51·6	60
59—Edmonton	30	24·8	22·6	16·6	12·5	21	28·3	28·5	26·7	40·3	44·4	56·2
60—Calgary	29·2	24·5	20·7	16·1	14·2	19·4	25·1	27·9	24·3	43·6	49·1	58·5
61—Lethbridge	32·5	27·5	21	17·5	12·5	21·5	27·5	27·5	25	41·4	44·6	56·5
British Columbia (average)	**36·8**	**31·5**	**28·2**	**21·4**	**19·1**	**27·6**	**33·0**	**34·4**	**30·1**	**48·1**	**53·8**	**64·0**
62—Fernie	35	28	25	20	18	25	28	35	30·7	47·5	52·5	61·7
63—Nelson	40	30	32·5	25	22·5	32·5	40	40	27·5	46	51·4	62·5
64—Trail	38·8	32·8	29·7	25·3	18·3	30·8	36	37·2	28·4	52·2	60	64·3
65—New Westminster	33·8	28·7	25·9	18·7	17	24	28·8	30·2	32·6	45·2	51	64·6
66—Vancouver	34·9	27·8	26	17·7	18·4	24·3	30·2	30·6	28	44·8	50·5	65·4
67—Victoria	36·7	29·7	28	20·5	17·9	26	31·6	31·5	28·4	47·6	51·4	63·2
68—Nanaimo	37	32	30·2	21·6	22·1	33	33·6	33·5	30	49·3	54·6	65·4
69—Prince Rupert	38·3	33·3	28	22·7	18·2	25	36	37	35	52·5	58·7	65

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·1	**31·2**	**21·9**	**13·9**	**59·5**	**21·7**	**20·2**	**35·8**	**21·1**	**42·7**	**38·0**	**12·0**	**34·8**	**38·7**	
14·3	**35·0**	—	—	**55·8**	**18·3**	**16·1**	**28·8**	**21·6**	**45·0**	**41·1**	**11·8**	**36·4**	**42·4**	
10	35	—	—	60	18·3	15	27·2	20·8	50·2	43·4	13–15	35	40·4	1
—	30	—	—	50–60	16·9	15	29·7	19·3	45	40·3	12–13	35·5	41·9	2
15	35	—	—	50	19·1	16	33	21·3	40·7	37·6	10	39·3	42·4	3
12	—	—	—	60	19·1	16·5	25·9	22	46·8	45·1	a 12·5	30	40·6	4
—	40	—	—	60	18·6	18	33·3	23·7	43·2	40	10	40	44·5	5
20	35	—	—	50	17·9	—	23·9	22·6	44·3	40	12	38·3	44·4	6
10	35	—	—	55	18	—	30	22	32·3	26·6	b10–12	35	38	7
14·5	**36·7**	—	**10·0**	**57·5**	**26·1**	**18·1**	**35·4**	**22·1**	**43·6**	**37·8**	**12·1**	**35·2**	**38·6**	
12	35	—	10	60	19·6	18·5	33	20·7	44	38·6	10–12	38·7	41	8
18	35	—	10	60	19	16·8	44·8	21·3	46	38·6	b13·5	37·1	41·5	9
20	40	—	—	60	19·7	19·2	36·1	21·3	40·8	36·3	12	35	37	10
8	—	—	—	50	20	18	27·5	25	—	—	12	30	35	11
15·7	**32·0**	**21·9**	**9·3**	**57·9**	**21·5**	**20·6**	**31·0**	**29·9**	**43·7**	**38·1**	**10·8**	**33·8**	**36·0**	
12	28	25–30	—	50	22	20·7	—	20·9	41·2	37	14	33·6	36·3	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	25	21·5	26·5	22·1	48	42·5	12	33	36·1	13
13–15	28–32	20–22	10	—	20	20	29·6	20·6	46	39·9	a10	35·3	35·7	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	20·6	43·6	36·4	10	33	35·3	15
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	31·7	18·8	40·1	36	8	—	35·5	16
20	—	20	10	60	22·5	19	28·6	19·3	38·7	38	9	35	35·7	17
—	—	—	8	50	—	—	30	24	39·6	36	10	32	35·6	18
15–20	35–40	25	8	60–75	20·6	22·4	32·6	19·7	52·1	40·2	12	35·6	37·8	19
—	—	15	10	60	19	20	38·6	22·2	44·3	36·8	12	33	35·6	20
18·8	**31·3**	**23·4**	**12·6**	**65·0**	**20·9**	**19·5**	**38·0**	**20·2**	**42·0**	**38·0**	**12·3**	**35·1**	**38·3**	
15	32–35	22	—	—	20·8	20	25·9	19·9	47·9	36·5	12	35	36	21
18	29	24	10	—	21·3	18	35·8	21	38·3	—	10	35	37·5	22
15	35	25–30	10–20	—	20	19·6	36·3	18·3	38·6	33·8	11	30	36·2	23
—	28	25	15	—	21·3	18	35·8	21	38·3	—	a 9·5	35	37·5	24
20	28	20	—	60	—	—	38·7	22·4	37·4	32	10	33·2	36·4	25
20	32	27	10	75	—	—	36·7	20	42·7	39·4	ab12·5	38	43·6	26
20	30	25	12	—	—	18	40·1	20·3	35·7	33·4	a11·4	33·7	37·4	27
—	35	14	—	—	19·5	17·7	40·7	20	46·3	39·5	13	35·5	37·8	28
20	35	25	—	—	—	—	36·7	20	44·4	42·8	b13	—	39·1	29
15	32	—	20	—	18	16	40·4	18·1	41	39	a13	36	37·7	30
18	35	25	—	75	20	20	47·3	19·6	43·2	39·2	12	36·3	40	31
20	30–33	25	15	—	19	20	37	18·6	39·2	37·4	12	36·5	38	32
15	35	20–23	12	—	23	23	41·8	19·1	44·2	40·8	a11·8	36·8	38·6	33
20	—	25	—	—	—	22	39·1	18·8	42·6	36·5	12	34·7	38·4	34
—	—	23	—	—	25	18	30·5	18·4	39·9	37·2	13	34·6	37·2	35
—	—	25	—	—	—	—	35·7	18·7	40	35	12	—	37·3	36
25	—	26	8	50	21·5	18	37·3	18·5	37·9	34·4	a11·8	34·2	36·7	37
15	25	25	—	—	18	17·6	43·5	19·3	38·6	36·3	11	32·3	37·5	38
18	32	25	—	50–60	22·7	21·5	47·2	19·7	38·5	36·2	12	38·2	38·7	39
20	32–35	15–22	12	—	25	19·5	40·3	19	36·2	33·3	b12	36·5	38·6	40
20	30	20	—	—	—	20	43·8	19·1	40·9	39·5	12	—	38·9	41
—	—	30	—	—	—	—	43·1	21	39	34·7	12	—	39·4	42
—	—	—	—	—	20	22	33	18·8	36·7	32·7	a12·5	34·3	35·8	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37·9	22·2	45·3	42·5	12	—	36·7	44
—	25–30	25	10	75	—	20	28·3	22·7	46·4	40	15	35·3	40·5	45
—	25–30	—	—	70	21	20	36·1	25·6	47·5	43	16	—	38·8	46
25	—	25	—	—	22·5	23	26·1	22·6	48·8	40·3	a16·7	39	40·3	47
—	—	23	—	—	20	—	43·6	21·2	49·6	43·3	12	32	38·2	48
—	—	18	—	—	20	17	41·3	22·2	47·5	43	12·5	37·5	39·1	49
—	—	18	—	60	20	20	39	20·5	48·3	42·4	a12·5	33	39·8	50
—	—	—	—	—	**22·0**	**19·8**	**32·3**	**19·8**	**39·5**	**33·8**	**12·0**	**31·3**	**36·9**	
18–25	38	15	12	—	22	19·2	35·6	18·5	42·4	37·2	b12	31·8	37·6	51
—	—	—	—	—	22	20·3	29	21	36·6	30·4	12	30·8	36·1	52
27·0	**28·8**	**16·0**	**16·3**	—	**25·0**	**22·4**	**35·8**	**22·3**	**36·2**	**31·7**	**12·5**	**31·4**	**38·4**	
25	30	15	—	—	25	22·6	41·5	21·3	35·7	32·6	13	31·7	38·7	53
30	30	15	12·5	—	25	22·5	33·3	24	36·5	31·9	11	33	40·9	54
28	30	—	20	—	25	19·3	34·1	20·8	38·1	32	13	31·3	36·3	55
25	25	18	—	—	—	25	34·1	23·2	34·3	30·3	13	29·6	37·7	56
22·9	**28·9**	**17·7**	**20·0**	—	**24·0**	**23·3**	**34·7**	**21·5**	**43·3**	**35·5**	**11·2**	**32·8**	**39·1**	
—	35	20	20	—	22·5	25	31·6	22·1	39·5	31·9	11	30·8	40·	57
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	33·1	20·6	43·3	35·7	a13	35	40·7	58
20–25	20–25	—	15	—	21·6	23·3	29·9	21·1	41	32·7	a11·1	33·3	37·2	59
26	32	15	25	—	24·7	22·2	36	21·2	44·3	36·5	11	32·3	38·9	60
18	25	—	20	—	26	21	42·9	22·6	48·3	40·5	10	32·7	38·5	61
21·6	**27·3**	—	**16·9**	—	**22·4**	**22·7**	**40·2**	**23·2**	**47·2**	**42·5**	**13·1**	**38·0**	**41·6**	
25	30	20	18	—	22·5	25	50	25	45	41	a12·5	—	42·5	62
30	35	—	20	—	25	25	38·8	24·7	48·1	45	a14·3	36·7	43·7	63
30	35	—	20	—	25	27	34·7	26	48·3	45	a14·3	40	43·2	64
16	20	—	15	—	22·5	20	39·5	19·4	45·7	40	11·1	37·8	39·1	65
15	18	—	15	—	20·5	21·2	35·7	19·8	44·1	40·7	11·1	35·9	38·9	66
15	28	—	15	—	21·2	20	39·3	20·7	47·6	43·4	a14·3	38·2	42·3	67
20	25	—	—	—	—	20	45·6	24·6	45·7	38·5	a12·5	37·7	40·2	68
—	—	—	15	—	20	23·7	37·8	25	52·8	46·7	a14·3	40	42·5	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·7**	**7·1**	**18·3**	**4·3**	**5·9**	**10·1**	**12·2**	**16·0**	**14·6**	**16·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·9**	**7·5**	**17·6**	4·8	**6·2**	**10·0**	**13·9**	**17·1**	**15·2**	**16·3**
1—Sydney	30·4	8	17·7	4·9	6	10·3	14·1	16·4	14·3	16·4
2—New Glasgow	28·8	6·7	16·9	4·6	5·9	10	13·1	16	13·6	14·6
3—Amherst	30	8	17·3	4·9	6	9	13	17·3	15·8	15·7
4—Halifax	28·1	6·7–8	17·6	4·1	6·3	10·1	12·8	16·5	13·7	15·6
5—Windsor	30·5	6·7–8	19·3	5·2	7	10	16·5	19	17·9	18·5
6—Truro	31·6	7·3	17	4·9	6·2	10·3	13·8	17·4	15·9	17
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	18	4·7	5·5	9·6	15	16	15	17
New Brunswick (average)	**30·2**	**8·2**	**18·3**	**4·9**	**6·1**	**10·5**	**14·0**	**15·8**	**15·6**	**15·5**
8—Moncton	30·8	8	17·8	5	6	12	14·7	16·1	14·8	15
9—St. John	29·7	8·7	19·2	4·7	6·2	9·8	11·6	15·8	13·8	15·5
10—Fredericton	30·2	8·7	18·3	4·5	6·1	10·1	14·6	15·4	15·6	15·4
11—Bathurst	30	7·3	18	5·4	6	10	15	16	18	16
Quebec (average)	**27·7**	**6·1**	**17·6**	**4·6**	**6·2**	**9·0**	**12·7**	**14·8**	**14·1**	**14·7**
12—Quebec	29·6	5·8	16·7	4·5	5·9	9·8	13·1	15·5	14	15·3
13—Three Rivers	28·8	5·3	18·9	4·9	5·5	8·8	13·4	14·7	18	15·5
14—Sherbrooke	27·5	6·7	17·1	4·7	6·7	9·3	12·4	15·1	12·1	15
15—Sorel	23·3	6	18·9	4·2	6·7	8·5	11	15·4	14·3	15·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	24·3	4·7	15·9	3·9	6·4	9·2	13·1	13·2	12·4	13·7
17—St. John's	27·3	6–7·3	16	4·2	6	9·2	14·3	13·3	14·3	14
18—Thetford Mines	30·5	6·7	17·7	5·3	6	8·1	11·8	14·9	15·5	15·4
19—Montreal	30	5·3–8	18·3	4·7	5·9	9·8	12·7	16·5	13·7	14·5
20—Hull	28·1	5·3–6·7	19	4·9	6·5	8·6	12·2	14·6	12·6	14
Ontario (average)	**31·0**	**6·8**	**17·6**	**4·1**	**5·7**	**10·6**	**12·5**	**15·5**	**13·3**	**15·2**
21—Ottawa	33·5	6·7–8	18·3	4·5	6·3	10·8	11	15·3	13·7	15·5
22—Brockville	29·7	6	15	4·7	5	11	14	16·5	17·5	16·5
23—Kingston	28·9	6	15	4	5·3	9·8	12·1	14·4	—	14·6
24—Belleville	26·5	6·3	17·1	4	5·1	10·3	11·3	14·5	13·9	15
25—Peterborough	30·8	6·7	16·6	4·1	5·5	11·2	12·6	14·8	11·8	15
26—Oshawa	31·5	6·7–7·3	16	3·6	5·3	10·2	11·6	15·2	11·4	15
27—Orillia	30·8	6	18·8	3·9	4·8	11·2	12·6	15·3	12·7	15·1
28—Toronto	35·6	6·7–7·3	18·2	4·2	5·7	10·1	11·4	15·4	12·7	15
29—Niagara Falls	34·2	6·7	18·6	4·1	4·6	10	12·7	15·7	12·3	15·8
30—St. Catharines	29·9	6·7	17·7	3·9	5·3	10·1	12·8	14·9	10·9	14·5
31—Hamilton	35·9	6·7	18·6	3·8	5·5	11·8	11·8	15·4	12·8	15·4
32—Brantford	33·3	6–7·3	17·5	3·4	5·2	10·7	12·9	14·5	11·7	14·4
33—Galt	34·6	6·7	18·1	3·8	5·7	11·8	13·8	15·1	12·1	14·8
34—Guelph	32·3	6·7	19	3·8	5·4	10·1	11·4	15·8	14·6	15·7
35—Kitchener	30·2	6·7	18·3	3·4	5·2	11·3	12·6	14·6	12	14·2
36—Woodstock	31	5·3–6	18	3·5	5·1	10·1	12·2	15	12·5	15
37—Stratford	29·6	6·7	17·7	3·7	6·4	11·4	11·9	16·2	14·1	15·2
38 London	30·3	6–6·7	18·3	4·3	5·3	11·1	12·1	15·6	13·4	14·6
39—St. Thomas	31·3	6·7–8	18·9	3·8	5·8	11·8	13	16·3	13·6	15·5
40—Chatham	30	6	17·7	3·6	5·4	10·4	13·9	15·2	13·8	14·8
41—Windsor	31·8	7·3–8	18·5	4·2	5·6	10·4	12·6	15·1	12·4	15·1
42—Sarnia	30·4	7·3	17·6	3·4	5·9	10·5	12	14·8	13	14·6
43—Owen Sound	28·2	6–6·7	18·4	3·6	5	10·2	13·1	16·2	14·7	16
44—North Bay	31·2	6·7	20	4·7	6·8	10·6	13·5	15·5	13·3	15·5
45—Sudbury	30	7·3–8	16·2	4·9	7·2	9·5	15	16	15·3	15·7
46—Cobalt	32	8·3	17	4·8	7·3	9·8	13·8	18·1	15·1	18·1
47—Timmins	30·1	8·3	15	4·9	5·3	9·5	12·7	16·6	14·6	15·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·8	7·3	18	4·5	8	11·9	13·1	15·3	14·2	15·2
49—Port Arthur	28·6	6·7	18·2	4·3	5·8	10·1	11·7	16·2	13·2	15·5
50—Fort William	29·1	6·7	17	4·4	5·7	10·1	10·7	16·5	13·8	14·5
Manitoba (average)	**31·0**	**6·7**	**20·6**	**4·1**	**6·3**	**0·9**	**12·5**	**18·1**	**15·7**	**17·3**
51—Winnipeg	31·3	6·4–7	19·2	4	6·8	10	12·2	17·6	14·2	16·9
52—Brandon	30·6	6·3–7	22	4·1	5·7	11·8	12·7	18·5	17·1	17·6
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·1**	**6·9**	**18·5**	**4·0**	**6·2**	**10·9**	**12·5**	**17·9**	**16·5**	**18·2**
53—Regina	32·3	6·7–8	—	4·1	7·3	11·6	11·9	17·9	15·8	17·1
54—Prince Albert	33·8	6·7	20	4	6·4	9·9	12	18	18	18·5
55—Saskatoon	30·7	6·6	15·5	3·9	6	10·9	13·2	17·4	17·4	18·6
56—Moose Jaw	31·7	6·4	20	3·9	5	11·1	12·8	18·4	14·6	18·4
Alberta (average)	**31·3**	**7·2**	**19·1**	**4·1**	**5·6**	**10·7**	**10·9**	**16·5**	**16·6**	**18·3**
57—Medicine Hat	31·8	6·7–7·4	18·3	4·1	6·4	12·2	10·6	16·9	17·4	18·2
58—Drumheller	33·3	7·4	20	4·2	5·8	11·2	11·6	17·2	17·1	20
59—Edmonton	27·7	6·7	18·5	4	5·2	9·9	10·7	15·3	16·1	18·5
60—Calgary	32·4	6·6	21·5	4·1	5·4	11	10·7	15·8	15·6	17·3
61—Lethbridge	31·3	8–8·3	17·2	3·9	5	9	10·7	17·3	16·9	17·6
British Columbia (average)	**32·7**	**8·6**	**21·2**	**4·5**	**6·1**	**8·9**	**8·8**	**16·6**	**16·7**	**17·7**
62—Fernie	33·5	8·3	18	4·3	5·5	10	9·1	17·5	18·3	19·2
63—Nelson	34·3	10	18·5	5	6	10·1	10·7	18·4	20·2	19·3
64—Trail	30	9·1	17·5	4·6	5·8	9·3	8·7	15	16·7	18·5
65—New Westminster	32·9	6·9	22·6	4·4	6·1	7·9	7·7	15·2	14·9	15·8
66—Vancouver	32·2	6·9	22·2	4·3	5·6	8·2	7·7	14·7	14·5	15·3
67—Victoria	33	8·3	22·4	4·3	6·6	8·4	8·4	15·7	14·7	16·3
68—Nanaimo	33·1	9	23·3	4·2	7·5	9	9·9	17·6	16·3	19·2
69—Prince Rupert	32·5	10	25	4·7	6	7·9	8	19	17·7	18

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
9·2	4·9	1·480	30·3	21·8	20·6	14·8	16·0	18·4	68·5	26·2	57·5	42·5	
8·8	4·6	1·392	27·4	21·2	20·1	15·0	15·1	18·1	58·5	26·7	53·5	41·8	
9·3	4·9	1·62	32	—	21·7	15·5	15·2	17·4	50	26·2	50	42·5	1
9·6	4·3	1·42	26	15	20	15·1	15·4	17·3	57·5	25·7	53·5	41·3	2
8·6	4·3	1·05	22·1	15·6	21	15·9	14·6	17·2	60	27	60	42·5	3
8·3	4·4	1·506	29·9	30·9	—	14·1	14·5	19	60	26·3	54	39·2	4
8	4·8	1·375	28·3	25	20	15	15·7	19·3	—	30	—	45	5
8·9	4·9	1·382	25·8	19·5	18	14·6	15·2	18·5	65	25	50	40	6
10	4·3	1·30	23·3	15	—	16·5	15	15·5	72	27·5	55	47·5	7
8·9	5·1	1·251	25·7	22·2	19·3	16·4	14·9	18·1	63·3	27·2	56·3	48·2	
8·9	4·9	1·07	22·9	24	19	15	15	17·1	70	27·5	—	50	8
8·9	4·9	1·375	27·8	23·1	20·	16	15	17·7	55	26·2	55	48	9
9·7	5·5	1·31	26·9	26·6	18·3	17·6	14·4	17·4	65	27·5	57·5	44·7	10
8	5	1·25	25	15	20	17	15	20	—	27·5	—	50	11
8·8	5·7	1·237	25·8	24·6	19·7	14·8	16·5	17·1	80·0	26·0	66·2	40·8	
9·1	5·8	1·404	28·2	19·3	18·7	15·9	16	17·1	92·5	25	—	38·2	12
8·8	7·3	1·175	25·4	17·5	21·2	15·2	16·9	18	91·7	27·5	75	42	13
8·6	5·7	1·243	25·9	24·3	19·5	13·7	17	16·9	56·7	24	77·5	43·2	14
8·7	5·4	1·167	26·2	32·5	—	15·7	15	16·3	—	23·7	—	42	15
8·5	5	1·35	25	—	17·7	14·1	17·7	13·7	75	26	—	40·7	16
9·5	6·5	1·125	27·5	25	17·7	15·3	20	—	90	26·5	55	38	17
7·5	5·7	1·18	24·2	—	18	15·1	16·9	18	—	31·7	—	42·5	18
9·3	4·8	1·352	27·2	28·3	21·2	14·6	14·9	16·7	74·2	24·6	58·5	38·2	19
10	5	1·133	23	25	23·5	13·7	13·7	20	—	25	65	42·5	20
9·5	4·9	1·575	32·1	21·4	20·3	15·2	15·9	19·0	67·9	25·7	56·0	38·9	
9·6	5·2	1·25	25·2	26·4	21	16·3	15·6	19·3	61	26·3	56	41·9	21
10	5	1·35	25	17·5	—	12·5	15	19	65	22	55	40	22
10·3	5·3	1·505	30·6	24·1	—	15	16·1	18·4	75	25	53	38·7	23
10·9	5·7	1·589	30·9	19·3	—	13·7	15·4	15·7	65	25·7	65	37·2	24
9·4	4·7	1·405	27·5	13·1	—	14·7	15·9	18·2	71·7	27·5	58·8	38·2	25
10·7	4·6	1·379	33·2	23·7	—	13	15·1	19	84	26·2	67	38·5	26
10	4·9	1·28	25	19·3	—	15·6	16·6	19·8	—	26·5	56	36·3	27
9	4·9	1·553	31	22	15·5	13·4	15·8	17·9	81·6	24·9	59·2	37	28
9·4	4·7	1·80	35	21·7	—	16·2	16·8	18·5	67·5	24·5	55	40·3	29
10	4·3	1·721	37·1	25	—	18·5	15·6	20·2	63	23·8	48	38	30
10·5	4·8	1·64	35·1	21·7	—	14·7	15·8	17·9	—	25·3	51	36·5	31
8·8	4·6	1·746	31·4	18·8	—	15·6	15·7	17·3	65	24·6	60	36·6	32
9·3	4·8	1·878	35·7	22·5	—	15·3	15·5	19·1	—	24·5	55	36·3	33
9·3	4·8	1·587	36·1	23·3	—	15·3	15·7	18·1	80	24·7	57	36·7	34
8·3	4·3	1·525	31·5	13·2	—	15·7	15	18·3	—	23·7	49	35·7	35
7·6	3·5	1·75	34·5	16·5	—	16·5	15	16·3	—	25	55	35	36
8·8	5	1·64	31·9	16·3	—	15·1	16·4	18·4	68·3	25·2	60	40·1	37
8·4	3·8	1·655	31·2	16·3	—	13	15	18·3	60	24·9	—	35·6	38
9·2	4·7	1·783	33·3	18·8	—	15·6	14·9	19·1	60	25·6	50	37·2	39
9	4	1·504	28·8	26·6	—	14·6	15·1	18	81	25	49	36·1	40
8·9	4·6	1·631	29·5	20·1	—	15·6	16·2	18·3	65	25·5	—	43·2	41
9·3	4·4	1·475	31·5	19·3	—	15·9	16·5	20·5	—	25·8	75	38·8	42
10	4·4	1·59	31·3	16·5	—	15·8	16·7	19	51·2	31·5	50	38	43
9·7	4·8	1·45	39·8	25	20	16	16·5	20·2	55	26·8	52·7	41	44
10·5	7·4	1·685	37·7	—	22·5	15·4	17·8	20·6	79·3	28·3	60	42·5	45
9·9	6·8	1·754	44	25	22·3	14·7	18·7	21·1	72·5	28	58·7	45	46
9·6	7·2	1·833	–	—	—	15·5	15·6	20	73·3	27·2	57·3	47	47
10·3	5·4	1·75	35·3	29·4	—	13·6	16·2	20·2	64·5	25·2	54·5	40	48
9·1	4·9	1·261	25·7	30	—	15·7	15·9	20·9	58·7	25·9	52	38·8	49
9·9	4·5	1·278	26·9	28·7	—	16·1	15·8	21	61·1	25·5	49·1	39·9	50
9·6	4·6	1·029	21·8	—	18·1	13·3	17·4	19·5	70·9	27·6	58·6	44·4	
9·5	4·9	1·012	21	—	18·2	13·3	15·7	19·2	67·6	25·8	48·4	43·1	51
9·6	4·3	1·045	22·5	—	18	13·3	19·1	19·7	74·1	29·4	68·7	45·6	52
9·6	4·9	1·342	29·7	—	20·7	14·9	17·2	20·4	69·8	26·0	62·2	48·9	
9·7	6·1	1·536	34·5	—	19	17	18·1	21	70·8	26·6	62	50	53
9·3	4·8	1·125	20	—	21·6	13·9	18·6	20·8	68	27	50	49·2	54
10	4·9	1·256	26·6	—	22	13·7	15·6	19·4	71	24·7	72	47·8	55
9·3	3·8	1·449	37·5	—	20	15·1	16·5	20·3	69·5	25·7	64·8	48·7	56
9·1	3·9	1·494	30·3	—	21·0	14·4	16·9	19·0	68·9	27·1	57·8	49·8	
9·1	4	1·441	32	—	21·6	14·3	17·5	21·5	67·2	27·5	63	51	57
10	4·6	2·09	35	—	25	15	18·3	18·3	72·5	28·3	58·3	55	58
9·3	3·7	1·077	23·8	—	18·5	13	15·8	17·9	63·8	26·2	54·8	48·7	59
9·2	4·1	1·698	37·2	—	20	14·5	15·5	18·7	67·9	25·1	52	47	60
7·9	3·2	1·165	23·7	—	20	15·3	17·2	18·8	73	28·4	60 8	47·2	61
8·8	4·4	1·776	36·3	—	23·3	13·0	15·5	16·5	68·0	26·5	57·8	47·0	
10	4·3	1·858	38·3	—	22·5	16·7	15·8	18·3	75	30	65	50	62
9·2	4·5	2·10	45	—	25	14·4	16·6	18·7	74·4	29·3	60	51·4	63
8·8	4·8	2·02	42·5	—	25	12·5	16·7	17·7	68·3	26·7	53·3	47·5	64
8	4·1	1·406	28·7	—	22	12·2	15	15·1	61·1	25	56·7	44·4	65
8·3	3·7	1·42	27·7	—	19·5	11·2	14·1	14·5	59·9	23·6	52·5	41·8	66
8·3	4·2	1·65	33·9	—	24	11·8	15·2	14·6	67·1	24·2	53·3	43·9	67
9·3	5	1·725	36·2	—	—	14·9	15·4	16·9	68·4	25·7	62·1	48·3	68
8·7	4·8	2·03	38·2	—	25	10·6	15	16·2	70	27·5	58·3	48·7	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**55·2**	**58·9**	**26·9**	**15·4**	**3·4**	**62·1**	**55·2**	**12·1**	**6·0**	**16·098**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**58·8**	**57·2**	**28·6**	**12·6**	**3·4**	**61·4**	**43·0**	**12·9**	**6·3**	**15·750**
1—Sydney	6·8	6·6	56·5	51·8	27·3	15·7	3·6	60	57·3	12·5	6·3	—
2—New Glasgow	6·7	6·2	57·1	57·9	28·8	12·9	2·9	59·3	35·5	13·3	7	—
3—Amherst	7·2	6·8	62·5	61·8	26·7	11·3	3·9	66·7	36·7	12·4	6·5	—
4—Halifax	5·9	5·8	60·7	50·9	28	12·5	2·9	60	50	13·1	6·4	16·00
5—Windsor	6·8	6·8	55	63·3	33·3	10·7	3·5	—	—	14	6	—
6—Truro	6·9	6	60·8	57·4	27·6	12·4	3·8	61·2	35·7	12·1	5·8	15·00–16·00
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	6·5	6	57·5	54·2	30	15	4·1	57·5	44	13·5	6	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	**6·9**	**6·2**	**60·0**	**59·2**	**27·3**	**12·8**	**3·5**	**65·0**	**39·7**	**12·9**	**6·3**	**16·125**
8—Moncton	6·9	6·5	62·5	61·7	29	12·3	3·6	60·8	40	14·3	6	15·50g
9—St. John	7·3	6·5	60	55·9	28	13·1	3·7	71·2	44·5	12·5	6·1	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·7	6·4	57·5	59·3	27	12·7	2·8	63	39·2	11·6	6·1	16·00
11—Bathurst	6·5	5·5	60	60	25	13	4	65	35	13	7	18·00
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**56·6**	**59·7**	**26·4**	**14·3**	**3·4**	**58·7**	**56·5**	**11·5**	**5·4**	**15·250**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·6	56·9	60·6	26·9	15·7	3	67	58·4	10·9	5·6	15·50
13—Three Rivers	6·4	6·2	59·3	62·9	27·7	13·9	4·2	60	60	11·5	5·4	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·6	5·6	57·5	60·3	26·1	14·4	3·2	55·6	58·6	10·3	5·7	16·50
15—Sorel	6·3	5·8	54	52·5	26·7	13	2·6	52·5	60	10·7	5·7	14·75
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·1	5·6	58·6	57·1	27	13·3	4	58·6	51·3	10·7	5	14·50–15·00
17—St. John's	5·3	5·3	58	63·3	25	14·5	3·4	—	—	15	5·3	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	6·3	5·8	55	60·7	27·7	13·6	3·7	61·7	48·7	12·3	5·6	15·50
19—Montreal	5·7	5·6	57·3	60	25·6	15·5	3	59·5	60·3	10·7	5·6	15·50–16·00
20—Hull	6·7	6·7	52·5	60	25	15	3·6	55	55	11	5	15·50
Ontario (average)	**6·3**	**6·1**	**56·1**	**60·4**	**25·7**	**13·8**	**3·3**	**61·5**	**58·2**	**11·2**	**5·8**	**15·608**
21—Ottawa	6·1	5·9	56·5	58·1	26·9	14·3	3	69·3	60	11·6	5·8	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	6·5	5·5	62·5	60	27·5	13	4·1	65	55	13	—	15·00
23—Kingston	5·9	5·9	53·2	57	25·9	12·4	3·3	59·4	51·4	10·9	6·1	15·00
24—Belleville	6·9	6·7	58	62·9	25·6	13·5	3·4	62·2	68·3	11·3	5·4	15·00
25—Peterborough	6·4	6·1	58·5	58·3	25·7	14·7	3·6	60·5	55·7	10·6	6	15·00
26—Oshawa	5·8	5·8	52·7	63·7	25	12·8	3·2	61·2	52·5	11·1	6	15·50–16·00
27—Orillia	6	6	60·7	62	24·2	14·3	3·6	62	53·3	10·3	6	16·00–16·50
28—Toronto	5·6	5·6	57·5	58·6	25·1	12·5	2·8	61·2	50·9	10·3	5·8	15·00–15·50
29—Niagara Falls	5·9	5·9	56·3	62·4	25·1	15·1	3·7	65·8	63·3	10·3	5·7	13·75–14·25g
30—St. Catharines	6	5·9	54·3	62·3	24·5	12·8	3	60	63·3	10·8	5·8	13·50–14·00g
31—Hamilton	5·7	5·6	57	68·9	24·9	12	3·2	57	54·3	9·8	5·7	15·00
32—Brantford	6·7	6·7	57·7	57·7	24·7	13·1	3·1	61·8	60·8	10·5	6·4	15·00–15·50
33—Galt	6·7	6·5	54·7	59·3	24	14·2	3·1	64·5	61·4	10	6	15·00–15·50
34—Guelph	5·9	5·6	58·4	61·8	26·2	12·8	3·3	60	52·5	10·6	5·6	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	5·7	5·7	45·7	58·8	24·7	13·1	3·5	61·1	53·3	10·3	5·2	15·00–15·50
36—Woodstock	5·6	5·6	58	59	24·3	13·3	2·6	65	55	11	5·7	14·75–15·25
37—Stratford	6	6	56·1	59·9	24·9	12·9	2·9	61·7	55	10·4	5·8	15·00–15·50
38—London	5·8	5·6	60·3	60·1	25·1	14·1	3·2	57·1	54·7	9·7	5·4	15·50–16·00
39—St. Thomas	6·4	6·1	57·7	60·7	25·2	14·1	3·6	60·5	61	11·6	6·3	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	5·9	5·6	52·7	58·6	25·3	13·3	3	63·8	68·3	10·7	5·4	15·00
41—Windsor	5·8	5·7	53·3	59·2	25·3	14·4	3·1	58	60	9·9	5·9	15·50–16·00g
42—Sarnia	6·4	6·4	59·2	60·6	21·7	14·2	2·7	63·3	65	10·9	6·1	15·50
43—Owen Sound	6·3	5·9	57·5	59·2	25·8	13	3·7	60·8	61·3	11·1	6·4	15·00–15·50
44—North Bay	7·2	7·2	62·8	61·8	27·8	15·9	4·7	66·2	58	14·3	5·5	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·1	6·7	59·1	62·3	27·6	15	3·7	63·7	60	15	5·9	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	7·4	6·8	58·3	60	28·8	15	3·9	61	58	12·5	6·3	18·00
47—Timmins	7·2	6·8	51·7	60·6	28·7	12·6	3·6	55·3	45	12·5	5·6	17·00–18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·6	6·3	46	59·5	25	15·2	2·9	52·8	64·7	12	5·5	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	6	6·5	49·8	59·9	26·7	16·4	2·5	57·2	57·5	10·7	5·6	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	6·6	6·3	55·3	60	28	15	2·9	67·5	65	11·5	5·6	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·8**	**48·7**	**55·4**	**28·2**	**14·3**	**3·1**	**60·6**	**56·3**	**12·7**	**6·0**	**20·750**
51—Winnipeg	7·4	7·4	47·5	54	27·3	13·8	3·1	58·6	50	12·5	6·9	19·50
52—Brandon	6·5	6·2	49·9	56·7	29·1	14·7	3	62·5	62·5	12·9	5·1	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·3**	**7·4**	**53·9**	**59·9**	**28·2**	**20·1**	**3·1**	**66·6**	**63·1**	**14·1**	**7·2**	**23·250**
53—Regina	7·7	7·9	54·5	56·8	27·7	a21	2·8	69	60	14·8	7·2	22·50
54—Prince Albert	7·5	7·6	52·5	61·2	28·3	a20	3·3	59·1	60	13·7	7·6	—
55—Saskatoon	6·9	7	50·4	60·5	28·4	a19·5	2·9	62	62·5	12·7	6·6	24·00
56—Moose Jaw	7	7·1	58·1	61	28·5	a20	3·3	76·2	70	15	7·3	—
Alberta (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**50·4**	**57·5**	**28·2**	**18·1**	**3·4**	**61·5**	**58·7**	**13·9**	**6·1**	—
57—Medicine Hat	7	7·5	51·7	58	29·5	a20·5	3·3	68·1	64	15	5·8	—
58—Drumheller	7·2	7·7	—	53·3	30	a20	3·6	61·6	60	15	7	—
59—Edmonton	7·1	6·6	49·9	58	27	a16·1	3·5	60	53·3	14·6	5·8	—
60—Calgary	6·6	6·6	49·9	56·4	27·4	a16·9	3·4	58	60	10·4	5·2	—
61—Lethbridge	7	6·2	50	61·8	27	a17	3·2	60	56·2	14·7	6·8	—
British Columbia (average)	**6·0**	**5·7**	**50·2**	**54·9**	**28·5**	**22·5**	**3·5**	**65·9**	**58·2**	**13·1**	**6·3**	—
62—Fernie	7·4	7	56·7	60	28·3	a20	3·5	—	60	13·7	6	—
63—Nelson	6·5	6·4	54·4	62·6	30	a26·8	3·7	65	63	15	5	—
64—Trail	6·3	6	49·2	62·5	25	a25	3	65	60	13·7	8·1	—
65—New Westminster	5·2	5·1	46	47·2	28·8	a21·1	3·3	65	58·6	10·8	5·4	—
66—Vancouver	5·2	4·9	47	50·1	26·8	a18·7	3·4	57·1	60	10·7	5·7	—
67—Victoria	5·9	5·1	50·9	49·9	28·2	a20·6	3·3	60·8	55·7	12·4	5·8	—
68—Nanaimo	5·3	5·3	52·1	54·9	30·7	a21·6	4·2	73·3	48·3	13·3	7·5	—
69—Prince Rupert	6·2	5·7	45	51·9	30	a25	3·9	75	60	15	6·7	—

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in houses $20, others $40-$60. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. r. Company houses $10-$20, others $30-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·038	**12·593**	**12·167**	**14·553**	**8·680**	**10·940**	**9·637**	**30·8**	**11·0**	**28·295**	**20·142**	
9·313	**12·194**	**9·400**	**10·550**	**6·800**	**7·750**	**7·600**	**32·5**	**11·8**	**23·833**	**16·000**	
7·65	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	—	33–35	12	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	1
7·35	—	—	—	—	8·00c	6·00c	32	10	20·00	14·C0	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	—	7·00	30	15	10·00–20·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25	12·00–14·50d	14·00	15·00	7·00	8·00	8·50	35	10	32·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	4
10·00–12·00	—	10·00	12·00	8·00	10·00	12·00	32	12	20·00–3C·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·00– 9·75	12·50–13·75d	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	4·50	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·50	10·50	6·75	7·50	7·50c	30	12	21·00–26·00	11·00–18·00	7
10·906	**12·958**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·6**	**11·8**	**25·750**	**19·250**	
10·50–12·50g	13·00g	9·00g	10·00g	7·00g	8·00g	g	32–35g	15	25·C0–40·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–12·25	11·75–14·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30	1C	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	—	4·80–6·40c	28–30	10·	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	—	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	—	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·464	**12·917**	**14·072**	**16·359**	**9·096**	**11·037**	**10·485**	**28·8**	**10·3**	**24·222**	**15·813**	
10·00	12·00	14·67c	14·67c	12·00c	12·00c	12·00c	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	—	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	8·13c	30	10	2C·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
11·00	—	10·00	12·00	8·00	10·00	15·00	27–28	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	14
9·50–10·00	—	16.00-18.67c	17·33–20·00c	10·67c	13·33c	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·C0–10·00	15
—	—	—	16·67c	—	12·00c	—	26	10	18·00–24·00	11·00–15·00	16
8·00	11·00	15·00	16·50c	8·00	9·00	9·00c	27–28	10	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
—	15·50	—	16·50c	—	10·50c	6·75c	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
10·00	12·00	15.00-16.00	16·00–18·00	10·00	11·00–12·00	12·00–16·00	30	8·3 –10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·00–14·00	16·00c	17·23c	7·00	9·00	9·00c	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·616	**11·777**	**13·211**	**15·832**	**9·722**	**12·243**	**11·303**	**29·1**	**10·1**	**29·589**	**21·200**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·0C–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·00	—	—	17·60c	—	14·80c	—	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
9·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	15·00c	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
12·50	11·50	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·C0	15·00–25·00	25
10·00–13·00	13·00	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	27	9·5	25·C0–35·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50–11·50	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	7·72c	30	10	22·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	27
11·25	11·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	25·C0–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	9·00–11.00g	g	g	g	g	g	28g	8	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
12·00	11·50	—	17·00	—	13·00	8·348c	25	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	12·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	12·00c	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·50	10·50–11·50	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	—	27	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	34
10·00–11·50	11·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	—	26–30	8·3	35·C0–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·00	11·50	12·00	15·00c	6·00	10·50c	—	27	10	27·C0–31·00	20·00–24·00	36
10·50	11·50–12·50	16·00	18·00	—	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	11·00–12·00	—	18·00c	—	11·25c	11·25c	27–28	11	30·00–45·00	17·C0–30·00	38
9·00	10·25–11·50	14.00-15.00	20·00c	—	—	20·00c	25	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	—	20·00c	—	18·00c	9·00–15·00c	28	12	25·C0–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
8·00g	12·00g	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	30g	10	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	—	16·00	—	10·00	10·C0	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·7	20·00–28·00	14·00–22·00	43
12·50	—	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	10·2	30·0C–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	—	15·00–17·25c	—	10·50–15·00c	12·75c	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	15·00c	13·00	12·00–15·00c	—	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
13·00–13·50	14·00	—	—	6·00–7·00	12·00	—	35	9	p	20·00–30·00	47
11·00	10·00	—	12·75	—	9·75	6·50c	30	10	25·C0–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·00	13·00	10·00	12·00c	9·00	10·00c	—	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	10·25–12·50	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	—	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·C0	50
10·750	**15·625**	**12·000**	**12·750**	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	—	—	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
7·00–12·00	14·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·813	**17·375**	**8·000**	**11·500**	**6·500**	**9·875**	**11·000**	**34·4**	**10·0**	**35·625**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	14·75f	—	13·00	—	10·C0–12·00	—	35	10	35·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	6·50j	8·00j	5·00	6·50	—	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	9·50j	11·00j	8·C0	9·00	9·00	30–35	8·3	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
9·50	16·95f	—	c & i 14·00	—	13·00c	13·00c	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·000**	—	—	—	**11·000**	—	**31·8**	**11·7**	**31·250**	**22·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	27·50	20·00	57
6·50h	—	—	—	—	12·00	—	35	15	r	r	58
5·00–6·00h	16·00	—	—	6·00	8·00c	—	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
8·50–11·50h	10·00f	—	—	—	13·00c	—	27	10	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	60
4·00–6·50h	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·119	**11·540**	—	—	**9·500**	**10·458**	**5·023**	**35·6j**	**13·4**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
6·25–6·75	—	—	—	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·50	12·70	—	—	9·50	12·75	5·625c	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	13·50	—	—	9·00	11·00	—	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
10·25–11·25	11·25	—	—	—	5·50	—	30	12	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·25	—	—	—	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	9·00	—	—	7·50	10·00c	4·49c	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	—	—	—	—	—	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In bulk). n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00. p. Mining company

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1927	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Sept. 1930	Oct. 1930
*All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·3	99·4	102·6	98·1	97·2	95·2	96·8	82·5	81·4
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	96·9	96·6	88·0	96·3	70·4	67·6
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	98·3	103·6	111·5	109·9	93·8	95·8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·5	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	96·6	95·5	92·9	90·4	79·2	77·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	98·9	98·6	98·5	93·0	86·2	85·6
V. Iron and its Products	39	68·9	156·7	139·1	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	99·7	94·9	92·5	93·5	90·5	90·1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·1	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	98·3	89·2	93·0	97·5	73·7	70·5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·1	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	99·2	95·0	92·6	92·3	90·8	90·8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	99·7	97·7	94·6	95·4	92·0	91·5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	204	61·9	107·0	140·0	108·0	95·1	93·7	93·2	97·2	98·0	95·9	95·7	95·5	86·4	86·8
Foods, beverages and tobacco	116	61·8	119·4	151·0	105·4	90·2	91·2	90·4	97·7	97·5	99·8	100·3	103·7	87·5	89·0
Other Consumers' Goods	88	62·2	91·4	126·3	111·4	101·4	97·0	96·8	96·5	98·3	93·3	92·6	90·1	85·7	85·4
II. Producers' Goods	351	67·4	131·5	163·1	112·8	99·1	97·8	99·5	104·9	97·9	97·2	93·7	97·1	76·8	74·7
Producers' Equipment	22	55·1	80·4	108·6	113·8	104·1	102·5	102·7	99·2	97·4	99·8	92·8	94·3	91·3	91·3
Producers' Materials	329	69·1	138·3	170·4	112·6	98·2	97·1	99·0	105·5	97·9	96·9	93·8	97·4	75·2	72·9
Building and construction materials	97	67·0	100·9	144·0	122·8	108·7	111·9	106·6	102·9	98·1	95·9	98·0	98·5	86·8	85·6
Manufacturers' materials	232	69·5	147·2	176·6	110·2	95·8	93·7	97·5	106·2	97·9	97·1	92·9	97·1	72·6	70·1
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	167	58·2	131·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9	102·3	96·7	96·7	87·3	94·0	69·6	67·2
B. Animal	90	70·4	129·9	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0	100·6	98·9	102·5	108·2	106·3	90·5	92·5
Farm (Canadian)	59	62·6	132·7	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9	100·3	98·6	101·3	96·5	105·9	72·1	71·8
II. Marine	16	64·4	111·1	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5	98·3	102·4	104·7	107·3	110·4	89·8	92·1
III. Forest	52	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	98·9	98·5	98·5	92·9	86·0	85·4
IV. Mineral	183	67·0	111·3	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6	101·6	99·5	93·0	91·4	92·1	87·2	86·6
All raw (or partly) (manufactured)	232	63·8	120·7	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8	100·8	98·3	99·5	94·9	100·5	74·4	74·0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	276	64·8	127·6	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9	103·8	98·1	96·4	94·6	93·7	84·9	84·0

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1338)

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.3; 1930, 65.5.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925; 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1930*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June..1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	158	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	158	156	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	156	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148†	166	152†
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	166	152

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%. †Revised.

converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The decline in beef prices, in progress since June, was continued during October, sirloin steak being down from an average of 35 cents per pound in September to 34 cents in October; round steak from 29·8 cents per pound in September to 28·9 cents in October; rib roast from 27·7 cents per pound in September to 26·7 cents in October; and shoulder roast from 21·1 cents per pound in September to 20·2 cents in October. Mutton was down from an average price of 29·4 cents per pound in September to 28·2 cents in October. In fresh fish cod steak and white fish were lower while halibut advanced. Lard was slightly higher at an average price of 21·1 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, fresh being up from 38·6 cents per dozen in September to 42·7 cents in October and cooking from 34·6 cents per dozen in September to 38 cents in October. Higher prices for milk were reported from Toronto, Woodstock, Owen Sound, Sudbury and Winnipeg. Butter showed a slight seasonal advance in most localities, dairy being up from an average of 33·1 cents per pound in September to 34·8 cents in October and creamery from 36·4 cents per pound in September to 38·7 cents in October. Cheese was slightly lower at an average price of 30·7 cents per pound, as compared with 31·1 cents in September.

Bread was again lower in the average at 7·1 cents per pound, as compared with 7·4 cents in September and 7·8 cents in January. Lower prices were reported from New Glasgow, Halifax, Truro, Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough, Orillia, Woodstock, Chatham, Owen Sound, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Drumheller, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Fernie. Flour was down in many localities and averaged 4·3 cents per pound in October, as compared with 4·6 cents in September. Rolled oats was slightly lower at an average price of 5·9 cents per pound. Potatoes were down in the average from $1.62 per ninety pounds in September to $1.48 in October. Lower prices were reported from practically all localities. Prunes declined from an average price of 15·2 cents per pound in September to 14·8 cents in October. Raisins and currants showed little change. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 6·4 cents per pound. Anthracite coal

showed a slight seasonal advance to $16.10 per ton, as compared with $16.04 in September. Increases were reported from Peterborough, Oshawa, Niagara Falls, Galt, Kitchener, Stratford, Owen Sound and Fort William. Little change occurred in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were considerably lower in October than in the previous month. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down from an average price of 78·1 cents per bushel in September to 72·5 cents in October. The lower prices were said to be due mainly to good crop prospects in France and Australia, together with a supply of Russian wheat available for the market. Western barley was down from 31·7 cents per bushel to 28·2 cents; flax from $1.43 per bushel to $1.29; western oats from 33·1 cents per bushel to 32·9 cents; and rye from 42·5 cents per bushel to 37·4 cents. Flour at Toronto was down from an average price of $6.17 per barrel to $6.03. The low point for the month was $5.90 per barrel. Rolled oats was down from $2.80 per ninety pounds to $2.55. Raw sugar at New York was up from $1.15 per cwt. in September to $1.30 in October, the first advance during the current year. The higher prices were said to be due to an agreement between the Cuban and United States interests, by which the amount of sugar coming on the market would be restricted. Raw rubber at New York was slightly lower at an average price of 8·2 cents per pound, as compared with 8·3 cents in September. Santos coffee at Toronto was down from 18 cents per pound to 16·5 cents. Ontario potatoes at Toronto declined from $1.29 per bag to $1.16 and Manitoba grades at Winnipeg from 85 cents per bushel to 75 cents. Good steers at Toronto advanced from $7.22 per hundred pounds to $7.27 and calves from $11.39 per hundred pounds to $12.42. Hogs at Toronto were down from $12.21 per hundred pounds to $11.66 and lambs from $8.30 per hundred pounds to $8.26. Seasonal advances of from 1 to 2½ cents per gallon in the price of milk occurred in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Regina. Creamery butter at Toronto was up from 33·8 cents per pound to 35·2 cents and at Winnipeg from 32 cents per pound to 34 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 43·3 cents per dozen to 52 cents, at Toronto from 38·5 cents per dozen to 48·3 cents, and at Winnipeg from 37·6 cents per dozen to 42·6 cents. The decline in raw cotton prices, which commenced in May, was continued in October, with the price at New York being down from 10·96 cents per pound in September to 10·64 cents. The lower prices were said to be due to the upward estimate of the 1930 cotton crop. Raw wool was down from 16 cents per pound to 15 cents and raw silk from $3.70 per pound to $2.80. Pig iron declined $2 per ton to $18-$19 and steel billets $1 per ton to $34. Electrolytic copper at Montreal declined from $12.12 per hundred pounds to $11.35. Copper wire at Montreal was also lower at 14½ cents per pound. Tin at Toronto was down from 32 cents per pound to 30 cents. Silver at New York declined from 36·275 cents per ounce to 35·845 cents. Red lead at Montreal declined from $8.75 per hundred pounds to $8.25.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table giving wholesale and retail prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 69·5 for September continuing the steady decline which began in November, 1929. This index number is 1·8 per cent lower than in August. Among foods, the meat and fish group, and among non-foods the coal group showed advances, but all other groups were included in the general decline from the August level.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 73·2 at the end of September, a fall of 3·8 per cent for the month and of 20·3 per cent for the twelve month period. All groups were lower than at the end of August, the greatest decline occurring in the textiles group, which amounted to 7·8 per cent for the month and to 35·1 per cent since September 30, 1929.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-1877=100, was 90·8 at September 30, 1930, which is 1·5 per cent lower than at the end of August and 19·4 per cent lower than at the same date last year. The following is a quotation from the *Statist* of October 18, 1930:

"The latest fall in sterling wholesale prices has, according to the *Statist* index number, reduced to 11·8 per cent the margin which separates the general level of wholesale prices to-day from that which obtained prior to the outbreak of the war. It is now necessary to go back as far as November, 1914, to find an index number of wholesale prices lower than that recorded for the end of last month. The world is, no doubt, undergoing one of the major fluctuations in the purchasing power of its standard of values, a fluctuation fully comparable with the drastic decline in the price level that occurred in 1920-1921 and perhaps more disturbing than that decline since the earlier movement immediately followed a boom of definitely inflationary character, while the slump which is still continuing occurred after a period in which sterling wholesale prices had been slowly sagging. The following table shows that the fall in wholesale prices over the past twelve months has been fairly well spread over all categories of representative commodities. During this period foodstuffs have fallen in price by 15·9 per cent and materials by 21·6 per cent. The general character of this fall in prices would seem to indicate that we are witnessing a genuine appreciation in our standard of value as well as the effects of a somewhat unbalanced expansion in production."

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 156 at October 1, as compared with 157 at September 1. This decrease was due to lower prices for flour and bread, potatoes, bacon and sugar, partly offset by seasonal increases in the prices of eggs and milk. There was a small decline in clothing and a small increase in fuel and light.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, on the base April, 1914=100, was 729 for August, a decline of 1·4 per cent for the month and of 14·2 per cent since August, 1929. Of the 17 groups, 9 were lower than in August, 2 showed increases and 6 were unchanged.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 240·27 for September as compared with 238·43 for August. Food, clothing and sundries were higher, while rent and heat and light showed declines.

Australia

Wholesale Prices.—The Melbourne index number, on the base 1911=1,000, was 1,657 for June, as compared with 1,683 for May and 1,662 for April. As compared with June, the index number for metals and coal, jute, leather, wool, etc., dairy produce, meat and building materials were lower, while agricultural produce, etc., and chemicals were higher; groceries were unchanged.

New Zealand

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1,000, was 1,536 for August as compared with 1,519 for July. This increase was due to advances in wood and wood products, metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products especially mineral oils.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base July, 1914=1,000, was 1,569 for August as compared with 1,583 for May. In this three month period, food, rent, clothing, etc., and miscellaneous commodities all declined while fuel and light advanced.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 84·2 for September, as compared with 84·0 for August. Advances were noted in farm products, foods, hides and leather products and fuel and lighting. These increases were partly offset by declines in textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 121·7 for October, a decline of 1·4 per cent from September. All groups were lower than in August with the exception of food products and building materials which advanced.

Bradstreet's index number showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities was $10·0573 at November 1, a fall of 2·3 per cent for the month and the thirteenth successive monthly decline. This is a decrease of 19 per cent from November 1, 1929. Of the 13 groups, 9 declined, the greatest falls occurring in metals, hides and leather and provisions. Two groups advanced in the month, namely naval stores and miscellaneous products, while chemicals and drugs and coal and coke were unchanged.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 153·9 for September, as compared with 153·7 for August. The food group advanced due to higher meat prices; fuel and light were also higher; clothing showed a decline while shelter and sundries were unchanged.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1930

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases included by workmen's compensation boards, etc., and also fatalities to persons incidentally to the pursuit of their occupations), which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1930, was 442, there being 146 in July, 184 in August and 112 in September.

The report for the second quarter of 1930 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 983. In the third quarter of 1929, 454 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE; November, 1929, page 1301.) The supplementary lists of fatal accidents on pages 1359 to 1362 contain 83 for the first half of 1930, and 11 for 1929.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and from certain other official sources; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1930 were as follows: agriculture, 35; logging, 22; fishing and trapping, 6; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 92; manufacturing, 33; construction, 86; electric light and power, 19; transportation and public utilities, 89; trade, 16; service, 44.

Of the mining accidents, 25 fatalities were in "metalliferous mining," 60 fatalities were in "coal mining," 5 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying," n.e.s., and 2 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 3 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 2 in "animal foods," 8 in "saw and planing mill products," 2 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 2 in "printing and publishing," 11 in "iron, steel and products," 2 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 3 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 37 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 7 in "railway construction," 2 in "shipbuilding," 22 in "highway and bridge," and 18 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 35 fatalities in "steam railways," 3 in "street and electric railways," 27 in "water transportation," 5 in "air transportation," 12 in "local transportation," and 7 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale" and 13 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 26 were in "public administration," 5 in "recreational," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 6 in "custom and repair," 4 in "personal and domestic," and 2 in "professional establishments."

The most serious disaster during the period under review occurred in a coal mine at Blakeburn, British Columbia, on August 13, when 46 miners were trapped in a gas-filled shaft by a cave-in following an explosion in the mine and succumbed to asphyxiation. For several days and nights shifts of rescue crews in gas masks toiled in the mine seeking to free their fellow workers and battled their way through over 3,000 feet of tunnel blocked by many cave-ins, before they located the bodies of the 46 miners who had been victims of deadly after-damp caused by the explosion.

A similar serious disaster occurred in a coal mine at River Hebert, Nova Scotia, on September 17, when seven miners were trapped in a gas filled slope in the mine by a cave-in and were asphyxiated by the after-damp following an explosion. Gallant efforts to release them were made by a rescue party of fellow workers who located the bodies of the seven miners.

In logging, four river drivers were drowned in Malines river, Quebec, on July 8, while trying to break up a log jam.

Three still-workers in an oil refinery at Sarnia, Ontario, were burned by flaming oil when a still exploded on July 4.

Two workers in a chemical plant at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, lost their lives on August 6 when an explosion occurred in the plant.

Four labourers were drowned near Murray Bay, Quebec, on July 3, when their car plunged into the river while returning from work on building construction.

Two labourers were killed at Port Arthur, Ontario, on July 26, when caught under falling concrete while taking down the walls of an old elevator which had been destroyed by fire.

Two labourers on sewer construction at Hamilton, Ontario, were killed on August 23 by a premature dynamite explosion in a sewer tunnel.

In steam railways, an engineer and fireman were burned when the boiler of their engine exploded near Molson, Manitoba, on July 17.

In retail trade, three men engaged in scrap metal dealing lost their lives near Wilsonvale, Quebec, on September 16, in a collision of a train with their truck.

In public administration, two immigration inspectors (foreign) were shot by a bandit while on duty near Emo, Ontario, on August 24. Four municipal labourers at Kitchener, Ontario, were overcome by sewer gas while cleaning a sewer tank on September 2. Three members of a government survey party were drowned near Golden, B.C., on September 25, when their canoe upset.

Three employees of a circus were killed near Moncton, N.B. when their train was derailed.

It may be mentioned that during this quarter a number of drownings occurred at sea in waters adjacent to Canada which are not included in this list, owing to the fact that the men killed were employed on ships of other countries and the accidents did not occur in Canadian ports,—on September 1 the captain and nine other members of the crew of the fishing schooner *Orient*, from Seattle, U.S.A., were drowned when a freight boat collided with their schooner in the Strait of Georgia; and on September 19, the captain and cook and also eight passengers on the Newfoundland schooner *Carranza* were drowned when their schooner was struck by lightning and sank off Scatari Island, while proceeding from North Sydney, N.S. to Burin, Newfoundland.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring during the first half of 1930, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 83 fatalities, of which 14 were in logging, 7 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 21 in manufacturing, 19 in construction, 2 in electric light and power, 13 in transportation and public utilities, 2 in trade and 5 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in January, 4 in February, 2 in March, 6 in April, 22 in May and 47 in June.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of industrial accidents occurring during 1929. This includes 11 fatalities, of which 3 were in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 2 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 1 in manufacturing and 5 in transportation and public utilities. One of these accidents occurred in March, 1 in April, 1 in May, 1 in September, 2 in October, 4 in November and 1 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1930

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—				
Farmer	Near Erindale, Ont.	July 2	66	Fell from load of hay.
Farmer	Cedars, Que.	" 5	71	Thrown into machine when horses bolted while gathering hay.
Farm hand	Domremy, Alta.	About July 5	20	Kicked by horse.
Farmer	Near Elmstead, Ont.	About July 8	57	Fell from wagon seat.
Farmer	Near Regina, Sask.	" 9	37	Struck by lightning.
Farmer's son	Calmar, Alta.	" 14	17	Run over by steam engine.
Farmer	Near Westmeath, Ont.	" 19	62	Fell from mow in barn.
Farmer	Near Tavistock, Ont.	" 21	47	Fell 30 feet from ladder in barn, fractured skull. Died, July 22.
Farmer	Didsbury, Alta.	" 22	54	Struck by lightning.
Farmer's son	Beatty, Sask.	" 22	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Near Sydenham, Ont.	" 28	.....	Fell from hay rack, fractured skull.
Farmer	Lake Lenore, Sask.	About July 31	23	Run over by tractor.
Farmer	Near Brockville, Ont.	About July 31	62	Injured when his horses ran away. Died Aug. 26.
Farm hand	Near Yorkton, Sask.	Aug. 2	18	Run over by binder wheel when horses started. Died Aug. 26.
Fox rancher	Near Summerside, P.E.I.	" 4	25	Collision of train with their car while returning
" "			23	from ranch.
Farmer	Near Kitchener, Ont.	" 5	35	Thrown from binder against stump when horses bolted.
Farmer	Near Youngstown, Alta.	" 11	.....	Thrown from hay rack when team bolted.
Thresher	Teeswater, Ont.	" 12	63	Run over by separator when team became unruly. Died, Aug. 17.
Farmer	Near Chatham, Ont.	" 16	56	Gored by bull.
Farmer	Albertown, Sask.		About 20	Struck by pieces of stone when grind stone fell to pieces.
Farm hand	Near London, Ont.	Aug. 17 " 23	19	Fell into well and drowned when plank broke.
Farmer	Near Bruna, Sask.	..... Aug. 25	About 50	While repairing tractor it slipped into gear and ran over him. Died, Aug. 26.
Farmer	Near Ruscomb, Ont.	" 26	74	Kicked by horse. Died, Aug. 29.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING—*Con.*				
Farmer	Haley's Station, Ont.		About 50	Thrown under wheels of wagon when team bolted.
		Aug. 30		
Farmer's son	Elm Creek, Man.	" 30	9	Crushed under wagon load of grain.
Farmer	Billings Bridge, Ont.	Sept. 2	64	Collapsed from strain during threshing operations. Died, Sept. 3.
Farmer's son	Odessa, Sask.	" 2	13	Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Farmer	Burns Lake, B.C.	About Sept. 5		Fell off stack of hay.
Farmer	Near Simcoe, Ont.	Sept. 6	52	Crank flew back and struck him while cranking tractor.
Farmer	Willow Range, Man.	" 8	21	Collision of train with plow he was driving.
Farmer	Near Three Rivers, P.Q.	" 8	80	Gored by bull.
Farmer's son	Near Togo, Sask.	" 10	13	Caught in pulley of tractor.
Farm hand	St. Paul, Que.	" 20	19	Explosion of can of gasoline.
Farmer	Near Lloydminster, Alta.	About Sept. 24	44	Trampled by horse.
LOGGING—				
Logger	David Bay, B.C.	July 1	25	Crushed between logs.
Boatman	Twin Falls, Ont.	July 4	24	Drowned when his boat overturned.
River driver	Malines River, P.Q.	" 8	41	
" "	" "	" 8	23	Drowned while trying to break up log jam.
" "	" "	" 8	19	
" "	" "	" 8	26	
River driver	Mont Laurier, P.Q.	" 14	34	Fell from log into river and drowned.
Logman	Near Kenora, Ont.	" 19	21	Fell from log and drowned.
River driver	Gordon Creek, Ont.	" 23	35	Fell into driver and drowned.
Logger	Sooke, B.C.	July 29		Struck by falling tree.
Logman	Whitefish Lake, Ont.	Aug. 21	21	Fell into lake and drowned.
Watchman	Frederick, Arm, B.C.	" 25	29	Fell from boomstick and drowned.
Logger	Halfway River, B.C.	" 28	26	Crushed between logs.
Labourer	Canton Nemtaye, Que.	" 27	33	Struck by falling tree.
Log driver	Temiskaming, Que.	Sept. 8	29	Fell from log pile, fractured skull. Died, Sept. 9.
Bucker	Rock Bay, B.C.	" 15	22	Log rolled over him.
Labourer	Clova, Que.	" 17	28	Drowned.
Boom man	Malahat, B.C.	" 20	33	Fell off boom into water and drowned.
Log driver	Rockway Rapids, Que.	" 22	40	Drowned.
Faller	Montmorency Co., Que.	" 23	39	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger	Maline River, Que.	" 26		Drowned when he fell off log while working on jam.
Labourer	Driftpile, Alta.	" 29	26	Struck by falling tree. Died, Oct. 1.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Chimney Corner, N.S.	July 4		Drowned when his boat was overturned by tide.
Fisherman	Near South Bay Mouth, Ont	" 7	39	Fell from fishing boat.
Worker on trawler	Near Halifax, N.S.	" 13		Fell from wharf and drowned.
Fisherman	Red River, Man.	Aug. 10	23	Drowned when his skiff upset.
Fisherman	Fraser River, B.C.	" 16	49	Drowned when he jumped overboard when fire broke out on his boat.
Fisherman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 17	45	Drowned when his boat capsized from swells of vessels.
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining—				
Mucker	Frood, Ont.	July 2	29	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner	Frood, Ont.	" 22	27	Fell 40 feet from stope.
Miner	Frood, Ont.	" 22	30	Buried by cave-in following blasting.
"	"	" 22	25	
Fitter at Nickel refinery	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 24	24	Fell 34 feet from cable crane, fractured skull.
Scaler	Creighton Mine, Ont.	" 23	30	Struck by piece of timber.
Machine man	Schumacker, Ont.	" 27	41	Silicosis; disabled since Nov. 1, 1926.
Feeder	Coniston, Ont.	" 26	32	Burned when can of hot sinter upset.
Carpenter	Trail, B.C.	Aug. 1	29	Fell into bin filled with calcine.
Repairman	Anyox, B.C.	" 2	42	Struck by drive belt when it broke.
Mucker	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 2	56	Fell 75 feet in mine, fractured skull.
Labourer	Rouyn, Que.	" 3	34	Crushed between belt and motor when he fell while repairing motor.
Miner	Copper Mountain, B.C.	" 6	28	Fell down hole in mine.
Machinists' helper	Rouyn, Que.	" 12	25	Fell into ore heap, fractured skull.
Miner	Timmins, Ont.	" 15	51	Fell into chute, fractured skull.
Timekeeper	Schumacker, Ont.	" 17	28	Slipped and fell off plank, fractured skull. Died, Sept. 13.
Trammer	Frood, Ont.	" 19	27	Struck by falling post fractured skull. Died, Aug. 20.
Miner	Kimberley, B.C.	" 19		Neck broken when ladder on which he was working fell.
Miner	Noranda, Que.	" 27		Buried by falling rock caused by dynamite explosion in pit.
Timekeeper	Timmins, Ont.	About Sept. 5	32	Skull fractured in mine accident. Died, Sept. 13.
Miner	Rouyn, Que.	" 13		Buried under fall of stone.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—*Con.*				
Metalliferous Mining, etc.—Conc.				
Electrician helper	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Sept. 18	31	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Miner	Kimberley, B.C.	" 20	21	Fell into rock chute.
Underground switchman.	Frood, Ont.	" 24	26	Fell and run over by mine train. Died Sept. 25.
Worker in smelting plant.	Copper Cliff, Ont.	" 29	22	Electrocuted while repairing conveyor belt tripper.
Coal Mining—				
Driver	Reserve, N.S.	July 2	18	Crushed by fall of stone.
Miner	Liverpool, N.S.	About July 27	53	Struck by prop which was knocked down when struck by large stone.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	July 30	17	Crushed in air driven colliery engine.
Miners (46)	Blakeburn, B.C. (49, 19, 36, 27, 43, 27, 30, 22, 37, 34. 37, 30, 30, 40, 24, 35, 31, 29, 42, 34, 39, 39, 42, 40, 38, 27, 28, 25, 35, 42, 22, 49, 43, 38, 65, 33, 28, 45, 36, 36, 27, 38, 44, 24, 30, 42.)	Aug. 13	..... (ages in col. 2)	Trapped in gas filled shaft by explosion in mine and succumbed to asphyxiation.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	Aug. 15	58	Crushed by fall of rock from roof in mine punctured lung. Died Aug. 18.
Miner	Near Roche Percée, Sask.	" 21	28	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner	Fernie, B.C.	" 30	29	Struck by mine car.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	Sept. 10	40	Struck his head on low beam while riding on co car out of pit.
Miner	River Hebert, N.S.	" 17	47	Explosion of gas pocket in mine.
Miner			21	
Miner			52	
Miner			21	
Miner			45	
Miner			21	
Miner			64	
Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying (n.e.s.)—				
Still worker	Sarnia, Ont.	July 4	44	Burned by flaming oil when still explo ded at refinery. Third man died July 16.
Still worker	Sarnia, Ont.	" 4	37	
Still worker	Sarnia, Ont.	" 4	41	
Labourer in Soapstone quarry.	Broughton, Que.	Sept. 5	17	Electrocuted.
Foreman for Oil Co.	Near Glencoe, Ont.	" 8	54	Electrocuted while locating a blown out fuse.
Structural materials—				
Labourer	Dundas, Ont.	July 16	34	Fell 16′ at quarry.
Worker in stone quarry.	Curryville, N.B.	" 17	28	Electrocuted when crane struck transmission wires.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—				
Labourer with canners.	Aberarder, Ont.	" 20	About 30	Caught in drive pulley while putting dressing on belt.
Worker at cereal plant.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Sept. 11	.....	Fell 25′ to concrete floor from roof of shed. Die Sept. 16.
Worker in bakery	Montreal, Que.	" 12	13	Crushed when he fell into dough mixing machine.
Animal foods—				
Engineer at dairy plant.	Ottawa, Ont.	Aug. 19	52	Electrocuted while locating trouble in ice crushers.
Watchman at cannery.	Seymour Inlet, B.C.	Sept. 1	About 60	Fell into water and drowned when he slipped on log.
Saw and planing mill products—				
Labourer	St. Edwidge, Que.	July 5	17	Finger injured. Died during operation.
Lumber piler	Spragge, Ont.	" 11	26	Fell into water and drowned.
Saw mill operator	East Korah, Ont.	About July 11	79	Struck by slab when it flew from saw.
Mill worker	Dolbeau, Que.	" 15	31	Caught while adjusting belt on engine pulley.
Workman	Levis, Que.	Aug. 28	34	Crushed under pile of lumber when it gave way. Died Sept. 5.
Off bearer	Victoria, B.C.	" 28	55	Struck by splinter from edger.
Labourer	Scotstown, Que.	Sept. 24	17	Injured when sawing machine broke.
Labourer			17	
Pulp, paper and paper products—				
Workman	Liverpool, N.S.	Aug. 3	42	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Labourer	Three Rivers, Que.	" 23	25	Struck on head by falling log which was hurled into air.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Printing and publishing—				
Printer	Ottawa, Ont.	Aug. 26	49	Burned when a vat of caustic soda overflowed. Died Aug. 30.
Worker with engraving co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Sept. 26	17	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
Iron, steel and products—				
Labourer in steel foundry.	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	Aug. 14	33	Lost balance and fell to concrete pavement.
Factory worker	Winnipeg, Man.	July 24	21	Explosion of gasoline drum while repairing it with acetylene torch.
Metal grinder with auto mfrs.	Oshawa, Ont.	" 24	51	Grinders' phthisis, laid off on Feb. 7, 1929.
Steel worker	Montreal, Que.	" 28	25	Struck on head by piece of steel.
Steel worker	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 5	52	Struck on head by piece of steel.
Worker in moulding shop.	Kingston, Ont.	" 11	53	Crushed between two iron pots that were being loaded.
Worker	Lachine, Que.	" 13	41	Crushed by falling steel beam.
Watchman	Montreal, Que.	" 26	64	Struck by auto when leaving work. Died Aug. 29.
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	Sept. 2	43	Crushed against hand rail while ascending steps from pit.
Worker in bolt plant.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 23	45	Struck by heavy iron pipe band, broken neck.
Fitter at locomotive works.	Kingston, Ont.	" 29	55	Struck by crane.
Non-metallic mineral products—				
Sample boy at oil refinery.	Sarnia, Ont.	" 10	23	Burned when removing gasoline can from fire in sink. Died Sept. 12.
Worker in oil refinery.	Sarnia, Ont.	" 13	22	Burned in fire which broke out in laboratory.
Chemical and allied products—				
Worker in chemical plant.	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	Aug. 6	25	Explosion in plant. Both died Aug. 7.
Worker in chemical plant.			37	
Worker at chemical plant.	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	Sept. 6	28	Fell from scaffolding, died Sept. 7.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures—				
Labourer				
Labourer				
Labourer	Murray Bay, Que.	July 3	.....	Drowned when their car plunged into river while returning from work.
Labourer				
Labourer				
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	" 7	20	Fell 60′ down elevator shaft.
Labourer	Kingston, Ont.	" 9	38	Fell 80′ from scaffolding.
Building foreman for railway co.	Westmoreland Co., N.B.	July 9	42	Fell from top of building, fractured spine. Died July 17.
Checker	Fort William, Ont.	" 12	46	Fell into river and drowned while riding bicycle
Carpenter	Pte. du Fort, P.Q.	" 16	66	Cut in toe by axe, septicaemia. Died Aug. 26.
Carpenter's helper	Restigouche Co., N.B.	" 16	19	Fell from barn; broken neck.
Worker	Lachine, Que.	" 19	63	Fell from scaffold, died July 20.
Sign hanger	Vancouver, B.C.	" 21	42	Fell while erecting sign.
Labourer	Pont Viau, Que.	" 21	28	Fell 26 feet from building, fractured skull.
Contractor	Matheson, Ont.	" 22	34	Fell from scaffold when it collapsed.
Labourer	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 26	26	Caught under falling concrete while taking down walls of old elevator destroyed by fire.
Labourer			18	
Workman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 26	43	Struck by falling bricks, fractured skull.
Pile driver	Sorel, Que.	" 28	23	Fell from derrick into river and drowned.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 28	28	Fell 100 feet from scaffold.
Bricklayer	Montreal, Que.	" 30	30	Fell 20 feet to concrete floor.
Cable splicer's helper	Windsor, Ont.	Aug. 5	16	Electrocuted when current was turned on.
Painter	Prescott, Ont.	" 5	24	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 8	42	Fell from roof of building. Died Aug. 9.
Carpenter	Preston, Ont.	" 8	59	Scraped head on nail on roof, blood poisoning. Died Sept. 20.
Worker on new power plant.	Slave Falls, Man.	" 14	29	Fell from scaffold.
Mechanic for elevator co.	Toronto, Ont.	" 19	64	Struck by plank while rolling bumper springs into pit. Died Sept. 15.
Steeplejack	Montreal, Que.	About Aug. 23	27	Fell from chair when rope broke while painting water tank. Died Aug. 24.
Roofer	L'Epiphanie, Que.	Aug. 27	70	Fell from ladder.
Labourer	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 27	.....	Struck by bucket of clam shell while unloading gravel car. Died Sept. 2.
Carpenter	Leamington, Ont.	" 27	60	Fell from roof of barn, fractured skull.
Labourer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 29	29	Fell 75 feet from girder of structure.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Buildings and structures—Con.				
Workman erecting sign.	Quebec, Que.	Sept. 4	45	Fell from roof of building, fractured skull.
Carpenter	Walkerville, Ont.	" 10	49	Collapsed on roof of building.
Bricklayer	Three Rivers, Que.	" 11	48	Fell from scaffolding, fractured skull.
Labourer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 15	23	Fell 21 feet from top of form for concrete wall.
Foreman of iron works.	Near Gananoque, Ont.	" 23	35	Injured when auto in which he was riding to work side swiped another.
Railway—				
Labourer	New Westminster, B.C.	July 7	45	Ran over by gravel train.
Worker with crushed rock co.	Hawke Lake, Ont.	About July 12	35	Crushed by rock which fell from bank.
Labourer	Moose River, Ont.	Aug. 23	45	Swept by current and drowned while attempting to walk across river.
Member of survey party.	McGregor River, B.C.	About Sept. 4	.....	Drowned when boat upset.
Labourer Labourer	Near Lansdowne, Ont.	" 10	.....	Fell from lorry train when motor became separated.
Labourer	Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 30	42	Cave-in of ditch.
Shipbuilding—				
Ship worker	Liverpool, N.S.	Aug. 5	23	Fell 25 feet from side of ship. Died Aug. 9.
Workman	Chicoutimi, Que.	Sept. 23	40	Pinned under ram of derrick which got loose.
Highway and bridge—				
Master mechanic	Wyoming, Ont.	July 1	38	Burned when acetylene welding torch ignited some gasoline. Died July 2.
Painter	Near St. Catharines, Ont.	" 3	21	Struck on head by counter weight as bridge was being raised.
Section foreman	Castle Bay, N.S.	" 3	65	Struck by falling tree, fractured spine.
Farm hand on road repair.	L'Avenir, Que.	" 11	21	Buried under fall of gravel.
Truck driver	Edmonton, Alta.	" 14	About 30	Crushed under truck when catch of dump slipped.
Labourer with contractors.	Mundare, Alta.	" 16	30	Neck broken in car accident.
Labourer with contractors.	Brainard, Alta.	" 18	45	Run over by engine.
Compress operator	Cr. des Prairies, Que.	" 19	32	Burned by explosion of gasoline barrel. Died July 20.
Labourer	St. Flavie, Que.	" 23	23	Fell from trestle over river when stone dislodged truck.
Worker in gravel pit.	Maple Ridge, Ont.	" 24	45	Fell under truck load of gravel and was run over.
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	" 28	42	Collapsed from heat while at work.
Labourer	Sandwich, Ont.	" 28	42	Collapsed from heat while unloading truck of cement.
Labourer	St. Canut, Que.	" 30	31	Struck by wheel of crusher.
Labourer Labourer	Jonquiere, Que.	" 30	45 25	Collision of two auto trucks.
Workman	Laprairie, Que.	Aug. 5	30	Burned when tractor on which he was working exploded.
Engineer	Brosseau, Que.	" 5	22	Burned by explosion of gasoline tank of tractor.
Worker	Near Fort William, Ont.	" 6	62	Tree fell on him. Died Aug. 8.
Truck driver	Near Waldeck, Sask.	" 8	19	Collision of train with his truck.
Labourer	Bagotville, Que.	" 11	37	Run over by truck.
Farmer on roadwork	St. Phillippe, Que.	" 11	33	Collision of train with his load.
Labourer	Near St. Lazare, Que.	" 25	21	Electrocuted by wire knocked down by dynamite blast.
Miscellaneous—				
Lineman on electrical development.	Jackson's Point, Ont.	July 9	20	Electrocuted while working on line which became energized.
Sub-foreman on line construction.	Lefrey, Ont.	" 11	32	Electric burns when cable touched transformer tap while unwinding cable from coil. Died July 16.
Labourer	Powell River, B.C.	" 15	.....	Struck by rock skip.
Worker on power dam construction.	Chats Falls, Que.	" 18	18	Buried by cave-in sand pit.
Well digger	Cooksville, Ont.	Aug. 1	35	Injured by dynamite blast while digging well.
Lineman on engineering construction.	Plessissville, Que.	" 11	34	Paralyzed from auto collision. Died Sept. 16.
Labourer on power development.	Beauharnois, Que.	" 15	24	Buried under truck load of earth.
Well digger	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	" 20	29	Buried by cave-in of well.
Worker on tunnel construction.	Windsor, Ont.	" 21	23	Electrocuted by touching charged equipment.
Labourer on sewer construction. Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	" 23	38 31	Premature dynamite explosion in sewer tunnel.
Adzeman on harbour	Churchill, Man.	" 29	40	Head crushed by swinging timber boom and knocked into water.
Worker on dredge	Port Stanley, Ont.	" 31	24	Fell into water and drowned when plank to derrick broke.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Miscellaneous—Con.				
Labourer on harbour construction.	Churchill, Man.	Sept. 6	39	Struck by gravel car when it dumped and threw into water and drowned.
Worker on pier construction.	Halifax, N.S.	" 9	17	Caught in sand and gravel chute.
Dynamite man on power line construction.	Geizer's Hill, N.S.	" 17	48	Delayed explosion during dynamite blastingk. operations.
Labourer on pontoon pipe line construction	Hamilton, Ont.	Sept. 19	.....	Fell off pipe line into water and drowned.
Carpenter on power development	Beauharnois, P.Q.	" 22	44	Fell from ladder, fractured skull.
Electric light and power—				
Worker	Halifax, N.S.	July 5	34	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire while painting poles.
Lineman	Halifax, N.S.	" 9	54	Burned when he came in contact with live wire. Died, July 23.
Mechanic	Near Calumet, Que.	" 11	43	Caught in pulley while putting on belt.
Lineman	Paris, Ont.	" 14	44	Electrocuted while working on pole.
Power plant worker	Musquash, N.B.	" 15	46	Electrocuted when ladder held by him came in contact with lighting arrester.
Lineman	Lefroy, Ont.	About July 16	32	Electric burns received from transformer.
Lineman on tram line	Stewart, B.C.	July 19	45	Fell from tower on tram line. Died, July 24.
Lineman	Lyons Brook, N.S.	" 29	35	Electrocuted while working on transformer pole.
Lineman	Montmagny, Que.	Aug. 6	40	Electrocuted while repairing line damaged by storm.
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 6	21	Fell from pole.
Lineman	Near Port Arthur, Ont.	" 12	30	Electrocuted and fell from pole when he touched live wire.
Lineman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 13	41	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire. Died, Aug. 14.
Labourer at power plant	Island Falls, Man.	" 14	27	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Lineman	North Battleford, Sask.	Sept. 4	About 24	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire while working on power line platform.
Lineman	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 4	About 45	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension current while working on transformer.
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 6	21	Fell from pole.
Lineman	Brampton, Ont.	" 11	44	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
Lineman	Calgary, Alta.	" 14	22	Electrocuted while working on power line.
Lineman	St. Johns, Que.	" 25	19	Electrocuted while cleaning lamp.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways—				
Yard brakeman	Windsor, Ont.	July 6	57	Fell from car and was run over.
Section labourer	Gervais Man.	" 9	32	Sunstroke.
Labourer	Woodside, N.S.	" 12	71	Fell from flat car while unloading machinery.
Section foreman	Mile 47, H.B. Rly, Man.	" 13	31	Fell off gas car and was struck by another ca Died, July 17.
Watchman	Mimico Bridge, Ont.	" 16	65	Struck by street car.
Engineer	Near Molson, Man.	" 17	46	Explosion of boiler in engine.
Fireman	" "		51	
Brakeman	Montreal, Que.	" 19	28	Run over by train when he fell in yard during switching operations. Died, July 20.
Labourer	Stirling Siding, Alta.	" 19	35	Knocked off front of engine by spreader which raised.
Section foreman	Garmi, Siding, B.C.	" 20	31	Knocked from motor car by flying piece of broken fly wheel.
Sectionman	Watford, Ont.	" 21	48	Injured hand while handling tie. Blood poisoning. Died, Sept. 20.
Brakeman	Hagersville, Ont.	July 22	31	Fell under train that was being switched.
Blacksmith helper	Montreal, Que.	" 22	36	Struck by oil furnace door which was blown off by explosion.
Conductor	Field, Ont.	" 26	47	Run over by train while uncoupling cars.
Brakeman	Montreal, Que.	" 28	55	Fell between two freight cars that were being switched.
Sectionman	Near Merriton, Ont.	About July 28	39	Collision of two gasoline speeders.
Sectionman	Near Port Arthur, Ont.	Aug. 3	47	Run over by freight train.
Engineer	Near Powassan, Ont.	" 4	52	Train derailed owing to broken rail.
Labourer	M.P. 107-108, Ont.	" 8	29	Finger cut by track spike, septicaemia. Died, Aug. 20.
Switchman	Montreal, Que.	" 15	54	Struck by an electric train.
Labourer	Morgan, Ont.	" 22	20	Train struck track motor on which he was riding.
Freight checker	Montreal, Que.	" 23	39	Fell down elevator shaft.
Labourer	Cullen, Sask.	" 23	63	Fell from car while unloading ties.
Fireman	Near Hawke Lake, Ont.	" 26	38	Fell from freight train.
Fireman	Near Cochrane, Ont.	" 28	33	Injured when engine jumped track. Died, Aug.30

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Con.*				
Steam Railways—Con.				
Engineer	Pembroke, Ont.	Aug. 29	55	Injured when train was derailed. Died, Oct. 11.
Brakeman	Beauharnois, Que.	" 30	50	Struck by train. Died, Sept. 1.
Section foreman	Mile 140, Haute Sub., Man.	" 31	49	Struck by train while riding on section speeder.
Section hand	Near Dunnville, Ont.	Sept. 1	.....	Struck by train.
Freight handler	Fort William, Ont.	" 4	25	Fell off dock and drowned while riding bicycle to work.
Car-man	Oshawa, Ont.	" 8	.....	Overcome by gasoline fumes in tank car. Died, Sept. 9.
Sectionman	Port Hastings, N.S.	Sept. 13	33	Struck by train.
Brakeman	McIntosh, Ont.	" 17	32	Collision of two grain trains.
Yardman	Toronto, Ont.	" 24	40	Crushed between cars while coupling same.
Coach cleaner	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 25	26	Crushed between two cars.
Street and Electric Railways—				
Motorman	Calgary, Alta.	July 13	62	Injured in collision of two street cars. Died, July 18.
Conductor	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 4	66	Fell from roof of car, fractured skull.
Workman	Near Chateau Richer, Que.	Sept. 8	59	Struck by street car while white washing culvert.
Water Transportation—				
Deck-hand	Port Colborne, Ont.	July 3	18	Slipped and fell striking hatchway. Died, Sept.
Stevedore	Hamilton, Ont.	" 6	36	Load of rod iron fell on him while working in hold of steamer. Died, July 7.
Worker on boat	Montreal, Que.	" 9	30	Fell from boat and drowned.
Worker on tug	Quebec, Que.	" 11	19	Drowned when their tug collided with ferry.
Captain on tug	Near Three Rivers, Que.	" 17	39	Fell into river and drowned.
Worker on barge	Montreal, Que.	About July 19	25	Fell into river from barge and drowned.
Labourer at ship-yards	Halifax, N.S.	July 29	54	Legs severed by locomotive crane.
Sailor	Donnacona, Que.	" 30	30	Fell into river between tug and wharf and drowned.
Captain	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 4	48	Fell into hold of freighter, fractured skull. Died, Oct. 13.
Sailor	Kingston, Ont.	" 5	.....	Fell from top of mast.
Labourer	Near Trenton, Ont.	Aug. 8	17	Jammed between case and boat beam, septiceamia. Died Aug. 20.
Worker on barge	Yellow Girl Bay, Ont.	" 18	17	Fell off barge and was drowned.
Seaman	Montreal, Que.	" 20	19	Fell from scaffold into water beside ship and drowned.
Captain of motor boat.	Off Miminigash, P.E.I.	" 21	.....	Explosion of motor-boat.
Seaman	Montreal, Que.	" 23	38	Fell into hold of ship.
Seaman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 23	30	Crushed by winch.
Worker on tug	Baskatong Lake, Que.	" 26	20	Fell into lake and was drowned when tug grounded on a rock.
Seaman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 27	.....	Drowned when skiff laden with sailors capsized.
Stoker	" "	" 27	.....	" " " " "
Deckhand	Fort William, Ont.	Sept. 2	17	Fell from tug and drowned.
Deckhand, sand and gravel co.	Montreal, Que.	" 3	19	Fell from barge into canal and drowned.
Sailor	Near Midland, Ont.	" 15	.....	Fell overboard and was drowned.
Superintendent of stevedoring co.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 16	.....	Struck by falling beam while loading boat. Died Sept. 21.
Captain of schooner	Near Isle aux Grues, Que.	" 22	.....	Drowned following collision of coal steamer with his schooner.
Sailor	Montreal, Que.	" 22	29	Fell between freight cars and crushed under wheels.
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 29	.....	Crushed beneath a falling clam shell while loading coal on ship.
Engineer on canal	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 30	60	Fell into canal and drowned.
Air transportation—				
Pilot	Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.	July 14	.....	Drowned when he attempted to land in fog and smoke.
Mechanic	Niska Lake, Sask.	About July 21	17	Drowned when plane overturned when landing on lake.
Pilot	Lake Ontario, near Brighton, Ont.	Aug. 5	About 32	Drowned when his plane crashed into lake.
Secretary of flying clubs.	Near Fort William, Ont.	Sept. 9	.....	Killed in aeroplane crash.
Pilot	Southesk, Alta.	" 25	.....	Killed when his plane crashed in foggy mist.
Local transportation—				
Truck driver	Near Amherst, N.S.	July 1	29	Collision of train with his truck.
Motor cyclist	Trail, B.C.	" 5	22	Collision with motor car. Died July 7.
Truck driver	Millet, Alta.	" 8	42	Car accident, fractured spine. Died July 10.
Truck driver	Kitchener, Ont.	Aug. 7	36	Collision of train with his truck.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITES—*Con.*				
Local Transportation—Con.				
Taxi driver	Calgary, Alta.	Aug. 16	.....	Shot and robbed by passengers. Died Aug. 17.
Teamster	Toronto, Ont.	" 21	About 50	Injured while loading freight.
Truck driver	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 8	.....	Collision of street car with his truck.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 12	.....	Fell off lorry.
Truck driver	Near Noyan, Que.	" 14	23	Killed when his motor truck upset.
Taxi driver	Near Glace Bay, N.S.	" 22	.....	Slain in his car.
Carter	Sarnia, Ont.	" 25	33	Pinned under heavy planks which fell from his truck.
Piano mover	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	53	Fell from truck and was run over.
Telegraphs and telephones—				
Lineman	Joliette, Que.	July 16	21	Fell from telegraph pole. Died July 24.
Line patrolman	Regina, Sask.	Aug. 2	32	Collision of train with his gasoline speeder.
Lineman	Near Liverpool, N.S.	" 15	28	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Lineman	Near Kentville, N.S.	" 20	42	Collision of locomotive with gasoline trolley on which he was riding.
Lineman	Weedon, Que.	Sept. 8	29	Fell from pole, fractured skull.
Lineman	Near South March, Ont.	" 19	35	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30	.....	Fell from tree when branch broke. Died Oct. 6.
TRADE—				
Wholesale—				
Salesman	Vancouver, B.C.	July 24	25	Drowned when motor car fell over dock.
Salesman for ice cream co.	Digby, N.S.	Aug. 1	26	Injured when he fell from ice cream truck. Died Sept. 2.
Salesman for farm implements.	Mildmay, Ont.	" 14	39	Collision of train with his auto.
Retail—				
Auto salesman	White Point, N.S.	July 1	42	Thrown from moving auto, skull crushed.
Bread wagon driver	Winnipeg, Man.	Aug. 2	29	Fell from his wagon. Died Aug. 4.
Salesman at gas filling station.	Sudbury, Ont.	" 4	20	Explosion caused by spark from switch on air compressor which ignited gasoline vapour in basement.
Dairyman	Bridgeburg, Ont.	" 9	40	Slipped and fell off truck. Died Aug. 15.
Wood dealer	Montreal, Que.	" 15	.....	Collision of auto with his rig.
Hardware merchant.	Bridgewater, N.S.	" 19	.....	Accidental discharge of rifle while cleaning it.
Deliverer for bread co.	Toronto, Ont.	About Aug. 26	.....	Injured when his motorcycle crashed.
Milk truck driver	Near Langley Prairie, B.C.	Sept. 3	.....	Collision of two milk trucks.
Stableman for dairy.	Montreal, Que.	" 12	58	Tramped by horse.
Scrap metal dealer..	Wilsonvale, Que.	" 16	38	Collision of train with their truck.
Scrap metal dealer..			30	
Helper			.....	
Milk truck driver	Chatham, Ont.	" 27	20	Collision of train with his truck.
SERVICE—				
Public Administration—				
Game warden	Canal Flats, B.C.	July 5	38	Shot by man who had made infraction of game act.
Teamster with gov't dept.	Belleville, Ont.	" 16	71	Fell from wagon and was run over.
Carpenter	Hamilton, Ont.	" 18	.....	Strained his side while loading scow on truck. Died Aug. 20.
Fire fighter	Near Nelson, B.C.	" 26	26	Thrown from truck and crashed under it when spring of truck broke.
Fire ranger	Lake Shebandawan, Ont.	" 27	36	Drowned when canoe upset.
Constable	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 2	24	Thrown from his motorcycle when it struck curb, fractured skull. Died Aug. 9.
Constable	Montreal, Que.	" 4	.....	Received bullet wound in abdomen while on duty. Died Aug. 6.
Worker on forest survey.	Ocean Falls, B.C.	" 12	19	Crushed by rock slide.
Traffic officer	Lachine, Que.	" 15	.....	Collision of truck with his motorcycle. Died Aug. 16.
Worker on street sprinkler.	Montreal, Que.	" 19	74	Fell from sprinkler and crushed under wheels.
Game warden	Herridge Lake, Ont.	" 23	About 37	Fell into lake and drowned.
Immigration inspector (foreign).	Near Emo, Ont.	" 24	.....	Shot by bandit while on duty.
Immigration inspector (foreign).	" "	" 24	.....	Shot by bandit while on duty.
Fireman	Warous, Sask.	" 28	.....	Electrocuted while putting out fire.
Municipal labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	" 29	45	Struck by wheelbarrow handle, infected rib Died Sept. 25.
Constable	Near Welland, Ont.	Sept. 2	29	Shot while making an arrest.
Teamster with gov't dept.	Near Dyment, Ont.	" 2	20	Fell off wagon and was run over.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1930—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—*Con.*				
Public Administration—Con.				
Labourer	Kitchener, Ont.	Sept. 2	51	Overcome by sewer gas while cleaning sewer tank. Fourth man died Sept. 3.
Labourer			50	
Labourer			62	
Labourer			60	
Constable	Montreal, Que.	" 22	28	Collision of truck with his motorcycle.
Fireman	Quebec, Que.	" 22	40	Hose wagon skidded and crashed into tree.
Member of survey party.	Near Golden, B.C.	About Sept. 25	.....	Drowned when canoe upset.
Member				
Member				
Recreational—				
Propman with circus.	Near Moncton, N.B.	July 20	.....	Train derailed.
Propman with circus.				
Waiter with circus				
Jockey	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 5	16	Thrown from his horse when it fell, fractured skull.
Pilot	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 2	.....	While engaged in exhibition racing, his plane crashed into lake.
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning—				
Laundryman	Windsor, Ont.	Aug. 16	38	Collision of auto with his bicycle while delivering laundry.
Custom and Repair—				
Garage mechanic	Kaministiquia River, Ont.	July 23	24	Thrown into river and drowned while testing outboard motor.
Garage mechanic	Gore Bay, Ont.	" 30	32	Crushed under car when work track on which it was raised broke. Died, Aug. 20.
Mechanic's helper	Near Kakabeka Falls, Ont.	Aug. 3	.....	Auto he was driving went off road and upset.
Mechanic	Winnipeg, Man.	" 18	.....	Crushed against wall by auto. Died, Oct. 5.
Mechanic at garage	Bowmanville, Ont.	" 20	40	Burned in fire following explosion in garage.
Garage mechanic	Woodstock, Ont.	Sept. 12	24	Fell under wheels and was run over while starting truck.
Personal and Domestic—				
Engineer at hotel	Montebello, Que.	July 7	51	Scalded when steam pipe burst. Died, July 9.
Window washer	Winnipeg, Man.	" 29	.....	Fell five storeys when he overbalanced.
Janitor	Saskatoon, Sask.	Aug. 3	72	Fell down elevator shaft. Died, Aug. 5.
Cook	Lake Temagami, Ont.	About Aug. 19	.....	Drowned from canoe.
Professional Establishments—				
Electrical engineer at hospital	Brockville, Ont.	July 1	49	Electrocuted when he grabbed a live wire that had fallen to ground.
Employee of hospital,	London, Ont.	Aug. 23	.....	Struck by train on hospital grounds.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST HALF OF 1930

LOGGING—				
Wood Cutter	Ottawa River, Que.	Feb. 3	38	Pleurisy from exposure. Died, May 15.
Dam keeper	Flamand, Que.	May 2	.....	Struck by lightning.
River driver	Madawaska Co., N.B.	" 3	16	Drowned when boat upset.
River driver	Madawaska Co., N.B.	" 3	18	Drowned when boat upset.
River driver	Chandler, Que.	" 6	26	Leg injured by dynamite explosion. Gangrene.
Labourer	East Lake, Que.	" 15	25	Thrown from logs into water and drowned.
River driver	Shelter Bay, Que.	" 16	24	Drowned when canoe capsized in current.
Labourer	Little Turtle River, Ont.	" 20	26	Drowned from logs.
River driver	Osborne, Que.	June 3	26	Thrown into water and drowned when log broke away from jam.
River driver	Driftwood River, B.C.	" 12	.....	Killed while breaking log jam.
Labourer	Hope Bay, B.C.	" 14	48	Struck by falling snag. Died, June 15.
Logger	Rosedale, B.C.	" 26	56	Killed while hauling poles.
Bushman	Penetanguishene, Ont.	" 27	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Deep Bay, B.C.	" 29	24	Crushed between logs. Died, July 15.
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining—				
Cager helper	Noranda, Que.	" 18	35	Thrown out of cage and crushed between floor of cage and shaft timber.
Mining engineer	Albany River, Que.	About June 25	.....	Drowned when plane overturned while landing.
Dryman	Timmins, Ont.	June 18	66	Window fell on his wrist. Died, June 28.
Craneman at nickel refinery	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 26	21	Fell from ladder. Died, June 29.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST HALF OF 1930—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—*Con.*				
Metalliferous Mining—Cont'd.				
Miner	Silverado, B.C.	June 30	48	Fell 140 feet down shaft, fractured skull.
Coal Mining—				
Miner	Natal, B.C.	May 20	45	Injured hand, infection necessitating amputation.
Structural materials—				
Labourer	Dupuy, Que.	Mar. 13	15	Crushed by fall of gravel in gravel pit.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles and Clothing—				
Wool tender on dryer	Sherbrooke, Que.	May 5	58	Cut finger on spike of machine, blood poisoning.
Saw and Planing Mill Products—				
Edgerman	Madawaska Co., N.B.	June 26	32	Struck by piece of lumber from edger.
Labourer	Victoria Co., N.B.	" 28	21	Struck by stick from roller. Died, June 29.
Wood Products—				
Cabinet maker	Sydney, N.S.	Feb. 5	45	Struck by flying chip from moulder, blood poisoning. Died, Feb. 15.
Labourer in match factory	Berthierville, Que.	May 16	33	Crushed between top of car and bottom of cab on crane.
Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—				
Repairman	Chicoutimi, Que.	" 24	46	Crushed in machine.
Winder boy	Joliette, Que.	" 24	18	Arm crushed between rollers. Died, July 9.
Wood handler	Cap Madeleine, Que.	June 20	30	Struck on head by falling piece of pulp wood.
Labourer	Restigouche, Co., N.B.	" 24	20	Struck by pulp bales.
Labourer	Chandler, Que.	" 26	31	Electrocuted.
Iron, Steel and Products—				
Iron moulder	Montreal, Que.	April 12	20	Truck load of iron fell on him.
Coremaker	Selkirk, Man.	May 22	45	Struck on arm by sand rammer. Died, June 6.
Trucker	Brantford, Ont.	June 2	56	Thumb crushed by falling steel from truck. Died, June 28.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 16	32	Leg struck by sledge hammer, infection. Died, July 19.
Labourer with stove manufacturers	L'Islet, Que.	" 25	24	Electrocuted.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—				
Machinist with artificial stone mfrs	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 15	38	Bruised hand when wrench slipped from bolt. Died, Sept. 21.
Fireman in oil refinery	Montreal, Que.	June 13	21	Burned by explosion in plant.
Brickmaker	Laprairie, Que.	May 20	57	Fell astride a plank. Died, July 12.
Labourer with lime burners	St. Marc, Que.	June 9	38	Burned when he fell into lime pit.
Conveyor operator with gas co.	Toronto, Ont.	" 13	58	Fell against iron standard when cable broke.
Blockmaker with concrete block mfrs	Fairbank, Ont.	" 30	24	Wagon ran over him. Died, July 12.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures—				
Mason on airport construction	St. Hubert, Que.	" 15	46	Fell under wheels of truck.
Watchman	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 25	43	Fell and injured chest, blood poisoning. Died, April 12.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	April 8	39	Struck by falling piece of iron. Died April 11.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	" 24	70	Cerebral hemorrhage due to his work. Died April 25.
Millwright	Windsor, Ont.	May 5	40	While assisting in erection of machinery he slipped and caught arm between timbers.
Carpenter	Sydney, N.S.	" 30	60	Cut and bruised thumb from fall on floor, blood poisoning. Died June 7.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	June 7	23	Sunstroke while working on roof. Died June 20.
Sign writer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 17	21	Fell from scaffold. Died Aug. 19.
Ironworker	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	23	Knee injured while climbing a column on June 26, 1928.
Carpenter	South Porcupine, Ont.	" 25	40	Fell from mill, injuring head and spine. Died July 3.
Labourer	New Westminster, B.C.	" 28	42	Fell from ladder, fractured skull. Died June 30.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST HALF OF 1930—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Highway and bridge—				
Labourer	Restigouche Co., N.B.	June 6	49	Horses ran away.
Labourer on road repair.	La Patrie, Que.	" 19	15	Fell from truck and was run over.
Road worker	Lunenburg Co., N.S.	" 24	46	Bruised finger, septic poisoning. Died July 20.
Labourer	Cape Breton Co., N.S.	" 25	59	Struck by falling stump.
Riff rigger	Uppernotch, Ont.	" 27	18	Lost balance and fell over side of bridge and drowned.
Miscellaneous—				
Worker on power development.	Island Falls, Man.	April 28	25	Injured during blasting operations.
Sailor on dredge	Three Rivers, Que.	June 10	18	Fell into river from dredge and drowned.
Labourer on power line construction.	Georgeville, Que.	" 24	50	Explosion of box of dynamite.
Electric light and power—				
Lineman	St. Pascal, Que.	" 21	40	Electrocuted when he came in contact with live wire.
Electrician	Lac Megantic, Que.	" 21	53	Electrocuted.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways—				
Engineer	North Glencoe, Ont.	Jan. 27	.....	Injured in collision of his locomotive with another train. Died Sept. 29.
Labourer	Glen Tay, Ont.	June 5	54	Struck by train while alighting from engine cab.
Fire ranger	Lac Davey, Que.	" 12	21	Motor car derailed, cerebral hemorrhage.
Shipper	Near Midland, Ont.	" 16	37	Clothing became caught in conveyor shaft clutch. Died June 18.
Street and electric railways—				
General cleaner	Montreal, Que.	May 10	31	Electric shock.
Water transportation				
Sailor	Montreal, Que.	" 3	19	Fell from mast head to deck, fractured skull.
Deck hand	St. Lawrence River, Que.	" 10	18	Dragged overboard by tow-rope and drowned.
Captain of ship	Near Ingonish, N.S.	" 27	.....	Fell overboard from ship and drowned.
Labourer	Des Roches, Que.	June 6	28	Washed off raft on which he was working and drowned.
Ship engineer	Montreal, Que.	June 16	.....	Stricken with heat.
Sailor	Off Anticosti Island, Que.	" 19	24	Fell into bunker hold and crushed under coal which fell on him.
Local transportation—				
Fuelman	New Carlisle, Que.	April 19	58	Gas poisoning.
Storage—				
Foreman at grain elevator.	Owen Sound, Ont.	Mar. 6	48	Slipped on elevator belt. Died Mar. 8.
TRADE—				
Wholesale—				
Salesman with packing house.	Quebec, Que.	April 3	32	Strained right side resulting in fluid in lung. Died May 25.
Retail—				
Foreman sticker with lumber merchants.	Ville St. Pierre, Que.	May 30	62	Septicaemia from scratched finger. Died July 3.
SERVICE—				
Public administration—				
Mechanic with water works dept.	Montreal, Que.	Jan. 1	.....	Chlorine poisoning due to his work.
Assistant fire patrol.	Montreal, Que.	May 19	36	Electric shock and burns.
Jail warden	Belleville, Ont.	About June 5	74	Struck on head by escaping prisoner. Died Oct. 21.
Fire ranger	Simon Lake, Que.	" 24	23	Drowned when canoe upset in storm.
Labourer for water and sewage dept.	St. John Co., N.B.	" 25	73	Wheelbarrow struck his head. Died July 9.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1929

LOGGING—				
Teamster	Heafey, Que.	Nov. 14	56	Injured when he fell on wagon wheel. Died July 21, 1930.
Logger	Adstock, Que.	" 23	47	Fell from tree. Died Mar. 30, 1930.
Log cutter	Trout Lake, Ont.	Dec. 13	.....	Crushed by falling tree. Died Aug. 13, 1930.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Moose Lake, Man.	Oct. 5	.....	Caught in storm and drowned.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1929—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Coal mining—				
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	Oct. 29	57	Injured when shot blew through mine pillar. Died July 11, 1930.
Driver	Nanaimo, B.C.	May 23	39	Injured by fall of rock. Died Sept. 18, 1930.
MANUFACTURING—				
Leather, fur and products—				
Fur flesher	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 29	70	Poisoned finger from splinter. Died July 27, 1930.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Water transportation—				
Stevedore	Halifax, N.S.	April 8	51	Slipped and fell off gangway, fractured skull. Died Aug. 7, 1930.
Purser on boat	Near Fort Vermilion, Alta.	Sept. 26	.....	Drowned from boat.
Sailor	Near Port Arthur, Ont.	Nov. 8	38	Drowned from tug.
Local transportation—				
Teamster	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 28	68	Slipped while moving piano. Strained heart. Died July 26, 1930.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Bandsman in Military Band is not subject to Union Discipline

Six members of the executive committee of the local council of the American Federation of Labour were charged before the police magistrate for St. Catharines, Ontario, under Section 121 (e) of the Militia Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 132), with having done an act to the detriment of the bandmaster of a regimental band at St. Catharines, as the result of his having performed a military duty. The defendants had imposed a fine upon the bandmaster, under the bylaws of the union, for having played in the band on July 11, 1929, with musicians who were not members of the union. The magistrate convicted the accused, imposing upon each a fine of $50 and costs. Subsequently the defendants obtained from the magistrate a stated case on the question whether or not the bandmaster was performing a military duty, within the meaning of the Militia Act, in parading with the regimental band on the occasion referred to. Mr. Justice McEvoy, in Chambers, dismissed the appeal from the conviction, and on further appeal by the defendants, the Ontario Supreme Court quashed the appeal, Chief Justice Mulock stating that under Section 761 *et seq.* of the Criminal Code the final decision in such a case lay with the Court of first appeal.

Rex versus Baer (Ontario) 1930, *Ontario Weekly Notes,* vol. 39, No. 4, page 89.

Payment of Salary Bonus out of "Net Profits"

The manager of a department in the business of a corporation was engaged under a contract of service which provided that his remuneration should consist of a fixed salary "plus a bonus on the net profits," such net profits to be determined after deducting all expenses incidental to the operation of the department. The contract having terminated, the employee brought an action on a contract of service in the Court of King's Bench of the Province of Quebec, contending that in the determination of the net profits no account should be taken of losses suffered by the corporation in respect of bad debts. The Court of King's Bench having given judgment in favour of the corporation, the employee appealed in the Supreme Court of Canada, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that, since the bonus was payable on the net profits, the losses accruing must be taken into consideration in the determination of such profits.

Marwood versus Canadian Credit Corporation (Quebec) 1930, *Dominion Law Reports,* Vol. 3, page 719.

Co-operators not Employees for Purposes of Compensation

A fisherman who was a member of a Fishermen's Co-operative Society in British Columbia contracted blood poisoning from handling fish while having a scratched hand. He ap-

plied to the Workmen's Compensation Board for compensation, the Association having paid assessments to the Board, and its members having contributed to the accident fund on the basis of one cent per day. In reply the Board pointed out that the fisherman, though he was a member of the co-operative association was not employed by it, and that he was entitled to apply to the Association for a return of his assessment. Mr. E. S. G. Winn, K.C., the chairman of the Board, made the following statement in regard to this case:—

"Fishing, canning, packing and manufacture of food products are enumerated among the industries coming within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act. When an employer engages in one of these industries, and takes workmen into his service under a contract of hiring or apprenticeship, he is required to furnish to the Workmen's Compensation Board an estimate of the probable amount of his payroll for the year, and pay assessments in respect of same.

"Workmen who enter the service of an employer whose operations come within the scope of the Act are entitled to the compensation provided under it. The relationship of master and servant must exist before there can be any assessments levied or compensation paid.

"Whether or not, in any given case, the relation of master and servant exists in a question of fact; but in all cases the relation imports the existence of power in the employer not only to direct what work the servant is to do, but also the manner in which the work is to be done.

"The relation between employer and contractor is not the same thing as the relation between master and servant. A contractor is a person, carrying on an independent business.

"To distinguish between a contractor and a servant, the test is whether or not the employer retains the power, not only of directing the work to be done, but also of controlling the manner of doing the work.

"Berry-growers and market gardeners may contract to grow and sell their product to a wholesaler, but they do not become servants of the wholesaler. The owner of a boat may contract to fish and sell his product to a cannery, but he is no more an employee or servant of the cannery than is the man who grows and sells the products of his farm to a wholesaler an employee or servant of that wholesaler. The operators of a cannery do not direct a fisherman as to when or where, or how long he must fish. The board has no authority to pay compensation unless the fisherman is an employee or servant of an employer in an industry covered by the Act."

Mr. Justice Gregory, in the British Columbia Supreme Court, recently quashed a conviction by the police magistrate in Vancouver against the proprietor of a restaurant for an alleged infraction of the Minimum Wage Act. It was charged that the accused had employed a woman in the kitchen for more than 48 hours, the weekly limit fixed by an order of the Minimum Wage Board governing occupation of women in "public housekeeping" which came into force in August, 1919 (Labour Gazette, October, 1919, page 1238). The evidence showed that the hours of the employee were not fixed, but were left to her own discretion provided she performed the work allotted to her, for which she was paid $25 a week. The Court pointed out that the contract was not for a specified number of hours, but for the performance of certain work, which, for all the Court knew, might have been performed within the hours fixed by the Board's order.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THE customary contraction in industrial employment in Canada was noted at the beginning of November, when the 7,406 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 993,817 employees, as compared with 1,002,184 on October 1. Each of these firms employed a minimum of 15 workers. Reflecting the reduction, the index, (based on the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100), declined from 116·2 in the preceding month to 112·9 on the date under review, as compared with 124·6, 118·9, 108·8, 104·0, 98·3, 94·1, 100·0, 97·0 and 91·3 on November 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. This recession was greater than the average decline recorded on November 1 of the last ten years; this was partly due to the fact that logging showed smaller gains than are usually registered at this time of year, thus failing to absorb as large a proportion as usual of the workers laid off in the other seasonal and outdoor industries. The staffs reported by employers, however, continued greater than in the autumn of other years on record, except 1929 and 1928.

At the beginning of November, 1930, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 10·8 in contrast with unemployment percentages of 9·4 at the beginning of October and with 6·0 at the beginning of November, 1929. The percentage for November was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,780 labour organizations covering a membership of 207,433 persons.

Reports received from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during October, 1930, indicated a marked decline in vacancies and placements but a substantial increase in applicants registered, when the figures were compared with those recorded during the corresponding month a year ago. Vacancies in October, 1930, numbered 32,259, applications 67,996 and placements in regular and casual employment 31,221.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.25 at the beginning of November, as compared with $10.32 for October; $11.75 for November, 1929; $11.28 for November, 1928; $11.07 for November, 1927; $11.01 for November, 1926; $11.23 for November, 1925; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 79·8 for November, as compared with 81·4 for October; 95·7 for November, 1929; 94·9 for November, 1928; 96·9 for November, 1927; and 97·7 for November, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in November was greater than in the preceding month and was also slightly above the corresponding loss in November last year. Six disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,968 workers, and resulting in the loss of 13,065 working days. Corresponding figures for October, 1930, were ten disputes, 2,219 workers, and 10,397 working days; and for November, 1929, eight disputes, 738 workers, and 12,729 working days.

Quebec Compensation Act to be amended

Important announcements were made in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Quebec Legislature on December 2. In regard workmen's compensation it was stated that the government was willing to accede to the wishes expressed by workmen in the Province for a revision of the Act, and that the Workmen's Compensation Commission was to be directed to provide a system of collective insurance such as exists in certain Canadian provinces, "but with amendments which will make the law still more favourable to the working class."

Measures were to be taken to permit municipalities to take advantage of the federal legislation concerning unemployment. The urgency of such legislation led to the summoning of the legislature at an earlier date than usual.

It was announced that the Social Insurance Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1236) was engaged in the study of old age pensions and other social questions, and would soon present a report.

Farmers are to be offered substantial credits for liming and draining the land, for chemical fertilizers, and to indemnify the owners of animals that have been slaughtered owing to tuberculosis.

Unemployment Relief Act, 1930

An account of the administration of the Unemployment Relief Act, showing the appropriations authorized up to December 10, and giving an estimate of the amount of the relief so far provided, appears on another page of the present issue.

Early in December the Quebec Legislature passed the Unemployment Aid Act, 1930, to ratify an agreement that had been entered into between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province whereby the amount appropriated to the province under the Unemployment Relief Act was fixed at $2,850,000. The agreement is similar in its terms to the agreement with the province of Ontario (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1261). One section of the Quebec Act provides that "every contract made by a municipality under this Act, for the execution of works, must provide that the workmen shall receive a reasonable wage, and that the material employed be, as far as possible, of Canadian origin."

Scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The social problems of industry, and the efforts of governments, labour and industry towards social reconstruction, are surveyed in a recent book by Professor S. Howard Patterson, of the University of Pennsylvania ("Social Aspects of Industry, a Survey of Labour Problems and Causes of Industrial Unrest." New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company). Dr. Patterson begins with a sketch of existing forms of industrial organization and of legal and political institutions in the United States, and goes on to describe in detail the various efforts made to deal with social problems—that of the state through legislation; that of organized labour through collective bargaining; and that of enlightened employers. Comprehensive programs of economic reconstruction are passed in review, including the co-operative movement, socialism and syndicalism, and finally an estimate is made of the extent of the social progress so far attained.

In his description of American institutions Dr. Patterson makes many references to parallel institutions in other countries. For example, the chapter on "Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation" includes a section outlining the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada. As this section might leave the reader in some uncertainty as to the status of the Act in consequence of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (the "Haldane decision") in 1925, in the case *Toronto Electric Commissioners* versus *Snider et al*, it may be well to recapitulate the present scope of this Act. Following the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the question of constitutional limitation was carefully considered and amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were drafted with the object of confining the application of the statute to matters not within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province. The amendments were enacted at the 1925 parliamentary session and the statute accordingly remains applicable to industrial disputes in such enterprises as come clearly within the purview of the Dominion Parliament, these undertakings being enumerated in the amending measure as including works carried on in connection with navigation and shipping; lines of steam or other ships, railways, telegraphs, canals, ferries, and other works extending beyond any one province; works operated by aliens; works declared to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces; and works of any company incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada. The application of the Act is also defined as extending to any dispute which the Governor in Council may in apprehended national emergency declare to be subject to the provisions of the Act, and to any dispute within the exclusive control of the provinces which is brought within the scope of the federal Act by provincial legislation. The legislatures of six of the provinces, namely, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, have taken advantage of this latter provision of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and have enacted enabling legislation by which the terms of the federal statute are made applicable to disputes of the classes named in the Dominion law and otherwise within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province.

Unemployment insurance and the Decennial Census

The Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, addressing the Ontario Community Welfare Council at Toronto on November 20, announced that before giving consideration to the question of establishing an unemployment insurance system in Canada the Dominion Government intended to wait for the completion of the decennial census, which will be taken in June next year throughout the Dominion. It will be recalled that the House of Commons, during the session last year, adopted a recommendation of the Industrial and International Relations Committee "that in the forthcoming census provision should be made for the securing of the fullest possible data regarding the extent of unemployment and sickness, and that this should be compiled and published at as early a date as possible" (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 603). The Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Labour have since given attention to the form in which the questions as to employment and unemployment will appear in the census schedules, so that the replies secured by the enumerators may give a picture of conditions as they actually exist on the date of the census.

Problem of measuring unemployment

The article on "Unemployment" in the Social Work Year Book for 1929, published by the Russell Sage Foundation, points out that unemployment is now definitely recognized as being a problem of the entire community, and that it is also accepted that employers have the duty resting upon them of regularizing the operation of their plants. The importance of accurate unemployment statistics is stated in the following paragraph:—

"The difficulties in dealing with unemployment are complicated by the vagueness of existing knowledge concerning it. The number of unemployed cannot be estimated with a satisfying degree of confidence in terms of existing data. Estimates vary widely with the method of measurement used and with the definition of unemployment. An attempt to measure unemployment is faced by two alternatives: (1) indirect measurement—estimating the margin between the total supply of labour and actual employment; (2) direct measurement—counting the unemployed by means of a special census or by direct registration. In the United States, where there is no adequate continued registration of the unemployed, measures of unemployment have been derived in one way or another from statistics of employment. Although statisticians tend to confine their efforts to measuring changes in the volume of employment, this is by no means a substitute for unemployment measurement. A sharp falling off of employment in one industry may be offset by an increase of employment in another, the result being that there is no decrease of employment when both industries are considered together. Reasonably exact measurement of unemployment is needed to gauge the effectiveness of such means of control as may be devised, and to guide protective and relief programs."

It is pointed out that "wartime industrial organization has left as a legacy a better understanding of the possibilities of co-ordinated effort."

Proposed unemployment reserve fund for Canada

In his presidential address at the recent annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities at Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. H. W. Cater, mayor of Brandon, dealt with the problem of unemployment in Canada. He suggested two methods by which a permanent fund might be established for the provision of relief work in Canada:—

"One would be to create a large reserve fund by setting aside a substantial amount, say twenty million dollars a year for a period of years by the Dominion Government, and invest it in safe securities, the proceeds to accumulate and when unemployment is acute use the proceeds for public works: such funds to be augmented by funds from the provincial and municipal governments. Another plan would be for the Dominion Government to issue debentures or bonds covering a long period of years and use the money for public works during periods of unemployment. When employment is normal the fund would build itself to meet the next period of depression. I would suggest the appointment of two small boards. One representing East of the Lakes and the other the West. Such boards could meet and always be ready to act as occasion demanded and would not need to be very large or expensive but should be representative."

Mr. Cater recommended that a conference of municipal, provincial, and federal representatives should be held for the purpose of divising a permanent policy for the future. Such a conference, he suggested, should draw up a program of public works to take up the slack labour due to seasonal occupations, business depressions, and other unavoidable causes of unemployment.

Among other reforms he advocated legislation to abolish dealing in futures on com-

modity exchanges and market manipulations; that old age pensions should be made operative at sixty-five years of age; and that an eight-hour day should be the standard working day for all occupations, probably with the exception of agriculture.

Influence of prices on employment

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, Geneva, in its issue for November 17, gave a table showing, as far as possible, the extent of unemployment in the various industrial countries of the world. "While the table," it is stated, "demonstrates the universal nature of the unemployment crisis and the extent to which it has worsened since last year—in many cases the figures have doubled—it also shows, when read in conjunction with figures for wholesale prices (which, unfortunately, cannot be included for want of space), that a fall in those prices has invariably accompanied a rise in unemployment. It would seem, therefore, that the monetary factor is of particular importance among the causes of the crisis. There are only two countries in which unemployment has fallen during the period covered, namely, Russia, where there has been a rise in prices due to inflation, and Latvia, where the total figures are too small for any conclusions to be drawn. In France, where there is still comparatively little unemployment, the wholesale price index has fallen rather less than in some other industrial countries, while the retail price index has actually risen. There are, of course, also a number of special causes operating at the same time, but the influence of the monetary cause is apparent. While it would be unwise to attempt any forecast, it may be added that certain signs, such for instance as the fact that the United States price level is no longer falling or is falling only very slightly, suggest that the depression is nearing its lowest point; but, unhappily, there are hardly any signs yet of a recovery."

Why no unemployment problem exists in France

France has remained practically untouched by unemployment during the crisis which has affected all the other leading industrial countries of the world. The conditions that have caused this temporary exemption from the effects of general depression were recently summed up by Mr. Franz Longville, a Belgian economist, in a statement to the newspaper *Labor* (Washington, D.C.). Mr. Longville points out that France has been able to provide steady employment not only for its own subjects, but also for a large body of foreign labour engaged in the textile, mining and other industries. He offers the following reasons for this exceptional situation.

(1) France's stationary population, deaths and a few emigrants outnumbering births, thus preventing the creation of an embarrassing labour reserve.

(2) An "ideal equilibrium" between agriculture and industry in France. One-half the population cultivates small or medium farms, not as tenants, but as owners. The other half is occupied in small or medium industrial enterprises, which produce largely for the national market. Only a few large-scale industries are directly influenced by world conditions.

(3) The fact that agriculture is "protected" as well as industry. "Some time ago, when wheat was selling in Chicago at about $2.40 a hundredweight, the French farmer was selling his wheat in Paris for approximately $6.80 a hundredweight."

(4) The French employer has refused to go into debt in order to over-expand, and the banks have encouraged him in that prudent policy. This prevents artificial boom periods.

(5) France gets the main part of the reparations paid by Germany, and while some of this has gone to Great Britain and the United States in payment of war debts, the greater part has been used in the last ten years in reconstructing the regions destroyed during the World War.

(6) The stabilization of the franc has helped export business, although it has injured people with a fixed income.

(7) The tourist industry, employing a very considerable body of workers.

Evil of maximum hiring age limits for employment

The Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California has published a special bulletin (No. 2) giving the results of an investigation into the position of the middle aged and older workers in the State. (Some earlier studies on this subject were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 620; May, 1930, page 549; December, 1929, page 1322; November, 1929, page 1216). Probably about two-fifths of all workers in California, it is stated, are employed in establishments having maximum age limits for beginning work. Fifty years was the limit reported most frequently. The chief causes for the existence of the practice are given as technological unemployment, business mergers and consolidations, industrial pension plans, and "personnel policies" to the prejudice of older work-

ers. Employees' welfare plans such as group life insurance, plant pensions and physical examinations are found to favour the fixing of age limits. The Department declares that this restricting rule has a demoralizing effect not only upon those who are refused employment on account of an arbitrary age limit, but upon all the workers. "The refusal to hire middle-aged and older persons is all the more deplorable in view of the fact that during the last three decades there has been a great increase in the number of such persons in the United States." Again, it is pointed out that "maximum hiring age limits, which unnecessarily shorten the productive lives and economic independence of middle-aged and older workers, are bound to lead to an effective demand for compulsory unemployment insurance, or for the lowering of the age limits under state pension plans. Industrial pension plans and group insurance plans need not preclude the employment of mentally and physically able workers. Graduated scales of contributions by employees have been worked out; so that, the older the employee, the greater is his contribution. Moreover, instead of denying employment to middle-aged persons because of existing pension plans, or group life insurance plans, such workers could be given the choice of waiving the benefits under such plans, as has been done in some industrial establishments."

Some of the arguments for retaining the older workers are grouped in the bulletin under the following heads:—(*a*) mental and physical abilities are more important than age; (*b*) middle-aged and older workers are more efficient and experienced; (*c*) middle-aged and older workers are best fitted for certain jobs; (*d*) middle-aged and older workers are steadier and reduce labour turnover; (*e*) middle-aged and older workers are less likely to injure themselves; (*f*) lack of speed of middle-aged and older workers is offset by other qualifications; (*g*) middle-aged and older workers have better judgment; (*h*) middle-aged and older workers are more faithful and reliable.

Accident liability of new employees

Safety Engineering (New York) draws attention to the need for additional "safety" measures to protect novices who are placed in positions during the present campaign against unemployment. "It is well that we do not overlook at this time the needs of safety and accident prevention. Men will be put to work at jobs that they probably have never handled before, and after a period of idleness will show a spirit of genuine interest and earnestness to do a good job from a production standpoint, and here is where safety guidance and supervision should be brought to the picture. Certainly, on with employment, but don't forget the accidents. We cannot have large bodies of men being absorbed into industrial employment, many of whom, as has been mentioned, will be new to their tasks unless we have safety and accident prevention functioning that they may work but not be hurt; for accidents are costly, unproductive and largely unnecessary."

Employers may co-operate in establishing industrial clinic

An industrial clinic where employees would be given prompt medical attention in cases of accident is likely to be established at Montreal under the auspices of the Province of Quebec Safety League, which appointed a sub-committee at a recent meeting to examine the procedure to be followed in connection with such a scheme. Mr. Arthur Gaboury, the secretary of the League, pointed out that many small firms could not provide first aid rooms and the regular services of a nurse and doctor. It was therefore proposed that a number of small firms should join forces and establish a clinic for their district, where a doctor and a nurse would be in constant attendance. An injured employee would be rushed to such a clinic in a special ambulance and there receive the required treatment. Already, he said, the firms in certain districts make a practice of joining together to carry on first aid classes under the Saint John Ambulance Association, and the proposed clinic would carry this co-operation forward another stage.

The members of the League gave full credit to the work now carried on by the hospitals, particularly in the industrial clinic maintained at the Montreal General Hospital (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1929, page 3; December, 1928, page 1318; June, 1928, page 723).

Need of medical supervision of industrial workers

Dr. Frank G. Pedley, of the Montreal General Hospital, speaking on the same occasion, pointed out that medical supervision of workers industry was urgently necessary in order to effect any real improvement in general adult health. "Nearly half of the population," he said, "has to accept medical charity because the worker has no time to stop work, and medical advice generally can only be obtained during the day; so he does not tell anyone of his trouble until his trouble stops him from working. Periodical medical examinations are a way of reducing mortality because it enables the disease to be found early. Visiting nurses and

services are the best way to protect adults. The worker should be followed in his home conditions. If a worker is thinking of a sick child or wife at home he cannot do his duties properly. Employers should supply a supervision of sanitary conditions and also education for employees."

Labour Code of the province of Quebec

A new edition of the "Code of Labour and Industrial Laws of the Province of Quebec," has just appeared. The 1930 edition contains several additional enactments, including the amendments made this year to the Industrial Establishment Act reducing the working hours of women and of boys under 18 years of age to 55 a week (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 516). The Scaffolding Act has also been incorporated, with amendments, as well as the changes relating to the Inspection of Hotels, Restaurants, and Lodging Houses Act; the Minimum Wage for Women Act, together with orders passed by the Commission; and the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Code also includes the various circulars issued by the Workmen's Compensation Commission advising those who have occasion to avail themselves of its assistance as to the procedure they should follow. A list of insurance and guarantee companies interested in the compensation law, is also given.

In addition to provincial legislation the Code contains several Dominion laws and regulations, including the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, the Alien Labour Act and the Order in Council of 1929 prohibiting the admission of Contract Labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 844). The text of the Industrial Disputes Investigation, the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations thereunder are also included.

The Code is the work of Mr. Gustave Francq, who is now chairman of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the Province. It presents in convenient form the text of all provincial labour laws and regulations, and is a valuable work of reference for all persons who require accurate information as to the legal conditions affecting the employment of labour in the Province.

Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada

The Department of Labour recently published the third annual report on Co-operative Associations in Canada. Every known co-operative society in the Dominion is mentioned in the report, the total number of such associations being given as 1,095, with a combined membership of 690,685. Appearing first on the list is the name of the Co-operative Union of Canada, whose aim is to federate co-operative societies for mutual advantage and to propagate a knowledge of co-operative principles. The remaining associations are grouped provincially according to the phase of co-operative endeavour with which they are identified, as follows:—

1. Productive, with 73 associations and a combined membership of 57,502.

2. Marketing, 345 associations and 506,922 members.

3. Productive and Marketing, 35 associations and 7,350 members.

4. Distributive, 325 associations and 26,155 members.

5. Marketing and Distributive, 45 associations and 26,716 members.

6. Credit and Savings, 11 associations and 42,463 members.

7. Miscellaneous, 260 associations and 23,577 members.

In the productive group the largest association is the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, which has a membership of 37,000. First in the marketing group is the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, with a membership of 140,000, comprised in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario Wheat Pools. This is the largest wheat marketing organization in the world. The Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association is the largest in the productive and marketing group, having 1,800 members, and in the distributive group the British Canadian Co-operative Society, a Nova Scotia body, with 3,494 members, stands first. Of the associations in the marketing and distributive section the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, an Ontario organization, has the largest following, reporting 20,000 members. In the Credit and Savings group the Co-operative People's Banks of the Province of Quebec show a membership of 41,000 comprised in 215 local co-operative banks. The bulk of the associations included in the miscellaneous group are operating in the Province of Saskatchewan, where there are 183 societies which cannot be definitely classified, the remaining 77 associations being divided between seven other provinces.

In a summary of business transacted figures are given for 518 associations which reported, showing paid-up capital, assets, sales for the year 1929, general liabilities, profit or surplus, loss, reserve, and unapportioned profits.

Credit union movement in United States

The position of the credit union movement in the United States in 1929 is the subject of a study appearing in the *Monthly Labour Review,* November, 1930, published by the United States Department of Labour. It is pointed out that "for the average wage earner, with no banking connections and no security to offer, but urgently in need of money, the credit union appears to offer an ideal solution of the credit problem. Such a person rarely obtains help from the ordinary banking institutions. . . . . The bank, as an institution, has not reached the great body of persons with small incomes. In times of financial stress, most of these persons know of only two avenues of relief—charity and the loan shark. The credit union, however, appears to be a very successful means of meeting this situation. It is primarily for that small borrower whose need is greatest. It not only offers a welcome avenue of credit, but has an enviable record of promotion of thrift. Through the establishment of habits of regular saving—small though the savings may be—it turns thriftless, creditless, and moneyless persons into saving, stable members with good standing in the community.

"Only members of the credit union are eligible to obtain loans from it, but once a member, the applicant can obtain whatever sum he needs, at a low rate of interest. As a borrower from the credit union he is neither an exploited victim nor an object of charity. The transaction is on a strictly business basis. All members are on the same level, with the same rights and powers, and receive the same treatment. The co-operative credit society is thus absolutely democratic. It is filling real need, through simple machinery, and is doing this at very little cost (expense of operation during 1929 averaged only 1·79 per cent of the total loans granted)."

The bureau's study indicates that credit societies are generally successful and that losses from failure of borrowers to repay loans are extremely small. The effectiveness of these societies as "poor men's banks" is indicated by the growth of the movement, shown by data collected as part of the bureau's general study of the co-operative movement. In 1925, when the bureau's previous study was made, there were only 284 societies of this type in existence; by the end of 1929 the number had risen to 974. During the same period the membership has increased from 107,779 to 264,908. Their resources have more than doubled—the paid-in share capital has grown from $10,706,099 to $24,065,407 and the reserves from $973,873 to $2,079,450; the savings deposited with these societies have increased from $4,700,768 to $9,017,786. During the year 1929 the loans granted by these societies to their members reached the sum of more than $60,000,000.

Benefits of co-operation

In a radio message on co-operation recently broadcast over Radio Station WCFL, Chicago, Mr. George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, cited the following example of a successful co-operative society. "A coal miner's co-operative society in Canada—the British Canadian of Cape Breton, N.S.—in twenty-three years has sold to its members merchandise of the value of seventeen million dollars, and created a net profit surplus just short of two million dollars. The coal-miners of that district have had returned to them, as consumers, one million seven hundred thousand dollars, but as holders of share capital only one hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars. In other words, as investors of share capital they only received one-thirteenth of the aggregate net profit made. As consumers they had returned to them twelve-thirteenths, and to which extent the purchasing power of their wages was increased. If Canada were socially-minded, and would apply that demonstrated fact to the whole economic life of the nation, it will be seen that unemployment, poverty and destitution would automatically disappear."

Increase in apartment building in Canada

The present tendency of building construction in Canada towards apartments rather than single houses is shown in an article by Mr. A. G. Dalzell, president of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, in the October issue of *Building in Canada.* "The tendency of the people of the working class," he says, "whether native Canadian, British immigrants, or people of foreign origin, seems to be towards living in apartment buildings, or sharing with others the houses which have been discarded by those who are building the new homes in the $5,000 to $15,000 class. Social workers and health authorities complain about overcrowding and promiscuous living, but have no solution to offer. Conditions have been found where in a nine-room house originally built as a single-family dwelling, eight families including nine children now live, and all have to share what is commonly known as a three-piece set of plumbing fixtures. This tendency is not peculiar to western Canada, is just as clearly marked in the eastern provinces, and is perhaps still more definite in the United States.

"In 1921 from the total permits for dwellings in 257 cities in the United States, amounting in all to 224,545, the percentage of single-family dwellings was 58. In multi-family dwellings the percentage was 25, and in two-family dwellings, in which are included dwellings over stores, the percentage was 17. The change in trend is remarkable because in 1928, out of a much larger number of permits, 388,678, the single-family dwelling only accounted for 35 per cent of the total, the multi-family dwelling had increased to 54 per cent, and the two-family dwelling had declined to 11 per cent. It should be noted that these figures refer to number of permits, not the number of families provided for, and whereas the single-family dwelling only provides as its name implies for one family, the multi-family apartment seldom provides for less than 10, and may provide for 100 or more.

"No city in Canada is more justly proud of its percentage of home-owners than the city of Toronto. But this new trend in housing is just as marked in Toronto as in the cities of Western Canada and the United States."

Third International conference on bituminous coal

A third international conference on bituminous coal will be held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in November, 1931. The purpose of the congress will be similar to that of the meetings held in 1926 and 1928, to present for discussion the results of recent studies of coal. Particular attention will be paid to the economics of the new methods and processes that are being evolved. The program will include papers on carbonization, liquefaction and gasification of coal; by-products of coal; the mechanism of combustions; cleaning of coal and its preparation for the market; pulverized fuels; power plants, and domestic heating. The discussions will be confined to coal above ground. Beginning at the mouth of the mine, however, practically every phase of distribution and consumption will be treated by outstanding authorities in the several fields.

The first conference was organized by President Baker, of the Institute of Technology in 1926 for the purpose of finding new uses for bituminous coal, and especially to discuss the problem of liquefying coal to supplement the petroleum oil supply of the world. This meeting, although it was the first of its kind to be held, attracted 1,700 scientists from thirteen different countries. Two years later followed the second congress which was broader in its scope, including discussions on pulverized fuel, low temperature carbonization of coal, rubber from coal, the hydrogenation of coal, and by-product nitrogen. Some account of the second conference was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 566.

During November approximately 700 workmen were reported as being unemployed at Thetford Mines, out of a total of 3,500 workmen in the district. However, it was anticipated that work for two weeks in the month, commencing in December, would be provided for the unemployed by the special work undertaken by the municipality as a result of the federal Unemployment Relief Act.

The Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa, at a meeting on December 5, decided to ask the Federal District Commission to have the provisions of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, applied to the workmen employed by the Commission.

During the last session of the legislature of Manitoba, a request was received from members of the National Institute for the Blind that the provincial government petition the federal government to extend the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act by attaching thereto a schedule that would contain provision for blind persons. The government subsequently appointed a special committee to consider the advisability of making such a request. A similar petition was presented to the Saskatchewan government in November, and it is stated that the other provinces will also be asked to co-operate in this movement.

A protest against the use of gramophone records for the purpose of radio broadcasts was made by the musicians' union at Ottawa during November to the Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine. Representations in favour of this practice were also made to the minister by advertising firms and other interested parties. An order was issued later by the Department requiring that all such broadcasts should be announced as being from gramophone records.

The Vocational Education Committee in the Balfour Technical School, Regina, at a meeting on November 25, decided to place liability insurance coverage against accidents on teachers engaged in the vocational classes, on the vocational day and evening students, and on the janitors of the three city collegiate institutes. This action was taken because of the possibility of accident through high speed machinery in the machine shops and the presence of gasoline on the school premises. The coverage includes about 280 day students and 600 evening students. About 15 vocational day teachers, between ten and fifteen evening vocational teachers, and eight janitors, will be covered under the liability insurance.

GENERAL REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada, at the end of November, was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In the province of Nova Scotia there was little activity in the farming industry outside of the usual preparations for winter and the repairing of farm buildings. Where fall ploughing was completed, cutting of winter wood was in progress, to be in readiness for hauling with the coming of snow. Shipment of livestock throughout the province during the past year had been particularly worth while. Fishing, with the exception of New Glasgow, where trawlers reported large fares, had been poor, owing to rough weather and the fishermen's strike at North Sydney. Work in the logging industry was very quiet, with a number of experienced woodsmen idle. Mines at Stellarton operated steady time during the week, and a large amount of coal was hoisted and shipped. Mines in other localities, worked only from two to four days a week. Manufactures of foodstuffs were reported as good; sugar refineries and cordage as fair, and mineral waters and ice cream as seasonally dull. The iron and steel industry, which had shown some depression, was improving again, with good prospects of large orders ahead and re-engagement of former employees. Highway and sewer work, as relief, was being carried on in different municipalities, while outside work in building construction was being rushed to completion and this provided employment for skilled and unskilled workers. Freight transportation was very good, but passenger traffic somewhat less than usual. Trade was fair. In the Women's Domestic Section the demand showed an increase with many placements made.

As in Nova Scotia, outdoor farm work in the province of New Brunswick was practically at a close for the season. The fishing industry reported good catches. Logging looked brighter in northern New Brunswick, as government appropriations had been made to assist lumbermen and relieve the unemployment which prevails largely among woodsmen. There was little activity to report under manufacturing, conditions for the most part in this industry being dull. Building construction was fairly active, with several large jobs well under way. A few men had also been sent out on railroad construction gangs. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was good, as was also transportation. Port work recently opened at Saint John will materially assist a large number of longshoremen and truckers in that neighbourhood. There was the usual demand for domestics and charwomen in the Women's Section.

From the province of Quebec it was reported that the number of orders for farm workers was at a minimum. Orders for bushmen were received by several of the Quebec offices, but not in the same proportion as in former years, though slightly in excess of last month. Activities among the mines remained stationary; however, at Rouyn it was expected prospecting companies would shortly start work on a larger scale. Few manufacturing concerns increased operations, while a certain number reported declines. Amongst the former, printing trades in Montreal were busier, while in that city, in a latter class, were metallurgy, cloth, tobacco and cigars. In the city of Quebec, factories, with the exception of confectionery, furs, and clothing, were operating on reduced time. Three Rivers reported increased production in the textile mills, but a noticeable diminution in paper mills. There was a decided curtailment in the building trades, orders for building tradesmen being very few in Montreal, though a large number of men were employed for the municipal works there. The city of Sherbrooke showed little activity, while Three Rivers recorded a slight increase, due to enlargement of the hospital. Transportation, except at Three Rivers, was quiet. Trade was also dull, but commercial activities in Sherbrooke were satisfactory. In the Women's Domestic Section vacancies were, for the most part, scarce and applicants numerous.

Farm orders registered at the Ontario employment offices were few and far between. The future of the logging industry is not at all bright, as lumbering operations have been reduced to a great extent by nearly all companies. Mining was exceptionally quiet. In the manufacturing industry, activitity continued at Stratford and St. Catharines. Cereal plants showed improvement at Peterborough, and textiles in other localities. Improvement in the iron and steel industries was also noted at Brantford. Actual building operations were nearing an end, but relief work of various kinds absorbed many workers, gangs of men being employed in shifts of three days or a week in the construction of sewers, watermains, subways, highways, etc. The demand for women domestic workers showed a slight falling off, and difficulty was experienced in obtaining casual work for the many applicants on hand.

Orders for farm workers in the province of Manitoba showed an increase with no scarcity of applicants for winter farm work, but wages offered were very low. There was no prospect of work in the logging industry, with the exception of employment for a few cordwood cutters. Manufacturing was reported as fair. Operations still continued at the Flin Flon mines. Building construction was at a low ebb, but under the provincial unemployment

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1930			1929		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external, aggregate.... $	.....	162,656,283	170,090,475	221,979,663	237,698,646	188,803,442
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	78,358,351	87,900,201	108,733,697	116,261,197	99,379,848
Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	82,781,428	81,046,227	111,068,332	119,265,558	87,751,034
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	12,622,380	14,662,358	16,651,765	18,752,279	16,691,743
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,617,506,967	2,967,181,800	4,176,749,612	4,713,472,771	3,469,571,806
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	160,032,748	163,513,493	187,003,716	185,085,767	196,894,815
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,431,861,326	1,419,641,859	1,453,060,773	1,470,045,528	1,470,512,260
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. $	.....	1,229,508,726	1,255,805,777	1,443,075,155	1,473,427,797	1,404,371,359
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	109·6	111·3	130·8	154·7	186·4	217·1
Preferred stocks.....	79·4	85·4	96·2	99·8	102·9	105·1
(1)Index of interest rates.....	93·9	93·9	92·9	103·3	103·3	104·4
(2)Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	79·8	81·4	82·5	95·8	96·7	97·3
(2)Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	20·60	20·68	20·75	22·03	21·96	21·90
(3)Business failures, number.....	237	213	173	184	174	164
(3)Business failures, liabilities $	2,957,708	2,529,589	2,647,123	3,205,366	2,559,635	2,456,654
(2)Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	112·9	116·2	116·6	124·6	125·6	126·8
(2) (4)Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	10·8	9·4	9·3	6·0	3·7	3·5
Immigration.....	.....	.....	.....	7,286	8,817	11,101
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	239,009	271,887	290,920	260,598	311,088	322,100
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	17,169,986	20,624,980	20,856,948	20,863,259	24,731,111	24,145,026
(7) Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	17,056,801	17,538,875	18,008,951	18,273,293
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	17,113,063	19,192,325	16,121,191	20,152,442	19,551,217
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	10,558,970	12,460,060	11,571,544	12,842,606	14,540,597
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	3,561,623,670	2,786,107,459	3,601,082,540	3,312,069,004
Building permits..... $	.....	12,723,789	11,081,706	16,166,385	18,063,577	17,117,017
(3) Contracts awarded..... $	39,310,500	33,332,100	32,407,100	45,375,500	57,083,600	46,959,200
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	46,360	40,079	48,395	86,516	91,409	98,816
Steel ingots and castings.... tons	71,740	65,431	55,808	93,648	115,674	99,000
Ferro alloys..... tons	3,087	5,174	3,012	7,418	7,674	7,131
Coal..... tons	.....	1,630,013	1,229,883	1,519,209	1,598,659	1,378,631
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	.....	94,379,000	105,470,000	149,756,000	122,600,000	79,580,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	4,349,000	3,534,000	6,062,000	4,079,000	4,274,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	.....	12,716,000	5,524,000	18,159,000	11,812,000	3,550,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd.ft	.....	115,077,778	167,571,065	216,959,393	356,881,327	241,843,723
Flour production..... bbls.	.....	.....	1,624,238	1,629,000	1,527,507	1,282,553
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	.....	96,439,000	87,430,000	105,160,000	89,145,000	69,217,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average.....k·w.h.	.....	49,977,000	47,599,000	53,168,000	51,428,000	49,237,000
(9) Sales of insurance..... $	.....	45,525,000	39,283,000	56,188,000	52,634,000	43,520,000
Newsprint..... tons	.....	213,820	195,490	252,046	251,914	227,665
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	3,206	5,623	7,137	8,975	10,710
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	148·6	148·7	179·4	196·9	171·7
Industrial production.....	.....	143·2	154·4	195·8	197·5	174·5
Manufacturing.....	.....	149·0	149·4	185·0	186·0	166·2

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.
(3) Bradstreet.
(4) Figures for end of previous months.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending November 29, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.
(7) Including lines eat of Quebec.
(8) MacLean's Building Review.
(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.
(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

relief scheme, work on highways, sewers, water-mains and in wood camps was absorbing a large number of men, who otherwise would have been unemployed. Wholesale trade was fair, while retail trade showed some improvement. Conditions in the Women's Domestic Section were very quiet, with plenty of applicants available.

Farming in the province of Saskatchewan showed a decline, with the exception of Prince Albert, where the efforts of the Soldiers' Settlement Board had been effectual in making increased placements, though these were at a low rate of wage or for board only. Men had been sent to bush work in Government relief camps, but outside of this, logging was quiet. Coal mines were working part time only, with reduced staffs and no placements were effected. Building construction was quiet, but relief work on pipe lines, water-mains, sewers and highways was being carried on. Orders for all classes of female help were slow, with plenty of available applicants. Day work for women was exceptionally scarce.

The demand for farm workers in the province of Alberta was small, with plenty of applicants on the waiting list. Farmers, in some districts, were on relief work themselves and quite unable to take men, even for board alone. Logging, owing to weather conditions was practically at a standstill. Business was slack at the coal mines which were operating on reduced time, while a surplus of miners and mine labourers prevailed. All classes of construction were about completed, and a large number of tradesmen unemployed. Railroad construction was also quiet. Relief work on sewers, etc., was provided for those out of work in some localities, and was about the only construction of any kind in progress. The situation in the Women's Domestic Section was very quiet, with sufficient applicants to meet any demand.

In the province of British Columbia, due to mild weather, work on the land still continued, but fruit packing houses had closed for the season, or would soon do so. Conditions in the logging industry were very quiet, with few orders received and equally few men sent out, though contracts for ties were expected shortly, which would provide work for a number of men. Metal mining showed no activity, but coal mines, near Nanaimo, were working regularly. There was, however, a great surplus of mine labourers. Factories were working with less than normal crews, and mills were running, for the most part, on short time. Building construction, while very far from showing normal activity, provided work for many local tradesmen. The greater part, however, of construction in progress, was that provided for highways, water-mains, sewers, pipe lines and in wood cutting camps, by the various municipalities for relief of the unemployed. Work was available for regular employees at the shipyards and drydocks, but the waterfronts were quiet. In the Women's Domestic Section, many clerical workers were unemployed, the only positions listed being for domestics and these orders were easily filled. General conditions throughout the province were far from favourable, with little prospect of improvement for some time.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of November showed the customary seasonal contraction, but this involved a larger than average number of workers. Despite the unusually pronounced reduction, the staffs reported by employers were larger than on November 1 in any other of the last ten years except 1929 and 1928. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 7,406 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,022,184 persons on October 1, to 993,817 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this decrease, the index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100), declined from 116·2 in the preceding month to 112·9 on the date under review, as compared with 124·6, 118·9, 108·8, 104·0 98·3, 94·1, 100·0, 97·0 and 91·3 on November 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The trend was downward in all provinces, the greatest losses taking place in Ontario and British Columbia. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a decrease on November 1, most of this taking place in construction and manufacturing. In Quebec, highway and building construction, manufacturing and transportation registered curtailment, but railway construction, trade and logging reported improvement. In Ontario, employment again declined; the most extensive recessions were mainly of a seasonal nature in construction, transportation, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while textile factories, logging and retail trade were decidedly busier. In the Prairie Provinces, coal and metallic ore mining and retail trade were much more active; on the other hand, manufacturing, construction, transportion and services showed contractions. In British Columbia the greatest losses were in manufactures and construction, but transportation and services were also slacker. Coal mining, on the other hand, was rather more active.

Additions to staffs were registered in Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa,

Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions. In Montreal, manufactures as a whole, transportation, construction, and services reported reduced activity, while there were seasonal gains in retail trade; within the manufacturing group, there was also improvement in textile, musical instrument and lumber plants. In Quebec City, transportation, services and manufacturing showed curtailment, while construction and trade reported slightly more activity. In Toronto, most of the decline was in construction, transportation and services, while manufacturing and trade were rather busier. In Ottawa, almost all the curtailment was reported in manufacturing, construction and transportation, but retail trade showed slightly greater activity. In Hamilton, most of the decline took place in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel, food and electrical apparatus plants, while textiles and non-ferrous metals showed improvement. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, improvement was reported in automobile plants and highway construction. In Winnipeg, trade and building reported gains, but manufacturing and transportation released help. In Vancouver, construction, transportation and manufactures showed most of the reduction, while trade and highway construction were more active.

Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in iron and steel, pulp and paper, building material, electric current, leather, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, rubber and non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, textile factories registered considerable advances, and there were smaller gains in musical instrument and chemical plants. There were also large increases in logging, mining and trade, but construction and maintenance, transportation and services showed decided losses, mainly seasonal in character.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of November, 1930.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The situation among local trade unions at the close of October declined slightly from the previous month, the 1,780 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated with 207,433 members, showing 10·8 per cent of idleness contrasted with 9·4 per cent in September. Employment was also reduced from October of last year when 6·0 per cent of the members reported were without work. The percentages of unemployment recorded in all provinces except Nova Scotia exceeded to a moderate degree those registered for September, while in Nova Scotia the expansion shown was slight. The depression indicated in comparison with October of last year was located chiefly in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, though in Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also some falling off in available employment was noted. Manitoba unions, however, reported a fractional gain in activity.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the unemployment situation as reported by trade unions on October 31, 1930.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of October, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 32,874 workers to positions and effected a total of 31,221 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,128 of which 10,288 were of men and 3,840 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 17,093. Employers notified the Service of 32,259 vacancies of which 22,793 were for men and 9,466 for women. Applications for work were received by the offices from 52,828 men and 15,168 women, a total of 67,996 A decline was noted in vacancies listed and placements effected when the above figures were compared both with those of the preceding month and also with the records of October, 1929, but there was a pronounced increase in the registration of applicants under both comparisons, the reports for September, 1930 showing 35,668 vacancies offered, 56,746 applications made and 33,368 placements effected, while in October, 1929, there were recorded 37,703 vacancies, 51,678 applications for work and 36,066 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of October, 1930, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to the monthly report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of permits issued in 61 cities during October, 1930, was $12,723,789 as compared with $11,081,706 in the preceding month and with $18,073,378 in October, 1929

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, construction contracts for November exceeded those for October by 18 per cent. Close to $40,000,000 worth of new work was awarded during the month. With one month to come, construction up to the end of November stood 20 per cent below that of 1929 and building construction alone 27 per cent below. Of the above total, $15.273,000 was for business buildings; $12,503.300 was for Engineering purposes; $9,205,000 was for resi-

dential buildings, and $2,329,200 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during October, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, $19,646,300; Quebec, $10,139,600; Saskatchewan, $2,950,100; British Columbia, $2,017,500; Alberta, $2,013,100; New Brunswick, $1,455,400; Manitoba, $1,027,600; Nova Scotia, $35,300; Prince Edward Island, $25,600.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 1374.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations were uneven in Canada during October, a number of striking gains being counterbalanced by recession in other directions. Activity in manufacturing plants was nearly maintained at the level of the preceding month. The gain in newsprint production was considerably greater than normal for the season, an output of 213,817 tons comparing with 195,490 tons in September. The gain in employment in the industry on November 1, after seasonal adjustment, was more than 7 per cent. The production of Canadian mills for the first ten months of 1930 amounted to 2,111,381 tons, a decline of 132,201 tons or 6 per cent from the same period of 1929. For the ten months ended with October, mills in the Dominion operated at 70·4 per cent of capacity as against 84·8 per cent in the corresponding ten months of the preceding year. Judged by employment records on November 1 operations in the primary iron and steel industry were at a lower level, and the reduction in the output of pig iron from 48,395 tons in September to 40,079 tons in October was an element of the recession. Steel mills were more active, the output of steel ingots and castings being 65,431 tons compared with 55,808 tons in the preceding month. This output exceeded by 17 per cent the year's low reached in September and marked the first upturn in the seven months since the record for this year was established in March at 117,487 tons. For the first ten months of this year the production of steel ingots and castings totalled 876,282 tons as against 1,203,625 tons and 1,028,697 tons made during the corresponding periods of 1929 and 1928 respectively. The same four blast furnaces were in operation on October 31 as on September 30 and were located at Sydney, Hamilton, Port Colborne and Sault Ste. Marie. These four furnaces had a capacity of 1,750 long tons per day or about 41 per cent of the total capacity of all iron blast furnaces in Canada.

The production of automobiles reached a low point in October, the output dropping to 4,541 cars and trucks compared with 7,957 in the preceding month. The output of October is normally 6·8 per cent less than in the preceding month, according to a calculation based on the records of monthly production since 1919. The output normally recedes further in November, reversing the trend with an increase in December. Judged by the employment record at the beginning of November, indicating after seasonal adjustment a gain of 6 per cent preparations were being made for a revival in production at an earlier date than would be indicated by the experience over a term of years.

An importation of 12,700,000 pounds of raw cotton in October and a gain of nearly 6 per cent after seasonal adjustment in the thread, yarn and cloth division, indicates improved conditions in the textile industry. The imports of raw cotton in September were 5,500,00 pounds, and the gain in October, after seasonal adjustment, was no less than 77 per cent. The purchase of raw materials in greater amount than in the same month of 1929 indicates preparation for more active operations than have been in evidence for some time. It is also significant that employment in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods on November 1 showed a gain of 3 per cent after seasonal adjustment. While the textile industry has been operating at a depressed level for some time, it has been one of the first to show definite improvement.

The mining industry, according to preliminary indications, showed some contraction in the base metal division. Shipments of gold to the Royal Mint and external markets amounted to about 187,700 ounces, compared with 158,700 ounces in the preceding month, a gain of 18 per cent. The output of coal amounted to 1,630,000 tons compared with 1,230,000 in the preceding month. A gain is normal for the season, but it is noteworthy that the output in Ottawa was greater than in the same month of last year, when 1,560,000 tons were produced. Coal production during the month reached a high level due principally to the advance in the production of lignite coal in Alberta and to a lesser extent in Saskatchewan. The output from mines in Nova Scotia was 589,784 tons; in New Brunswick, 16,701 tons; in Saskatchewan, 89,289 tons; in Alberta, 751,459 tons; and in British Columbia, 182,780 tons. Bituminous coal mined during October totalled 949,076 tons; Sub-bituminous coal, 73,673 tons; and lignite coal, 607,264 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade by the Department of National Revenue, shows that in October, 1930, the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to $78,358,351 as compared with $87,900,201 in the preceding month and with $116,271,197 in October, 1929. The chief imports in October, 1930 were: Non-metallic minerals and products, $15,870,791; Iron and its products, $13,562,685; Fibres, textiles and textile products, $10,756,095.

The domestic merchandise exported during October, 1930 amounted to $82,781,428 as compared with $81,046,227 in the preceding month and with $119,265,558 in October, 1929. The chief exports in October, 1930, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $32,505,653; Wood, wood products and paper, $20,991,775; Animals and animal products, $8,413,686.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in Canada in November, 1930, was appreciably greater than that occurring during October, 1930, although the number of workers involved showed a small decline, the increase being due largely to two strikes in Nova Scotia, one involving over a thousand coal miners for several days and the other several hundred shore fishermen for over a week. As compared with November, 1929, the figures for November, 1930, show that, while fewer strikes occurred than a year previously, nearly three times as many workers were involved. The time loss, however, showed only a slight increase over the same month last year during which a strike involving several hundred pulpwood workers in Northern Ontario caused 10,000 days' time loss. There were in existence during the month six disputes, involving 1,968 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 13,065 working days, as compared with ten disputes involving 2,219 workers and resulting in a time loss of 10,397 working days in October, 1930. In November, 1929, there were on record eight disputes, involving 738 workers and resulting in a time loss of 12,729 working days. At the end of the month there were four disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately 600 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities continued toward lower levels, being $10.25 at the beginning of November, as compared with $10.32 for October; $11.75 for November, 1929; $11.28 for November, 1928; $11.07 for November, 1927; $11.01 for November, 1926; $11.23 for November, 1925; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. Of the twenty-nine items in the food budget twenty were lower in price, the most important of these declines being in beef, mutton, pork, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans, prunes and potatoes. Seasonal increases occurred in the prices of eggs, milk and butter. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.60 at the beginning of November, as compared with $20.68 for October; $22.03 for November, 1929; $21.52 for November, 1928; $21.27 for November, 1927; $21.24 for November, 1926; $21.51 for November, 1925; $20.81 for November, 1924; $21.19 for November, 1923; $20.89 for November, 1922; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.13 for November, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.61 for November, 1918; and $14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued downward, being 79·8 for November, as compared with 81·4 for October; 95·7 for November, 1929; 94·9 for November, 1928; 96·9 for November, 1927; and 97·7 for November, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower prices for grains, flour, bran, shorts and bread, which more than offset higher prices for rubber, granulated sugar, coffee and hay; the Animals and their Products group, because of reduced quotations for canned salmon, hides, leather and hogs; the Iron and its Products group, due mainly to lower quotations for steel plates, black steel sheets, scrap steel and car axles; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of brick, crude oil, gasoline, kerosene and asbestos; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for arsenious oxide, litharge, potassium iodide and camphor gum. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group was slightly higher, mainly because of higher prices for ground wood pulp. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group was also slightly higher, due to increased prices for copper, copper sheets, copper wire bars, brass sheets, lead, silver, tin and zinc. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was unchanged.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during November, 1930, was six, as compared with ten the preceding month. The number of workers involved showed a small decline, but the time loss for the month was appreciably greater than that occurring in October, the increase being due largely to a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia involving over one thousand workers for several days, and to the strike of some five hundred fishermen who were out for some time in Cape Breton Island. As compared with November, 1929, the figures for November, 1930, show that, while fewer strikes occurred than a year previously, nearly three times as many workers were involved. The time loss, however, showed only a slight increase over the same month last year, during which a strike involving several hundred pulpwood workers in Northern Ontario caused 10,000 days' time loss.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Nov., 1930	6	1,968	13,065
*Oct., 1930	10	2,219	10,397
Nov., 1929	8	738	12,729

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Two disputes, involving approximately 116 workers, were carried over from October, and four disputes commenced during November. Two of these disputes terminated during the month, one settlement being in favour of the workers and the other in favour of the employer. At the end of November, therefore, there were on record four disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: Hosiery factory workers, Guelph and Mount Dennis, Ont.; ornamental iron workers, Vancouver, B.C.; fishermen, North Sydney and district, N.S.; and sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Vancouver, B.C., June 23, 1930, one employer; and bakery drivers, Saskatoon, Sask., September 22, 1930, one employer.

A minor dispute involving employees on relief work in the County of York, Ont., about November 21, 1930, has been reported. About ten men ceased work, demanding 50 cents per hour which they claimed was the township rate instead of 35 cents per hour as paid by the road commission. They were immediately replaced by other men sent by the relief office. Proposals were made in the County Council that the commission should be asked to pay the regular township rate in any township where work was being carried on, but as the County Council had no jurisdiction no action was taken.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

HOSIERY FACTORY WORKERS, GUELPH, ONT.—As stated in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, employees in two establishments operated by one company at Guelph, Ont., and Mount Dennis, near Toronto, Ont., manufacturing silk hosiery, ceased work on October 30, 1930, protesting against reductions in wages, piece rates. The reductions were reported by the representative of the strikers to be from 17½ per cent to 28½ per cent, but a detailed statement furnished by the employer showed that the reductions range from 9 per cent to 27 per cent, most of the changes being between 15 per cent and twenty-five per cent. The number of employees who ceased work on October 30 or immediately after is reported at about sixty in Guelph, about twenty-eight being indirectly affected, and about fifty at Mount Dennis where 133 were indirectly affected. At the request of the union, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the

United Textile Workers of America, a conciliation officer of the Department took the matter up with the representatives of both parties. The management stated that owing to the drop in the prices of hosiery it had become necessary to curtail operations or to reduce costs, and finally it had been decided to reduce the piece rates for classes earning over $20 per week, particularly those employees earning from $50 per week to $70 per week. The company, therefore, felt unable to make any concessions to the strikers and keep the factory in operation. The management also stated that it was unable to accept the suggestion of the conciliation officer that the dispute should be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or to meet the representatives of the union. The conciliation officer reported the result of his efforts to the international representative of the union and to committees of the strikers from both plants. At the beginning of the dispute the company had undertaken to reinstate the strikers as needed in order of seniority, but later, when other employees had been given certain positions, stated it would not be possible to do this, but that such employees would be re-engaged as soon as business warranted it. A small number of the employees secured work with other firms and the company reported that a number of strikers had applied for reinstatement. At the end of the month the union reported that seventy-five of the strikers were still involved in the dispute.

FISHERMEN, NORTH SYDNEY AND VICINITY, N.S.—Shore fishermen at North Sydney, N.S., ceased work on November 16, 1930, at the beginning of the shore fishing season (which lasts for six weeks) demanding a higher price for fish. Negotiations were carried on between the parties with the assistance of the President of the local Board of Trade, officials of the Fisheries Department, etc. The dispute arose from the demand of the fishermen for the same price for fish as that paid at Halifax, the fish buyers stating that owing to the difference in freight rates to Montreal they could not pay so high a price. The secretary

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to November, 1930.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Textiles—			
Hosiery factory workers, Guelph, Ont., and Mount Dennis, Ont.	110	2,000	Commenced Oct. 30, 1930; against reduction in wages; unterminated.
Iron, Steel and Products—			
Ornamental iron workers, Vancouver, B.C.	6	125	Commenced Oct. 16, 1930; for increase in wages; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during November, 1930.			
FISHING AND TRAPPING—			
Shore fishermen, North Sydney and district, N.S.	500	5,000	Commenced Nov. 16, 1930; for increase in rates for fish; unterminated.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, New Aberdeen, N.S.	1,300	5,200	Commenced Nov. 11, 1930; against employment of miner expelled from union; terminated Nov. 14, 1930; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—			
Saw and Planing Mill Products—			
Sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.	32	700	Commenced Nov. 3, 1930; against reduction in wages; unterminated.
Other Metal Products—			
Electric winders and insulators, Brantford, Ont.	20	40	Commenced Nov. 7, 1930; against reduction in wages; terminated Nov. 8, 1930; in favour of employer.

of the organization to which the fishermen belonged, the United Maritime Fishermen, requested the Minister of Labour to appoint a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but was informed that under the statute this could be done only on receipt of a joint application from both parties to the dispute. Proposals were made to have the transportation rates adjusted by the Board of Railway Commissioners. During the dispute the market prices of fish on the Atlantic coast declined, but the fish buyers at North Sydney agreed to pay the same price as offered at the beginning of the season. Fishermen at other points in Cape Breton Island joined in the dispute soon after its beginning, bringing the total number reported as affected to between 500 and 1,000. About 125 fish handlers at North Sydney were indirectly affected. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated, but early in December a settlement was reached, the fish buyers agreeing to increase the price of market cod by one-quarter cent per pound and to reduce the price for bait.

COAL MINERS, NEW ABERDEEN, N.S.—Coal miners employed in one colliery at New Aberdeen, in the Glace Bay district of Cape Breton Island, ceased work on November 11, 1930, demanding the dismissal of a miner who had been expelled from the union because he raised the rent of a house which he had purchased from the coal mining company. A resolution adopted by the District Convention of the coal miners' union in 1927 provided that any member of the union who purchased a house from the company and charged a fellow worker a higher rent than formerly paid should be expelled from the union. It was reported that the right of a landlord to raise the rent for a new tenant has been recognized, and that the offending miner had made some repairs to the house at the request of the tenant, but that when summoned before a union meeting to explain his action he neglected to attend. As the result of negotiations between the representatives of the union and the company, assisted by the Minister of Mines for Nova Scotia, it was arranged that the offending miner should be dismissed, and work was resumed the day following.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On November 3, 1930, employees in one establishment ceased work against a reduction in wages of approximately ten per cent. An agreement between the carpenters' union and the mill owners' association had terminated on October 28, 1930, and while negotiations had not resulted in a new agreement, the other mills did not make any reduction in wages. The employer concerned reported that the strikers were replaced, but at the end of the month no termination had been reported.

ELECTRIC WINDERS AND INSULATORS, BRANTFORD, ONT.—As the result of a reduction in wages of three cents per hour from the scale of 24 cents, 27 cents and 36 cents per hour, 44 hours per week, twenty out of twenty-two women employed in one establishment ceased work on November 7, 1930. The management partially replaced the strikers, but stated that their former employees would be re-engaged as needed. At the end of the month a small number of the strikers had returned to work, some had secured work elsewhere, and the dispute is, therefore, recorded as lapsed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes reported as beginning in October was 26 and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 38 disputes in progress during the month, involving 5,900 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 41,000 working days. Of the 26 disputes beginning in October, 7 were over proposed reductions in wages, 13 on other wages questions and 6 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 23 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workpeople, 12 in favour of employers and 6 ended in compromises. In 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike of 90,000 miners in Scotland lasted from December 1, to December 6. The new

Coal Mines Act providing for the 7½-hour day to replace the 8-hour day came into effect on December 1, but the owners insisted on the spread-over system by which the 90-hour fortnight should consist of 10 eight-hour shifts and two 5-hour shifts. The miners demanded a straight 7½-hour day. It was decided on December 6 to resume work pending further negotiations.

Germany

The strike of 126,000 metal workers at Berlin which took place in October against a reduction in wages of 8 per cent was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November. As stated there, work was resumed pending arbitration. The government arbitration board decided in November that wages would be reduced three per cent on November 17 and a further five per cent on January 19.

Spain

During October and November a series of general strikes occurred in Madrid, Barcelona and other cities, which were apparently largely of a political nature.

British India

During the second quarter of 1930, the number of disputes reported was 53, involving 87,550 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 506,345 working days.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in September was 66, and 48 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 13,970 and the time loss 203,126 working days for the month.

The strike of 4,000 textile workers at Danville, Virginia, which began on September 30, and was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October and November continued during November. Several times disorders took place and on November 27, the militia were called out to preserve order.

Factory Legislation in China

A Factory Bill has been drafted by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour of the National Government of China and submitted to the Legislative Council. An English translation of this measure has appeared recently in a booklet issued by the Chinese Minister of Industry, Nanking, together with the texts of the Trade Union Act and the Trade Disputes Act of 1928 as amended early in 1930.

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of November 10, gives the following summary of the chief provisions of the Factory Act as promulgated.

The Factory Act applies to all factories driven by steam, gas, electricity or water power, regularly employing thirty or more workers. Every such factory is required to keep records containing data relating to each worker (including his hours of work and wages) and to cases of sickness or accident, such records to be submitted every six months to the municipal or district authorities.

The Act contains provisions that child labourers over fourteen but under sixteen years of age may perform light and easy work only and that children under sixteen may not be employed in certain dangerous occupations. The dangerous occupations scheduled as closed to child workers are also closed to female workers. Child labourers under sixteen may in no circumstances be employed for more than eight hours daily or at night between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. All factories are required to provide not less than 10 hours' supplementary education weekly for child labourers and apprentices at the cost of the undertaking.

The regular working day for adults is 8 hours, but it may be extended up to the limit of 10 hours to meet varying local conditions or special requirements of the work. A compulsory rest of 30 minutes must be granted to all workers after every 5 hours' continuous work and all workers must be granted one day of rest in each period of 7 days. Further, all workers are to be granted a period of annual leave varying from 7 to 14 days, according to their length of service.

With regard to wages, the minimum wage rate is to be based on local conditions and standards of living, female workers to be paid the same rate of wages as male when performing the same kind of work with equal efficiency. Overtime is to be paid for at from one-third to two-thirds more than the ordinary hourly rate.

Other provisions of the Act relate to safety and health; workmen's compensation; works councils and apprenticeship.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistical Summary of Administration During Third Quarter of 1930 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the third three months of 1930, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar tables, bringing the statistics down to June 30, 1930, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930. Two new columns have been added to the present tables, one showing the average monthly pension for each province, and the other showing the percentage of persons over 70 years of age to the total population in each province. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. These provinces are British Columbia, Alberta Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session this year, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The final report of the Nova Scotia Commission on Old Age Pensions was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, and the question of participating in the system is still under consideration in that province.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1930

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	North West Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective March 1, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at September 30, 1930	2,672	5,013	5,547	33,099	4,937	5	51,273
Average monthly pension	$19 08	$19 19	$19 05	$19 52	$19 34	$19 57	.....
Total amount of pensions paid during second quarter of fiscal year 1930-31, (period July 1-Sept. 30, 1930)	166,498 57	294,425 82	333,032 76	1,226,415 97	299,089 65	335 39	2,319,798 16
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	83,249 28	147,212 91	166,516 38	613,207 98	149,544 83	335 39	1,160,066 77
Total amount of pensions paid during two quarters of fiscal year 1930-31, (period April 1-Sept. 30, 1930)	318,973 73	573,745 94	654,295 76	2,961,435 49	574,285 43	595 90	5,083,332 25
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	159,486 86	286,872 97	327,147 88	1,480,717 74	287,142 72	595 90	2,541,964 07
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Sept. 30, 1930	586,393 77	2,623,382 97	2,303,591 43	5,217,123 81	1,894,024 94	1,153 64	12,625,708 05
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	293,196 87	1,311,691 48	1,151,795 73	2,608,561 90	947,012 47	1,153 64	6,313,412 09

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1930

—	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskatchewan		Northwest Territories		Total	
Total number of pensioners	2,672		5,013		5,547		33,099		4,937		5		51,273	
Percentage of pensioners to total population	·40%		·84%		·83%		1%		·56%		·05%		.....	
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	1·17%		1·84%		1·68%		3·48%		1·17%		1·17%		.....	
Precentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	34·61%		45·58%		48·96%		28·65%		48·06%		4·46%		.....	
Conjugal Condition—	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Married	768	315	1,154	576	1,712	955	7,447	4,046	1,603	819	3	.....	12,687	6,711
Single	209	46	747	152	281	117	2,327	2,504	241	56	.....	.....	3,805	2,875
Widowed	557	714	823	1,309	864	1,589	5,461	11,156	869	1,312	1	1	8,575	16,081
Living apart	51	12	179	73	19	10	86	72	26	11	.....	.....	361	178
	1,585	1,087	2,903	2,110	2,876	2,671	15,321	17,778	2,739	2,198	4	1	25,428	25,845
Classification of British Subjects—														
Birth	1,987		4,534		3,828		31,996		3,080		5		45,430	
Naturalization	648		415		1,680		722		1,824		.....		5,289	
Marriage	37		64		39		381		33		.....		554	
	2,672		5,013		5,547		33,099		4,937		5		51,273	
Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension—														
Alberta	.....		422		48		57		97		2		626	
British Columbia	95		.....		77		43		52		1		268	
Manitoba	86		285		.....		94		387		.....		852	
New Brunswick	23		54		10		20		18		.....		125	
Nova Scotia	33		87		19		31		29		.....		199	
Ontario	286		351		230		.....		492		.....		1,359	
Prince Edward Island	10		14		2		1		13		.....		40	
Quebec	57		65		34		262		62		.....		480	
Saskatchewan	129		314		222		91		.....		.....		756	
Northwest Territories	.....		2		8		1		.....		.....		11	
Yukon Territory	3		30		.....		.....		.....		.....		33	
	722		1,624		650		600		1,150		3		4,749	

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
September, 1930

—	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total
Canada	1,249	2,150	2,464	23,996	2,095	5	31,959
England	454	1,510	817	4,729	600	....	8,110
Scotland	169	539	341	1,292	260	....	2,601
Ireland	87	228	164	1,448	90	....	2,017
U.S.A.	255	215	91	627	237	....	1,425
Austria	76	10	342	41	462	....	931
Poland	53	9	440	70	256	....	828
Germany	53	51	51	342	109	....	606
Russia	39	3	149	107	230	....	528
Iceland	4	10	377	.....	49	....	440
Sweden	64	70	82	43	99	....	358
Norway	73	38	34	19	129	....	293
Roumania	18	1	27	15	96	....	157
France	15	13	55	30	29	....	142
Hungary	4	1	13	5	114	....	137
Italy	4	40	5	77	2	....	128
Newfoundland	3	27	2	88	4	....	124
Belgium	4	14	37	7	13	....	75
Wales	8	1	7	49	10	....	75
Denmark	19	11	11	14	9	....	64
Finland	3	16	3	12	12	....	46
Holland	3	10	7	4	3	....	27
Channel Islands	.....	5	3	13	2	....	23
British West Indies	1	4	4	13	.....	....	22
Switzerland	7	3	4	6	1	....	21
Australia	2	8	2	8	.....	....	20
Czecho-Slovakia	4	2	4	4	6	....	20
India	.....	4	2	8	1	....	15
South Africa	.....	4	1	7	.....	....	12
Jugo Slavia	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....	10
British East Indies	.....	1	.....	6	.....	....	7
Syria	.....	1	1	4	1	....	7
Gibraltar	.....	1	.....	3	.....	....	4
New Zealand	.....	2	.....	2	.....	....	4
Turkey	.....	2	.....	1	1	....	4
Isle of Man	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	3
Luxembourg	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	3
Malta	.....	1	.....	2	.....	....	3
British Guiana	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	2
Greece	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	2
Lithuania	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	2
Persia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	2
Peru	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	2
Phillipine Islands	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	2
Algeria	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
Arabia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1
Bahamas	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Bulgaria	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Chile	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Hawaiian Islands	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Japan	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Labrador	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Latvia	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
Madeira	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Samoa Islands	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
Spain	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
	2,672	5,013	5,547	33,099	4,937	5	51,273

Old Age Pensions in New York State

An old age pensions law was adopted this year by the New York State legislature, and payments to pensioners will begin on January 1. The law authorizes county and city public welfare districts to administer "relief" to persons seventy years of age and over: (1) who are United States citizens, (2) who have been residents of the state for ten years and of the district for one year immediately preceding application, (3) who are unable to support themselves either in whole or in part, (4) who have no children, or other person able and required by law to support them, and (5) who are neither in institutions nor in need of institutional care.

The amount and nature of the relief which any pensioner may receive, and the manner of providing it, are determined by the public welfare official, with due regard to the conditions existing in each case, in accordance with the rules and regulations made by the State department. Relief may include among other things, medical and surgical care and nursing. The cost of carrying out the provisions of this law are to be borne in the first instance by the city or county welfare district. Half of the amount expended for relief and for the travelling expenses of district welfare officials will, however, be reimbursed by the State, together with half of such other district expenses as may be allowed.

Already a movement for the reduction of the pensionable age from 70 to 65 years has been begun by the New York Permanent Conference on Old Age Security, which has forwarded a resolution to Governor Roosevelt in the following terms:—

"Whereas, one of the most effective ways of alleviating the present unemployment situation is by taking out from the breadlines and the ranks of the unemployed elderly persons whose chances to find a job are practically hopeless, and, whereas a reduction of the qualifying age limit under the New York old age assistance law from 70 to 65 would remove about 20,000 persons from the breadlines: Therefore, be it resolved, that the New York Permanent Conference on Old Age Security, representing over 300 organizations in the city of New York, urge the Governor and the legislative leaders to do everything in their power to reduce the age limit from 70 to 65."

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ONTARIO

AT the annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, held recently at Hamilton, Dr. D. Jamieson, chairman of the Old Age Pensions Commission and of the Mothers' Allowances Commission of Ontario, contributed an address in which he explained the work of both these Commissions (Details of the working of the Mothers' Allowances Act in 1929 were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 667). Speaking of mothers' allowances Dr. Jamieson spoke in part as follows:—

"The administration of the Act is under the control of a Commission consisting of five members of whom two must be women. Then we have twenty-one investigators, each having a defined district with about three hundred families, each of whom they visit regularly and exercise careful supervision over them and advise them in proper feeding, clothing and caring for the children and obtaining evidence that they are in regular attendance at school if of school age. Another thing we insist on is that the moral atmosphere of the home is such as to conduce to the children not being brought into contact in the home with conduct or associations that will lower the standard of their value as good citizens.

"In every county, city and separated town there are local boards of five members, of whom two are appointed by the municipality and three by the government. These are chosen from our best citizens, and give their services free of charge, except necessary travelling and hotel expenses when attending meetings, and they receive and consider all applications before sending them on to the Commission for final action.

"The allowance is given only to mothers who have at least two children under sixteen years of age with an extra five dollars per month for each child in excess of two. The basic grant for two children in cities is $40, in towns of over 5,000 population, $35, and in counties and smaller towns and villages, $30, with the increase of $5 for each additional child in every case. These payments may be reduced on account of the equity in property or liquid assets of the applicant, or on account of the personal earnings of her children over sixteen years of age.

"The monthly allowances are paid in full by the Provincial Treasurer, on the order of the Commission, and we charge back and collect 50 per cent by monthly accounts from each municipality except in the unorganized dis-

tricts in Northern Ontario where the Government assumes the full allowances. The cost of administration, amounting to about $75,000 per year, is also paid by the Government."

The total amount paid out last year was approximately $2,250,000. The number of beneficiaries on the paylist was 5,434, including 3,691 widows, 359 desertion cases, 204 foster mothers, etc.

"The best evidence," Dr. Jamieson concluded, "that this Act is working out in a satisfactory manner and accomplishing the purpose for which it is intended is that we have practically no complaints from any source, and all the municipalities are willingly and cheerfully contributing their share promptly when they receive their monthly accounts. If any evidence should be needed as to the results and benefits obtained by the beneficiaries, we have on our files hundreds of letters testifying in the most grateful and thankful manner as to the help which has been afforded them and how they have been enabled to give their children a start in life that will fit them to become good citizens and a credit to the community which has made it possible for the mother to carry on."

Old Age Pensions

Dealing with the work of the Old Age Pensions Commission, Dr. Jamieson described the procedure followed in the province in connection with the payment of such pensions, concluding as follows:—

"The short experience which we have had with the administration of the Act in the Province of Ontario, where it has been in effect only since November 1, 1929, has been very satisfactory, and when it is considered we have had about 35,000 applications to deal with, and have already over 32,000 pensioners receiving monthly cheques, with practically no complaints or criticism from any source, we should certainly feel we have the machinery of the Act in smooth and satisfactory working order. The new outlook on life and the increased comfort and feeling of independence which it has given to many of our old indigents has already justified the enactment of this legislation, and we feel amply repaid for the trouble and cost which it has entailed on the public funds.

"No doubt the representatives of the different municipalities will be interested in estimating the cost placed on them by the amount they are obliged to contribute towards the allowances paid under these two Acts, and I would just point out the fact that if the Government did not grant assistance to needy mothers with dependent children they would become a charge to the full extent on the local municipality in which they are residents—and such assistance would not be given under such strict supervision and control as under the Mothers' Allowances Act with our trained and efficient staff of investigators, and the results obtained would not be so satisfactory.

"The same applies to old age pensioners who would be a municipal liability when they become unable to maintain themselves, and as the Dominion and the Province contribute 80 per cent the municipality is only called upon for 20 per cent of the pension. In the case of inmates of houses of refuge or other institutions, the pensioners are obliged to assign their pension to the institution, and the cities and counties are therefore relieved to a large extent of the cost of maintaining their homes. Then the patients in hospitals for the insane who are chargeable to the local municipalities from which they were committed, if eligible for Old Age Pension, have their cheques made payable to the public trustee and the charge against the municipality is discontinued."

The Toronto Board of Education recently approved a plan for cumulative sick leave for school teachers, such leave to become effective after a teacher has given five years of satisfactory service. One-half of his or her unused sick allowance will become available for a cumulative sick leave up to a maximum of 80 days, including the statutory allowance of twenty days.

A claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act was made by an injured workman in Great Britain after an interval of six months. The Act requires that an accident should be reported within a reasonable time, unless it could be shown that delay was due to "mistake, or other reasonable cause." The claimant in this case was illiterate, and had never heard of the Act until he was told about it six months after the accident. The Sheriff Court disallowed the claim.

Sir Horace Wilson, permanent under-secretary of the Ministry of Labour, has been appointed Chief Industrial Adviser to the British Government, in order that he may devote the whole of his time to the work of this position. The appointment was made in furtherance of the policy recently announced by the Prime Minister of more active co-operation on the part of the government with the efforts now being made to develop and reorganize British industry, in regard to both production and marketing.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Further Proceedings in Co-operation With the Provinces, Municipalities and Railway Companies

In the Labour Gazette, September, 1930, an account was given of the proceedings of the Special Session of the Parliament of Canada summoned especially to deal with problems arising out of exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment, and of the enactment of the Unemployment Relief Act. Particulars of the expenditures subsequently approved, and of agreements entered into with the Provinces, were given in later issues. The amounts allotted for public works and undertakings in the various provinces in accordance with the Regulations under the Act are as follows:—

Nova Scotia	$ 700,000
Prince Edward Island	90,000
New Brunswick	500,000
Quebec	2,850,000
Ontario	3,850,000
Manitoba	900,000
Saskatchewan	1,000,000
Alberta	900,000
British Columbia	900,000
Yukon	20,000
For the Railway Grade Crossing Fund (from which fund, under the provisions of the Railway Act, contributions are made for the purpose of obviating dangerous level crossings)	500,000

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways have agreed to advance contemplated construction and improvement programs from one to three years, the Government agreeing to compensate them by paying interest on the estimated total expenditure for a period of eighteen months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The undertakings thus projected and commenced are listed at the close of this article.

The provinces are submitting their proposals for provincial and municipal work under the Agreements entered into with the Dominion Government, the following joint expenditures having been approved by the Minister of Labour up to December 10:

Province	Total joint Expenditures
Prince Edward Island	$ 144,000
Nova Scotia	1,878,739
New Brunswick	406,300
Quebec	8,504,950
Ontario	13,384,131
Manitoba	831,590
Saskatchewan	1,477,941
Alberta	2,627,536
British Columbia	2,343,115
Yukon	20,000
Grade Crossing Fund	1,050,000
Canadian Pacific Railway	11,514,000
Canadian National Railway	14,159,403
	$58,341,705

In the November issue details were given of the expenditures approved to November 11. A list of additional expenditures approved to December 10 is given below.

Number of Workers given Employment

Various reports indicate that approximately 84,712 individuals had already, on December 12, been given employment, and this figure does not include Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta or the Yukon.

In Alberta, up to the evening of December 6, 80,488 man-days work had been given. In the cities of Alberta, unemployment relief work is, generally speaking, rotated so that the worker gets two weeks' work and is then off for two weeks. On highway work and in the municipal districts of Alberta the two-week rotation system is not exactly followed, but total earnings are allowed of from $40 to $100, depending on the need, with special reference to the number of dependants on the man employed. Alberta has 326 single men working in camps.

In Saskatchewan the rotation of work is generally based on two weeks' employment or until the worker has earned sufficient money to maintain his family for at least two weeks: 93,303 man-days' work has been given in this province up to December 6.

In Manitoba, where rotation is necessary, men are changed weekly. Practically no single men are employed in this province, Manitoba having made special arrangements for camps for single men. In one instance in Manitoba single men are working on a drainage scheme. In this case the men work two days a week and are remunerated by the issuance of one weeks bed and meal tickets. The provincial authorities state that this scheme is showing good results, not only in eliminating those who do not seriously need work, but also in accomplishing considerable good insofar as the drainage plan is concerned; 78,032 man-days work has been given in Manitoba up to December 6.

In Ontario, where 34,000 men had been given employment up to December 6, the total number of man-days' work given is estimated at 340,000 days. Practically none of the men to whom work has been given in this province are working full time. In some cases the rotation consists of employment for six days and then a six-day lay-off. In other cases it consists of three days' work and a three day lay-off. Preference is given to married men, widowers with families, and single men with dependants.

The Province of Quebec is circularizing the municipalities asking for information regarding the number of men working, but up to date they have not been in a position to report the details.

New Brunswick has given employment up to December 1 to 7,753 individuals.

In Prince Edward Island 271 men were actually at work up to December 6, the total number of man-days work given being 4,427. This province reports that the work is being spread over as large an area as possible, and preference is given to married men and those having to support families.

In Nova Scotia 187,169 man-days' work had been given to December 6. In this province work is rotated by alternate days when necessary.

The Canadian Pacific Railway reported that on work being done under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, 1,132 individuals had been given employment to December 6, the number of man-days' work afforded being 106,763.

The Canadian National Railways reported that on work being done under the provisions of the Act, there were 514 men employed on December 6, the number of man-days' work given up to that date being 47,410.

Additional Expenditures Approved as at December 10, 1930

Province of Prince Edward Island

The following list shows details of undertakings, and replaces the approximate amount shown in LABOUR GAZETTE for month of November.

Laying asphalt surfacing on approaches to Charlottetown on Malpeque and St. Peter's Roads	$ 60,000
Building concrete road on approaches to Summerside on Bedeque Road	15,000
Placing steel culverts on highways in Queen's County	5,000
Repairs to wharves in Queen's County	5,000
Repairs to bridges, including Hillsboro and Oyster Bed, in Queen's County	10,000
Clearing and widening highways in Queen's County	3,000
Clearing and widening highways in Prince County	3,000
Clearing and widening highways in King's County	3,000
Placing steel culverts on highways in Prince County	5,000
Placing steel culverts on highways in King's County	5,000
Building and repairing bridges in Prince County (Mill River, Darnley and Myricks)	15,000
Building and repairing wharves in King's County	5,000
Banking local gravel in various places	5,000
Widening and gravelling the Berden Road	5,000

Province of Nova Scotia

Halifax—	
Additions to Court House	$ 120,000 00
New Waterford—	
Sewers, pavements, etc.	109,203 43
North Sydney—	
Sewers	4,000 00
Highway approaches	8,000 00
Highways	
Trunk Highways	225,000 00
County and local highways	450,000 00
Town of Dominion—	
Highway approaches	14,000 00
Town of Liverpool—Highway approaches	23,000 00
Athol Bridge, Halifax—New Brunswick Highway, Trunk Route No. 2	8,000 00
R. C. Fulton Bridge, Halifax-New Brunswick Highway, Trunk Route No. 2	15,000 00
Shinimecas Bridge, Amherst-New Glasgow Trunk Route No. 6	5,000 00
Archibald Bridge, Amherst-New Glasgow Trunk Route No. 6	8,500 00
Barkhouse Bridge, Halifax-Yarmouth Trunk Route No. 3	8,000 00
Foster Bridge, Halifax-Yarmouth Trunk Route No. 1	10,000 00
Cranton Bridge, North East Margaree Highway	1,500 00
Margaree Harbour Bridge, Margaree-Chepticamp Highway	11,000 00
Haulover Bridge, Isle of Madame	2,500 00
Port Hood Bridge, Hawkesberry-Inverness Highway	15,000 00
Potter Mill Bridge, Halifax-New Brunswick Border "National Highway"	14,500 00
"National Highway"—	
Halifax to New Brunswick Border	
Bedford-Enfield Section	10,000 00
Grand Lake Section	10,000 00
Alton Section	40,000 00
Springhill to New Brunswick Section	60,000 00
Truro to Sydney	
River Bourgoise Section	5,000 00
Sydney toward Truro Section	25,000 00

Grade Crossing Eliminations

Elmdale-Lanze Crossing, on Halifax-New Brunswick Border Trunk Route No. 2 "National Highway"	94,578 80
Timberlea Crossing, on Halifax-Yarmouth Trunk No. 3	29,071 68
Hunts Point Crossing on Halifax-Yarmouth Trunk No. 3	35,039 50
Tupperville Crossing on Halifax-Yarmouth Trunk Route No. 1	26,015 00
Cold Brook Crossing, Halifax-Yarmouth Trunk Route No. 1	22,042 63
Barney's River Crossing, Truro-Sydney Route No. 4 "National Highway"	46,566 63
Little Bras D'Or Crossing, Sydney-Grand Narrows Highway	25,655 03

Long Island Crossing, Sydney-Grand Narrows Highway	20,115 70
Town of Parrsboro—	
Highway approaches	6,000 00
Town of Sydney Mines—	
Public works	35,000 00
Town of Trenton—	
Rink	300 00
Town of Pictou—	
Sewers	14,000 00

Province of Quebec

Municipalities of—	
Rock Island	$ 5,000 00
Stanstead Plain	4,000 00
Ayer's Cliff	2,000 00
Dixville	2,000 00
Magog	25,000 00
Hatley-West	1,000 00
Rock Forest	2,000 00
St. Elie D'orford	4,000 00
St. Claude	4,000 00
Shipton	4,000 00
St. George de Windsor	2,000 00
Stoke	4,000 00
Windsor	8,000 00
Melbourne	1,500 00
Brompton	5,000 00
St. Francois Xavier	3,000 00
Asbestos	18,000 00
Richmond	8,000 00
Upton	2,000 00
Actonvale	10,000 00
Cookshire	4,000 00
Hereford	1,500 00
Eaton	6,000 00
Emberton	5,000 00
Marston	1,000 00
Westbury	1,200 00
Ste. Edwidge de Clifton	3,000 00
East Angus	15,000 00
Notre Dame de Ham	2,000 00
St. Fortunat de Wolfestown	3,000 00
Disraeli Parish	3,000 00
Disraeli Village	6,000 00
Ham Sud Ouest	3,000 00
Garthby	1,800 00
Marbleton	2,500 00
Ham-Nord	3,500 00
Kingsey	1,500 00
Drummondville	16,000 00
N.D. du Bon Conseil	2,000 00
St. Joseph de Coleraine	3,800 00
Thetford Mines	35,000 00
Farnham East	1,000 00
Knowlton	4,000 00
Abercorn	1,000 00
Potton	5,000 00
Sutton Village	5,000 00
Ste. Madeleine de la Riviere Madeleine	3,000 00
Newport	6,000 00
St. Gedeon	3,000 00
L'Ascension de N.S.	3,000 00
St. Dominique	2,400 00
Riviere du Loup	15,000 00
St. Boniface	2,000 00
Ely	4,000 00
Roxton Canton	3,000 00
Grand'Mere	25,000 00
Cap de la Madeleine	40,000 00
La Tuque	25,000 00
Municipality of Quebec	400,000 00
Municipality of Trois-Rivieres	120,000 00
Municipality of Sherbrooke	100,000 00
Municipality of Chicoutimi	70,000 00
Bridge over Gatineau River	300,000 00
Municipalities of—	
Sorel	20,000
Hull City	100,000
Hull township	5,000
Joliette	40,000
St. Jerome	30,000
St. Ulric	4,000
Sayabec	10,000
St. Leandre	2,600
St. Jerome Parish	20,000
Lachine	60,000
Verdun	165,000
Montreal	2,000,000
Kenogami	18,000
Bagotville	15,000
Jonquieres	25,000
Larouche	3,000
Chicoutimi	40,000
St. Hyacinthe	40,000
Rimouski	15,000
Shawinigan Falls	60,000
Victoriaville	15,000
Roberval	10,000
N.-D. de la Dore	5,000
St. Methode	2,500
St. Felicien	6,000
Longueuil	25,000
Les Escoumains	8,000
Tring Junction	2,000
Courville	7,000
Ste. Foye	5,000
Pointe au Pic	5,000
Levis	40,000
Charny	1,000
Donnaconna	8,000
St. Raymond	10,000
New Richmond	10,000
Nicolet	5,000
St. Hilarion	2,000
Ste. Therese	7,000
La Durantaye	2,500
St. Jacques	1,500
Amos	8,000
Temiscamingue Co. (Rouyn)	20,000
L'Anse du Cap	8,000
Dolbeau	9,000
Lac Bouchette	2,000
St. Michel de Mistassini	8,000
Temiscaming	8,000
Batiscan	5,000
Ste. Anne de la Perade	4,000
Almaville	8,000
St. Anselme	3,000
Priceville	9,000
Quyon	4,000
Chandler	6,000
St. Jean	45,000
Ste. Agathe des Monts	10,000
Farnham	15,000
Stanbridge	500
La Sarre Dist.	12,500
Macamic	5,000
Rigaud Village	10,000
Begon	7,000
Armand	5,000
St. Paul de la Croix	3,000
Valleyfield	50,000
Montebello	5,000
Port Alfred	10,000
Ste. Fulgence	3,000
St. Leon	2,500
Begin Tp.	3,500

St. Alexis Village	10,000
St. Ambroise Village	1,000
St. Ambroise Parish	3,500
Riviere du Moulin	4,000
St. Nazaire	5,000
Bourget Twp.	3,000
Bagotville Parish	3,000
Ste. Anne Village	5,000
Tremblay Twp.	4,000
Ste. Alexis Village	nil
L'Anse St. Jean	4,000
Ste. Jeanne D'Arc	3,500
Delisle Twp.	4,000
St. Frs. de Sales	2,000
Albanel Village	1,500
Ste. Monique	1,500
St. Thomas d'Aquin	2,000
Albanel Twp.	5,000
St. Augustin	2,000
Girardville	1,200
St. Andre	2,500
St. Louis de Chambord	7,000
Peribonka	2,500
St. Henri de Taillon	2,500
St. Edwidge	2,500
St. Bruno Village	1,500
St. Joseph d'Alma Ville	20,000
St. Bruno Parish	4,000
Sydenham South	3,000
Cap des Rosieres	4,500
Riviere au Renard	8,000
Grande Greve	2,500
St. Maurice	3,000
St. Luc	2,500
St. Jacques des Piles	2,400
Langelier Twp.	1,000
St. Adolphe	6,000
St. Louis de France	3,000
St. Prosper	4,000
St. Jerome Parish	6,000
McNider Twp.	7,000
St. Pascal	9,000
Kamouraska	600
St. Denis	2,500
Andreville	2,000
St. Alexandre	3,600
St. Pacome	4,000
St. Eleuthere	6,000
Talon "South East"	4,000
St. Laurent I.C.	2,500
L'Ange Gardien	5,000
Beaupre	5,000
St. Antoine de Padoue	1,000
St. Marc de Vercheres	3,000
St. Amable	2,000
McMaster Ville	2,000
Ste. Julie Parish	2,000
Station Coteau	2,000
St. Polycarpe Village	1,000
St. Telesphore	3,000
St. Helene de Breakey Ville	3,000
St. David de L'Auberiviere	2,500
St. Moise Village	3,000
Lac au Saumon	7,000
Causapscal	6,000
Val Briand	4,000
St. Pierre du Luc	3,500
La Malbaie	8,000
St. Simeon Village	3,000
St. Louis de Charlevoix	2,000
St. Irenee	3,000
Les Eboulements	8,000
Cap a L'Aigle	2,000
Petite Riviere St. Francois	4,000
Riviere du Couffre	5,000
Baie St. Paul	8,000
Baie St. Paul Parish	8,000
St. Fidele	5,000
La Malbaie Village	8,000
Roberval Parish	4,000
St. Joseph d'Alma Parish	5,000
St. Jerome Parish	4,000
St. Jerome Village	4,500
St. Judes	5,000
St. Barnabe	3,500
St. Bernard	1,500
La Providence Village	4,000
Ste. Marguerite and Clark City	3,000
Ste. Anne de Portneuf	3,000
St. Laurent	5,000
St. Charles de Caplan	6,000
Carleton	2,000
New Carlisle	5,000
Hope Twp.	5,000
St. Omer	3,500
Port Daniel East	4,000
Grand Cascapedia	2,500
Escuminac	2,500
Mussely Ville	2,500
Paspebiac	9,000
St. Bonaventure de Hamilton	10,000
St. Simeon	5,000
Shigawake	2,000
Ste. Germaine de L'Anse aux Gascons	5,000
Mann	5,000
Paspebiac West	2,000
St. Alexis de Matapedia	6,000
Maria	8,000
St. Andre	2,500
St. Francois Xavier	4,000
St. Germain Parish	9,000
St. Mathieu	3,000
St. Valerien	4,000
St. Simeon de la Baie des Ha! Ha!	3,000
St. Gabriel	6,000
Ste. Luce	4,000
Ste. Blandine	6,000
St. Anaclet de Lessard	6,000
Mont Joli	15,000
Bic Village	2,000
St. Donat	5,000
St. Raymond Village	8,500
St. Casimir Village	6,000
St. Remi de Lac au Sable	5,000
Ste. Catherine	5,000
St. Casimir Est	2,000
Pont Rouge Village	5,000
Montauban les Mines	1,000
St. Thuribe	2,000
St. Ubalde	1,200
Grondines	2,000
St. Ubalde Parish	4,000
St. Gilbert	1,200
St. Leonard	1,600
St. Alban Parish	4,000
Portneuf Village	3,000
Ecureuils, St. Jean Baptiste des	2,000
St. Alexis Parish	2,000
St. Jacques Village	6,000
Rawdon Parish	2,500
Rawdon Village	4,000
St. Alexis Village	1,800
Notre-Dame du Rosaire	3,500
Montmagny	25,000
St-Francois	1,350
Cap St-Ignace	8,000
Montmagny Twp.	5,500
St-Just de la Bretenieres	4,000
Ste-Lucie de Beauregard	2,000

Ste-Euphemie	3,500	St-Barnabe Nord	5,000
Ste-Apolline	3,500	St. Elie	3,500
St-Fabien de Panet	4,000	Yamachiche	5,000
Huntertown	1,200	Ste. Flore	9,000
St-Angele de Premont	2,500	Arago Twp.	3,000
St-Didace	3,000	St. Joseph de Grantham	10,000
St-Alexis des Monts	8,000	St. Luc	1,500
Louiseville	6,000	Ste-Marguerite	2,000
St. Flavion Village	750	St-Odilion de Cranbourne	5,000
Issoudun	2,500	St-Leon de Standon	8,000
Ste-Agathe Village	1,500	St-Cyprien	2,000
St-Sylvestre	3,500	St-Prospere	10,000
Deschaillons Village	6,000	St-Louis de Gonzague	2,500
St-Eugene	3,500	Ste-Justine	6,500
Ashford Twp.	3,500	St-Germain du Lac Etchemin	8,000
Riviere a Pierre	3,000	Ste-Rose de Watford	4,500
St-Joachim de Courval	2,000	Ste-Claire	4,000
St-Guillaume	1,100	Chatham	16,000
Notre-D. de Pierreville	3,000	Grenville Village	9,000
Pierreville Village	5,500	Island Lake	....
Ville de Dorion	4,000	Mille Iles	1,000
Ste-Justine de Newton	5,500	Lachute	18,000
St-Lazare	3,000	St. Chrysostome Ville	2,000
Deux-Rivieres Village	3,000	Ste. Clotilde	....
St-Stanislas	6,000	Papineau Village	2,000
St-Georges	4,000	Buckingham Township	2,000
St-Marcisse	3,000	St. Malachy	800
St-Maurice	7,000	Ste. Angelique	2,500
La Perade	1,200	Portland	2,000
N.-D. du Mont Carmel	4,000	Cheneville	1,000
St-Theophile	2,800	Sufford and Addington	3,000
Springhill	8,000	Vinoy	1,500
Ste-Cecile de Whitton	2,200	St. Remi d'Amherst	4,500
Marston South	2,000	Ponsonby	2,000
St-Leon de Marston	2,000	St. Andre Avellin Parish	6,000
St-Augustin de Woburn	3,000	Lochaber Nord	1,500
Chesham Twp.	4,000	St. Andre Village	1,500
St-Ludger Village	1,000	Maniwaki	6,000
St-Gedeon	6,500	Hull West	3,500
Winslow South	3,500	Templeton North	3,500
St-Hubert de Spaulding	3,000	Hull East	3,000
St. Antoine de Pontbriand	3,000	East Wakefield	1,800
St-Jean Baptiste Vianney	3,500	Templeton West	10,000
Ste. Anastasie de Nelson	5,000	Messine	3,000
N.-D. de Lourden	3,000	Montcerf	3,000
Robertson Ville	1,400	St. Neree	3,000
Ireland South	4,500	St. Philemon	3,500
St. Valere de Bulstrode	4,500	N.-D. Aux. De Buckland	4,000
Arthabaska	3,000	St. Lazare Village	4,000
St-Rissaire	3,500	St. Camille	6,000
Princeville	3,000	St. Gervais	4,000
Ste-Victoire	3,500	St. Raphael	1,700
St-Paul de Chester	3,200	Grand Calumet	4,500
St-Albert	3,000	Bryson	1,500
Daveluyville Village	2,000	Portage du Fort	1,500
Ste-Anne du Sault	3,000	Chichester	2,000
Scottown	5,000	Campbell's Bay	1,500
Hampdon	1,200	St. Joseph de Mont Rolland	3,000
Lingwick	3,500	Ste. Sophie	4,000
St. Girard Village	2,000	Terrebonne	10,000
St-Theodore D'Acton	3,500	Massueville	2,500
St-Pie de Bagot	3,500	St. Joseph Village	7,500
St-Nazaire d'Acton	4,500	Laprairie	15,000
St-Rosalie	2,000	Laprairie Parish	5,000
St-Andre d'Acton	3,000	Ville des Laurentides	5,000
St-Eustache sur le lac Village	6,000	St-Henri de Mascouche	5,000
St-Scholastique Parish	1,500	L'Assomption	5,000
St-Joseph du Lac	4,000	Charlemagne	4,000
St-Canut	3,500	Ste. Anne des Monts	10,000
St-Placide	2,000	Beauport Est	2,000
Baie Shawinigan	7,000	St. Emile	5,000
St-Boniface Parish	6,000	Charlesbourg Est	1,000
St-Severs	2,500	St. Gerard Magella parish	3,000
St-Etienne des Gres	10,000	Loretteville	8,000
Charette	6,000	Sillery	10,000
Visitation de la Pointe du Lac	2,500		

L'Ancienne Lorette	8,000
Ville de Beauport	5,000
Village Giffard	8,000
Quebec Ouest	8,000
Mission St-Edouard St-Didace	2,000
Chambly Bassin	5,000
St-Antoine de Longueuil	18,000
Chambly Township	4,500
Clarendon	15,000
Litchfield	8,000
St. Laurent	18,000
Beaconsfield	2,000
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	4,000
St. Jules	2,000
St. Philibert	2,500
St. Come de Kennebec	3,000
East Broughton	10,000
St. Ephrem de Tring Village	2,000
Metgermette	3,000
St. Joseph Village	6,000
Sacre-Coeur de Jesus	3,500
St. Michel des Saints	6,000
Lavaltrie Parish	2,500
Lavaltrie Village	2,000
St. Charles de Mandeville	5,000
L'Ile Dupas	1,000
St. Damien	3,600
St. Norbert	4,000
St. Viateur	1,200
St. Felix d'Otis	2,500
La Minerve	3,500
Val Barrette	2,500
Nominingue	2,500
L'Annonciation "Villa"	2,500
Labelle	3,000
St. Lambert	4,000
St. Nicolax	5,000
St-Clement	4,500
Cabano	9,500
St. Benoit Labre	2,000
St. Joseph de la Riviere Bleue	3,000
St. Eusebe	2,500
N.-D. du Lac	6,000
St. Epiphane	2,000
Hockquart Township	5,000
Ste. Rose du Degele	2,400
Ste. Francoise	5,000
St. Eloi	4,000
St. David d'Escourt	3,000
St. Pierre d'Escourt	4,000
St. Arsene	1,200
St. Michel de Squateck	2,600
St-Joseph de la Riviere-Bleue Parish	4,000
L'Abord a Plouffe	4,500
St. Bruno de Guigues	5,000
N.-D. de Lourdes de Lorrainville	3,600
Nedelec	2,400
St. Edouard de Fabre	4,000
N.-D. du Nord	3,000
N.-D. de Lorrainville village	2,000
St. Eugene de Guigues	3,000
Ste-Thérèse village	12,000
Val Morin	1,000
New Glasgow	600
Ivry sur le Lac	2,000
St. Sauveur des Monts	1,500
St. Samuel Parish	1,500
St. Pierre les Becquets	2,500
St. Joseph de Blanford	2,200
Ste. Marie de Blanford	2,500
Annaville	1,000
Ste. Eulalie	3,500
Laval	1,500
Lemieux	1,500
St-Sylvere	3,500
Ste-Sophie de Levrard	5,000
St. Ambroise de Kildare	5,000
Ste. Elizabeth	4,000
St. Jean de Matha	5,000
St. Come	3,500
Sacre-Coeur de Jesus de Crabthree Mills	5,000
St. Thomas	5,000
Stukely South	2,000
Ste. Anne de Stukely	1,500
Lawrenceville	1,000
Waterloo	9,000
Stukely Nord	2,500
Ely North	2,500
City of Grandby	40,000
City of Coaticook	15,000
St-Hermenegilde	2,000
St-Hermenegilde Village	1,000
Ste-Catherine de Hatley	3,000
North Hatley Village	1,500
St-Pierre de Veronne	1,000
St-Francois-de-Pabos	2,500
Gaspe Village	2,500
Ste-Adelaide-de-Pabos	6,000
Grande Vallee	2,500
Cap-Chat Village	4,000
Duchesney	2,000
Christie	2,000
St-Maxime (Mont Louis)	5,000
St-Norbert de Cap-Chat	4,000
Tadoussac	2,500
Sacre-Coeur	5,000
St-Firmin	2,000
Sept-Iles, Township Letellier	5,000
Mille-Vaches	5,000
Bergeronnes (village)	3,500
Havre St-Pierre	5,000
Township Trecesson	5,000
Landrienne	1,800
La Reine (village)	3,000
Launay	1,000
St-Marc de Figuery	1,500
St-Jacques de Dupuy	4,000
Royal Roussillon	6,000
Poularies	2,500
Piedmont et Barraute	5,000
La Reine et Desmeloizes	3,500
Piguery et Dalquier	6,000
Carpentier Courville	2,500
Iberville	12,000
Ste-Florence	3,500
Ste-Marguerite-de-Causapscal	2,000
St-Leon le Grand	6,000
Marieville	10,000
Richelieu	1,500
St-Jean Baptiste	3,000
Ste-Marie-de-Monoir	2,000
St-Urbain	3,000
St-Luc	6,000
Dolson	10,000
St-Flavie-de-Lepage	3,000
Kenogami	
St-Damase	5,000
St-Jean-des-Piles	2,000

Province of Ontario

Woolwich Twp. for Village of St. Jacob's—	
Sewer pipe and water main.	
Extending drain from Spring St. to Cedar St	$ 3,808 10
Goderich—	
Grading and macadamizing roads.	
Curbing on Court House Square.	
Draining and levelling Agricultural Park	10,000 00

Toronto Township—	
Hauling and breaking 800 toise of stone	6,200 00
Niagara-on-the-Lake—	
Cutting and trimming trees.	3,000 00
Aurora—	
Sewers and water mains	5,000 00
Perth—	
Sewer, water main and macadam roads	4,519 50
Meaford—	
Water main extensions	2,783 30
Fergus—	
Water mains and Park improvements	10,000 00
Kincardine—	
River front protection, Huron Terrace St.	
Grading, etc., Russell St. hill	10,000 00
Milton—	
Storm sewers	5,000 00
New Liskeard—	
Sewers and water mains	5,000 00
Teck Township—	
Laying conduit from Gull Lake to Reservoir	20,000 00
Trenton—	
Sewers, water mains and gravel roads	25,000 00
Dunville—	
Storm sewers.	
Road construction, grading and stoning.	
Market ground improvement.	
River Front improvement	5,000 00
Scarboro—	
Water mains.	
Water tunnel and shaft, including duplicate pipe line at W.W. pumping station	68,265 00
Tilbury—	
Sewer	4,000 00
Deseronto—	
Grading streets, relaying portions of water system, operating stone quarry	3,000 00
Rockland—	
Repairs and extensions to water works system	20,000 00
Bracebridge—	
Church St. sidewalk	1,600 00
Under draining and blasting rock on Draper-Uffington Road.	
Timmins—	
Walks, rock work on streets, culvert and fill, work in cemetery, storm sewer and gravelling on streets	11,000 00
Arnprior—	
Draining of Victoria, Edward and Mary Sts., including crushed stone, gravel and sand	10,000 00
Lakefield—	
Relief works	5,000 00
North Bay—	
Sanitary sewers, sidewalks, park improvements, rock removal, water mains, opening new streets, Chippewa Creek, grading and ditching around reservoir	60,000 00
Point Edward—	
Grading and draining Charles St.	
Cleaning out and widening ditch Sarnia Rd. and Michigan Ave.	3,000 00
Tisdale Township—	
Sts. in Moneta, surfacing with rock.	
Sts. in S. Porcupine, surfacing with rock.	
Sts. in S. Porcupine, gravelling.	
Rock cut, 4th Ave., Schumaker.	
Clearing 10 acres land owned by Twp.	8,000 00
Caledonia—	
Relief work	5,000 00
Norwood—	
Storm sewers	2,000 00
Cambellford—	
Sewers and water mains (additional)	2,000 00
Preston—	
New water supply pipe line	12,000 00
St. Catharines—	
Street widening, grading and paving, Water mains, crushing stone, tree trimming and stumping, Thorold road culvert Additional amount allowed.	50,000 00
Copper Cliff—	
Widening road	20,000 00
Casselman—	
Relief work	5,000 00
Carleton Place—	
Water mains and sewers	25,000 00
St. Mary's—	
Water mains,	
Trimming trees,	
Clearing river bed	7,693 42
Cochrane—	
Grading streets	10,000 00
Winchester—	
Relief work	5,000 00
North York—	
Widening Yonge St.	
Water mains	
Sewers	
Road work, reduction of grade, widening, etc.	
Replacement of steel water mains	30,000 00
Nepean Township—	
Water mains & sewers	25,000 00
Killaloe Station—	
Roads	1,000 00
Haileybury—	
Opening spring water supply	
Street and road improvement.	14,200 00
Orillia—	
W. W. extensions	
Sewer, sanitary	
Sewer storm	
Lavatories in parks, &c.	
Canal drain to reclaim land	
Sidewalks	
Retreading of roads	
Regrading streets	
Cutting down hill on 6th Con.	
Mt. Slaven Creek clearing out & tiling	45,000 00
Frankford—	
Sewers, roads & water system in Park	2,000 00
McIrvine Twp.—	
Grading	6,000 00
Latchford—	
Streets and sidewalks	1,000 00
Stamford Twp.—	
Water mains	
Sewers	
Sidewalks	
Grading & stoning	
Cutting brush	
Drummond Rd. water main	
Auxiliary water supply	25,000 00

Newmarket—
Water mains.. .. .. 16,000 00
Ingersoll—
Storm drains
Grading streets
Steet widening
Park improvements.. .. .. .. 10,000 00
Aylmer—
Clearing out & improving Bradley Creek
Improving Roads
Construction of drains.. .. .. 10,000 00
Port Credit
Sea Wall.. .. .. 1,200 00
Waterloo Town—
Main outfall sewer.. .. .. 30,000 00
Gravenhurst—
Storm sewers
Macadam roads.. .. .. 10,000 00
Swansea—
Grading Morningside Ave.. .. 5,000 00
Cobalt—
Sidewalks.. .. .. 4,000 00
Alexandria—
Roads
Sewer
Water mains
Pump house
Mains from pump house to wells. 10,000 00
Pembroke—
Duplicate water main
Water main & storm drains, Renfrew St.
Manhole-Pembroke St. Quarrying stone
Storm drains
Bridge repairs.. .. .. 65,000 00
Kingsville—
Water mains.
Tie in sewers.
Tree trimming.
L. I. sewers.
Outlet sewer.. .. .. 10,000 00
Essex Town—
L. I. sewers.. .. .. 10,000 00
Leamington—
Water mains.
Trimming trees.
Sidewalk repairs.
Gravelling streets.
L. I. sewers.
L. I. sidewalk.
Outlet sewer.. .. .. 10,000 00
Westminster Twp.—
Filling in ravines.
Edward St. drain.. .. .. 2,500 00
London Township—
Water main.. .. .. 2,500 00
Bowmanville—
Water works reservoir.
Water main to park.
Grading and levelling.
Park roadway.
Grading and ditching roads.. 15,365 00
Bala—
Rock excavation, blasting and removal for fill.. .. .. 5,000 00
Campbellford—
Sewers and water mains. 10,000 00
Fenelon Falls—
Grading and ditching.
Streets
Sidewalks.. .. .. 10,000 00
Barrie—
Storm sewers.. .. .. 10,000 00
Stoney Creek (Twp. of Saltfleet)—
Water supply.
Water mains (L.I.). 15,000 00

Bracebridge—
Grading and widening roadways.
Constructing culvert to complete fill for Hospital approach 11,600 00
Owen Sound—
Sewer on 8th Ave. E.
Grading and improving 3rd Ave. East.
Water main.
Gas main.
Diversion and improvement of road on 3rd Ave. E. to eliminate a dangerous Ry. crossing.
Grading and improving 6th St. East.
Widening 2nd Ave. East.. .. .. 40,000 00
Somerville (Twp.) for Villages of Coboconk and Kinmout—
Roads.. .. .. 4,000 00
Teck Township—
Clearing brush and improving right-of-way on local roads Kirkland Lake.. .. .. 4,000 00
Englehart—
Gravelling streets.. .. .. 4,000 00
Hanover—
Outlet trunk sewers.
Sewers.. .. .. 15,000 00
Simcoe—
Sewers.
Water main.
Local improvements sewers and water mains.. .. .. 15,000 00
Bradford—
Water main.
Ditching and gravelling road. .. 3,500 00
Etobicoke (Twp.)—
Hauling and breaking 13,000 tons river stone by hand.
Water mains.
Sewer.
Grading.. .. .. 28,422 90
Crowland (Twp.)—
Sewer system.. .. .. 10,000 00
Thorold (Twp.)—
Sewerage system.
Water main.. .. .. 10,000 00
Little Current—
Cement sidewalks.. .. .. 3,000 00
Blind River—
Water mains, foundations for concrete walks and crushing rock for road dressing.. .. .. 12,000 00
Haliburton—
Roads.. .. .. 30,000 00
Port Elgin—
Cancel the following:—
Reclaiming Marsh lands, Lake Front.. .. .. ..$ 1,000
Substitute the following:—
Sewers.. .. ..$ 4,000
Additional amount approved. $ 3,000 00
Ottawa—
Cancel the following:—
Grant Rideau River Flooding.
Chaudiere Bridge approaches.
Relief sewers.. .. ..$ 413,000
Substitute the following:—
Rideau River flooding.
Tyndall & Byron Ave. water main—Local improvement.
Relief sewers.. .. ..$ 413,000

Port Dalhousie—
Cancel the following:—
Sewers.. .. ..$ 4,545
Substitute the following:—
Concrete pavements & sewers.. .. ..$ 6,000
Additional amount approved. 1,455 00

Peterborough—
Cancel the following:—
Storm drains.
Paving & storm drains.
Allowed.. .. .. .. $ 80,000
Substitute the following:—
Storm drains.
Paving & storm drains.
Water mains.
Allowed.. .. .. .. $ 80,000

Midland—
Previously approved.. ..$ 47,000
Additional amount approved—
Park improvements.. .. .. 5,000 00

Tecumseh—
Previously approved.. ..$,20,000. (drains)
Additional amount approved—
Drains.. .. .. 5,000 00

$ 663,436 32

Maxville—
Road work and draining.. .. .. 2,000 00

Cardinal—
Road work
Replacement and extension of water drains.. .. .. 3,000 00

Gore Bay—
Sewers.. .. .. 4,000 00

Cobourg—
Sewers.. .. .. 5,000 00

Picton—
Sidewalks
Street widening
Dredging marsh and straightening channel.. .. .. 5,000 00

Ancaster Township—
Water works and mains for Police Village of Ancaster and surrounding area.. .. .. 5,000 00

Swansea—
Sewers.. .. .. 10,000 00

Bexley Township (For Village of Coboconk)—
Roads.. .. .. 1,000 00

Kemptville—
Water mains.. .. .. 7,000 00

Belle River—
Water works extension.. .. .. 6,000 00

Port Dover—
Water main
Widening roadway.. .. .. 5,000 00

North Monaghan Twp.—
Sidewalk construction.. .. .. .. 2,000 00

Victoria Harbour—
Sewers.. .. .. 1,000 00

Cobalt—
Sidewalks.. .. .. 1,000 00

Niagara-on-the-Lake—
Roads.. .. .. 3,000 00

Little Current—
Cement sidewalks.. .. .. 1,000 00

Barrie—
Storm sewers.. .. .. 5,000 00

Midland—
Sidewalks
Grading new streets.. .. .. .. 8,000 00

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Province of Manitoba

Road improvements—
Municipality of Dufferin. .. ..$ 1,250

Road Improvements—
Town of Carberry.. 625
Municipality of Sprague.. 1,250
" " Shell River. .. 1,250
" " Lansdowne.. .. 1,250
" " Glenella.. 1,250
" " Blanchard 1,250
" " Hillsburg. 1,250
" " Harrison. 1,250
" " Rosser.. 1,250
" " Cartier.. 1,250
" " Rossburn. 1,250
" " Langford 1,250
" " South Cypress . 1,250
" " Pipestone 1,250
Town of Rivers.. 625
Town of Deloraine.. 625
Municipality of St. Rose.. 1,250
Town of Melita.. 625
Municipality of Miniota.. 1,250
" " Minitonas 1,250
" " Lawrence 1,250
Town of Rapid City.. 625
Town of Emerson (water line).. 1,250
Municipality of Montcalm (bridge and road).. 1,250
Town of Beausejour.. 625
Municipality of Dauphin.. 1,250
Town of Transcona.. 90,000
District of Gimli.. 800
District of Fairford.. 2,000
Municipality of Kreuzburg.. .. 1,000
The Pas—Turnberry Highway. 20,000

Road Improvements—
Town of The Pas.. 2,500
Municipality of Rockwood.. .. 1,250
Municipality of Portage la Prairie.. 1,250
Municipality of Brodda.. 1,250
Town of Morris (Streets and roads).. 625
Village of Foxwarren (camp and wells).. 350
Municipality of West Kildonan . 98,000
Municipality of St. Vital.. 3,750
Town of Tuxedo.. 35,000
Municipality of Fort Garry—
Roads and bridge.. 65,000
Municipality of Old Kildonan—
Road and drain.. 1,250
Town of Winnipeg Beach—
Road improvements.. 625
Town of Neepawa—
Roads and water main. 1,250
Village of Pilot Mound—
Road improvements. 250
Village of Winnipegosis—
Road improvements. 250
Village of Gimli—
Road improvements. 250
Municipality of Glenwood—
Roads and bridges.. 1,250
Municipality of Gimli—
Road improvements. 1,250
Municipality of Macdonald—
Roads, culverts and bridges .. 1,250
Municipality of North Cypress—
Road improvements. 1,250

Province of Saskatchewan

Piapot Reserve Camp	$ 45,000
Hudson Bay Junction Camp	45,000
Village of Ernfold—	
Gravelling Streets	300
Town of Broadview—	
Gravelling Main Streets.	
Draining and filling in swamps along Highway.	
Digging cellar for furnace under Town Hall	2,000
Town of Herbert—	
Excavating and building one main water reservoir and two auxiliary water reservoirs for fire purposes	2,800
Town of Wolseley—	
Gravelling streets	1,000

Province of Alberta

The following list of undertakings replaces all of those previously published:—

Municipal Undertakings—	
Calgary	$ 600,000
Edmonton	360,000
Lethbridge	141,000
Red Deer	7,536
Rural Municipalities	200,000
Provincial Undertakings—	
Road Work—	
Stettler to Castor	101,000
Munson to Delia	54,000
Watts to Hanna	25,000
Youngstown to Dobson	36,000
Cloverbar East	91,000
Munson to Hanna	87,000
Cooking Lake to Tofield	50,000
Clyde West	55,000
Camrose to Drysland	65,000
Kipp to High River	195,000
Cardston to Lethbridge	120,000
Lacombe to Sylvan Lake	60,000
Drumheller to Inverlake	170,000
Cardland Bridge South	60,000
Bridge—	
At Buffalo over Red Deer River	150,000

Province of British Columbia

City of Alberni—	
Building 4-room school; repairs to bridge, building sidewalks.	$ 9,000
City of Chilliwack—	
Repairing sidewalks; widening and improvement of city streets; clearing out and digging new surface water-ditches; new gravity sewer for sewerage disposal	2,800
City of Cumberland—	
Improvements to sewerage system	1,614
City of Slocan—	
Extension, repairs and improvements to water-works system; oiling and repairing city streets; installation of street lighting	2,000
City of Vernon—	
Sewer extension; water-works renewal	8,000
City of Kaslo—	
New dam and pipe line	10,000
City of Kelowna—	
Additions to sewerage system; 5,500 feet. 8-in. main and 15,000 ft. 6-in. main	22,000
City of Prince Rupert—	
Road work within city	32,500
City of Salmon Arm—	
Replacing sidewalks; improvement of roads; new culvert, main city drain; storage tank at water-works and miscellaneous	15,000
City of Grand Forks—	
Street and park improvements; labour on new fire hall and city offices; diversion of water-works intake	10,000
District of North Vancouver—	
General road improvements, grading, ditching and sidewalks; laying pipe and digging ditches for water mains; improvements to parks and boulevards	22,000
District of Penticton—	
Improvements to channel of Penticton Creek; improvements, etc., to highways	4,500
District of Sumas—	
Building new roads and repairing and improving old roads	4,000
Village of Burns Lake—	
General road work, grading, gravelling etc., improvement of park and athletic grounds; construction of wharf and approach	1,600
Village of Williams Lake—	
Road improvements, gravelling, grading and widening	3,000
City of Vancouver—	
Additional waterworks, sewers, airport	200,000
Prince George—	
Improvements to City Hall grounds and streets	20,000
Delta—	
Road work	4,000
Township of Chillikack—	
Road work	4,000
Village of Terrace—	
Water mains	1,400
Undertaking outside Municipal areas	92,469
Undertaking outside Municipal areas	17,750
Undertaking outside Municipal areas	525,000
Undertaking outside Municipal areas	5,000

Details of Municipal Undertakings for which the total only ($188,632) was shown in the *Labour Gazette* for November.

City of Revelstoke—	
Water-works extension and pipe renewals; culvert; sanitary sewers; concrete sidewalks	22,000
City of Port Moody—	
Five and one quarter million gallon reservoir	7,500
City of Duncan—	
Surface drainage and 3 miles asphalt sidewalks	7,000
City of Ladysmith—	
Improvements to City cemetery and protection to Esplanade road	3,000

City of Nelson—
Pipe line construction; domestic purposes and fire protection; grading school grounds and street and roadway widening and improvements; burning slashing on transmission line.. 16,632

City of North Vancouver—
General construction and improvement of roadways and boulevards.. 44,000

City of Port Alberni—
Improvements and renewal of water-works; repair and construction of streets and side walks.. 11,000

District of Peachland—
Construction two small concrete dams at Powerhouse.. 1,200

Township of Richmond—
General road work and ditching; installation of culverts and construction of bridges; dyke work and dyke protection work.. 34,400

District of Matsqui—
General road work and drainage and ditching.. 8,000

District of West Vancouver—
Water-works trenches; grading and clearing school grounds.. 13,000

District of Summerland—
Construction of irrigation reservoir with inlet and outlet works; installation and irrigation flumes and ditch and improvement of municipal irrigation system; drainage of roads; clearing out creeks to protect roads.. 10,000

Village of Vanderhoof—
Gravelling of streets.. 1,500

Village of Mission—
General work on roads and bridges.. 4,000

Village of Smithers—
Surfacing street and clearing and reconditioning other streets.. 2,000

Village of Quesnel—
Construction of municipal building, renewing timber sidewalks; repair, gravelling and construction of streets. 3,400

List of Works to be Undertaken by the Canadian National Railways, Showing Estimated Cost of Same

Item	Estimates of total cost	Estimate of railway proportion	Remarks
	$	$	
Station, Saint John, N.B.	475,000	475,000	
Subway and Track Elevation, La Canadiere Road, Quebec	400,000	135,000	Board of Railway Commissioners to determine the contribution of the Grade Crossing Fund and the division of balance of cost between the interested parties.
Subway and Track Elevation, Chicoutimi, Que.	410,000	150,000	ditto
Subway, Oshawa, Ont.	225,000	76,950	ditto
Stores Building, Toronto, Ont.	100,000	100,000	
Two Subways, St. Clair Avenue, Toronto, Ont.	1,077,000	319,650	ditto
Brantford, Ont., Cut-off	1,350,000	1,350,000	
Subways and Track Elevation, London, Ont.	1,207,010	503,505	ditto
Railway Bridge, Sudbury, Ontario	179,589	179,589	
Freight Storage Shed, Fort William, Ont.	132,000	132,000	
Subway, Saskatoon, Sask.	300,000	40,000	
Diversion of railway line, Westford, Ont.	550,000	550,000	
Relay 160 miles of Main Line with new and heavier rails—			
Capital	311,229	311,229	
Maintenance	791,825	791,825	
Lay track on approximately 143 miles of new Branch Lines	1,540,000	1,540,000	
Totals	9,048,653	6,654,748	

List of Works to be Carried on by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Estimated Cost of Same

Number	Description of work	Estimated expenditure
		$
1	Laying track Crossfield Extension, 28 miles	361,000
2	Laying track Lacombe Northwestern extension, 22 miles	220,000
3	Purchase and installation—150 miles heavy rail in British Columbia	2,530,200
4	Purchase and installation—100 miles heavy rail in Ontario	1,345,800
5	Grade revision between Savona and Spences Bridge, B.C.	697,000
	Complete Construction New Lines	
6	Nipawin-Henribourg, 20 miles	600,000
7	Medstead-Meadow Lake, 35 miles	1,260,000
8	Regina Station, approaches and tracks	1,250,000
9	Rosetown-Gunworth, 20 miles	700,000
10	Dog Lake-Kettle Valley, 9 miles	640,000
11	Hamlin-Shellbrook, 25 miles	900,000
12	Gravel Ballasting, New Brunswick Dist., 20 miles	60,000
13	Rock Ballasting, Lachute Subdivision, 25 miles	125,000
14	Rock Ballasting, Galt Subdivision	750,000
15	Rock Ballasting, Algoma Dist., 15 miles	75,000
		11,514,000

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

FURTHER developments in regard to measures taken by government and private agencies to cope with unemployment in the United States have taken place during the past month. The situation at the beginning of November was described in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1263. The American Federation of Labour issued a statement on December 4, reporting that unemployment increased generally throughout the country during November, the number of wage earners without jobs being estimated at 4,860,000. "If the usual winter increases in unemployment are maintained," it was stated, "the number of jobless will be increased 50 per cent by February, for a total then of 6,290,000, it was estimated by William Green, president of the Federation. Unemployment is already as high as in the worst month last winter. An increase in unemployment from October to November is normal, and the change this year has been about the same as usual. But so many were already out of work in October that any increase is cause for concern."

Figures from trade unions in 24 cities, it was added, show that 40 per cent of union members have been forced to lower standards of living.

President Hoover's Message

President Hoover, in his annual message to Congress, on December 2, on the state of the Union, dealt exhaustively with the unemployment situation, and urged the appropriation of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 additional for public works in an effort to meet the crisis. After an analysis of the existing conditions the president proceeded as follows:—

Economic depression cannot be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement. Economic wounds must be healed by the action of the cells of the economic body, the producers and consumers themselves. Recovery can be expedited and its effects mitigated by co-operative action.

That co-operation requires that every individual should sustain faith and courage; that each should maintain his self-reliance; that each and every one should search for method of improving his business or service; that the vast majority whose income is unimpaired should not hoard out of fear, but should pursue their normal living and recreations; that each should seek to assist his neighbours who may be less fortunate; that each industry should assist its own employees; that each community and each State should assume its full responsibilities for organization of employment and relief of distress with that sturdiness and independence which built a great nation.

Our people are responding to these impulses in remarkable degree.

The best contribution of government lies in encouragement of this voluntary co-operation in the community. The government, national, State and local, can join with the community in such programs and do its part. A year ago I, together with other officers of the govern-

ment, initiated extensive co-operative measures throughout the country.

The first of these measures was an agreement of leading employers to maintain the standards of wages and of labour leaders to use their influence against strife. In a large sense these undertakings have been adhered to and we have not witnessed the usual reductions of wages which have always heretofore marked depressions. The index of union wage scales shows them to be to-day fully up to the level of any of the previous three years. In consequence the buying power of the country has been much larger than would otherwise have been the case. Of equal importance the nation has had unusual peace in industry and freedom from the public disorder which has characterized previous depressions.

The second direction of co-operation has been that our governments, national State and local, the industries and business so distribute employment as to give work to the maximum number of employees.

The third direction of co-operation has been to maintain and even extend construction work and betterments in anticipation of the future. It has been the universal experience in previous depressions that public works and private construction have fallen off rapidly with the general tide of depression. On this occasion, however, the increased authorization and generous appropriations by the Congress and the action of States and municipalities have resulted in the expansion of public construction to an amount even above that in the most prosperous years.

In addition, the co-operation of public utilities, railways and other large organizations has been generously given in construction and betterment work in anticipation of future need. The Department of Commerce advises me that as a result, the volume of this type of construction work, which amounted to roughly $6,300,000,000 in 1929, instead of decreasing will show a total of about $7,000,000,000 for 1930. There has, of course, been a substantial decrease in the types of construction which could not be undertaken in advance of need.

The fourth direction of co-operation was the organization in such States and municipalities, as was deemed necessary, of committees to organize local employment, to provide for employment agencies and to effect relief of distress.

The result of magnificent co-operation throughout the country has been that actual suffering has been kept to a minimum during the past twelve months, and our unemployment has been far less in proportion than in other large industrial countries.

Some time ago it became evident that unemployment would continue over the winter and would necessarily be added to from seasonal causes and that the savings of workpeople would be more largely depleted. We have as a nation a definite duty to see that no deserving person in our country suffers from hunger or cold. I therefore set up a more extensive organization to stimulate more intensive co-operation throughout the country. There has been a most gratifying degree of response, from Governors, Mayors and other public officials, from welfare organizations, and from employers in concerns both large and small. The local communities through their voluntary agencies have assumed the duty of relieving individual distress and are being generously supported by the public.

The number of those wholly out of employment seeking for work was accurately determined by the census last April as about 2,500,000. The Department of Labor index of employment in the larger trades shows some decrease in employment since that time. The problem from a relief point of view is somewhat less than the published estimates of the number of unemployed would indicate.

The intensive community and individual efforts in providing special employment outside the listed industries are not reflected in the statistical indexes and tend to reduce such published figures. Moreover, there is estimated to be a constant figure at all times of nearly 1,000,000 unemployed who are not without annual income but temporarily idle in the shift from one job to another. We have an average of about three breadwinners to each two families, so that every person unemployed does not represent a family without income.

The view that the relief problems are less than the gross numbers would indicate is confirmed by the experience of several cities, which shows that the number of families in distress represents from 10 to 20 per cent of the number of the calculated unemployed. This is not said to minimize the very real problem which exists, but to weigh its actual proportions.

As a contribution to the situation, the Federal Government is engaged upon the greatest program of waterway, harbour, flood control, public building, highway and airway improvement in all our history. This, together with loans to merchant shipbuilders, improvement of the navy and in military aviation, and other construction work of the government will exceed $520,000,000 for this fiscal year. This compares with $253,000,000 in the fiscal year 1928. The construction works already authorized and the continuation of policies in government aid will require a continual expenditure upward of half a billion dollars annually.

I favor still further temporary expansion of these activities in aid to unemployment during this winter. The Congress will, however, have presented to it numbers of projects, some of them under the guise of, rather than the reality of their usefulness in the increase of employment during the depression. There are certain common-sense limitations upon any expansions of construction work.

The government must not undertake works that are not of sound economic purpose and that have not been subject to searching tech-

nical investigation, and which have not been given adequate consideration by the Congress. The volume of construction work in the government is already at the maximum limit warranted by financial prudence as a continuing policy. To increase taxation for purposes of construction work defeats its own purpose, as such taxes directly diminish employment in private industry. Again any kind of construction requires, after its authorization, a considerable time before labour can be employed in which to make engineering, architectural, and legal preparations.

Our immediate problem is the increase of employment for the next six months, and new plans which do not produce such immediate result or which extend commitments beyond this period are not warranted.

The enlarged rivers and harbors, public buildings and highway plans authorized by the Congress last session, however, offer an opportunity for assistance by the temporary acceleration of construction of these programs even faster than originally planned, especially if the technical requirements of the laws which entail great delays could be amended in such fashion as to speed up acquirements of land and the letting of contracts.

With view, however, to the possible need for acceleration, we, immediately upon receiving those authorities from the Congress five months ago, began the necessary technical work in preparation for such possible eventuality. I have canvassed the departments of the government as to the maximum amount that can be properly added to our present expenditure to accelerate all construction during the next six months, and I feel warranted in asking the Congress for an appropriation of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 to provide such further employment in this emergency. In connection therewith, we need some authority to make enlarged temporary advances of Federal highway aid to the States.

I recommend that this appropriation be made distributable to the different departments upon recommendation of a committee of the Cabinet and approval by the President. Its application to works already authorized by the Congress assures its use in directions of economic importance and to public welfare. Such action will imply an expenditure upon construction of all kinds of over $650,000,000 during the next twelve months.

Relief Work in New York

Some idea of the extent of the relief work now being carried on co-operatively by various organizations throughout the country may be gathered from the following list of agencies that were actively engaged in New York city at the end of November:—

Emergency Employment Committee.—Organized to raise $6,000,000 to be used in paying heads of families $5 a day for three days' work a week in the parks and in non-profit making organizations. The work is supplied by the Emergency Work Bureau, conducted by the Charity Organization Society, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Jewish Social Service Association and Catholic Charities.

Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Relief.—Obtains funds from donations by municipal, county, borough and judicial employees and public gifts, relief being distributed weekly to needy persons canvassed by the police. Gifts are in foodstuffs given out at police stations and in checks delivered by policemen after investigation.

Salvation Army.—Feeds the hungry in breadlines and at food stations, affords shelter to the homeless, supplies the emergency requirements of penniless families and seeks jobs for the workless.

City Free Employment Bureau.—Seeks jobs for men and women who crowd into its offices daily.

State Labour Department.—Has three free employment bureaus on the lookout for jobs.

Social Service Exchange.—Clearing house for the names of all applicants to social and welfare agencies, to the police and mayor's committee. This organization advises whether such applicants are "known" to social agencies or whether they have never before applied for assistance. The replies are transmitted daily to the agencies whence they emanate.

Board of Education.—Collects funds from the teaching and education staffs, feeds hungry children and forwards what is left to the Mayor's committee.

Regular Agencies.—Include the four organizations co-operating with the Emergency Employment Committee as well as all other agencies, which are carrying on their usual unemployment programs, such as the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the settlement houses, men's and women's clubs and family and relief agencies.

Emergency Breadlines.—These comprise some fifty-three breadlines, food stations and "handout" agencies of various kinds, some established and others opened for the emergency.

Co-ordinating all these agencies is the Welfare Council, not directly engaged in relief and social work but made up of several hundred affiliated agencies, which have formed a co-ordinating committee to unify public and private relief work.

Demonstration Employment Office at New York

A model employment office is to be organized in New York this winter, as a step toward putting into effect the recommendations based on a recent study of the state's free employment service. The *Survey* (New York) states that Mr. Arthur Young of Industrial Relations Counsellors, Inc., has resumed the chairmanship of the Advisory Council on Employment Problems, which has been reorganized by Miss Frances Perkins, State labour commissioner, to carry out the new program for the State employment service. Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, formerly director of the Employment Service of Canada, will act as chairman of the Council's committee on the demonstration. In announcing the plans for the new bureau Mr. Young stated:—

"The demonstration centre will provide the first laboratory study ever made on a community-wide basis of the problems encountered by workers in securing employment and by employers in securing workers through a public employment office. Almost every market—the produce market, the clothing market, the real estate market, the stock market—have been the subject of pretty thorough-going analysis and advanced planning. The most vital of all, however, the supply of the demand for human services has remained neglected. The demonstration makes possible the application to this field of the engineering technique. Its results should have significance not only for the particular community in which it is set up and the state of New York, but for the whole country."

Proposed Unemployment Bond Issue in United States

A group of business men, bankers, civic, religious and social leaders in the United States were reported by the New York *World* on November 30 to have undertaken to form an emergency committee for federal public works, which will further the issue of a billion dollar federal unemployment bond issue, or "prosperity loan." This fund, it is explained, would apply to unemployment the method of dealing with a national emergency that was used in connection with the Liberty Loan during the war.

It is proposed that a substantial portion of the huge sums now available in idle capital be put to the task of building necessary federal public works, such as river and harbour improvements, flood control, road extensions and paving, public buildings and the like on so large a scale that employment will be given to several hundred thousands of men directly on the projects themselves and to countless thousands of others in factories on railroads and elsewhere supplying material and manufactured product. "To assume that the government could not afford to spend a billion dollars—or several billion dollars—in this manner would be unreasonable," says the statement. "To pay the interest on amortization might require a slight increase in the income tax rate, but it cannot be doubted that the financial and psychological stimulus to prosperity would so increase corporation and individual incomes as to more than offset the taxes collected by the government to finance the program."

Unemployment Fund in New York Clothing Trades

The Board of Trustees of the New York Clothing Unemployment Fund, at a recent meeting appropriated $100,000 for distribution in the New York Market. This was the second appropriation from the fund in 1930, and brought the total for the year to date up to $250,000. (An account of this system was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1924, page 766, and in previous issues.)

In a recent statement, Jacob Billikopf impartial chairman of the men's clothing industry in New York city, points out that this progressive labour group has now had seven years' successful experience with unemployment insurance. The first fund was set up in Chicago in May, 1923, and the first benefits under it were distributed a year later. Until early in 1928, the fund was accumulated out of equal contributions by employers and employees, aggregating three per cent of the industry's payroll. The contribution was then increased to four and a half per cent by raising the employers' contribution to three per cent, under an agreement between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Since 1924, the men's clothing workers in Chicago have received $5,341,000 in unemployment benefits.

In the summer of 1928, similar funds, amounting to 1½ per cent of the pay roll, have been set up in the markets of Rochester and New York. Mr. Billikopf estimates that the total unemployment benefits paid out of these funds during 1930 will amount to $1,500,000. He adds: "The fact that these three funds will remain solvent even after the excessive expenditures imposed upon them by prevailing hard times is eloquent testimony to the practical nature of this device, which the organized clothing manufacturers and the union have created for dealing with the most serious and difficult of our modern industrial problems."

COMPANY METHODS OF STABILIZING EMPLOYMENT

THE Industrial Relations Section in Princeton University recently issued a new memorandum describing certain "Company Plans for the Regularization of Plant Operation and Employment" that are now in effect in the United States. The report divides private plans for reducing industrial instability into two main groups: first, those which seek directly to prevent instability; and second, those designed to alleviate unemployment and other evils resulting from instability. The plans outlined in the memorandum contain constructive as well as remedial features. Moreover, as it is pointed out, the principles they incorporate are capable of being applied to other industries than those in which they are found.

The first "plan" considered is that of the Proctor and Gamble Company, which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930. page 1118. The plan adopted this year by the General Electric Company, another of the examples given in the memorandum, was noted in the issue for September, 1930, page 1059 (also January, 1930, page 15); while that of the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts was described in the issue for September, 1922, page 998.

A Large Industrial Corporation

Among the other examples of successful stabilization plans the memorandum mentions that of a large industrial corporation, whose name is withheld. This company recommends the following policy which it has had in force in its own plants for several years as a means of stabilizing employment as far as possible in time of business depression when there is not sufficient work for the existing force:

1. Eliminate all possible hiring of new employees.
2. Eliminate all possible overtime.
3. Transfer employees from slack to busy departments.
4. Consider fully possibilities of carrying out dismantling and other needed maintenance and repair work which may have been postponed from busier times.
5. Do work with present force rather than by contract, as far as practicable.
6. Permanent lay-off of employees of less than one year's service unless of such conspiciuous ability that their retention is clearly in the interest of the company.
7. Review the remaining force of employees of less than ten years' service for the purpose of eliminating those who, notwithstanding a fair opportunity, have been unable to keep their work up to a grade that would justify their re-employment.
8. Part-time work—The method to be used for part-time work will depend largely on the nature of the operation and may well vary within each organization, but it is expected that the normal standards of efficiency will be maintained. In all cases employees are to be paid only for the proportion of time actually at work. This should apply to all employees throughout the entire organization, whether salaried or wage earners, who are not needed for full-time work. While employees will be paid only for time worked, the present rates of pay will remain unchanged and full-time work will automatically restore the full benefits of the present wage and salary scales.
9. In case part-time work does not meet the requirements of the situation, or is not feasible in a particular group, the next step should be lay-off of employees of one or more but less than ten years' service.
10. Recommend retirement of employees eligible to annuity, even though the employee may not desire to retire.
11. As a last resort consider lay-off of employees of 10 or more years' service.

This procedure is related to a program of permanent lay-off bonuses which the company has been following.

Delaware and Hudson Company

This railroad company adopted the plan of an annual budget which distributes as evenly as possible over each month the amount of money to be expended. Through this plan more steady employment is provided for employees engaged in maintenance work.

Another policy followed by the company is to move non-revenue freight during such time as revenue freight falls off. To the extent that these non-revenue movements can be crowded into the periods when traffic is light, because of seasonal variations the effect is to stabilize employment, and while the ratio of influence to the total body of men may be small, it is believed by the company that the ratio of influence as to certain groups may be large and the relief correspondingly great.

As a further means of stabilizing forces an elastic work day has been instituted in maintenance departments varying from eight to ten hours at the same hourly or piece work rate, with a six day week. Under this plan, it is proposed, forces are to be fully maintained as long as provision can be made for

work for forty-eight hours per week, and no new men are to be hired until the increase in work requires sixty hours work per week to be exceeded.

According to a statement by an officer of the road the latter plan has had a very good effect on stability of employment. The variation in employment in the maintenance departments of the road in 1920 was between 10,050 and 8,136 or 1,914 men. In 1929 this was between 6,118 and 5,700 or 418 men.

The Delaware and Hudson Company also has a plan for dismissal bonuses of $10 or $15 a week up to six weeks while unemployed, covering the employees laid off or discharged for cause who have participated in certain insurance plans.

The Walworth Company

This company manufactures and sells a complete line of steamfitters' and plumbers' staple supplies. Most orders are taken for immediate shipment so that inventories must be built up to meet future demand. The company has adopted a forecasting and budget system for sales, inventories, production, and employment. From a careful study of past business cycles the statisticians predict the curve for the coming year. Comparison is made with type years in the past business cycles.

With these general forecasts in mind, careful attention is given to working out monthly and yearly sales dead lines and sales quotas. The former represents what *must* be sold, the latter what *can* be sold with hard work and favourable conditions. This is not a simple matter because yearly totals, monthly totals, and the yearly amount of each particular article manufactured must be forecast and these amounts in turn budgeted to the various sales areas. By planning this far in advance, the company finds it possible to control employment by increasing or decreasing the hours of work long before the actual change in the business cycle. Greater steadiness in production and employment is possible by manufacturing for inventories which the company feels sure can be sold. The number of employees hired is based on the normal annual tonnage with allowance on the one hand for the secular trend of the business, and on the other for loss of time through sickness and for probable turnover.

Southern Pacific Company (Pacific Lines)

This company has recently established a "Central Bureau of Information as to Laid-Off Employees" as a means of stabilizing employment on its Pacific lines. In the memorandum advising officers of the plan, it is recommended that during the existing conditions of unemployment due to reduced traffic, no new employees should be engaged if qualified laid-off employees are available. The Central Bureau, according to this plan, maintains current information as to employees laid off or about to be laid off and all divisions and departments notify the Bureau when employees of any class, except itinerant labour, are required that cannot be supplied among employees laid off by that division or department. Upon receiving such notification, the Bureau notifies the division or department nearest the source of the demand which has laid off employees of the class required to respond directly to the officer making the inquiry, sending a copy of the response to the Central Bureau. If the responding officer is unable to supply the employees needed, he notifies the Bureau.

The plan is a significant attempt of a decentralized organization to avoid inconsistent action in regard to lay-offs and hirings where possible. The mobility of the personnel affected is increased by the provision of free transportation. The company has not developed any plan of financial indemnification of employees laid off, but in the procedure described has assumed the responsibility placing these employees elsewhere in its own organization if at all possible. While the direct and indirect expense involved in the clearing house system is small compared to that a lay-off bonus, the company has accepted the principle that some expense in regularizing the employment of its personnel is a proper charge upon itself.

Conclusions

Summing up the results of existing plans for stabilizing employment the Memorandum concludes as follows:—

"The most promising indication in the development of definite regularization programs is that many employers who have had continued experience in their operation are satisfied that they more than pay for themselves. While the regularization of the employment of personnel is the immediate goal of company research, more steady employment of plant and equipment, greater dilution of overhead costs per unit of product, and improved tone and efficiency all along the line are not unlikely to result from definite action."

The British Prime Minister recently quoted in the House of Commons a statement by a prominent American manufacturer, to the effect that if unemployment statistics were compiled on the same basis in the United States as in Great Britain, the number of unemployed workers in the United States would appear between ten and twelve million persons.

TENDENCIES IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1923-1930

THE *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, November, 1930, gives the following information as to the changes in the estimated number of insured persons in the various industries in Great Britain from 1923 to 1930. It may be noted that the unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. An unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed. The number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of Unemployment books in July.

The total number of insured workers, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1930, is estimated at 12,138,000 (including persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries), as compared with 11,834,000 at July, 1929, and 11,629,000 at July, 1928.

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the estimated number insured at July, 1930, is 12,405,700 as compared with 12,094,000 at July, 1929, and 11,881,500 at July, 1928. In the five years July, 1923, to June, 1928, there was an estimated increase in the numbers insured against unemployment of 6·5 per cent, or an average of 1·3 per cent per annum. In the year July, 1928, to June, 1929, the increase was 1.9 per cent of the numbers insured at July, 1923, and in the year July, 1929, to June, 1930, there has been a further increase equivalent to 2·8 per cent of the numbers insured at July, 1923. If the numbers aged 16 to 64 insured at July, 1923, are represented by the index figure 100 the corresponding figures for the ensuing seven years are as follows:—

July, 1923	100·0
July, 1924	101·6
July, 1925	103·5
July, 1926	104·8
July, 1927	105·6
July, 1928	106·5
July, 1929	108·4
July, 1930	111·2

The rate of increase, therefore, has not been constant throughout the period of seven years. It has been influenced by three main factors, namely, the state of employment; the extent to which unemployed insured persons have maintained contact with the Employment Exchanges; and changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit.

In March, 1930, the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, came into force, and under the provisions of that Act certain other restrictions on the allowance of benefit were removed. It was estimated that these changes had led to the addition to the numbers unemployed on the registers of Employment Exchanges of not less than 60,000 persons, and the great majority of these were persons who would otherwise have dropped out of the statistics of the numbers insured. Apart from this, the effect of the Act was to grant benefit to a large number of persons who had remained on the registers as unemployed but who had been disqualified from benefit under the previous Acts and who would thus have tended to pass out of the Scheme. There is also good reason for believing that, whether as the result of the operation of the new Act, or as the result of the depression in trade during the present year, considerable numbers of persons are now claiming unemployment benefit, upon leaving employment, who formerly would not have done so. There is also reason to believe that the recent depression in industry has led to a reduction in the numbers who would normally have passed outside the scope of the scheme through entering business on their own account or, in the case of non-manual workers, by passing above the £250 salary limit. All these tendencies, taken together, have had the effect of retaining within the scheme of unemployment insurance a large number of persons who, in the circumstances of previous years, would have passed out.

Tables are given showing that electrical engineering, the manufacture of motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, electrical wiring, electric cables and lamp manufacture, bread, biscuit and cake making, furniture making, printing, publishing and bookbinding, and the distributive trades, continue to attract among males a large proportion of new entrants to insurance. In the case of females, the high rate of change in personnel continues in hotel, boarding house, and club service, since this industry shows an exceptionally high percentage of new entrants and also a high percentage of exitants. In the textile trades, which have been subject to acute depression, the percentage of new entrants among both males and females is comparatively low; but whereas in the cotton industry the number of insured males shows an absolute decrease during the year, the number of females shows an increase which is most probably due to the influences dealt with above.

Among men there appear to have been transfers into other industries from the mining and chemicals groups, from general engineering, motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, the cotton and wool textile industries, the manufacture of leather and leather goods, and from the clothing, woodworking, musical instruments, laundry and distributive trades.

The decrease in the number of insured persons classified as belonging to the coal-mining industry continued during the year ended June, 1930. This decline first appeared in the year 1924-5, and since July, 1924, the numbers in the industry in Great Britain have declined by more than 12 per cent. Since July, 1927, there has been a net decrease of 94,820 in the numbers of insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 in the industry, but of this decline only 5,240 occurred during 1929-30.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN AUSTRALIA

ACCORDING to the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* the percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the end of the second quarter of 1930, was 18·5 as compared with 10·0 on the same date in 1929. In order to meet the serious problem indicated by these figures the Federal Government recently decided to distribute one million pounds among the various states to assist them in relieving unemployment, and several of the state governments have taken special measures to cope with unemployment. The LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1114, described the provisions of the Unemployment Relief (Tax) Act and the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act passed this year by the legislature of New South Wales. The measures taken in Queensland and Victoria are as follows:—

Queensland

The Queensland Government undertook in April to establish a scheme of relief works for the unemployed, using for this purpose public works to be carried out by the various government departments and by local authorities. Such works must be of developmental character, and such as would not ordinarily be carried out in the near future. Only those who had been bona fide residents of Queensland for at least one year would be given employment. Wages were to be 10 shillings a day, with an extra allowance of 2 shillings a day for married men or those with dependants. Funds would be raised by a levy on wages, salaries, and other income, and until suitable legislation could be passed for this purpose the Government would advance the necessary funds as a loan.

Upon its assembly in July, the Queensland Parliament passed an unemployment relief tax act, which was assented to July 29 and became operative August 1. The tax is to be levied on wages, salaries, and income of every description, with such minor exemptions as savings bank interest, invalid and old-age pensions, workers' compensation payments, war pensions and gratuities, State children's allowances, unemployment insurance payments, and Government rations. The tax is to be 3d. for every £1 of income (1¼ per cent), and for fractional parts of £1, 1d. for each 6s. 8d. (1¼ per cent). In the case of wages, the employer is bound to deduct the tax from the employee's earnings before paying them over; in the case of income from other sources, the methods for collecting the regular income tax are used.

The tax thus raised is to be paid into an unemployment relief fund, from which such grants in aid of relief work are to be made as the minister in charge considers wise. Unlike the act of New South Wales, this contains a special authorization for the use of the fund in relieving unemployed women workers:

Such portion of the said fund as the minister may in his discretion determine, to be applied in and for the relief of unemployment in respect of female workers, and/or in aid of the distress among female workers; and in regard

to the administration of this provision a special board may be established.

Provision is made for establishing central and local relief boards to administer the act, and its duration is fixed at one year; it may, however, be extended by an order of the government in council for such length of time as is considered necessary.

It is estimated that £800,000 ($3,893,200) will be raised under the terms of this act.

Victoria

Victoria passed a law this year, to be operative for one year from July 1, 1930 to provide for unemployment relief. Funds are to be raised by a stamp tax on wages up to £6 ($29.20) a week, and a special tax on incomes of higher amounts. Only workers receiving less than 30s. ($7.30) a week are exempt. Salaries and wages include commission, bonus, and allowances of any kind paid to any employee. The responsibility for the payment of the stamp tax is upon the employer.

According to a statement quoted in the Queensland Industrial Gazette, the Victorian Government expects to raise £750,000 ($3,649,875) through this tax, and in addition large contributions are expected from the general Government and from municipal bodies. The amount is to be used for carrying on relief works for the benefit of the unemployed, who, at the beginning of July, were estimated to number between 25,000 and 30,000.

Unemployment Insurance in Queensland, Australia

The sixth annual report on the administration of the Unemployed Workers Insurance Acts, 1922 to 1927, of Queensland, Australia, outlines the work of the Unemployment Council during the year ended March 31, 1929. References to this legislation have been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the purposes and function of the Acts being reviewed in issues for June, 1923, page 645, and for June, 1928, page 596, while the provisions for measuring unemployment were described in issue for May, 1929, page 466. The Unemployment Council constituted under the Acts (consisting of the Minister of Labour as chairman, the Director of Labour, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and representatives of the employers and workers,) was compelled some time ago to increase the weekly contribution to the fund from 4d. to 6d. such increase applying to employers, workers, and the Crown. The increased rate of contribution became operative as from July 1, 1928, and the additional contributions received as a result of this increase have been found sufficient to meet the payments of sustenance and working expenses during the year under review, and to permit of a credit balance amounting to £62,997 being carried forward on June 30 last as against a credit balance of £10,665 carried forward on July 1, 1928, from the previous year.

The report states that "although this balance may be regarded as satisfactory and sufficient to meet requirements under normal conditions, it is essential that a fund of this nature should hold a substantial reserve in order that the Council might be in a position to meet any extraordinary unforeseen demand arising out of unusual business depression, financial stringency, droughts, or other causes. The reserves at present held are not sufficient to permit of the Council entertaining any proposals to use the fund for the purpose of establishing or subsidizing any public works with a view to providing employment and so reducing the demand on the fund by way of sustenance."

The statement of receipts and disbursements indicates that the receipts from contributions of employers and workers, together with Government endowment, total £491,156 as against £342,297 in the previous year, this increase being due to the increase in the rate of contributions from 4d. to 6d. per week. Sustenance payments show an increase from £390,336 to £414,257.

With the exception of general labourers, waterside workers and coal miners drew more from the fund as a class than any other class of workers during the period under review. It is explained that waterside workers and coalminers are paid sustenance on an entirely different basis from ordinary workers, special rules applying to these callings under the provisions of the Acts relating to casual workers. These workers, whose employment is at all times of a casual nature, are paid sustenance on a monthly basis with respect to the unemployed days during each month, provided that their total earnings from all sources during the month do not average the basic wage of £4 5s. per week, but in no case are they paid sustenance to such an extent as to bring their earnings together with their sustenance, beyond that average. Further, the maximum amount of sustenance which they may draw in any one year is limited, as in the case of ordinary workers, to fifteen weeks, or such lesser

amount as their contributions may entitle them to receive on the ordinary basis of assessment.

There was considerable increase in the amount paid to waterside workers as compared with the previous year, and also in the number of workers following this calling who participated in the payments, the relative figures being as follows:—During the year ended March 31, 1928, 3,571 waterside workers drew £28,934, while in the year ended March 31, 1929, 4,999 drew £43,144. This increase, both in the number of workers and in the amount of sustenance drawn, is accounted for by the influx of new labour on the water fronts following on the disclocation of work during September and October last. On the other hand, the statistics relating to the coal-mining industry indicate that the workers in this calling had a slightly better year, and therefore drew less from the fund, the relative position being as follows:—During the year ended March 31, 1928, 1,873 coal miners drew £13,965, while in the year ended March 31, 1929, 1,731 drew £12,364.

The general conclusions reached in the report are as follows:—

"The Acts are generally working smoothly and satisfactorily and evasion through ignorance has practically been eliminated, the employing public now recognizing the liability to conform with the requirements of the law by stamping employees' contributions books regularly. Much has been written and said since the inception of the Act on the inequity of paying unemployment sustenance to workers who follow seasonal callings at which they are generally believed to earn high wages, and it has been frequently suggested from various quarters that such workers should be debarred from participating in the benefits and privileges of the Act, when it could be shown that their earnings for the year exceeded a certain figure. It is a difficult matter to devise a scheme on the basis of the present Act which would be equitable in this regard, as it must be remembered that all of these seasonal workers are governed by industrial awards and are compulsory contributors to the fund, thus ensuring for themselves equal benefits with other workers when, owing to the seasonal nature of their employment, they are forced on to the unemployed market."

Effect of Reduced Working Hours on Unemployment

The German Institute for Special Investigations (Institut für Konjunkturforschung) recently communicated to the International Labour Office at Geneva the results of a study of the probable effect of a reduction of working hours on unemployment. This study was suggested by the prevalence of unemployment and the suggestion that the possibilities of employment might be increased by the general adoption of shorter hours. The report first gives the results of a theoretical calculation of the results that might be expected, which is followed by a statement of various practical considerations tending to modify the amount of additional employment that would be created by such a policy.

"A classification of the workers in different groups according to the length of their working hours shows that workers employed 44 hours a week perform a total of 330,000,000 hours of work a week. If the maximum hours of work were reduced to 44 a week, for all workers it would be necessary to obtain the same results to employ 7,500,000 workers, instead of 6,800,000 now working 44 hours a week or more; were the maximum reduced to 40, it would be possible to give employment to 8,600,000, as against 7,100,000 at present working 40 hours a week or more. Thus, the possibility of employment would be extended to 700,000 new workers by the adoption of a 44-hour week and to 1,500,000 by a 40-hour week.

"In practice, however, the differences between the various districts and branches of industry cannot be overlooked. The increase in the number of persons in employment which would result from the reduction of working hours would doubtless cause workers to migrate, and would in any case be limited by the number of workers available in each branch of industry; the short time which is at present widespread arises from these same difficulties. Again, from an economic point of view, the proposed measures would lead in many cases to a considerable rise in the cost of production."

In conclusion, the Institute points out that the decrease in unemployment resulting from a reduction of working hours would in any case be less than that shown by purely theoretical calculation.

Employment Regulations in Russia

Two measures were recently adopted in the Soviet Union relating respectively to the placing of workers in employment and the payment of benefit to the unemployed. Both measures are designed to remedy a scarcity of labour, one by penalizing any unemployed person who will not accept or remain in any employment to which a labour exchange has assigned him, and the other by the complete suspension of unemployment benefit. *Industrial and Labour Information,* the weekly publication of the International Labour Office (Geneva), in its issue for November 10, points out that according to official returns, the number of unemployed on the "live" register in Russia has fallen since the beginning of this year from about 1,250,000 to about 600,000. However, certain classes of the community are deprived of any right to registration, and the register has been severely cut down in the last few months; further, it is well known that workers not of "proletarian" origin and proved loyalty to the Government are not willingly admitted to trade union membership, and that non-unionists are not easily admitted to employment. It would not be correct, therefore, to assume that 600,000 represents the total number of workless persons in Russia. There must be a considerable number of others who for one reason or another are prevented from working. But there is undoubtedly a considerable expansion of industrial activity, which is due largely to monetary inflation, involving a rise in prices.

In view of the shortage of labour, very strict regulations have been introduced. Thus, unemployment benefit is suspended at a single stroke and without exception. A worker is required to take whatever employment is offered to him by an employment exchange, without regard to his qualifications or the locality to which he must go. Should he refuse, except for reasons of health, he will be struck off the register and, presumably, left to his own resources. A skilled worker already in employment may be transferred to any other post in any other district, whether he is willing or not, if such a transfer is considered necessary to meet national requirements. Finally, a worker who quits his employment at his own will or is dismissed for breaches of discipline may be branded as a "deserter" and disqualified for re-employment.

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Enrolments in Technical Schools at Regina

The enrolments in technical classes at Regina are steadily increasing, according to a report of Mr. Thompson, chairman of the vocational education committee, at a recent meeting of the collegiate board. Mr. Thompson stated that the problem of future accommodation for students in the Balfour Technical School will have to be faced the coming year, as the school is already overcrowded.

Mr. Thompson's report indicated that in 1928 the enrolment in day classes was 534 and in 1929 it increased to 650. In October, 1930, the vocational day classes had grown to 870, which included 590 students in the Commercial High School and 280 in the Balfour Technical School. Evening classes also have shown a steady growth with a present enrolment of 600 adults taking 20 different courses.

Mechanics' Short Courses to be Established at Saint John

The Saint John vocational committee has approved the establishment of short courses for mechanics at the vocational school, to be held from January to March next year. The opening of short courses is a new venture in the curriculum of the school, and was recommended because it is believed those who are unemployed at this time are eager to have a course for self-improvement. The principal of the school, Mr. F. Peacock, reports that there is a large demand for short courses of one to two months in this time of unemployment. He recommended the establishment of short courses in motor mechanics, electricity in relation to motor mechanics and oxy-acetylene. Pupils from all parts of the province are eligible to attend these courses.

Proposed Rural Vocational Schools in Ontario

The Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, announced on December 5 that it was proposed to establish vocational schools in the rural districts of the province. He referred to the needs for bringing to the farming districts more of the educational advantages obtaining in the urban districts. Vocational schools operating three-

months of the year where girls could get training in sewing, cooking and home nursing, and boys could take up advanced studies in modern farming methods would, he said, be a great boon to the rural sections.

Northern Vocational School, Toronto

Erected this year at a cost of one and a half millions, the Northern Vocational School, Toronto, was formally opened on November 21. The attorney-general of Ontario, Hon. W. H. Price, was present as representative of the Premier, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, who had laid the corner stone on February 21.

Of the 1,185 students registered for the first term this fall, some 500 are taking the technical training while the remainder are studying for commercial work. Twenty-five hundred are registered in the night classes.

PROPOSED NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL

THE Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, was waited on by a delegation of representatives of the various Civil Service associations on December 9, the interview being for the purpose of Federal Government employees requesting the Government to take action in the matter of establishing a National Civil Service Council. The LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, published an Order-in-Council, P.C. 970, passed on May 7, providing for the calling of a Drafting Committee, to represent equally the Government and various Civil Service associations, to draft a constitution for a proposed joint council in the public Service to consider and advise the Government on matters of mutual concern to the Government and its employees. The delegation requested the Minister of Labour to give consideration to the matter of convening the Drafting Committee provided for in this Order-in-Council.

The delegation outlined the aspirations of the Civil Service, as represented by its organizations, in the direction of the establishment of some permanent machinery for the consideration of Service problems, such a Board, to represent both the Government and its employees, having been first suggested over ten years ago.

The Minister discussed the question of the particular type of board or council which would best meet the requirements of the situation, without conflicting with existing regulations on the Civil Service. He expressed his personal sympathy with employees being given every opportunity of presenting their fair claims from time to time, and went into some detail regarding his own views on the subject of the best course to pursue. At the conclusion of the interview it was agreed that the organizations would give further consideration to the matter, bearing in mind the Minister of Labour's remarks, and that they would again meet the Minister on the subject at a later date.

Organizations represented at the interview were Civil Service Federation of Canada; Civil Service Association of Ottawa; Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association, Dominion Public Works' Association; Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada; Federated Association of Letter Carriers; Professional Institute of the Civil Service; United Postal Employees of Canada; Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation; and the Halcyon Club of Ottawa. The memorandum submitted by the delegation was presented by Mr. V. C. Phelan, President, Civil Service Federation of Canada. Mr. H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour, was with the Minister of Labour at the interview.

Benefit of Whole-Time Health Services

The annual report of the United States Public Health Service for the past fiscal year states that although some progress is being made in the establishment of adequate and properly organized local health service, only about 25 per cent of the rural population of the United States is at present so provided. It is the opinion of the Public Health Service and of the State Health authorities, as well as of outstanding leaders in the field of public health in a number of education institutions and elsewhere, that the development of efficient whole-time local health organizations, through which all necessary public health activities may be conducted in proper sequence and in proper relation one to the other, is the program that will yield a far greater return on the dollar invested, in lives saved and sickness prevented among all groups of both sexes than any program limited to special diseases or to particular elements of the population that has ever been tried out or suggested.

ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

Summary of Proceedings of Fourth Annual Convention

THE fourth annual convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was held in the assembly hall of the Georgia Hotel in Vancouver, November 3-6, the address of welcome on behalf of the Vancouver Labour Council being delivered by Mr. H. Burgess. Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the congress, replied, after which the report of the credential committee was presented, this report as finally adopted showing representation of 92 delegates.

President's Address

President Mosher, in his address, stated that in no part of Canada had the national labour movement made greater progress since the Congress began than it had on the lower mainland of British Columbia. Reviewing the general situation in Canada as it affected the Congress, Mr. Mosher said that adverse industrial conditions had been reflected in the slowing up of organization. The labour movement, he declared, has scarcely grasped as yet the significance of the changes which are coming over modern industry through the introduction of labour-saving machinery. "It is obvious," he said, "that with the continuation of this development a change in the present economic system is enevitable." As a start in the right direction, he believed that federal legislation should be passed regulating the hours of labour for every industry. A six-hour day and a five-day week would increase the number of employed by more than 38 per cent in many industries, and so long as weekly wages were not decreased it would add considerably to the purchasing power of the people.

In referring to the emergency session of Parliament which had been called to deal with the unemployment problems the president stated that the relief provided, both directly and in the way of public works, would no doubt help considerably to tide over the difficult winter period. In pointing out that labour representation in Parliament was essential, Mr Mosher stated that "one of the most regrettable features of the present situation in Canada is the lack of political consciousness among the workers," and declared that "the initiative in the direction of labour representation must be taken by the All-Canadian Congress of Labour." Mr. Mosher stated that the depression which set in eighteen months ago had affected the numerical strength of organized labour, and "that the advances reported by the 'foreign' unions in Canada are purely fictitious; but it has been the practice of those unions ever since the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was formed to claim huge gains in membership each year after a steady decline of seven years' duration," notwithstanding "that Canadian unions have unquestionably taken over a considerable portion of the 'foreign' unions' membership in recent years." He expressed the view that "there is cause for satisfaction in the growing development of national sentiment in this country." The president closed his address by declaring: "We must go forward, facing the new tasks which every day brings in a spirit of the utmost confidence in the future of our movement, of our country, and of the workers the world over who are striving earnestly to usher in a better social and economic order."

The address of the president was later adopted on recommendation of the Committee on Officers and Executive Boards Report.

The civic welcome to the delegates was extended by Mayor W. H. Malkin.

Committees were appointed as follows: (1) Rules and Order; (2) Officers and Executive Board's Reports; (3) Constitution and Laws; (4) Resolutions; and (5) Ways and Means.

Report of Treasurer

The report of the secretary-treasurer, as audited by the official accountant, showed total receipts of $22,750.66 with disbursements of $20,686.65, leaving a surplus for the year of $2,064.01. The report, which was referred to the Committee on Officers and Executive Board's Reports, was subsequently adopted, as was also the report of the executive board, a synopsis of which follows:

Report of the Executive Board

The executive board under the heading of the "Position of Labour in Canada" referred to (1) its demand in November, 1929, for an industrial conference to avert a general reduction in employment; (2) how the Government of the day had been defeated; (3) how legislative provision of twenty milion dollars had been made since for relief of the unemployed; (4) how "the awakening of the national conscience to the plight of Canada's workers has been accompanied by a recognition of the need for a 'Canada first' policy in public affairs;" (5) how in many directions there is evidence that the majority of the members of "United States" unions in Canada are dissatisfied with the practice of paying tribute to those who direct their affairs from abroad; (6) how a vice-president of the Trades and

Labour Congress of Canada had charged that one of the aims of the American Federation of Labour, functioning in Canada through subsidiaries, is to keep the Canadian workers from acquiring means of political expression; (7) that the need of political representation for the labour movement has never been more urgent than it is at the present stage of Canada's economic development; (8) how the presence of branches of United States labour unions in Canada is primarily due to the desire of the parent bodies to levy tribute on the wages of Canadian workers; (9) how the falsity of the position of United States unions in Canada results in their having not only to adopt the camouflage of a bogus internationalism, and in measures to restrain labour's participation in political affairs, but also to "resort to shady practices to bolster up an anomalous and otherwise untenable position;" (10) that the All-Canadian Congress is fundamentally right in its conception of the proper limits of union effort and is closely concerned with the problem of union structure; (11) how its chief function is to promote the better marshalling of labour's forces on the industrial field, but that it may from time to time urge upon governments the claims of the workers for particular measures of social reform; (12) that the contention that economic organization of labour must disregard craft divisions wherever possible, and that the scope of union effort must conform to the limitations of the political state, places the congress on unassailable ground.

Under the heading of "Membership and Organizing" it was reported that the membership of the congress had increased appreciably by the growth of the affiliated national unions and the chartered local unions, there being eleven of the first named and 29 of the latter, as well as twelve labour councils.

Referring to the organizing policy of the Congress, the board pointed out the value of the labour councils in furthering the national labour movement. Attention was called to the tendency of local unions of particular crafts to join forces and form national unions. In this connection the board recommended that no national union be permitted to affiliate with the Congress unless it can demonstrate its ability to meet the necessary financial responsibilities.

Under the caption of "Social Reform Legislation" the executive board reported that the federal and provincial governments had been urged to extend the existing "incomplete" series of social insurance schemes. Regarding relief for unemployment the board recommended a continuance of the effort to secure full recognition by the Dominion Government of its responsibility towards the unemployed, and that every opportunity be taken to impress upon the various governments and upon industry in general the need for an immediate shortening of working hours which shall not be accompanied by a reduction in earnings.

The board recommended a continuance of the advocacy of national unemployment insurance on a non-contributory basis, the scheme to include all classes of wage-workers, and to be associated with insurance against sickness and invalidity. The board expressed gratification with the Dominion Government undertaking to assume the whole cost of old age pensions and stated that in any extension of the Old Age Pension Act the blind should be included.

Referring to protection of the right to organize the board pointed out that it has been impressed upon the organized workers by judicial decisions that their unions are without legal standing and that agreements entered into collectively with employers are unenforceable at law. A determined effort, the board stated, is imperative to remedy this state of affairs by securing legislation to remove organized labour's legal disability. The board held that in any codification of the accepted moral law of industrial relations the three following principles should prevail:

1. That the workers have the right to belong to the organization of their choice.

2. That the organization embracing the majority of the workers in any class, craft, or category in an industrial establishment has the right to be regarded as the representative organization for such class, craft, or category, and as such should be a party to any rules affecting wages and working conditions.

3. That no agreement entered into by the representatives organization should deprive the members of any other organization of their existing rights and privileges nor exclude them from participating in any benefits that may accrue to the majority as the result of such agreement.

The board stated that among measures of social reform urgently needed in Canada the minimum wage for men stands second only to unemployment insurance in importance, and pointed out that as minimum wage laws rest with the provinces it is the duty of the labour organizations in the several provinces to advocate such legislation.

Under the heading of "The Need For Labour's Participation in Politics" the board declared that the congress "stands firmly opposed to the doctrine of 'United States controlled' unions that no political discussion can be permitted at union meetings." The board urges the unions to participate actively in

politics by supporting labour candidates financially as well as morally.

In regard to immigration and colonization the board reaffirmed its belief that only by a plan of settlement involving the development of self-sufficing communities, industrially complete, can the vacant spaces in Canada be satisfactorily filled up by a prosperous and homogeneous people.

Investigation of Price of Flour

The convention adopted a resolution "requesting that the Federal Minister of Labour investigate the activities of the Canadian National Millers' Association in regard to the present excessive price of flour."

National Registration Proposed

The convention rejected a demand for the registration of all Canadian citizens, the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, which reported against the proposal, stating that the resolution smacked of war measures. Subsequently a recommendation was reported by the chairman of the Committe on Officers' and Executive Board's Reports that a system of national registration of all people in Canada be advocated to provide the basis for an unemployment insurance scheme. On amendment the question was left for consideration by the executive board.

Constitution and Law

The Committee on Constitution and Laws recommended for consideration of the executive board a resolution proposing a change in the date of conventions in order to enable delegates to take advantage of summer excursion rates. The committee also reported favourably on a resolution seeking to establish provincial federations of unions, but it was not adopted by the convention. The committee approved of a resolution in favour of giving labour councils representation at conventions, but the proposal was also defeated.

The committee approved of a resolution to change the title of the affiliated labour councils to read The National Labour Council of (name of locality) of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. It was decided to adhere strictly in the future to the provision in the constitution that no resolutions be considered unless bearing the seal and signature of the officers of the local union or branch presenting such resolutions, and further that no resolution involving a change in the constitution be considered unless submitted 30 days prior to the convention.

Other Resolutions Adopted

Besides the resolutions above mentioned others on the following subjects were adopted:

Placing of an organizer in the western provinces.

Condemning the use of paint-spraying machines.

Endorsing the practice of issuing a quarterly work button.

Urging the Government to operate its own radio stations through the radio branch of the Department of Marine.

In favour of securing a re-valuation of the Canadian National Railways so as to place the railways on a fair competitive basis.

That national unions be accorded the same privileges as "United States" unions in Canada with respect to representation on Government advisory bodies and delegations.

That the congress consider the formation of a labour defence department to assist workers who become involved with the authorities.

In favour of the Government assisting the shipbuilding industry, and that amendment of the Canadian coastwise shipping laws be sought to prevent the carriage of goods or passengers by water for the whole or any part of the distance from one part to another in other than British ships built and registered in Canada.

That the executive board of the congress consider and report on the formation of a labour party among all-Canadian unions.

That the several provincial governments be petitioned to embody in their respective workmen's compensation acts the following provision: "If a workman who has so far recovered from his injury as to be fit for work of a certain kind proves to the satisfaction of the board that he has taken all reasonable steps to obtain, and has failed to obtain such employment, the board shall order that his incapacity shall, for the purposes of the Act, continue to be treated as total incapacity."*

Endorsing the efforts of local labour bodies to secure a widening of the scope of workmen's compensation legislation.

On the last day of the convention reference was made to "the efforts of a foreign-controlled union of musicians to secure a monopoly of Canadian broadcasting stations." A report by the committee which had interviewed the proprietor of a local station was "that the attempt to intimidate the broad-

*See "Legal Decisions Affecting Labour," at the end of this issue.

cast station had been overcome and the committee had been assured of co-operation by the owner with the Musicians' Union of Canada."

Officers Elected

The following officers were elected: President, A. R. Mosher, Ottawa; vice-presidents, Z. David, Montreal, and Johnston McKinlay, Vancouver; other members of the executive board, G. W. McCollum, Toronto; T. McGregor, Winnipeg, and H. Burgess, Vancouver.

The convention for 1931 is to meet in Montreal in the month of November.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario

The Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario held its fifteenth annual convention at Brantford, on November 10, 1930. Mayor Beckett, on behalf of the city, extended a welcome to the delegates. During the afternoon session Hon. W. G. Martin, Minister of Public Welfare in the Provincial Government, addressed the convention, assuring the delegates that their suggestions and requests in connection with legislation would receive sympathetic consideration. Mr. H. J. Halford, third vice-president, and Mr. P. H. Reagan, fourth vice-president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, also gave addresses.

The secretary-treasurer referred in his report, to a new clause that had been added to the constitution of the International Union, providing that when five or more local unions in any state or province affiliated into a state or provincial barbers' association, all local unions should be required to affiliate with such an association. This the secretary believed would be of considerable benefit to the barbers of Ontario. Reference also was made to the efforts put forth to have legislation enacted regulating the operation of barber shops and hairdressing establishments, which finally resulted in the passing by the Provincial Government of an amendment to the Public Health Act, which gave city and town councils authority to pass by-laws governing the operations and licensing of these establishments, and power to revoke licences upon any breach of regulations. Such by-laws must be approved in writing by the Department of Health before becoming effective. The secretary informed the delegates that further efforts were being made to have this law replaced by a bill formulated by the Federation, but he urged the delegates to re-indorse the stand taken at the last convention, that no bill should be suggested to the government until such time as the finances of the Union warranted such action.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: That a licence law be introduced at the next session of the provincial legislature which would provide for the registering and licensing all barbers in the province and for regulating the sanitary conduct of barber shops;

Authorizing the collection of at least two dollars from each barber, all moneys to be forwarded to the legislative committee of the organization;

Pledging support to James C. Shanessy as general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

Officers elected were: president, P. C. Hollier, Hamilton; first vice-president, George Lewis, Toronto; second vice-president, G. Gould, Windsor; third vice-president, Arthur Last, Sarnia; fourth vice-president, George MacDonald, Ottawa; fifth vice-president, W. Geraldi, Kingston; secretary-treasurer, A. Call, St. Catharines.

The 1931 convention will be held in Ottawa, on civic holiday.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America

The fifteenth consolidated convention of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America was held at Kansas City, Missouri, September 8-20, 1930, with 246 delegates present representing 207 local unions. Following the formal opening a motion was adopted recommending that the convention resolve itself into a committee of the whole to hear and consider the appeal of Joseph A. Franklin against the action of the executive council in removing him from the office of international president for alleged violation of the constitution and by-laws of the brotherhood. On a roll call vote of 394 to 167, a motion was adopted declaring the action of the executive council to be illegal, unlawful and in violation of the constitution and by-laws of the organization, and therefore null and void. President Franklin assumed the

chair following the adoption of a motion restoring him to his former position.

One hundred and twenty-nine separate resolutions were introduced and dealt with by the convention.

The committee on officers' reports made the following recommendations; (1) that the executive council, in conjunction with other organizations, adopt such a program as will eliminate company unions; (2) that the executive council be instructed to plan a more extensive organizing campaign; (3) that the brotherhood officers co-operate in the work of relieving the unemployment situation; (4) that welding be maintained as part of the craft and that every effort be made to prevent welders from becoming a separate organization or from joining any other affiliated department of the American Federation of Labor; (5) that the utmost efforts be made to curb the use of injunctions in labour disputes; (6) that the members support candidates for public office who are favourable to organized labour.

The name of the organization was changed to "The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America."

The committee on the official journal recommended that this publication be increased to standard size and that each local lodge have a special correspondent to report its activities.

Chief officers elected were: president, Joseph A. Franklin, 522 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City; assistant president, J. N. Davis; secretary-treasurer, Charles F. Scott, 506 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City. Walter J. Coyle, Verdun, Que., and A. B. Page, Winnipeg, Man., were elected vice-presidents for the eastern and western sections of Canada, respectively.

Montreal, Que., was chosen as the next convention city.

Australian Council of Trade Unions

A special congress of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions was held at Melbourne in September, to consider among other matters, the problems of unemployment and of wage reduction and labour conditions.

The acting Prime Minister, Mr. Fenton, informed the delegates that the Government had no intention of lending itself to a policy of reducing wages and altering workers' standards of living. He stated that a sub-committee of the Cabinet had been appointed to deal with the whole financial situation in Australia and the question of unemployment. Until its report was published, the details of the policy to be pursued could not be announced.

The Council adopted the following proposals:—

The provision of work depends almost entirely on freeing the credit resources of the country. As a first contribution in this direction, the Federal Government should find £20,000,000.

An Economic Council should be set up, with equal representation of workers and others, and with a Minister as chairman, to determine the allocation of the credit.

The Federal and State Labour Governments should repudiate the decision of the Premiers' Conference which called for a reduction of wages and a lowering of the standard of living.

The Federal Government should instruct the Prime Minister to take this, the first opportunity afforded a Labour Prime Minister to negotiate with the British Government with a view to readjusting the burden of indebtedness now borne by the Australian people as a result of her participation in the late war.

An outstanding fact to-day is that money is too dear. Legislation should be introduced immediately to bring about a reduction in all interest rates in order to make available to industry cheaper money.

Further, to reduce costs of production, the Federal and State Governments should introduce legislation to provide for (*a*) the "dewatering" of the bonus shares issued by companies, and to compel the share issues to synchronize with up-to-date revaluations, such revaluations to be under Government control; and (*b*) a limitation of dividends paid by companies, particularly those companies operating in vital industries.

The Emergency Committee was empowered to call a further Conference of all Unions to take action to have the decisions of that Conference endorsed.

The Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization during the six weeks ending November 30, placed 1,108 previously unemployed men with farmers throughout Canada. The Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of the Department adopted this policy on October 15 as a contribution towards the solution of the unemployment problem. "The farmers throughout Canada who are in a position to employ help, are co-operating with the government in splendid manner," the minister stated on December 12: "the farmers are playing their part and the department in turn is endeavouring to select the most suitable men to meet their needs. Present indications point to further substantial numbers being placed during the next few weeks."

LABOUR'S INTEREST IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

The Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, was one of the speakers at a public meeting held at Ottawa on November 26 under the auspices of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. Addresses were given also by Colonel C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., director general of the Saint John Ambulance Association, and Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The gathering speed of industrial processes was referred to by the Minister of Labour as now being a large factor in industrial accidents. These continued to happen notwithstanding the efforts of safety organizations, and the protective devices required by legislation. However, he fully recognized the value of the safety movement and regarded the increasing dangers of industry as an incentive to redoubled effort.

Senator Robertson began his address by showing the serious losses incurred both by workers and by employers through industrial accidents. For a workman, he said, an accident may mean laying off work for a time with loss of wages, perhaps the loss of a job, or, after recovery, the return to work with some permanent injury handicapping him more or less for the rest of his life. The employer also felt the burden of industrial accidents as a serious disturbance of production and one of the principal factors in costs.

Turning to legislative measures enacted for the protection of workers, the minister described the provisions of some of the provincial acts for the regulation of work in factories and mines. Such legislation laid down certain conditions as to the persons who may be employed, the minimum age of employment, the maximum hours of work, and sanitary and safe conditions. Public opinion later insisted that the state should require industry to assume responsibility for all accidents to their workmen, whether or not the workman in each case should be shown to have been negligent. Accordingly, workmen's compensation laws were adopted by most industrial countries in the world. The payment of compensation, he said, has relieved the worker of a large part of the money cost of an accident, ensures him a portion of his wages during the time of disability or, in case of a fatal accident, means that the wife and children are provided for in some measure.

The minister referred to the system of "merit rating" by which the rise and fall of accidents in a group of industries is reflected in the assessments levied upon the group by the Workmen's Compensation Board. This provision, combined with the general humanitarian interest of employers in the prevention of accidents, had given an impetus to the organized safety movement.

In the course of his address Senator Roberfson commented on the following tables showing the estimated number of workers employed in the various industries in Canada in 1929 and 1930, and the number and relative proportion of fatalities in each group:

FATAL ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN IN 1929 BY INDUSTRIES

—	Fatal accidents	Per cent of total
Transportation and public utilities	353	21
Construction	289	17
Manufacturing	236	14
Mining and smelting	226	13
Logging	217	13
Agriculture	152	9
Service, including Government service and personal services of different kinds (police, fire and other)	108	6
Trade	50	3
Finance	1	.....

—	Estimated number employed	Fatal accidents during 3rd quarter	
	1929	1929	1930
Agriculture	1,041,618	52	35
Logging	39,815	29	22
Fishing and trapping	62,785	16	6
Mining, smelting and quarrying	119,448	52	92
Manufacturing	596,052	59	33
Construction	185,202	95	86
Electric light and power	.....	.....	19
Transportation and public utilities	325,586	91	89
Trade	310,439	16	16
Service—including police, firemen, etc.	547,073	41	44
Finance	61,301	1	1
		452	443

The Minister concluded his address with a reference to the safety work of the International Labour Organization. The prevention of industrial accidents was one of the subjects discussed at the Conferences of 1928 and 1929. The latter conference adopted a "recommendation" on the subject, which was to be submitted to the State Members of the League of Nations with a view to effect being given to it by legislaion in the countries concerned. (The text of this recommendation was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 763.)

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety League for Saskatchewan

A Safety League for Saskatchewan was organized at a meeting held at Regina on November 3, following a conference between members of the provincial government and representatives of the cities and clubs of the province. The officials of the new organization are as follows:—

Honorary president: the Hon. H. W. Newlands, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan.

President: Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways.

Hon. vice-presidents: Premier J. T. M. Anderson, Hon. M. A. MacPherson, Hon. J. A. Merkley, Hon. F. D. Munroe, and Hon. F. R. MacMillan, M.P.

Vice presidents: His Honour Judge W. O. Smyth, Swift Current; Mr. Sydney Smith, Regina; Mr. Richard Loney, Moose Jaw; Mr. Ralph Miller, Prince Albert; Mayor L. A. C. Panton, North Battleford; C. H. Garner, Weyburn; Mayor John W. Hare, Saskatoon; Mayor Robert Barbour, Yorkton.

Secretary, Mr. J. D. MacDonald, Regina.

Industrial Health Record for 1930

According to the *Statistical Bulletin* published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, never before have such satisfactory health conditions prevailed in the United States and Canada as during the first nine months of 1930. The mortality record of approximately 19,000,000 persons (the industrial policy-holders of the Company) indicates this clearly. This group constitutes about one-seventh of the population of the two countries, and in the past its death rate has proved to be an accurate index of health conditions in the entire population. The death rate during 1930, to date, has been low in all parts of Canada, where approximately a million and a quarter of the Metropolitan industrial policyholders live. In neither the United States or Canada has there been wide-spread epidemic prevalence of any disease so far this year.

Nineteen thirty moreover, bids fair to be a year of best records, not only in the low mortality rate for all causes combined, but for several diseases which are of major importance—either numerically or in point of public health interest. The outstanding examples are tuberculosis, diphtheria, diarrheal complaints and puerperal conditions. The typhoid fever death rate, also, is running lower than ever before.

Plans for a Safety Campaign

The Construction Division of the Province of Quebec Safety League makes the following suggestions for carrying out a program of safety instructions:—

Many ideas have been originated and worked out successfully to educate the workers in accident prevention. They include:—Use of safety posters and designs; special safety instruction to new employees; suggestion systems; classes in safety and first aid; Prizes or bonuses for accident prevention; rules of safe practices; workmen's safety committees; special campaigns, such as "No accident week," "Clean-up Week," etc. Of course, it is not advisable to attempt to carry on too many of these activities at the same time. The educational program should provide variety, for one stunt that works well for several months or a year may then get stale and need changing.

Many suggestion systems which were started for the purpose of securing the assistance of the workmen in preventing accidents were later enlarged and the announcement made that suggestions on other subjects would be equally desirable. On many jobs, therefore, employees are encouraged to submit all suggestions which in their estimation will: decrease the danger of accidents to themselves or their fellow workers; eliminate fire hazards or increase the effectiveness of fire extinguishment methods and equipment; result in better working conditions; decrease waste of materials, power, space and labour; improve methods or processes and improve machines. The employees only need the assurance that any suggestions which they may make will be given careful and impartial consideration."

Impaired Health Rates of Occupational Classes

The United States Public Health Service recently published the report of a study of the relation of impaired health to occupations, based upon the medical examinations of more than 100,000 native-born adult white males, in various industrial groups, which was conducted by 9,000 different physicians in all parts of the United States. The association of economic or social status and health has been given consideration in the past, but such studies have related only to incapacity from sickness or to death. Up to the present time this picture has been inadequate because it has not included information as to the physical conditions of persons able to be about and at work—that

is, when the conditions which lead to sickness and possible death are in their incipiency. The groups used for the present study were (a) agricultural; (b) professional; (c) business; and (d) skilled trades. The age distribution of these four groups was practically identical. It should be noted however that the persons examined in connection with this inquiry were those who carried life insurance and had accepted the offer of insurance companies for free health examinations, and therefore that the health conditions prevailing in the lower social levels are not represented in the results.

In the skilled trade group, of the 16,714 persons analysed, 3,409 were classified as machinists, 1,985 carpenters, 1,577 tailors, 1,256 printers, 1,235 electricians, 998 plumbers, 836 chauffeurs, 834 barbers, 829 painters, 712 butchers, and 3,043 others. The rates of impairments in the group are excessively high for eye and ear conditions, teeth defects, heart and pulse, and many miscellaneous impairments.

For most conditions, the agricultural group would seem to have rates definitely below the average for all examined, but there are important exceptions, notably for teeth, stomach, and abdominal conditions, and the genito-urinary system. The rates are low for diseases of the eye and ear, nose and throat, heart and pulse, blood vessels, and many miscellaneous conditions.

The professional group conforms more nearly to the average for the entire population considered. The business group also approximates the average for the entire population considered in nearly every respect.

Fatigue as a Factor of Accidents

A new bulletin (Leaflet No. 30) issued by the Province of Quebec Safety League shows the importance of fatigue as a contributory cause of accidents. "By industrial fatigue we mean a certain strain, whether mental or physical, by which the attention of the worker becomes dulled towards his work as well as towards the risks that may be involved in his work. This fatigue or strain is peculiar to industrial workers. It has nothing to do with the wholesome fatigue of the farmhand or lumber-jack. This industrial fatigue may not be fatigue at all, if by fatigue we mean the need of rest, food and sleep. This industrial fatigue is generally the result of indoor work, of monotonous work, of work requiring concentration. Therefore the proper remedy is better air and ventilation, relaxation and rest periods, diversified work, mental and physical exercise. The average industrial worker doesn't need more food or more sleep or shorter hours. His body and mind are not taxed to their utmost; on the contrary they need precisely to be more thoroughly exerted and in a more diversified way.

"The indoor worker needs better air and it is today possible, at a really insignificant cost, to produce perfect conditions of ventilation in the work-rooms. We consider that this lack of good breathable air is in a great measure responsible for industrial fatigue. And the proof is that industrial fatigue, as we have defined it above, does not exist among outdoor workers.

"It is today accepted that the mechanical properties of air, its heat, dampness and movement, are much more important to health than its chemical purity. In the average work-room, the air always contains more than enough oxygen for breathing purposes. But as a rule the air is either too warm, too dry or too sluggish. Means must and can be found to insure the right degree of heat (about 68 degrees), the right proportion of humidity and a certain movement of the air. A variation in temperature from time to time is also good to give proper stimulation to the pores of the skin.

"Where the work requires constant attention and where the task is repetitive and monotonous, the administration will find it economical from all points of view to arrange rest periods, such as are at present established in many large American industries. These rest periods may be rendered more diverting and healthful if certain setting-up exercises are arranged for that time and carried out regularly. The rest period and exercises should be, of course, compulsory."

Occupational Cancer

Dr. Imre Heller, writing in a recent number of the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, deals with occupational cancer. "It was ascertained," he states, "that 32·4 per cent of the total cases of cancer occurring among workers exposed to coal tar were on the hands, while only 10·8 per cent were on the scrotum. The cancers were caused in 54 per cent by pitch; in 35·1 per cent by tar; and in 5·4 per cent by heavy tar oil. Gas works tar and pitch were responsible for 70·2 per cent of the cases while only 5·4 per cent were due to coke oven tar and pitch. In 10·8 per cent a mixture of the two, and in 5·4 per cent heavy tar oil was the material with which the men had been working. Coke oven tar would appear to be less injurious than gas works tar. The olefin content of gas works tar is one of the chemical characteristics which distinguishes it from the less injurious

coke oven tar. That lubricating oils and other oils have no carcinogenic properties is explained on the ground of the effect of sulphuric acid on the cancer producing substance of the oil."

"The Occurrence of Pulmonary Fibrosis and Other Pulmonary Affections in Asbestos Workers" is described in the same periodical by Dr. E. R. A. Mereweather, as follows: "The symptoms resemble those of fibrosis. The commonest symptoms are cough, cyanosis, dyspnoea, expectoration, and pain. Fibrosis of the type produced by asbestos dust can of itself lead to complete disablement, and finally to a fatal termination, even in the absence of a superadded tuberculous infection."

Reasons for High Cost of Funerals

A report on "funeral costs" was recently published as Number 3 of a series of miscellaneous contributions on the cost of medical care by a committee organized at Washington, D.C., to study the economic aspects of the prevention and care of sickness. The writer, Mr. J. C. Gebhart, sums up the results of the new investigation in regard to funerals as follows:—

"Excessive funeral expenditures in this country are due chiefly to two factors: (*a*) the desire on the part of the family for an elaborate funeral, either as a token of respect and affection for the departed, or to satisfy the demands made by the conventions or social and religious traditions of the group, or 'to impress the neighbours,' and (b) the lack of organization and waste in the funeral industry. Even the extravagant charges on the part of certain undertakers are largely due to an effort to make a living out of a very small volume of business.

"In general, operating costs and prices to the public are lower in 'complete' establishments doing a large volume of business than in establishments with small volume.

"It is apparent that funeral prices cannot be greatly lowered until the volume of business, which is fixed by the death rate, is concentrated in fewer hands. This applies both to funeral directors and to manufacturers of burial goods."

Work of International Labour Office in Regard to Unemployment

The decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 50th session to undertake a special inquiry as to the best methods to be taken for the reduction of unemployment throughout manufacturing centres of the world was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1300. In the debate on the proposal Mr. Albert Thomas, the Director of the Office pointed out that it did not involve breaking any fresh ground for the Office. For the last ten years, he said, the Office has been concerned with unemployment and has done useful work in that field. As early as 1919 a Convention was adopted dealing with unemployment data to be communicated to the Office, and with the desirability of setting up systems of free employment agencies. There has been a Recommendation in favour of the creation of systems of unemployment insurance. When the Office began its work two countries only had set up national systems of unemployment insurance; a few others had voluntary assistance. To-day ten States have organized compulsory insurance and 43 million workers throughout the world benefit thereby. Turning to the scientific aspect, he went on to say that there have been a whole series of studies published by the Office, besides the regular publication of statistics, a Bibliography of Unemployment, etc. There were the two general reports presented to the International Labour Conference in 1922 and 1929, each of which led to the adoption of various resolutions. In this connection Mr. Albert Thomas mentioned that the Office will shortly publish a volume dealing with the large scale public works undertaken in various countries to combat unemployment. In this way, he said, the International Labour Office could usefully contribute its resources to combat social evils, to discover the truth, to dissipate misconceptions and to investigate new theories.

The Association of Railway Executives in the United States decided at their annual meeting held in New York on November 20, notwithstanding adverse earnings reports, to continue the policy of development adopted at the suggestion of President Hoover a year ago. The association reported that capital expenditures of the class 1 railroads of the country for new equipment and additions and betterments to railway property were the largest during the first nine months of 1930 for any corresponding period since 1923. Capital expenditures to the 1st of October totalled six hundred and ninety-eight million eight hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars, an increase of one hundred and twenty-five million and one thousand dollars over the first nine months of 1929.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Age of Children in Non-Industrial Occupations

THE International Labour Office has issued a report on the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations, which is the first item on the agenda of the 1931 Session of the International Labour Conference. In an introductory note it is pointed out that the protection of children and young persons is among the objects set before the International Labour Organization by the Preamble to Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, and that the sixth of the guiding principles laid down in Article 427 of the Treaty is "the abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limits on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development."

The note goes on to recall that the International Labour Conference has already adopted (1919-1921) successive Conventions fixing at fourteen years the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, to employment at sea, and to agricultural employment, and at eighteen years the minimum age for employment as trimmers and stokers. These Conventions have met with considerable success; but there is still a serious gap in international legislation, since no provision has yet been made for the age of admission of children to non-industrial occupations, in certain of which they may be exposed to grave dangers. It is with a view to filling this gap that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has placed the question on the agenda for the Conference in 1931. At that session the Conference will be called on not to adopt concrete proposals in the form of a Draft Convention or Recommendations, but to make a preliminary study of the problem and determine whether it should form the subject of further discussion and definite decisions at the ensuing session. Should the Conference so decide, it will be required at the first discussion to define a number of specific points on which the opinions of Governments should be collected by way of a questionnaire in preparation for the second and final discussion.

In accordance with established practice, the report now issued embodies a succinct analytical and comparative account of the present law and practice in the different countries in connection with the question under consideration, and includes a number of tabular statements showing the situation at a glance. On the basis of the legislation so presented, the report proceeds to consider the feasibility of international regulation and draws attention to the chief points on which it might be desirable that Governments should be consulted before the decisive stage is reached.

The report, in itself a compendious work of reference on child employment in those occupations (commercial and office work, street trading, public entertainment, etc.) which come under the term "non-industrial," is intended to pave the way for an effort to continue and extend the work on behalf of children which has already been undertaken by the International Labour Organization during the past ten years.

Hours of Work in Coal Mines

The International Labour Office recently issued the text of the questionnaire which is being addressed to the Governments of the States Members of the International Labour Organization on the subject of hours of work in coal mines, with a view to the drafting of a Convention for discussion at the fifteenth session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in May, 1931.

It may be recalled that the Governing Body of the Office decided at its recent session that the Conference should itself determine whether the discussion of this question at the fifteenth session should be regarded as a first or second discussion, but that since the problem had already been examined at the fourteenth session the Office should allow for the possibility of a decision in favour of a second discussion, by circulating a questionnaire to the Governments and drafting a report containing one or more proposed Conventions based on the replies of the Governments.

The text of the questionnaire is accompanied by an introduction explaining the origin of the question and reproducing the report of the committee set up to deal with this subject at the fourteenth session of the Conference. A summary is also given of the discussion which took place on this report in the plenary Conference, followed by an analysis of the present position of the question and a commentary on the questionnaire.

Colombia Accepts Labour Conventions

The Government of the Republic of Colombia has intimated to the International Labour Office that it has recommended to Parliament

the ratification of the twenty-six Conventions that had been adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sessions from 1919 to 1928, inclusive.

Colombia, it may be observed, has been represented at almost every Session of the Conference, though so far its delegation has not included direct representatives of employers or workers. The reason for this incompleteness, as given to the Credentials Committee of the Conference in 1925, was the absence of representative organizations of industrial employers or workers in Colombia, which is predominantly an agricultural country and has not yet attained an advanced stage of industrial development. The Colombian Government, however, has not failed to follow the efforts of the International Labour Organization with interest and sympathy, as was demonstrated in 1921, when its delegate strongly opposed any attempt to exclude agricultural labour from the scope of the Organization, and again last year, when its delegation warmly supported the abolition of forced labour.

The desire of the Colombian authorities, as of those in other countries which are in a similar stage of industrial development, would appear to be to profit by the experience of countries which are older, industrially, and in so far as it is possible to do so by considered progressive measures, to forestall the unrest and agitation for social legislation which usually accompany the spread of class-consciousness and the growth of trade unionism. It was in this spirit that the ratification of the Conventions of 1919-1928 was suggested just two years ago in a report by an advisory committee attached to the National Labour Department. The views expressed by that committee, translated as they have now been into definite action by the Government, afford a welcome sign of the awakening of the Latin-American countries to the obligations entailed by membership of the International Labour Organization, and to the advantages they may derive from the fulfilment of these obligations.

Collective Agreements of Agricultural Workers in Germany, Austria and Hungary

A report published recently by the International Labour Office deals with the law in Germany, Austria and Hungary respecting collective agreements of Agricultural workers.

Landworkers almost everywhere receive wages barely equivalent to those of the most poorly paid industrial worker; and they do not benefit, at any rate to the same extent, from labour protection legislation and the various forms of social insurance. Their legal status as workers is also found to be less favourable in general than that of other wage-earners.

In a number of countries the inferior status of agricultural workers results from the fact that they can only avail themselves of the general or common law, whereas industrial workers are able to avail themselves of special protective legislation. Wherever special provisions are drawn up for agricultural labour, they approximate to those which govern the position of domestic staffs; the result being that such special provisions only apply to agricultural workers who live in the same house as their employer. In this respect, the legal provisions which are found to exist in Germany, Austria and Hungary present a special interest, since they not only apply to farm servants but to all wage-earners whatsoever employed in agriculture. In addition, the legislation of these three countries is, so to speak, in a transitional stage between the past and the future; a number of its provisions can only be considered as antiquated, but there are to be found evidence of a genuine effort to introduce modern conceptions of labour law in the realm of agriculture. Its significance therefore lies in the fact that it constitutes a first step towards a modern conception of agricultural labour legislation.

Mr. Hylton R. Brown, chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture in an address to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on December 3, stated that starch, sugar or chocolate in the form of factory dust can be dangerous as dynamite. Danger of dust explosions in factories has been increased, he said, by modern changes in manufacturing processes, and by the utilization of by-products. Dust of many commodities, when mixed with air and then ignited in a confined space, will explode with force comparable to the grain dust explosions that have wrecked concrete and steel buildings. Professor Elliott Dunlap Smith of Yale University, speaking at the same meeting said that society had not yet learned to utilize to the full the opportunities or to curtail the dangers which technological advance has brought about. It was the duty of the engineer to see that the new instrument he had created and that was remodeling the world was wholesomely employed.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on November 1, was 7,406, their employees numbering 993,817 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,780, having an aggregate membership of 207,433 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 67 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of November as Reported by Employers

There was the customary seasonal contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of November, when the 7,406 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 993,817 employees, compared with 1,022,184 on October 1. Reflecting the reduction, the index number declined from 116·2 in the preceding month to 112·9 on the date under review, as compared with 124·6, 118·9, 108·8, 104·0, 98·3, 94·1, 100·0, 97·0 and 91·3 on November 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The recession at the beginning of this November was greater than the average decline reported on November 1 of the last ten years; this was partly due to the fact that logging showed smaller gains than are usually registered at this time of year, thus failing to absorb so large a proportion as usual of the workers laid off in the other seasonal and outdoor industries. The staffs reported by employers, however, continue greater than in other years on record except 1929 and 1928.

Pronounced seasonal curtailment again took place in construction and manufacturing, while logging, mining and trade reported considerable improvement, also largely seasonal in character.

Employment by Economic Areas

The tendency was downward in all provinces, the greatest losses taking place in Ontario and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a further decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on November 1, 1930. Most of the reduction took place in manufacturing and construction, but losses were also indicated in logging, transportation and mining, while communications showed improvement. Returns were received from 561 employers, with 74,608 workers on their payrolls, or 4,184 less than at the beginning of October. A small gain had been indicated on November 1, 1929, when the index was higher.

Quebec.—There was a further decline in Quebec, where the 1,703 co-operating firms reduced their staffs by 2,851 employees, bringing them to 285,288. Railway construction, trade and logging reported improvement, while highway and building construction, manufacturing and transportation registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, pulp and iron and steel divisions showed most contraction, but textiles reported decidedly greater activity. Employment was in smaller volume than on the corresponding date in 1929, when increases had been indicated.

Ontario.—Employment declined in Ontario, where the situation, though not so favourable as on November 1, 1929 or 1928, was better than in the autumn of earlier years of the record, in most of which reductions were noted at the beginning of November. The most extensive recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature in construction, transportation, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while textile factories, logging and retail trade were seasonally busier. A combined working force of 401,310

persons was registered by the 3,312 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had $412,620 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—As is usually the case at the time of year, there was a decrease in the Prairie Provinces on November 1, 1930, but the decline involved a smaller number of workers than that noted in the autumn of 1929, when the index was higher. Returns were compiled from 1,064 firms having 149,338 employees, as against 154,152 at the beginning of October. Coal and metallic ore mining and retail trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, construction, transportation and services showed contractions.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

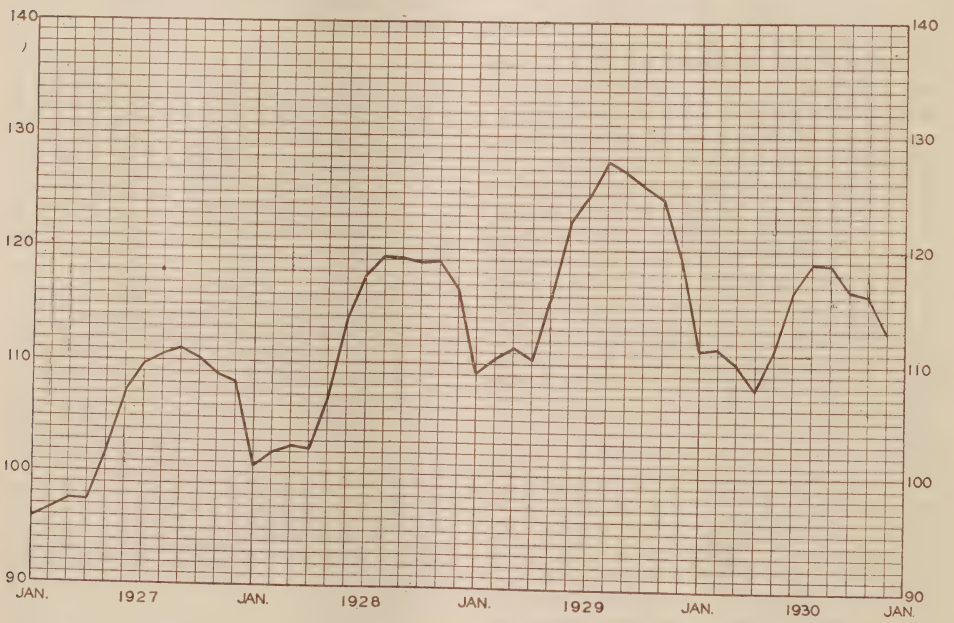
Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were registered in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while in Montreal, Quebec city, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions, Montreal showing the largest decline.

Montreal.—The trend of employment in Montreal was downward, 1,825 persons having been let out from the staffs of the 939 co-operating firms, who employed 140,818. Manufactures, as a whole, transportation, construction and services reported reduced activity, while there were seasonal gains in retail trade;

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—Further declines in personnel were recorded by the 766 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 83,273 workers, compared with 88,481 in the preceding month. The greatest losses were in manufactures and construction, but transportation and services were also slacker; on the other hand, coal-mining was rather more active. Employment was in smaller volume than on November 1 last year, when the movement was also unfavourable.

within the manufacturing group, there was also improvement in textile, musical instrument and lumber plants. Increases had been noted on November 1, 1929, when the index was several points higher.

Quebec City.—Employment showed a decrease in Quebec, according to 122 employers of 13,686 persons, compared with 14,009 on October 1. Transportation, services and manufacturing showed curtailment, while construction and trade reported slightly more activity. Employment as reported by em-

ployers continued in rather greater volume than on the same date last year, when gains had been indicated.

Toronto.—There was a falling-off in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,022 firms in Toronto, who had 123,754 in their employ, or 889 less than in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in construction, transportation and services, while manufacturing and trade were rather busier. A slightly larger loss had been registered at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index then was higher.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Nov. 1	91·3	102·6	83·4	92·7	101·9	83·7
1922						
Nov. 1	97·0	102·9	88·4	101·1	104·3	88·9
1923						
Nov. 1	100·0	106·8	98·4	102·2	98·5	91·1
1924						
Nov. 1	94·1	93·9	92·6	96·3	93·4	90·6
1925						
Nov. 1	98·3	96·0	96·4	99·8	98·4	98·9
1926						
Nov. 1	104·0	97·2	105·4	103·7	106·9	102·9
1927						
Jan. 1	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Feb. 1	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Mar. 1	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
April 1	97·4	97·4	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
May 1	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
June 1	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
July 1	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
Aug. 1	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Sept. 1	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Oct. 1	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Nov. 1	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Dec. 1	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
1928						
Jan. 1	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Feb. 1	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Mar. 1	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
April 1	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
May 1	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
June 1	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
July 1	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
Aug. 1	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Sept. 1	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Oct. 1	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Nov. 1	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Dec. 1	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
1929						
Jan. 1	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Feb. 1	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Mar. 1	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
April 1	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
May 1	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
June 1	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
July 1	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
Aug. 1	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Sept. 1	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Oct. 1	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Nov. 1	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Dec. 1	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
1930						
Jan. 1	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Feb. 1	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Mar. 1	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
April 1	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
May 1	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
June 1	116·5	122·4	114·5	117·8	115·8	113·3
July 1	118·9	141·1	116·8	116·9	120·4	113·5
Aug. 1	118·8	140·9	114·7	115·7	126·2	115·8
Sept. 1	116·6	122·5	113·6	113·6	129·8	114·6
Oct. 1	116·2	116·2	113·0	114·6	130·0	112·1
Nov. 1	112·9	110·1	111·9	111·6	125·8	105·4
Relative weight of employment, by districts as at Nov. 1, 1930	100·0	7·5	28·7	40·4	15·0	8·4

Ottawa.—Almost all the curtailment in Ottawa was in manufacturing, construction and transportation, but retail trade showed slightly heightened activity. The 150 employers furnishing data reported 13,331 workers, as against 13,612 on October 1. Employment was in practically the same volume as on the same date in 1929, when contractions had also been indicated.

Hamilton.—Employment continued to decrease in Hamilton, where the 224 co-operating firms employed 30,812 persons, or 460 less than at the beginning of October. Most of the decline took place in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel, food and electrical apparatus plants, while textiles and non-ferrous metals showed improvement. Very little change had been reported on November 1 last

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Nov. 1	93·8	.....	101·9	.....	.....	.....	101·8	82·2
1923								
Nov. 1	100·4	.....	99·2	110·5	94·4	.....	90·7	85·4
1924								
Nov. 1	93·6	101·4	96·1	100·6	83·8	.....	86·2	89·6
1925								
Nov. 1	100·6	100·5	99·1	103·1	92·3	92·5	94·7	97·0
1926								
Nov. 1	104·7	104·3	103·4	103·6	103·6	96·8	106·1	101·6
1927								
Jan. 1	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Feb. 1	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Mar. 1	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
April 1	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
May 1	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
June 1	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
July 1	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
Aug. 1	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	107·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Sept. 1	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Oct. 1	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Nov. 1	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Dec. 1	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
1928								
Jan. 1	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Feb. 1	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Mar. 1	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
April 1	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
May 1	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
June 1	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
July 1	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
Aug. 1	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Sept. 1	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Oct. 1	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Nov. 1	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Dec. 1	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
1929								
Jan. 1	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Feb. 1	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Mar. 1	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
April 1	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
May 1	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
June 1	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
July 1	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
Aug. 1	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Sept. 1	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Oct. 1	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Nov. 1	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Dec. 1	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
1930								
Jan. 1	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Feb. 1	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Mar. 1	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
April 1	109·2	111·7	116·5	116·2	120·4	140·9	103·4	110·4
May 1	110·8	115·3	117·8	125·3	118·4	150·5	105·7	110·8
June 1	116·6	122·3	118·5	130·4	118·0	149·4	107·1	110·8
July 1	116·0	130·1	117·8	129·4	115·0	134·9	109·6	110·2
Aug. 1	114·5	138·2	115·4	131·8	112·6	120·8	110·3	111·7
Sept. 1	113·2	138·5	114·7	125·6	105·6	121·2	110·7	114·0
Oct. 1	114·1	138·3	116·2	127·5	103·7	113·9	109·5	112·1
Nov. 1	112·6	135·3	115·5	124·6	102·0	116·5	108·8	110·4
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Nov. 1, 1930	14·2	1·4	12·5	1·3	3·1	1·4	3·3	3·0

year, but the index then was higher by many points.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Activity in the Border Cities showed an increase; 133 employers reported 14,346 persons on their payrolls, compared with 14,000 at the beginning of October. Improvement in automobile plants and highway construction caused the increase, which compares favourably with the decline indicated on the same date a year ago. Employment then, however, was much better than during this autumn.

Winnipeg.—Curtailment was noted in Winnipeg, according to 351 firms employing 32,769

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Nov. 1	91·3	87·8	107·8	102·6	89·8	102·0	85·5	80·1	92·3
1922									
Nov. 1	97·0	94·9	119·1	109·3	87·8	105·9	94·0	80·7	93·1
1923									
Nov. 1	100·0	98·7	113·0	110·3	90·4	107·9	97·7	90·6	92·4
1924									
Nov. 1	94·1	91·3	129·4	105·1	95·6	99·9	88·9	91·2	93·1
1925									
Nov. 1	98·3	96·5	119·9	101·7	97·3	103·0	94·6	93·9	99·2
1926									
Nov. 1	104·0	102·7	99·6	106·5	102·2	105·2	111·2	99·1	103·9
1927									
Jan. 1	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Feb. 1	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Mar. 1	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
April 1	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
May 1	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
June 1	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
July 1	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
Aug. 1	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Sept. 1	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Oct. 1	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Nov. 1	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Dec. 1	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
1928									
Jan. 1	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Feb. 1	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·8	105·8	110·0
Mar. 1	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
April 1	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
May 1	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
June 1	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
July 1	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
Aug. 1	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Sept. 1	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Oct. 1	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Nov. 1	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Dec. 1	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
1929									
Jan. 1	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Feb. 1	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Mar. 1	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
April 1	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·5	85·4	121·1	122·5
May 1	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
June 1	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
July 1	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
Aug. 1	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Sept. 1	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Oct. 1	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Nov. 1	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Dec. 1	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
1930									
Jan. 1	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Feb. 1	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Mar. 1	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
April 1	107·8	111·3	87·6	114·5	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
May 1	111·4	112·4	63·5	114·1	117·3	104·3	112·0	128·9	125·6
June 1	116·5	113·6	90·0	115·6	119·6	108·0	137·0	134·7	127·6
July 1	118·9	111·3	82·1	113·8	119·7	108·0	170·1	142·7	129·5
Aug. 1	118·8	110·2	61·5	115·5	121·0	108·9	179·8	142·4	126·4
Sept. 1	116·6	108·2	54·3	116·6	120·9	110·2	169·2	143·4	127·3
Oct. 1	116·2	107·8	70·8	118·9	119·5	110·1	163·0	136·7	127·9
Nov. 1	112·9	104·6	90·9	121·9	119·9	106·0	148·8	126·9	129·2
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Nov. 1, 1930	100·0	51·0	2·4	5·6	3·2	12·4	14·4	2·1	8·9

workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 33,008 in their last report. Trade and building reported advances, but manufacturing and transportation released help. Improvement had been recorded on November 1, 1929, when employment was at a much higher level.

Vancouver.—There was a downward movement in Vancouver, when 302 employers had 30,067 persons on their staffs, or 390 less than in the preceding month. Manufactures and transportation showed most of the reduction, while trade and highway construction were more active. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of November last year, when smaller losses had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	Nov. 1 1930	Oct. 1 1930	Nov. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1928	Nov. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1925
Manufacturing	51·0	104·6	107·8	117·2	115·1	104·9	102·7	96·5
Animal products—edible	1·9	107·9	111·7	115·2	116·1	112·0	101·5	101·9
Fur and products	·2	105·8	107·5	102·5	94·4	100·8	112·2	108·5
Leather and products	1·5	82·1	86·7	95·5	97·1	104·6	104·6	96·9
Lumber and products	4·5	84·7	92·4	106·1	109·2	97·9	105·2	99·7
Rough and dressed lumber	2·4	72·0	83·4	97·1	105·2	92·4	107·8	100·7
Furniture	1·0	111·7	110·1	128·1	120·6	112·1	102·6	96·6
Other lumber products	1·1	101·9	106·2	116·6	100·0	103·5	97·9	98·3
Musical instruments	·2	83·1	73·3	102·8	121·7	109·6	109·3	98·6
Plant products—edible	3·4	118·7	143·1	122·7	116·2	109·7	107·8	106·1
Pulp and paper products	6·4	106·1	108·6	114·1	110·5	107·3	102·7	94·3
Pulp and paper	3·0	99·4	104·4	110·2	108·1	108·4	104·4	90·5
Paper products	·8	107·8	109·8	116·6	112·5	110·0	103·9	99·6
Printing and publishing	2·6	114·5	113·9	118·6	112·2	105·5	100·1	98·0
Rubber products	1·3	105·8	107·9	136·3	145·6	120·8	97·4	100·9
Textile products	8·2	101·7	99·3	107·4	107·9	106·8	101·7	97·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·9	99·2	92·8	105·5	109·0	112·0	101·2	97·8
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	111·3	104·9	117·1	108·5	103·4	101·0	96·4
Garments and personal furnishings	2·7	104·2	106·9	104·5	107·8	103·9	103·8	97·6
Other textile products	·9	87·3	89·4	104·6	105·2	105·4	99·6	93·2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·6	127·1	128·0	130·0	120·1	111·6	103·8	105·5
Tobacco	·9	116·8	114·9	118·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	143·0	148·8	147·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	144·4	131·7	186·3	161·5	117·4	105·0	105·6
Chemicals and allied products	·8	118·8	116·7	122·3	111·6	105·8	102·0	95·4
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	122·9	127·1	133·8	118·4	108·1	103·9	91·5
Electric current	1·6	130·6	133·6	132·1	128·1	113·7	103·5	104·9
Electrical apparatus	1·7	155·6	158·7	164·1	130·0	112·0	110·8	97·1
Iron and steel products	12·6	97·0	98·2	117·1	115·5	99·3	99·8	92·2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·2	100·4	102·6	129·0	126·7	103·3	102·3	104·1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	114·1	115·5	133·2	125·2	110·9	101·2	92·4
Agricultural implements	·3	36·0	40·8	96·8	103·4	96·1	101·6	77·8
Land vehicles	5·6	93·8	95·3	106·2	109·1	93·1	96·7	91·8
Automobiles and parts	1·3	89·1	89·4	115·2	132·3	87·4	98·7	91·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	109·7	106·3	133·7	103·0	88·7	96·8	86·2
Heating appliances	·5	123·4	122·4	139·4	124·9	110·7	106·7	102·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·9	142·3	144·3	185·2	150·2	121·1	102·7	80·8
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	100·4	99·8	115·4	120·4	92·6	99·9	91·6
Other iron and steel products	1·9	98·2	98·8	114·6	117·6	104·8	104·1	93·2
Non-ferrous metal products	2·0	130·6	132·5	135·7	123·6	110·2	106·0	87·5
Mineral products	1·3	135·6	138·2	149·4	133·7	105·0	100·9	103·0
Miscellaneous	·4	113·2	115·1	113·7	111·9	100·1	104·6	94·7
Logging	2·4	90·9	70·8	173·3	139·3	136·3	99·6	119·9
Mining	5·6	121·9	118·9	128·0	121·2	111·4	106·5	101·7
Coal	3·0	110·5	107·1	112·0	110·6	105·8	106·5	99·5
Metallic ores	1·8	148·5	143·0	152·7	135·0	121·5	106·9	101·1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	120·8	123·3	149·7	138·8	118·1	106·9	100·8
Communications	3·2	119·9	119·5	125·8	114·1	106·2	102·2	97·3
Telegraphs	·7	130·7	129·7	132·5	124·5	108·5	105·0	96·4
Telephones	2·5	117·2	117·0	124·0	111·4	105·5	101·5	97·5
Transportation	12·4	106·0	110·1	113·8	113·4	106·5	105·2	103·0
Street railways and cartage	2·6	126·0	128·8	131·7	121·5	106·5	101·8	102·9
Steam railways	7·9	99·9	104·4	108·4	112·6	105·3	104·2	100·6
Shipping and stevedoring	1·9	110·2	114·2	117·4	106·9	113·1	115·4	116·2
Construction and Maintenance	14·4	148·8	163·0	153·6	137·4	122·1	111·2	94·6
Building	5·7	145·3	156·9	173·7	136·0	117·7	111·7	88·0
Highway	4·4	242·3	277·7	214·8	166·2	193·4	131·0	124·7
Railway	4·3	109·2	115·9	106·0	127·4	101·2	103·9	91·2
Services	2·1	126·9	136·7	131·6	120·8	107·9	99·1	93·9
Hotels and restaurants	1·2	126·2	141·5	132·4	114·9	102·6	95·5	94·0
Professional	·2	121·4	124·8	119·8	121·5	114·3	101·5	98·4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·7	129·8	132·6	134·1	129·5	113·6	103·4	92·2
Trade	8·9	129·2	127·9	130·7	121·3	111·9	103·9	99·2
Retail	6·4	133·5	130·8	134·6	124·8	113·0	104·0	98·7
Wholesale	2·5	119·3	121·4	121·8	113·8	109·9	103·5	100·2
All Industries	100·0	112·9	116·2	124·6	118·9	108·8	104·0	98·3

[1]The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Manufacturing

Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in iron and steel, pulp and paper, leather, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, rubber and non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, textile factories registered considerable advances and there were also gains in musical instrument and chemical plants. The 4,497 co-operating manufacturers reported 506,887 operatives, as against 522,677 at the beginning of October. This decline involved more workers than that shown on November 1 last year, when the index was many points higher.

Animal Products—Edible.—Dairies and fish canneries reported seasonal curtailment, while meat-packing plants afforded more employment. Statistics were received from 204 manufacturers, employing 18,840 persons, as compared with 19,464 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, was much greater than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was several points higher.

Leather and Products.—There was a falling off in employment in this group on November 1, chiefly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. The 188 firms furnishing data reported 14,832 workers, as against 15,592 on October 1. Activity was decidedly less than on the same date in 1929, when the trend was also downward.

Lumber and Products.—Further contraction, involving a smaller number of employees than in the autumn of last year, were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was in less volume than in November, 1929. The losses on the date under review took place chiefly in rough and dressed lumber mills, but vehicle and container plants were also slacker, while furniture factories reported improvement. A combined working force of 44,288 persons was reported by the 769 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 48,460 at the beginning of October. There were important contractions in all provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Considerable additions to staffs were indicated in musical instrument factories, 39 of which employed 2,362 workers, an increase of 218 over their October 1 staffs. Most of the gain was in Quebec. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of November, 1929, when the tendency was also upward.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries made unusually large seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while sugar and syrup factories showed an advance. The forces of the 398 reporting firms aggregated 33,862 persons, or 6,981 less than in their last return. Employment declined in all provinces. This curtailment involved many more workers than that registered on the corresponding date in 1929, when the index number was rather higher than on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a large decrease in the number reported by employers in this group, 541 of whom had 63,539 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 65,038 at the beginning of October. Important reductions were recorded in pulp and paper mills and paper products, while gains were noted in printing and publishing houses. The tendency was unfavourable in all provinces, except British Columbia. Slight gains had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, and the index then was several points higher.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed a recession on November 1; data were compiled from 39 firms with 13,498 employees, as against 13,766 in their last report. This decrease took place chiefly in Quebec. Employment was at a lower level than on November 1, 1929, when reductions had also been indicated.

Textile Products.—Thread, cotton, woollen, silk and hosiery and knitting factories reported heightened activity, but the production of garments, personal furnishings and headwear showed a falling-off; 695 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 79,882 on October 1 to 81,553 on the date under review. There were large increases in Quebec and Ontario. A slight gain had been noted at the beginning of November last year, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was very little change in employment in these industries as a whole, according to the 147 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 16,242 persons. Improvement in tobacco factories was offset by losses in the manufacture of beverages. Small gains had been indicated on the corresponding date last year, and employment then was in slightly greater volume.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Advances were recorded in this group, in which statements were furnished by 121 plants employ-

ing 7,635 persons, or 115 more than in their last report. Activity was less favourable than in the autumn of 1929, when similar increases had been reported.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal curtailment was indicated in building material plants, chiefly in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; employment generally was at a lower level than on November 1, 1929. The forces of the 163 employers from whom information was received, declined by 480 persons to 12,724 at the beginning of November.

Electric Current.—Employment in the production of electric current showed a contraction, 311 workers being released from the forces of the 92 co-operating manufacturers who employed 15,809 persons. Greater declines had been indicated in this industry on November 1 last year, but the index then was above its level at the time of writing.

Electrical Appliances.—Curtailment was reported in electrical apparatus works, 63 of which had 16,461 employees, or 295 less than in their last report. This decline compares unfavourably with the advance noted on the same date last year, when the index number was some points higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, vehicle, agricultural implement, and some other divisions of the iron and steel group registered reduced employment, while there were minor increases in the shipbuilding, heating appliance and foundry and machine shop groups. Statements were received from 714 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 125,207 persons, as compared with 127,013 in the preceding month. Employment declined in all except the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, the losses in Ontario being most noteworthy. Much more extensive curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of November last year, but the situation then was decidedly more favourable than on the date under review.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Data tabulated from 115 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 20,044 workers, or 292 less than on October 1. The precious metal division recorded improvement, while losses were registered in smelters and refineries and lead, tin, zinc and copper works. Employment was not so active as on the same date of 1929, when additions to staffs had been reported.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—There was a decline in employment in non-metallic mineral product factories, 83 of which released 265 persons, bringing their staffs to 12,983 at the beginning of November. All except the Western Provinces shared in the reduction. The index was considerably lower than on November 1, 1929, when a small loss had been indicated.

Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 213 firms employing 24,286 men, or 5,400 more than in the preceding month. This advance was decidedly smaller than usual, and employment was in less volume than in the autumn of any other year since 1920. Quebec and Ontario shared in the upward movement, while small losses occurred in the other provinces.

Mining

Coal and metallic ore mining afforded considerably more employment, while quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 232 operators, with 54,687 employees, or 1,389 more than in their last report. Of the total employees recorded on the date under review, 29,320 belonged in the coal mining, 17,393 in the metallic ore and 7,974 in the non-metallic mineral group. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on November 1, 1929, but the index then was above its level at the time of writing.

Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed a small increase, in contrast with the reductions in personnel usually recorded at the time of year. The companies and branches making returns had 31,254 workers in their employ, a gain of 108 since October 1. Conditions continued better than on November 1 of other years of the record, except 1929.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was a decrease in employment in local transportation, according to 152 firms whose staffs declined from 26,117 employees on October 1 to 25,533 at the beginning of November. Losses were reported in all provinces. Activity was less than on the corresponding date in 1929, although the movement then was also unfavourable.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 105 employers in the railway operation group, in which their payrolls decreased by 3,574 persons to 78,479 on November 1. This decline was general in scope, but the greatest losses were in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Employment was not so active as in the autumn of 1929, when less pronounced contractions had been recorded.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Curtailment was noted in water transportation, 85 companies employing 18,391 workers, as compared with 19,028 in the preceding month. Ontario and British Columbia reported reduced activity. Gains were shown on November 1 last year, and employment then was at a higher level.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—There was a considerable decrease in building, 4,558 persons being let out from the forces of the 726 co-operating contractors, who had 56,507 employees, a number considerably less than that reported at the beginning of November, 1929, although the index was higher than in the autumn of other years of the record. The largest decline took place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Highways.—Work on highways and streets again declined seasonally, in spite of unemployment relief work; the reductions involved a greater number of workers than those reported in the autumn of 1929, but employment on November 1, 1930, was in greater volume than in any previous year for which data are available. Statements were tabulated from 277 employers, whose staffs, standing at 44,027, were smaller by 6,723 persons than on October 1. All provinces shared in the downward movement, which was most pronounced in Quebec and Ontario.

Railways.—Further curtailment of railway construction work was recorded, especially in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while slight improvement was reported in Quebec. The forces of the 58 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 45,582 persons on October 1, to 42,989 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage was much less than that registered on the corresponding date in 1929, when the level of employment was rather higher.

Services

There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed; 237 firms in the service division employed 21,598 persons, as against 23,337 at the beginning of October. The index was higher than on November 1 in other years of the record, except 1929.

Trade

The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 914 workers being added to the forces of the 757 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 89,159. The advance took place in the former division. The index was slightly less than on November 1, 1929, but was higher than in any other November on record. Further pronounced gains in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade. The increases recorded on the corresponding date last year gave employment to a larger number of workers.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1930

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

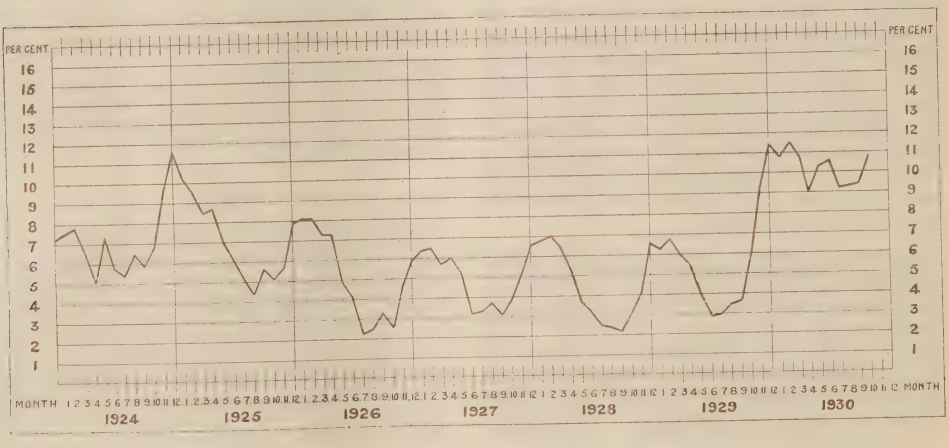
Unemployment among local trade unions at the close of October showed a slight increase from the preceding month, the 1,780 labour organizations, with 207,433 members, from which reports were tabulated, indicating 10·8 per cent of idleness, in contrast with 9·4 per cent in September. A less favourable situation was registered also in comparison with October last year, when 6·0 per cent of the members reported were without work. The declines in activity recorded from September were fairly generally distributed throughout the country, Nova Scotia unions alone showing an advance in employment, which was but slight, while in the remaining provinces the contractions noted were moderate. Quebec and Ontario unions reported a large share of the increase in idleness shown over October last year, though Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick unions also suffered depression. Manitoba unions, on the other hand, reported a nominal gain in employment available.

Each month a separate compilation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. Of these, Montreal unions reported the greatest percentage of idleness of any of the cities used in the comparison, which, however, only moderately exceeded that reported at the close of September. In Halifax and Vancouver unemployment eased off to some extent from September, though the percentages of idleness recorded were substantial and next in line to that indicated in Montreal. Viewed from a percentage basis the most extensive decline in activity was registered by Saint John unions, while in Toronto and Regina contractions of about the same magnitude as in Montreal were noted. In Winnipeg and Edmonton also, minor declines occurred. Halifax, Saint John, Montreal and Toronto unions all reported substantial curtailment of activity from October last year, and in Vancouver, Edmonton and Regina employment showed a moderate drop. Winnipeg, on the contrary, registered nominally improved conditions.

From the chart which accompanies this article it will be noted that the curve of unemployment during October rose slightly from the previous month, indicating a somewhat greater unemployment volume, and at the close of the month rested at a point considerably above that shown in October last year.

Employment in the manufacturing industries showed a slight falling off in October from the previous month as manifest by the reports tabulated from 501 unions, with an aggregate membership of 62,741 persons. Of these 6,731 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 10·7, contrasted with 8·7 per cent of inactivity in September. Garment and iron and steel workers registered reductions in the employment volume affecting the largest number of workers, though among pulp and paper makers, wood, leather and hat and cap makers, bakers and confectioners, metal polishers and unclassified workers some cessation of activity was apparent. On the other hand, conditions for textile, glass and jewellery workers were much improved, and nominal gains were reported by printing tradesmen. Compared with the situation in the manufacturing industries in October, 1929, when 7·8 per cent of the members reported were idle, hat and cap makers, and iron, steel, garment and glass workers recorded employment advances, which however involved but a few workers, while the remaining trades suffered reductions in the volume of work available, the most extensive of which were reflected by

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



pulp and paper makers and printing tradesmen, wood and unclassified workers, and metal polishers.

Reports tabulated from 44 unions of coal miners at the close of October combining a membership of 17,030 persons showed that 326 of their members were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 1·9 contrasted with 3·1 per cent of inactivity in September. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all contributed to this slight increase in employment afforded over September, the British Columbia unions showing the greatest improvement in conditions. The same percentage of idleness was indicated in the mining industry, as a whole, during the month under review as in October a year ago, though variations were apparent in the different provinces, Alberta unions recording minor declines in activity and Nova Scotia slight improvement,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Mining.	Manufacturing industries.	Vegetable products.	Pulp and paper products.	Pulp and paper mill workers.	Printing, publishing and lithographing.	Wood products.	Fibres, textiles and textile products.	Textile workers' carpet workers.	Garment workers.	Hat, cap and glove workers.	Animal products.	Iron and its products.	Non-ferrous metals.	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	Building and construction.	Shipping and stevedoring.	Steam railway operation.	Local transportation.	Transportation.	Communication.	Telegraph operation.	Telephone operation.	Trade (retail shop clerks).	Services.	Governmental.	Miscellaneous.	All occupations.
October, 1919			0	2·1	1·4	·7	2·2	1·1	·7	·6	·1		0	·4	3·9	1·4	1·6	0	·7	5·4	1·1	·6	1·9	1·1	·3			·7	1·8	·1	2·9	2·0
October, 1920			·1	6·8	2·2	2·2	2·2	7·9	33·3	14·2	4·2	49·2		0	0	3·3	3·6	0	17·0	3·7	1·0	8·9	·6	3·2				·5	1·9	·3	3·4	6·1
October, 1921			25·6	32·0	3·4	10·9	11·2	6·0	3·5	14·2	6·8	17·9		9·6	12·0	13·0	33·5		3·7	12·7	3·0	3·6	3·0	3·2				5·3	3·0	2·2	4·7	3·9
October, 1922			37·7		·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	3·5	4·0	4·1		2·6	4·6	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1		·2	6·0	11·2	1·8	3·2				·4	1·8	·5	2·7	3·8
October, 1923			4·1		0	4·0	9·6	3·6	4·5	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2				·5	1·7	1·2	3·5	6·8
October, 1924			0	16·5	11·0	2·1	3·6	2·2	·2	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·0	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	5·2	·1	0			0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
October, 1925			13·4		5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·2	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	5·2	·1	0			0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
October, 1926			5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	2·0	6·9	12	8	5·9	16·2	2·4	16·8	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	·2	0			0	1·8	·2	2·9	3·3
October, 1927			3·5		2·8	3·5	3·0	2·8	3·8	3·0	11·2	2·0		·8	1·8		7·7	6·6	6·2	1·0	13·0		3·8	37·4	2·5	·2	0			0	1·6	·4	2·1	2·2
January, 1928			2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·2	3·2	10·3	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	11·3	23·2	4·1	12·5	3·4	3·0	0			1·2	2·9	·7	3·1	3·1
February, 1928			27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	22·9	2·7	·4	0			0	2·3	·6	3·4	4·0
March, 1928			0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	12·3	3·6	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	3·9	6·2	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	22·9	2·7	·4	0			0	2·3	·6	3·4	4·0
April, 1928			0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	2·0	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·6	0			0	2·4	·6	3·4	4·0
May, 1928			1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	3·4	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	6·4	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	1·1	0			0	2·4	·6	3·4	4·0
June, 1928			0	1·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·0	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	6·4	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	1·1	0			0	2·4	·6	3·4	4·0
July, 1928			0	1·0	4·7	3·6	2·9	2·3	8·4	2·0	1·9	8·0	20·9	2·0	1·4	3·3	0	0	9·3	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	1·1	0			0	1·4	·6	3·4	4·0
August, 1928			·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·0	2·8	5·1	4·9	4·0	1·5	5·2	1·7	3·4	3·3	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	1·1	0			0	1·6	·4	3·2	4·0
September, 1928			·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·2	3·2	13·9	·8		·5	4·2	1·4	3·3	3·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	1·2	0			0	2·3	·6	3·4	4·0
October, 1928			4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	2·1	4·3	2·1	4·2	7·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·2	1·5	0			0	2·3	·6	3·4	4·0
November, 1928			19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·2	4·3	2·1	4·2	7·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·2	1·5	0			0	2·3	·6	3·4	4·0
December, 1928			19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	1·9	2·5	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	1·5	0			0	2·3	·6	3·4	4·0
January, 1929			6·4	0	1·5	5·6	3·6	2·3	2·8	13·3	7·9	0	3·2	6·8	16·2	9·4	3·7	0	14·0	19·0	4·7	34·8	1·9	·2	1·5	0			0	2·3	·6	3·4	4·0
February, 1929				0	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	1·8	·5	1·5	0	0·8	0·8	3·6	3·2	1·0	6·3	6·8
March, 1929			1·2	2·6	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	10·3	10·3	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·5	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	2·2	·2	1·5	0	5·5	2·2	2·9	2·3	1·0	5·1	6·0
April, 1929			2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·5	1·9	1·8	2·0	13·2	2·0	29·3	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	16·7	14·7	5·0	33·7	2·3	·3	1·4	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
May, 1929			3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·9	15·0	0	1·8	1·1	3·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	6·2	34·2	2·1	·4	1·5	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
June, 1929			2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	4·6	·8	0	1·8	0	3·4	3·5	0	1·6	40·7	6·2	34·2	2·1	·4	1·5	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
July, 1929			2·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	0	3·5	3·9	0	2·7	34·1	6·4	34·2	2·1	·4	1·5	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
August, 1929			1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	0	5·6	32·2	6·4	34·2	2·1	·4	1·5	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
September, 1929			1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	0	2·4	16·8	4·3	30·8	2·2	·3	1·4	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
October, 1929			2·9	1·4	2·6	3·9	3·2	2·2	1·0	2·9	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	30·5	6·2	34·2	2·1	·4	1·5	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
November, 1929			19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	7·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	...	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	...	6·2	34·2	2·1	·4	1·5	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
December, 1929			24·6	12·2	6·6	8·1	6·4	2·3	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·1	33·4	8·0	4·5	23·3	...	6·2	34·2	2·1	·4	1·5	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
January, 1930			18·4	12·2	6·6	8·1	6·4	2·3	10·4	3·4	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·1	33·4	8·0	4·5	23·3	...	6·2	34·2	2·1	·4	1·5	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
February, 1930			2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	6·0	2·6	1·9	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
March, 1930			1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	...	9·7	6·9	0	9·4	34·6	6·2	34·2	2·1	·4	1·5	0	2·3	2·3	3·4	2·3	1·5	5·5	6·0
April, 1930			1·3	11·9	11·0	6·6	6·3	4·8	8·5	5·0	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	...	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	7·7	3·2	3·3	0	3·8	·7	6·0	6·3
May, 1930			1·3	12·7	9·2	12·4	3·0	4·8	9·4	3·1	18·8	41·1	27·8	44·5	11·3	25·0	6·1	11·4	30·5	...	21·0	23·2	6·8	17·7	6·8	7·7	1·4	1·5	0	3·8	·7	6·0	6·3
June 1930			1·3	2·3	6·9	12·2	3·8	3·7	2·6	4·1	19·5	34·0	29·1	33·4	8·6	16·7	12·3	8·0	10·5	43·1	...	22·9	26·2	6·0	25·5	6·0	6·6	1·4	1·6	0	4·7	·4	10·0	10·6
July, 1930			1·2	18·8	6·5	8·0	6·0	6·7	5·7	7·1	18·3	7·5	37·5	5·3	3·8	17·2	6·1	16·1	42·3	...	35·3	28·5	5·0	20·9	4·9	5·2	1·8	1·8	0	5·9	·5	12·4	9·3
August, 1930			1·5	17·2	5·3	8·7	3·8	6·3	11·9	6·8	16·3	8·6	38·3	6·0	20·0	13·2	6·5	14·4	31·5	...	43·7	27·9	5·4	23·0	5·8	·4	1·1	1·1	0	6·1	·7	12·0	9·4
September, 1930			2·3	8·6	1·9	10·7	6·6	8·9	13·9	6·4	26·0	14·4	4·3	14·6	40	15·4	7·3	16·4	13·0	...	57·9	31·5	6·5	23·0	7·0	·7	4·5	4·6	0	·1	·2	13·3	10·8
October, 1930																																

while in British Columbia all workers were reported busy in both months compared.

Some curtailment in building activities was evident at the close of October from the previous month, according to the reports received from an aggregate of 237 unions with a total membership of 29,204 persons. Of these 9,203 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 31·5 contrasted with 27·9 per cent of idleness in September. Conditions were much quieter than in October, 1929, when 10·4 per cent of the members reported were idle. Plumbers and steamfitters indicated moderate gains in activity from September, while in all other trades the employment movement was unfavourable. Bridge and structural iron workers and hod carriers and building labourers registered large employment losses from September, but as these tradesmen formed but a small proportion of the total membership included in the building trades they did not affect, to any great extent, the percentage for the group as a whole. Contractions which involved the greatest number of workers, however, were reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners. Among granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers moderate declines were registered, and employment for painters, decorators and paperhangers and electrical workers was slightly reduced. Operations for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers were largely restricted as compared with October a year ago, and substantial depression was indicated by painters, decorators and paperhangers and plumbers and steamfitters. Among electrical workers and granite and stonecutters moderate employment recessions occurred.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and P.E. Island.	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Oct., 1919	3·2	1·4	2·5	·8	1·3	·6	·9	5·0	2·0
Oct., 1920	·3	·4	9·5	3·0	3·3	·3	·8	15·7	6·1
Oct., 1921	2·8	5·6	10·7	5·7	4·2	3·3	4·0	14·8	7·4
Oct., 1922	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Oct., 1923	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Oct., 1924	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	6·8
Oct., 1925	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Oct., 1926	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	2·6
Oct., 1927	1·1	·9	5·6	3·2	4·2	1·8	4·4	4·9	3·9
Jan., 1928	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Feb., 1928	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	7·0
Mar., 1928	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
April 1928	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
May, 1928	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
June, 1928	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
July, 1928	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·0	4·5	2·8	2·5
Aug., 1928	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Sept., 1928	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Oct., 1928	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Nov., 1928	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Dec., 1928	3·9	·9	·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Jan., 1929	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Feb., 1929	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Mar., 1929	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
April, 1929	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
May, 1929	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
June, 1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
July, 1929	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
Aug., 1929	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Sept., 1929	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Oct., 1929	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Nov., 1929	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3
Dec., 1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
Jan., 1930	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	10·8
Feb., 1930	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	11·5
Mar., 1930	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	10·8
April, 1930	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	9·0
May, 1930	4·1	2·2	14·8	7·7	9·0	7·9	16·5	10·6	10·3
June, 1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	10·6
July, 1930	5·8	2·5	11·5	8·1	8·4	8·2	12·7	8·8	9·2
Aug. 1930	5·2	1·6	12·3	8·5	7·2	6·7	11·6	8·9	9·3
Sept. 1930	5·2	2·3	12·7	9·6	6·5	4·9	8·7	10·1	9·4
Oct., 1930	4·1	4·6	14·5	11·2	8·8	7·7	9·2	10·5	10·8

The transportation industries with 753 unions covering 71,742 members at the close of October reported 4,650 of their members idle, a percentage of 6·5, compared with 5·4 per cent in September and with 5·1 per cent in October, 1929. Steam railway employees, whose returns include about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, navigation workers, and teamsters and chauffeurs all shared in the slight unemployment increase recorded over September while among street and electric railway employees the situation remained unchanged. Some curtailment of activity was noted by navigation workers from October last year, and employment for teamsters and chauffeurs and steam railway employees was at a slightly lower level. Street and electric railway employees, however, were somewhat busier than in October a year ago.

Longshoremen whose returns are tabulated separately each month indicated 17·5 per cent of unemployed members at the close of October, contrasted with percentages of 11·2 in September and with 15·3 in October last year. Reports were received for the month under review from 15 associations of these workers with a membership aggregate of 7,012 persons.

Retail clerks maintained practically the same level of activity during October as in both the previous month and October last year, the 5 unions with 1,290 members, from which reports were received, showing ·1 per cent of idleness compared with a fully employed situation in September and with an

unemployment percentage of .1 in October 1929.

Civic employees were slightly better engaged during October than in either the previous month or October a year ago as shown by the reports tabulated from 66 associations embracing a membership of 7,794 persons. Of these 18 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of ·2 contrasted with percentages of ·7 in September and with 1·1 in October last year.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 127 returns were tabulated in October, including a membership of 7,525 persons, 13·3 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, compared with 12·0 per cent of inactivity in September. Hotel and restaurant employees were mainly responsible for the employment drop from September, though fractional contractions in activity were shown by barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. Unemployment for theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers was, however, in somewhat lesser volume. All trades participated in the adverse employment movement shown in comparison with October last year when the percentage of idleness in the miscellaneous group as a whole stood at 4·5. In this comparison hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers all recorded marked slackness from October last year, while the recessions among barbers were slight.

The 4 unions of fishermen from which reports were received at the close of October covering 1,313 members, indicated 2·3 per cent of their members idle, compared with 1·5 per cent in September and with 2·9 per cent in October, 1929.

Noteworthy improvement in conditions was reported by lumber workers and loggers during October from the previous month, the 3 unions, with 788 members, from which reports were tabulated showing 8·6 per cent of unemployment, compared with 17·2 per cent in September. The situation, however, was less favourable than in October a year ago when 1·9 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Table II shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table I summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table II.

(3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1930

During the month of October, 1930, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decrease from the preceding month and also from October last year of 13 per cent in the average daily placements effected. The decline from September was due chiefly to curtailment in farming operations, though manufacturing and transportation also showed fewer placements. These losses were counteracted in part by gains in all remaining groups, the largest of which was in construction and maintenance. In comparison with last year, all groups except farming, mining and construction and maintenance, recorded fewer placements, the gain in the last mentioned group being in the highway division, where relief work had been carried on by the different municipalities. Of the groups which registered declines, that in logging was the most pronounced.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1928, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply throughout the period and at the end of the month under review were more than 24 points below the levels attained at the close of October a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 50·5 during the first half and 45·1 during the second half of October, 1930, in contrast with ratios of 76·5 and 69·3 during the corresponding periods of 1929. The ratios of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review were 48·8 and 43·7 as compared with 71·0 and 68·6 during the corresponding month of 1929.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the Offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1930, was 1,195, as compared with 1,427 during the preceding month and with 1,397 in October a year ago.

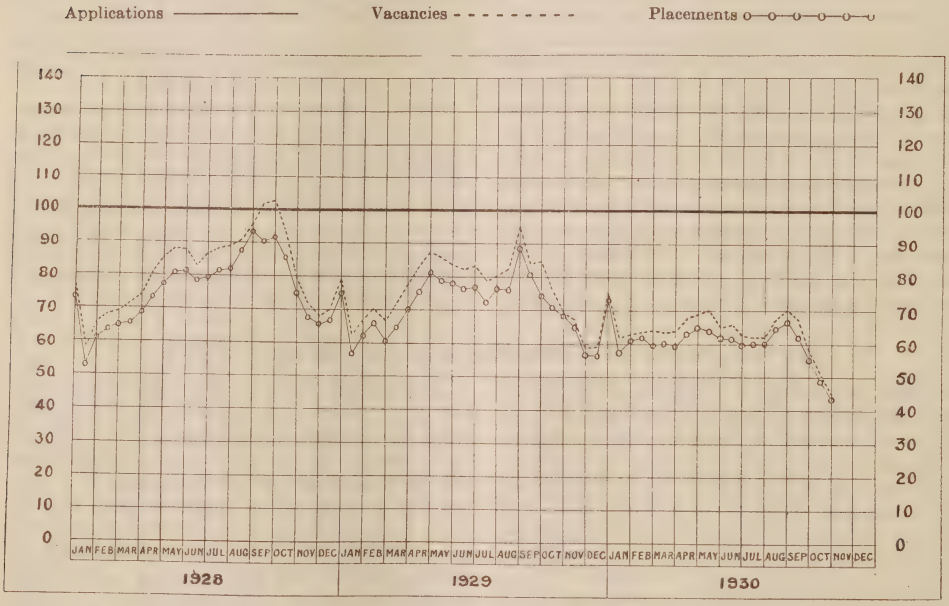
The average number of applications for employment received daily by the Offices during the month under review was 2,519 in comparison with 2,270 in September, 1930, and with 1,914 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during October, 1930, was 1,157, of which 524 were in regular employment and 633 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,335 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year

ago averaged 1,336 daily, consisting of 859 placements in regular and 477 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1930, the Offices of the Employment Service referred 32,874 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 31,221 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,128, of which 10,288 were of men and 3,840 were of women, while placements in casual work totalled 17,093. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 22,793 for men and 9,466 for women, a total of 32,259, while applications for work numbered 67,996 of which 52,828 were from men and 15,168 from women.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1920, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 (10 months)	159,725	118,646	278,371

Nova Scotia

During the month of October, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were over 26 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 12 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed a gain of 35 per cent in comparison with September, but a decline of over 13 per cent when compared with October, 1929. Placements of building construction workers were considerably less than during the corresponding month of last year and the decline in this group was responsible for the decrease for the province as a whole, although there were also fewer placements of farm workers. These losses were offset in part by gains under transportation, services and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 41; transportation, 86; construction and maintenance, 72; trade, 81; and services, 484, of which 386 were of household workers. During the month 65 men and 102 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was a gain of over 1 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during October, when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 1 per cent in comparison with

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1929
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**819**	**41**	**970**	**848**	**167**	**623**	**842**	**394**
Halifax	415	26	552	394	65	329	441	244
New Glasgow	116	15	135	167	39	70	122	119
Sydney	288	0	283	287	63	224	279	31
New Brunswick	**735**	**14**	**800**	**727**	**136**	**591**	**691**	**245**
Chatham	56	6	97	64	30	34	292	77
Moncton	258	8	251	242	39	203	72	118
St. John	421	0	452	421	67	354	327	50
Quebec	**1,808**	**101**	**4,305**	**2,058**	**1,552**	**179**	**1,365**	**3,113**
Amos	26	0	68	26	23	3	49	12
Hull	287	0	574	388	388	0	79	637
Montreal	692	45	2,322	646	464	110	962	1,146
Quebec	421	6	577	422	358	45	94	801
Rouyn	63	7	70	52	52	0	4	119
Sherbrooke	176	33	369	170	151	11	77	235
Three Rivers	143	10	325	354	116	10	100	163
Ontario	**16,063**	**431**	**27,539**	**16,180**	**6,036**	**9,223**	**21,589**	**10,629**
Belleville	189	0	203	189	40	149	96	276
Brantford	1,946	0	2,214	1,948	74	1,875	1,489	161
Chatham	265	5	335	265	102	163	409	187
Cobalt	94	1	149	110	100	10	65	202
Fort William	305	0	477	306	61	245	296	493
Guelph	159	22	307	178	47	98	217	141
Hamilton	745	0	2,391	746	190	556	4,495	585
Kingston	515	14	608	507	245	262	217	182
Kitchener	431	4	820	441	120	307	562	164
London	979	18	1,212	1,005	199	753	1,526	282
Niagara Falls	185	3	440	172	68	103	481	162
North Bay	192	0	300	260	181	79	85	930
Oshawa	685	0	673	665	70	595	755	236
Ottawa	1,315	78	2,533	1,404	645	560	2,254	613
Pembroke	278	5	521	289	228	61	164	290
Peterborough	188	6	451	205	125	55	405	169
Port Arthur	583	0	594	505	389	116	118	908
St. Catharines	869	3	978	860	102	758	853	242
St. Thomas	201	2	253	199	87	112	245	119
Sarnia	226	0	496	225	56	169	412	165
Sault Ste. Marie	139	0	394	142	23	108	135	258
Stratford	33	2	346	32	18	13	313	.....
Sudbury	517	67	535	387	316	71	116	833
Timmins	218	12	277	201	174	27	211	299
Toronto	4,318	179	9,282	4,457	2,157	1,715	4,421	2,265
Windsor	488	10	750	482	219	263	1,249	467
Manitoba	**2,908**	**21**	**5,928**	**3,005**	**1,084**	**1,794**	**3,551**	**3,544**
Brandon	152	3	368	139	114	25	235	135
Dauphin	67	2	152	51	31	20	160	87
Portage la Prairie	34	0	34	34	34	0	0	15
Winnipeg	2,655	16	5,374	2,781	905	1,749	3,156	3,307
Saskatchewan	**3,046**	**34**	**5,646**	**2,996**	**1,298**	**1,690**	**3,382**	**1,347**
Estevan	67	0	196	60	34	26	96	50
Moose Jaw	574	15	910	562	297	258	548	271
North Battleford	123	0	193	118	58	60	66	63
Prince Albert	399	13	818	382	130	252	403	126
Regina	656	1	1,678	665	306	359	1,467	375
Saskatoon	749	0	1,121	737	276	460	509	327
Swift Current	86	4	126	80	31	49	98	45
Tisdale	63	0	63	63	63	0	0	.....
Weyburn	103	0	106	102	44	58	18	52
Yorkton	226	1	435	227	59	168	177	38
Alberta	**4,068**	**29**	**10,913**	**4,067**	**2,714**	**1,343**	**7,681**	**2,411**
Calgary	1,103	1	4,479	1,231	629	496	3,857	533
Drumheller	301	16	419	275	209	66	113	117
Edmonton	2,090	10	4,677	1,984	1,565	515	2,837	1,463
Lethbridge	320	2	870	325	190	135	565	193
Medicine Hat	254	0	468	252	121	131	309	105
British Columbia	**2,812**	**30**	**11,895**	**2,993**	**1,141**	**1,650**	**8,581**	**1,516**
Cranbrook	35	11	233	34	16	9	168	93
Kamloops	166	0	340	163	133	28	98	36
Kelowna	60	0	64	58	58	0	0	35
Nanaimo	225	1	379	180	38	141	395	33
Nelson	59	0	284	37	18	19	247	111
New Westminster	87	0	231	86	29	57	370	53
Penticton	177	1	298	167	72	91	141	66
Prince George	16	0	653	16	12	4	642	36
Prince Rupert	34	0	197	34	14	20	232	9
Revelstoke	35	0	152	32	2	30	66	29
Vancouver	994	17	7,528	1,266	573	507	4,712	720
Vernon	54	0	213	54	30	24	170	37
Victoria	870	0	1,323	866	146	720	1,340	258
All Offices	**32,259**	**701**	**67,996**	**32,874**	**14,128**	**17,093**	**47,682**	**23,199**
Men	22,793	251	52,828	22,793	10,288	12,363	40,756	18,539
Women	9,466	450	15,168	10,081	3,840	4,730	6,926	4,660

the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 3 per cent higher than in September, but nearly 8 per cent less than in October, 1929. Services was the only group to show any gain of importance in placements over October of last year, although there was an increase also under construction and maintenance. Logging showed the largest decline in placements, with somewhat smaller reductions in transportation, farming and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 20; construction and maintenance, 65; and services, 622, of which 454 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 64 of men and 72 of women.

QUEBEC

Orders listed at the employment offices in the Province of Quebec called for nearly 14 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 41 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 6 per cent, when compared with September and of nearly 46 per cent in comparison with October, 1929. The number of bush placements was considerably less than during October of last year and the decline in this group was mainly responsible for the adverse condition under this comparison for the whole province, although there were fewer placements in all other groups except trade, and in this the gain was small. Of the declines in placements, other than in the logging industry, those in construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing were most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 76; logging, 510; farming, 35; construction and maintenance, 420; trade, 53; and services, 622, of which 466 were of household workers. During the month 1,121 men and 431 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during October, were nearly 20 per cent better than in the preceding month, but were over 19 per cent less plentiful than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 23 per cent higher than in September, but over 5 per cent less than in October, 1929. Construction and maintenance and services were the only groups to show any gains in placements over October of last year, those in the former being attributable to road and sewer construction undertaken by municipalities in relief of unemployment. As in the Province of Quebec, placements in the logging industry were considerably less and this decrease was mainly responsible for the decline from October, 1929, in the province as a whole. This decline, however, was augumented by a large decrease in placements in the manufacturing industries, with somewhat smaller losses in transportation, trade and farming. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 1,124; logging, 875; farming, 774; mining, 53; transportation, 248; construction and maintenance, 6,013; trade, 564; and services, 5,573, of which 2,798 were of household workers. During the month 4,363 men and 1,673 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

The number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during October was over 21 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 20 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 23 per cent less than in September and over 50 per cent below October, 1929. The most marked decline in placements from October of last year was in the logging industry, bush placements being over 2,000 less than during the corresponding month of 1929. There were, however, fewer placements in all groups except farming, those in services and construction and maintenance being the most important. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 67; logging, 102; farming, 582; construction and maintenance, 72; trade, 135; and services, 1,876, of which 1,506 were of household workers. There were 587 men and 497 women placed in regular employment during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during October, were nearly 45 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 9 per cent more plentiful than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 35 per cent less than in September but over 8 per cent in excess of October, 1929. The gain over October of last year was attributable to increased placements in the highway and railway divisions of construction and maintenance on work undertaken in relief of unemployment, although improvement was also noted in trade, farming and mining. There were fewer placements in services, transportation, logging

and manufacturing than during October, 1929. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 87; farming, 544; transportation, 104; construction and maintenance, 873; trade, 205; and services, 1,134, of which 586 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 913 men and 385 women during the month.

Alberta

Alberta orders during October called for over 39 per cent less workers than those received during the preceding month, but over 16 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 40 per cent less than in September, but nearly 16 per cent higher than in October, 1929. Farming and construction and maintenance showed the largest gains in placements over October of last year. There was an increase also of placements in mining and logging. Of the declines in all other groups, those in services, trade and transportation were the most important. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 113; logging, 84; farming, 1,711; mining, 282; transportation, 33; construction and maintenance, 908; trade, 68; and services, 854, of which 593 were of household workers. There were 2,352 men and 362 women placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

There was a decline of 2 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during October, when compared with the preceding month and of over 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 1 per cent less than in September and nearly 9 per cent below October, 1929. Construction and maintenance were the only group in which more placements were made during the month under review than October of last year, and this increase was attributable to work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. The gain in this group, although substantial, was more than offset by declines in all other divisions, of which those in manufacturing, logging and trade were the most substantial. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 163; logging, 167; farming, 151; transportation, 210; construction and maintenance, 984; trade, 64; and services, 1,032, of which 564 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 823 men and 318 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,128 placements in regular employment, 6,625 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 912 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 747 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 165 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railroad companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

All transfers effected by Quebec offices during October were of bushmen, numbering 132, of whom 88 proceeded to provincial situations and 44 to employment outside the province. Provincially, 43 travelled from Quebec, 35 from Montreal and 10 from Amos to points within their respective zones. The Hull office was responsible for the movement outside the province, the 44 bushmen who received certificates being carried at the reduced rate to Pembroke and vicinity.

Of the 330 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate in Ontario during October, 310 travelled to centres within the province and 20 to other provinces. Included in the provincial transfers were 255 bush workers, 181 of whom were sent to Sudbury and surrounding territory, 62 to Port Arthur, and 6 each to the Cobalt and Timmins zones. The Sudbury, Port Arthur, Ottawa and North Bay offices combined to effect these transfers. From Sudbury also one carpenter was despatched to Sault Ste. Marie; from Port Arthur one teamster to a point within its own zone; and from North Bay three bricklayers and one farm hand to Cobalt and 6 bricklayers to Timmins. Securing certificates at Pembroke 8 paper mill workers and one bridge man went to Timmins, one building construction worker to Sudbury and 5 pile drivers within the Pembroke zone. The Toronto office despatched 11 electricians to Port Arthur and 3 machinists to Sudbury, and Cobalt 13 rock drillers to Timmins. The remaining transfer within the province was of a hotel cook who journeyed from Fort William to a point within the same zone. The Winnipeg zone received 17 of the workers going to employment outside the province, 16 of whom were mine workers transported from Timmins and one a mechanic despatched from Fort

William. In addition Cobalt transferred 3 rock drillers to Quebec.

The movement of labour both within the Province of Manitoba and to points outside during October was from Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 164 persons. Of these 77 were destined to provincial employment and 87 to other provinces. Included in the latter were 72 bushmen and 2 farm hands proceeding to Port Arthur, 2 farm hands to Estevan, 6 farm hands and one cook to Regina, 2 marble setters and one farm hand to Saskatoon and one farm hand to Swift Current. Provincially the Dauphin zone received 4 farm hands, 3 farm household workers and one hotel waitress, and Brandon one farm hand and one highway construction cook, while to points within the Winnipeg zone 57 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 5 bushmen, one miner, one teamster and one electrician were conveyed at the special rate.

Certificates to the number of 56 were granted by Saskatchewan offices during October, all of which were issued to provincial points. Travelling from Regina 2 engineers and one truck driver went to North Battleford, 1 domestic to Swift Current, 2 bush workers to Prince Albert, 2 line men to Saskatoon, one domestic and one labourer to Moose Jaw, one hotel waitress to Estevan and one domestic within the Regina zone. The Prince Albert office despatched one highway construction cook to Regina and 6 bush workers within its own zone, which zone also received one bushman from Moose Jaw. The balance of this movement included 34 farm hands and 2 farm domestics proceeding to employment at various points throughout the province, who received their certificates for the most part at Saskatoon and Regina.

By offices in Alberta 179 transfers at the reduced rate were effected during October, 165 provincial and 14 interprovincial. The Edmonton office granted certificates to 156 persons travelling within the province, 2 of whom were farm hands going to Drumheller, while the various points within its own zone Edmonton despatched 84 farm hands, 4 farm domestics, 28 bush workers, 14 bridge construction workers, 3 maids, 11 mine workers, one waitress, 7 saw mill workers, one railway construction labourer and one axe-man. In addition, the Edmonton zone received from Calgary 6 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, one hotel cook and one mine cook. Journeying outside the province from Edmonton 13 farm hands went to Saskatoon and surrounding districts, while from Calgary one housemaid was sent to Nelson.

The business transacted by British Columbia offices in October involved an issue of 51 reduced rate certificates, all of which were granted to workers going to provincial employment. Of these Vancouver transferred 14 building construction workers, 3 electricians, one flunkey, one carpenter, one steel sharpener, one labourer, one farm hand, and one town housekeeper to Nelson; 2 carpenters and one plasterer to Revelstoke; one farm hand to Kamloops; one engineer to Penticton; and 8 bush workers, 2 tunnel construction labourers, one sawyer, one machinist, one plasterer, one steel worker, and one flunkey to centres within the Vancouver zone. The remaining certificates were granted at Prince George to 8 saw mill labourers going to employment within the same zone.

Of the 912 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October 542 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 314 by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 47 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 8 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During October, 1930

The estimated value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October was $12,723,789; this was an increase of $1,162,083, or 14·8 per cent, as compared with the September total of $11,081,706, but a decrease of $5,349,589, or 29·6 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of $18,073,378 for October, 1929. The cumulative total for the elapsed ten months of 1930 was slightly greater than the average for the same period in the ten years, 1920-1929, although it was exceeded by the aggregates for this period of the years 1929, 1928 and 1927.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,200 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $5,500,000, and about 3,000 permits for other buildings valued at over $6,000,000. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,100 dwellings and 3,000 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $4,800,000 and $6,000,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario registered increases in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1930, that of $2,811,641 or 94·3 per cent in Quebec being most noteworthy. The greatest decrease in this comparison was that of $713,595 or 63·2 per cent in Alberta.

In the comparison with October, 1929, there were gains of 28·6 per cent and 5·3 per cent in New Brunswick and Quebec, respectively; the other provinces recorded declines, that of $3,381,475, or 43·8 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

Montreal showed improvement over both September, 1930, and October, 1929; in Toronto, there was an increase over the preceding month, but a reduction as compared with the same month in 1929, while in Winnipeg and Vancouver the totals were lower than in either comparison. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Moncton, Brantford, Hamilton, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Nanaimo and North Vancouver reported increases over September, 1930, and October, 1929.

Cumulative Record for First Ten Months, 1930.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in October	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of value of permits issued first ten months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months (Average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1930	12,723,789	136,568,228	128·2	93·3
1929	18,073,378	204,084,467	191·5	99·6
1928	21,558,085	187,179,719	175·7	97·9
1927	18,848,019	160,000,554	150·2	96·8
1926	14,738,402	134,902,338	126·6	100·4
1925	11,312,644	109,676,825	102·9	104·0
1924	13,089,588	109,906,921	103·2	107·7
1923	9,999,187	118,319,159	111·0	111·7
1922	10,737,525	127,515,975	119·7	108·6
1921	10,491,228	99,064,670	93·7	125·2
1920	10,401,041	106,547,319	100·0	154·4

The aggregate for the first ten months of this year was 33·1 per cent lower than in 1929, the previous high level of the record, but was slightly higher than the ten-year average of $135,719,795, while the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during September and October, 1930, and October, 1929. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	October, 1930	September, 1930	October, 1929
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Is.			
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	93,942	193,262	116,507
*Halifax	80,342	186,632	101,857
New Glasgow	5,090	4,130	1,120
*Sydney	8,510	2,500	13,530
New Brunswick	168,663	52,330	131,192
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton	124,975	15,755	46,390
*Saint John	43,688	36,575	84,802
Quebec	5,792,398	2,980,757	5,500,335
*Montreal—			
*Maisonneuve	5,238,888	2,550,667	3,987,236
*Quebec	297,815	229,461	644,374
Shawinigan Falls	10,000	17,720	200,000
*Sherbrooke	62,100	75,750	57,600
*Three Rivers	19,695	4,885	260,225
*Westmount	163,900	102,274	350,900
Ontario	4,337,213	3,868,322	7,718,684
Belleville	26,850	5,175	129,400
*Brantford	56,100	53,771	26,554
Chatham	3,800	17,100	40,615
*Fort William	14,300	66,950	65,900
Galt	9,778	20,398	180,030
*Guelph	35,681	27,880	81,145
*Hamilton	451,550	364,400	381,600
*Kingston	51,537	33,123	332,814
*Kitchener	172,242	116,563	141,716
*London	105,880	116,955	329,145
Niagara Falls	66,448	37,680	62,400
Oshawa	11,005	8,125	429,485
*Ottawa	227,520	156,195	326,925
Owen Sound	Nil	30,500	10,100
*Peterborough	26,780	102,605	43,475
*Port Arthur	8,550	22,535	29,343
*Stratford	11,885	15,762	10,764
*St. Catharines	104,147	30,673	163,757
*St. Thomas	7,200	19,135	3,625

Cities	October, 1930	September, 1930	October, 1929
	$	$	$
Ontario—Con.			
Sarnia	51,739	40,647	67,963
Sault Ste. Marie	57,074	54,125	40,666
*Toronto	2,061,078	1,854,398	2,927,263
York and East York Townships	605,629	454,972	1,094,635
Welland	28,375	42,050	6,590
*Windsor	30,180	103,625	178,645
East Windsor	12,900	25,423	36,698
Riverside	11,125	11,120	11,650
Sandwich	34,200	6,200	347,500
Walkerville	33,000	16,000	175,000
Woodstock	20,660	14,237	43,281
Manitoba	463,654	689,127	668,997
*Brandon	8,554	15,427	5,682
St. Boniface	14,250	5,650	58,415
*Winnipeg	440,850	668,050	604,900
Saskatchewan	632,755	839,131	1,402,810
*Moose Jaw	400,275	48,638	133,022
*Regina	124,090	314,788	749,263
*Saskatoon	108,390	475,705	520,525
Alberta	415,517	1,129,112	1,228,442
*Calgary	256,933	918,332	529,612
*Edmonton	102,035	178,450	616,995
Lethbridge	54,554	9,530	48,295
Medicine Hat	1,995	22,800	33,540
British Columbia	819,647	1,329,665	1,306,411
Kamloops	9,345	17,555	13,040
Nanaimo	8,790	5,325	7,275
*New Westminster	28,850	26,915	54,300
Prince Rupert	7,554	7,870	2,755
*Vancouver	690,595	1,142,707	1,087,816
North Vancouver	9,210	8,730	5,490
*Victoria	65,303	120,563	135,735
Total—61 Cities	12,723,789	11,081,706	18,073,378
*Total—35 Cities	11,630,418	10,198,644	15,027,435

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during October is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for November, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment continued to decline in October. There was a continuance of the seasonal increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry, in public works contracting, brick, tile, and cement manufacture, the transport and distributive trades, and in hotel and boarding-house service. Unemployment also increased in most of the mining industries, including coal mining, in iron and steel manufacture, in general, marine and constructional engineering shipbuilding and ship-repairing, artificial silk yarn, and hat and cap manufacture, and in dock and harbour service.

On the other hand, there was an improvement in the pottery and motor vehicle industries, in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, jute, hosiery, lace and carpet industries; in silk manufacture, and artificial silk weaving, and in the tailoring, and boot and shoe industries.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at October 27, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 18.7, as compared with 17.6 (revised figures) at September 22, 1930, and with 10.3 at October 21, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at October 27, 1930, was 13.9, as compared with 12.7 at September 22, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.8, as compared with 4.9. For males alone the percentage at October 27, 1930 was 19.4, and for females 16.8; at September 22, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 18.0 and 16.8.

At October 27, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,551,095 wholly unemployed, 581,614 temporarily stopped, and 104,792 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,237,501. This was 127,843 more than a month before, and 1,003,113 more than a year before. The total included 1,621,578 men, 60,232 boys, 504,501 women and 51,190 girls.

The 1,551,095 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,060,700 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 404,000 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 86,370 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,408,138, included 247,261 men, 6,457 boys 50,757 women, and 3,300 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of employment Exchanges at October 27, 1930, was 2,307,819

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 1.4 per cent in October, 1930, as compared with September, 1930, and pay-roll totals decreased 0.8 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executive and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of July and August, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of October. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at August 15, totalled 1,497,872, representing a decrease of 1.1 per cent since July 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of August was $207,828,332, representing a decrease over the previous month of 1.0 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 1·4 per cent in October as compared with September, and payroll totals decreased 2 per cent. These changes are based upon returns made by 13,256 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in October had 2,907,026 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $71,243,900.

The Bureau's weighted index of employment for October, 1930, is 78·6, as compared with 79·7 for September, 79·9 for August, and 98·3 for October, 1929; the index of pay-roll totals for October, 1930, is 72·7, as compared with 74·2 for September, 73·9 for August, and 102·3 for October, 1929. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

The textile, paper, and tobacco groups of industries each showed a slight increase in employment in October; among the decreases in the remaining nine groups there were three of notable size—4·9 per cent in vehicles, 3·4 per cent in the leather group, and 2·3 per cent in the iron and steel group.

Twenty-three of the 54 separate industries, upon which the manufacturing employment index is based, reported increased employment in October. The chief gains, ranging from 6·9 per cent to 3·5 per cent, were in the following industries: Dyeing and finishing textiles, pianos, silk goods, confectionery, rubber boots and shoes, carpets, and hosiery and knit goods; among the 16 remaining industries showing gains were women's clothing, stoves, millwork, furniture, paper boxes, chemicals, pottery, glass, agricultural implements, and cotton goods, the increase in the last-named industry having been less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Outstanding decreases in employment in October were 8·6 per cent in ice cream; from 5 to 5·3 per cent each in woolen and worsted goods, men's clothing, automobiles, and steam-car shops; from 4 to 4·7 per cent each in boots and shoes, petroleum refining, fertilizer, brick, cement, cane-sugar refining, and automobile tires; from 3 to 3·8 per cent each in millinery, cast-iron pipe, machine tools, structural ironwork, and foundry and machine-shop products; 2·4 per cent in shipbuilding and 1·2 per cent in paper and pulp.

Nine additional industries have been taken up during 1929 and 1930 and are not included in the bureau's indexes of employment or pay rolls, no data for 1926, the index-base year, being available. Increases in employment in these industries were reported in October as follows: Radio, 13·5 per cent; jewelry, 2·5 per cent; rubber goods, other, 1·1 per cent; beet sugar, 256·2 per cent, this being the beginning of this industry's refining season. Decreased employment was reported in the remaining 5 industries as follows: 2·6 per cent in rayon; 9·1 per cent in aircraft; 0·5 per cent in paint and varnish; 3·5 per cent in beverages; and 2·4 per cent in cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.

The New England, Middle Atlantic, and mountain geographic divisions each reported increased employment in October, while each of the remaining divisions reported a falling off in employment.

The 22·6 per cent increase shown for the mountain division was caused by the addition in this report of the beet-sugar industry, which begins its refining season in October, thereby showing a very large increase in employment over September. The beet-sugar industry is one of the most important manufacturing industries in the mountain district and was added to the bureau's list for that reason to give an adequate representation of employment in that district.

The per cents of change in the mountain district, without beet sugar, would have been decreases of 2·3 per cent in employment and 1·5 per cent in pay-roll totals, respectively.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent; June, 1930, 20 per cent; July, 1930, 22 per cent; August, 1930, 22 per cent; September, 1930, 21 per cent; October, 1930, 21 per cent; November, 1930, 22 per cent.

Hon. William N. Doak has been appointed Secretary of Labour in the Cabinet of President Hoover, in succession to Hon. John J. Davis, who left the cabinet on his election to the United States Senate. Mr. Doak was formerly a vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and its legislative agent, and was the editor of the *Railroad Trainmen*, the monthly magazine published by the trainmen's organization. He was prominently associated with conciliation work in connection with railway labour disputes.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30 last. The text of this measure appeared in the April issue at page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(*a*) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(*b*) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, drydocks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour here-

under the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

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By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to

report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Installation of radiation, piping, etc., in the Royal Canadian Air Force hangar, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Partridge Sanitary and Heating Engineers, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 11, 1930. Amount of contract, $8,834. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Plumber	$0 90	8
Plumber's helper	0 50	8
Steamfitter	0 90	8
Steamfitter's helper	0 50	8
Mason	1 10	8
Carpenter	0 80	8
Electrician	0 80	8

Supply and erection of steel roof deck, Royal Canadian Hangar, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,581. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers	$1 10	8
Bricklayers' labourers	0 50	8
Masons	1 10	8
Masons' labourers	0 50	8
Plasterers	1 10	8
Plumbers	0 70	8
Carpenters	0 80	8
Electricians	0 70	8
Painters & glaziers	0 70	8
Concrete labourers	0 40	8
Ordinary labourers	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 50	8
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70	8
Drivers, 2 horses and wagon	0 75	8
Structural ironworkers	1 00	8

Supply and application of insulation, roofing and flashing of roofs, Royal Canadian Air Force Hangar, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, W. A. Moffatt & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 11, 1930. Amount of contract, $4,850. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Construction of discharge sewer, Royal Canadian Naval Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, The Kennedy-Leith Construction Co., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 17, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Alphonse Daris, Richmond, P.Q. Date of contract, November 12, 1930. Amount of contract, $16,200 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	$ 0 40	8
Concrete mixers	0 45	8
Concrete floaters	0 55	8
Concrete finishers	0 75	8
Stone masons	1 10	8
Stone cutters, limestone	0 75	8
Stone cutters, granite	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10	8
Structural steel workers	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 65	8
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8
Marble and tile setters	1 10	8
Plasterers	1 00	8
Metal lathers	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8
Plumbers	0 65	8
Steamfitters	0 65	8
Electricians	0 65	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Skilled labourers and helpers	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 50	8
Driver, team and wagon	7 50	8
	per week	
Motor truck driver	20 00	8

Replacement of wharf at Sicamous, Cariboo District, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. McCharles & McDougall, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, October 22, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $7,297.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver engineer	$1 12½	8
Carpenters	1 00	8
Labourers	50	8

Construction of an extension to the vessel bed at the public wharf at Port Williams, Kings Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Halle B. Bigelow, Canning, N.S. Date of contract, November 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $5,918.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
	per day	
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of a public building at Atholville, N.B. Name of contractors, J. & D. A. Harquail Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B. Date of contract, November 6, 1930. Amount of contract, $10,600 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete workers	$ 0 35	8	48
Concrete mixers	0 40	8	48
Concrete floaters	0 45	8	48
Concrete finishers	0 60	8	48
Stone masons	0 75	8	48
Stone cutters	0 80	8	48
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00	8	48
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	48
Sheet metal workers	0 60	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Felt and gravel roofers	0 55	8	48
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8	48
Carpenters	0 60	8	48
Painters	0 60	8	48
Glaziers	0 60	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Marble and tile setters	1 00	8	48
Metal lathers	0 60	8	48
Plasterers	1 00	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Plumbers	0 65	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Steamfitters	0 65	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Electricians	0 60	8	48
Helpers	0 40	8	48
Labourers	0 35	8	48
	per day		
Horse, cart and driver	4 50	8	48
Team, wagon and driver	6 50	8	48
Motor truck driver—	per week		
1 ton	22 00	8	48
2 ton	28 00	8	48

Construction of a public wharf at Sheet Harbour Bay, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. George L. Monk, Ship Harbour, N.S. Date of contract, November 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $5,780. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Foreman carpenters	$ 0 75	8	48
Carpenters	0 55	8	48
Blacksmiths	0 65	8	48
Skilled labourers	0 40	8	48
Labourers	0 35	8	48
	per day		
Driver, horse and cart	$4 80	8	48
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8	48
	per hour		
Boatmen and boat (dory)	0 50	8	48
Boatmen and boat (skiff)	1 00	8	48
Boatman and boat (motor)	2 00 up	8	48

Construction of a public building as Sydenham, Ont. Name of contractor, Lawrence McDonell, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, November 4, 1930. Amount of contract, $10,750 and unit prices for any additional work required. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	$0 45	8
Concrete finishers	0 60	8
Stonemasons	1 10	8
Stonecutters	1 00	8
Bricklayers and tile layers	1 10	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers	0 90	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers	1 10	8
Marble setters	1 25	8
Metal lathers	0 90	8
Plasterers	1 10	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers	0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90	8
Electricians	0 80	8
Electricians' helpers	0 50	8
Steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8
Plumbers' helpers	0 50	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Hoist engineer	0 75	8
Cement mixer engineer	0 65	8
Motor truck driver	0 50	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8

Reconstruction of a portion of the public breakwater at Little Anse, Richmond Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Thomas D. Morrison, D'Escousse, N.S. Date of contract, November 8, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $19,410. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 60	8
Labourers	0 30	8
	per day	
Teamsters	$5 00	8
	per hour	
Blacksmith	0 60	8

Grading of the roadbed approaches to the Canadian National Railway swing bridge at Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, R. C. Huffman Construction Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 28, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $17,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers	$0 45	8
Steamhoist engineer	0 75	8
Firemen	0 50	8
Drag line operators	1 20	8
Machinists	0 75	8
5 ton motor truck and driver	2 50	8
1 and 2 ton truck and driver	1 25	8
Oilers	0 50	8

Construction of a wharf at Point Prim, P.E.I. Name of contractor, D. A. Macdonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, August 8, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $11,211.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	9	54
Blacksmiths	0 60	9	54
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	9	54
Labourers	0 30	9	54
	per day		
Carters	4 50	9	54
Teamsters	7 00	9	54

Removal of superstructure of Canadian National Railway swing bridge at Burlington Channel to new piers 50 feet east of present position. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 16, 1930. Amount of contract, $43,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Structural steel workers	$1 00	8
Steam hoist engineers	0 75	8
Painters	0 75	8
Labourers	0 40	8

Overtime may be permitted in case of necessity on the basis of time and one-half.

Exceptions to the eight-hour day and overtime provisions will be recognized in preparatory and complementary work.

Construction of a warehouse of the Department of Agriculture at Jeannette's Creek, Ont. Name of contractors, T. C. Warwick & Sons, Ltd, Blenheim, Ont. Date of contract, October 28, 1930. Amount of contract, $10,380 for the building and $5,740 for 20,500 crates delivered, built complete. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	$0 45	8
Concrete mixers	0 45	8
Concrete floaters	0 45	8
Concrete finishers	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50	8
Roofers	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers	0 75	8
Electricians	0 75	8
Electricians' helpers	0 50	8
Labourers	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 00	8
Driver, two horses and wagon	6 50	8
	per hour	
Motor truck driver	0 50	8

Construction of repairs to the East Pier at Rondeau, Kent Co., Ont. Name of contractors, Port Arthur Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 4, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately, $23,607.49. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 75	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Engineer (stationary, hoist and pile driver operator)	0 80	8
Labourers	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of a public wharf at Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractors, Detroit River Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of

contract, November 6, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $75,946.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract, as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$1 10	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Diver	1 00	8
Labourers	0 45	8
	per day	
Teamsters, team and wagon	6 50	8
	per hour	
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8
Steam hoist engineer	1 00	8

Construction of repairs to wharves at William Head Quarantine Station, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 11, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $6,463.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman	$1 25	8
Pile driver engineer	1 12½	8
Derrick engineer	1 12½	8
Pile driver man	1 00	8
Bridgeman	1 00	8
Derrickmen	1 00	8
Boomman	1 06¼	8
Fireman	0 68¾	8
Labourers	0 50	8

Construction of a freight elevator for the Government wharf at Stewart, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Colby Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 21, 1930. Amount of contract, $8,925. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths	$0 75	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 60	8
Carpenters	0 93¾	8
Electricians	0 93¾	8
Electrician's helpers	0 50-0 60	8
Labourers	0 57½	8
Structural steel erectors	1 25	8
Structural steel rivetters	1 25	8
Rivetters (shop rate)	0 87½	8
Rivetters' helpers (shop rate)	0 60	8

Installation of electric wiring and fittings in the public building at St. Thomas, Ont. Name of contractors, Roberts Electric, Reg'd., St. Thomas, Ont. Date of contract, November 26, 1930. Amount of contract $1,485. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Electricians	$0 75	8
Electricians' helpers	0 50	8

Construction of improvements to wharf at Stewart, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. John and Charles J. Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, November 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $9,175.67. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman	1 25	8
Pile driver engineer	1 12½	8
Pile driverman	1 00	8
Pile driver boomman	1 00	8
Bridgeman	1 00	8
Bridge carpenters	1 00	8
Firemen	0 68¾	8
Electricians	1 17½	8
Electricians' helpers	0 62½	8
Labourers	0 50	8

Construction of an office and covered driveway for the Customs Building, Coutts, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. Douglas C. Oland, Cardston, Alta. Date of contract, November 20, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,994. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers	$1 45	8
Hollow tile layers	1 45	8
Masons	1 45	8
Marble and tile setters	1 45	8
Plasterers	1 40	8
Terrazzo layers	1 25	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Concrete finishers	1 00	8
Hoist engineer (2 drum)	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers	1 00	8
Stonecutters	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Electricians	0 90	8
Painters and glaziers	0 85	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 85	8
Teamster, team and wagon	0 80	8
Hoist engineer (1 drum)	0 75	8
Gasoline hoist engineer	0 75	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 70	8
Electricians' helpers	0 60	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 60	8
Concrete floaters	0 50	8
" mixers	0 50	8
" workers	0 50	8
Labourers	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50	8
Truck drivers	0 50	8
Metal lathers	0 08	8
	sq. yd.	

Construction of an office and covered driveway for the Customs Building, Carway, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. Douglas C. Oland, Cardston, Alberta. Date of contract, November 5, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,946. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers	$1 45	8
Hollow tile layers	1 45	8
Masons	1 45	8
Marble and tile setters	1 45	8
Plasterers	1 40	8
Terrazzo layers	1 25	8
Carpenters and joiners	1 00	8
Concrete finishers	1 00	8
Hoist engineer (2 drum)	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers	1 00	8
Stonecutters	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Electricians	0 90	8
Painters and glaziers	0 85	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 85	8
Teamster, team and wagon	0 80	8
Hoist engineer (1 drum)	0 75	8
Gasoline hoist engineer	0 75	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 70	8
Electricians' helpers	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 60	8
Terrazo layers' helpers	0 60	8
Concrete floaters	0 50	8
" mixers	0 50	8
" workers	0 60	8
Labourers	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50	8
Truck drivers	0 50	8
Metal lathers	0 08	8
	per sq. yd.	

Converting main floor of Post Office to retail store, Saskatoon, Sask. Name of contractors, Smith Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, October 18, 1930. Amount of contract, $10,700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	$0 45	8
" mixers	0 45	8
" floaters	0 45	8
" finishers	1 00	8
Stonemasons	1 45	8
Bricklayers	1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 90	8
Sheet metalworkers	1 10	8
" " helpers	0 50	8
	per sq. yd.	
Metal lathers	0 08	8
	per hour	
Plasterers	1 35	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 65	8
Painters and glaziers	0 87½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 25	8
" " helpers	0 65	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers	0 65	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Driver, horse and cart	0 70	8
" team and wagon	0 90	8

Construction of repairs to the East Pier at Leamington, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co,. Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, November 8, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $16,188.43. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners	$0 80	8
Blacksmiths	0 65	8
Steam hoist engineer	0 80	8
Pile driver engineer	0 80	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Man, horse and cart	5 00	8
	per day	
Man, 2 horses and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of a public building at Gore Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, McLartys, Harten & Wiber, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1930. Amount of contract, $24,436 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	$0 45	8
" finishers	0 60	8
Stonemasons	1 25	8
Stonecutters	1 25	8
Bricklayers	1 25	8
Tile layers	1 25	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers	1 10	8
Marble setters	1 25	8
Metal lathers	0 75	8
Plasterers	1 25	8
" helpers	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8
Electricians	0 75	8
" helpers	0 50	8
Steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8
Plumbers' helpers	0 50	8
Labourers	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 00	8
" team and wagon	6 50	8
	per hour	
Motor truck driver	0 50	8
Hoist engineer	0 75	8
Cement mixer engineer	0 65	8

Ballasting of approximately nine miles of tracks and lifting and re-aligning where required on four miles of track recently ballasted at Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, Kendal Bros., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 29, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $32,450. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per day	per day
Driver, horse and cart	$5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8
	per hour	
Track layers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 45	8
Truck drivers	0 50	8

Widening of the public wharf and repairs to flooring system, Ste. Anne des Monts, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Fidelin Fournier, Horace Dunn and Arthur Dunn, all of Cortereal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 21, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $28,015.15. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 50	8
Blacksmiths	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8
Labourers	0 35	8

Construction of a shore protection wall at Champlain, P.Q. Name of contractors, Napoleon Trudel and Joseph Trudel, St. Irenee, P.Q. Date of contract, November 28, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $16,895.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 55	8
Masons	1 00	8
Blacksmiths	0 55	8
Labourers	0 35	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of wharf repairs, L'Islet, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. N. Beaulieu and Adrien Journeault, L'Islet, P.Q. Date of contract, November 17, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $5,317.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers	$0 35	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of a public building, Keewatin, Ont. Name of contractors, W. A. Kelly and G. E. Kimberley, both of Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, November 7, 1930. Amount of contract, $21,900 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	$0 50	8
Concrete mixer engineer	0 60	8
Concrete floaters	0 55	8
Concrete finishers	0 70	8
Stonemasons	1 35	8
Stone cutters	1 10	8
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 35	8
Structural steel workers	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50	8
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 65	8
Terrazzo layers	0 72½	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 50	8
Marble setters	1 30	8
Tile setters	1 25	8
Metal lathers	0 80	8
Plasterers	1 35	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8
Plumbers and steam fitters	1 12½	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8
Electricians	0 80	8
Electricians' helpers	0 50	8
Labourers	0 42½	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8
	per hour	
Motor truck driver	0 50	8

Construction of alterations and addition to the public building at Montmagny, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. E. Collin, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, November 11, 1930. Amount of contract, $5,250 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	$0 40	8
Concrete mixers	0 45	8
Concrete floaters	0 55	8
Concrete finishers	0 75	8
Stone masons	1 00	8
Stone cutters 'limestone'	0 75	8
Stone cutters, 'granite'	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00	8
Structural steel workers	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8
Marble and tile setters	1 00	8
Plasterers	1 00	8
Metal lathers	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8
Plumbers	0 55	8
Steamfitters	0 55	8
Electricians	0 60	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Skilled labourers and helpers	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 50	8
Driver, team and wagon	7 50	8
	per week	
Motor truck driver	17 50	8

Construction of repairs in concrete to the wharf at Lachine, P.Q. Name of contractors, Leger & Charlton, Ltd., Lachine, P.Q. Date of contract, November 5, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $9,196.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Mechanical engineers	$1 00	8
Stationary engineers	0 85	8
Firemen	0 55	8
Pile driver operator	0 85	8
Concrete mixer operators	0 60	8
Blacksmiths	0 70	8
Carpenters	0 85	8
Labourers	0 40	8

Reconstruction of wharf at Cap St. Ignace, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. Dussault and A. Guay, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, October 27, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $8,715 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 55	8
Timbermen	0 40	8
Blacksmiths	0 55	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8
Labourers	0 55	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of an extension to existing shore protection along west side of Harbour, Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractors, The Ontario Construction Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, November 6, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $9,804.85. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 95	8
Blacksmiths	0 60	8
Hoist engineers	0 75	8
Pile driver engineer	0 75	8
Firemen	0 50	8
Labourers	0 45	8

Renewal of deck of wharf at Riviere au Renard, P.Q. Name of contractors, Arthur Nadeau of Port Daniel East, and Chas. H. Nadeau of Chandler, P.Q. Date of contract, October 31, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $9,442.55. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 50	8
Blacksmiths	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8
Labourers	0 35	8

Construction of an extension to wharf and protection pilework, Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Farley & Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 4, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $34,002.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Mechanics	$0 55	8
Mechanics' helpers	0 40	8
Carpenters	0 55	8
Blacksmiths'	0 55	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8
Labourers	0 35	8

Construction of improvements to the wharf, Riviere Blanche (Saint Ulric), P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Limitee, Ste. Marie, Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, November 4, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $14,290.84. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 50	8
Blacksmiths	0 50	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Skilled labourers and helpers	0 40	8

Construction of a public building at Copper Cliff, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Fred Levesque, Sudbury, Ont. Date of contract, November 14, 1930. Amount of contract, $32,985 and unit prices for any additional excavation, etc., required. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	$0 45	8
Concrete finishers	0 60	8
Stonemasons	1 25	8
Stonecutters	1 25	8
Bricklayers	1 25	8
Tile layers	1 25	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8
Roofers-felt and gravel	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers	1 10	8
Marble setters	1 25	8
Metal lathers	0 75	8
Plasterers	1 25	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8
Electricians	0 75	8
Electricians' helpers	0 50	8
Steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8
Plumbers' helpers	0 50	8
Labourers	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, 1 horses and cart	5 00	8
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	6 50	8
	per hour	
Motor truck driver	0 50	8
Hoist engineer	0 75	8
Cement mixer engineer	0 65	8

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Baie des Sables, Matane Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Limitée, Ste. Marie, Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, November 11, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $10,287.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 55	8
Blacksmiths	0 55	8
Skilled labourers or helpers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 35	8

Construction of wharf repairs and improvements, St. Roch des Aulnaies, Que. Name of contractor, Mr. J. H. Laberge, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, November 24, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $5,789.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters	$0 50	8
Timbermen	0 40	8
Blacksmiths	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8
Labourers	0 35	8
	per day	
Drivers, horse and cart	5 00	8
Drivers, team and wagon	6 50	8

Construction of a sheet pile revetment wall, Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, November 22, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $27,545.72. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates Not less of wages than	Hours Not more of labour than
	per hour	per day
Stationary hoist engineer	0 80	8
Fireman	0 50	8
Carpenters	0 75	8
Labourers	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, team and wagon	6 00	8

Construction of breakwaters and breastworks at Tracadie Harbour, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Waldo Bosca, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, October 18, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $157,069. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	8	48
Timbermen	0 50	8	48
Wharf men	0 55	8	48
Scowmen	0 40	8	48
	per day		
Driver, horse and cart	4 80	8	48
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8	48
	per hour		
Labourers	0 35	8	48

Installation of electric fixtures in the Confederation Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Eclipse Plating & Sales Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 20, 1930. Amount of contract, $12,-392. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Electric work at the National Research Council Building, Sussex street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Marchand Electrical Co., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 4, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,550. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Electric work at the National Research Council Building, Sussex street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Costello, Crowe and Bellamy, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 6, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installation of electric fixtures in the public building addition, Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Lorne Electric Company, Regina, Sask. Date of contract, November 17, 1930. Amount of contract, $555. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Tittle Passage, Canso, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 7, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $14,188. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel, removal of old North Pier, piling, etc., Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $123,742. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Michipicoten Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, November 18, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $130,050. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractor, Harold L. Penhorwood, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, November 27, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $13,720. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior fittings, etc.)

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Wilkie, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, November 25, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,932. The "B" conditions* were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building, Brandon, Man. Name of contractors,, The Fusee-McFeeters Co., Ltd., Neepawa, Man. Date of contract, November 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $2,705. The "B" conditions* were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Canora, Saskatchewan. Name of contractors, Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, November 25, 1930. Amount of contract, $1,075. The "B" conditions* were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Niagara Falls, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 14, 1930. Amount of contract, $3,200. The "B" conditions* were inserted in the contract.

*Shown on page 1443.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Fabrication, erection and field painting of an extension to the existing train shed of the Canadian National Railways at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, J. W. Cumming Manufacturing Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, November 12, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $10,587. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the erection and painting as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Structural steel workers	$0 75	8	44
Carpenters	0 73	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 70	8	44
Roofers	0 60	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 85	8	44
Painters	0 73	8	44
Hoisting engineer	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Labourers (skilled)	0 50	8	44
Concrete floaters	0 55	8	44
Concrete finishers	0 65	8	44

Supply and erection of the superstructure, including wooden floor, of a steel highway swing bridge over the St. Peters Canal at St. Peters, N.S. Name of contractor, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Port Robinson, Ont. Date of contract, November 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $13,590. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the erection of this bridge as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Structural steel erectors	1 00	8	48
Structural steel riveters	1 00	8	48
Structural steel helpers	0 45	8	48
Carpenters	0 60	8	48
Concrete workers	0 40	8	48
Labourers	0 35	8	48
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	48

Manufacture, delivery and installation of boiler room apparatus, with chain grate stokers, for the Power House in connection with the Grain Elevator at Churchill, Man. Name of contractors, Babcock-Wilcox &

Goldie-McCulloch, Ltd., of Galt, Ont. Date of contract, November 3, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $348,724. The work performed in the contractor's shops in the manufacture of the equipment was subject to the General Fair Wages Clause. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the installation work as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than
	per hour
Labour	$0 42½
Pile driving or skilled labour	0 55
Pile driving crew	0 60
Pile driving captain	0 70
Firemen	0 55
Pile driving engineer	0 90
Carpenters	0 90
Hoist runners	0 85
Loco. crane operators	1 00
Plumber	1 20
Sheet metal workers	0 80
Bricklayers	1 45
Concrete finishers	0 75
Plasterers	1 35
Plasterers' helpers	0 55
Painters	0 90
Millwrights	0 90
Electricians	1 10
Caterpiller tractor operators	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 90

Time and one half to be allowed for time over ten hours, and time and one-half for Sunday time.

Construction and completion of the foundations for the Power House of the Grain Elevator at Churchill, Man. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 12, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately $35,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than
	per hour
Labour	$0 42½
Pile driving or skilled labour	0 55
Pile driving crew	0 60
Pile driving captain	0 70
Firemen	0 55
Pile driving engineer	0 90
Carpenters	0 90
Hoist runners	0 85
Loco. crane operators	1 00
Plumber	1 20
Sheet metal workers	0 80
Bricklayers	1 45
Concrete finishers	0 75
Plasterers	1 35
Plasterers' helpers	0 55
Painters	0 90
Millwrights	0 90
Electricians	1 10
Caterpiller tractor operators	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 90

Time and one-half to be allowed for time over ten hours, and time and one-half for Sunday time.

Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of Canada, in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan, or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned." Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissions throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and take the form of either the General Fair Wages Clause or a fair wages schedule.

Returns have been received in the Department of Labour showing that the following construction contracts have been executed recently by Harbour Commissions to which fair wages conditions applied:—

Halifax Harbour Commissioners

Supplying and placing Ogden Turnover Doors in Shed No. 28 of the South Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, J. Edward Ogden Co., Ltd., 111 Saint Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 24, 1930. Amount of contract, $19,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per Hour	per day	per week
Carpenters and joiners	$0 73	8	44
Painters and decorators	0 73	8	44
Millwrights	0 73	8	44
Cement plasterers	1 00	8	44
Tile setters	1 00	8	44
Bricklayers	1 00	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 77	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Electrical workers	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Roofer	0 65	8	44
Cement floor finishers	0 60	9	54
Concrete foreman	0 65	9	54
Labourers	0 40	9	54
Labour foreman	0 45	9	54
Certificated hoisting engineers	0 75	9	54
	per day		
Driver with horse and cart	5 00	9	54
Driver with team and wagon	7 00	9	54
	per month		
Steam shovel operator	200 00		

Time and a half for overtime up to midnight for foregoing, excepting steam shovel operator; double time after midnight, Sundays and holidays.

Harbour Commissioners of Montreal

Reconstruction of downstream side of King Edward Pier, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Foundation Company of Canada, 1538 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 4, 1930. Amount of contract, $931,200. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as in the accompanying table.

Construction of piling work required in connection with the extension to Shed No. 9, upstream side of King Edward Pier, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Vibro Concrete Pile Company, 484 McGill St., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 12, 1930. Amount of contract, $9,883.80. The accompanying fair wages schedule was also applicable to the work of this contract.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than
	per hour
Concrete workers	$0 40
Concrete mixer operators	0 50
Concrete floaters	0 50
Concrete finishers	0 75
Structural steel workers	1 00
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 80
Painters	0 85
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Electricians	0 90
Labourers	0 40
Skilled labourers and helpers	0 50
	per day
Driver, horse and cart	6 50
Driver, team and wagon	8 00
	per week
Motor truck drivers	20 00
	per hour
Divers	1 00
Helpers	0 65

(Divers and Helpers to be paid at above rates for the whole day, even if only diving for any part of that day.).

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 9.

This agreement came into effect May 1, 1923, and runs from year to year until either party gives notice of change sixty days before May 1, of any year.

Only union members will be employed, if available, but if unable to secure them, the joint committee of employers and union members will devise means of securing photo engravers without prejudice to either party. Foremen must also be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week for day work and 40 hours per week for night work.

Overtime: first three hours, time and one half; after three hours and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen: $40 per week for day work and $45 per week for night work. Foremen to be paid $5 per week over journeymen's scale.

Those employed in a permanent position are not to be laid off temporarily owing to slackness of work. A permanent position to be considered such when an employee has been employed for a period of six consecutive weeks or more. This clause does not apply to those engaged as extra help for a definite period.

Apprentices to serve at least five years in one shop beginning at the age of sixteen or over. After medical examination of which the union pays the expense, all apprentices will be indentured to both parties to the agreement and be governed by the laws of the union. One apprentice allowed to every five journeymen employed.

Wages per week for apprentices; first year $8, first half of second year $10, last half of second year $12, first half of third year $16, last half of third year $20, first half of fourth year $24, last half of fourth year $28, first half of fifth year $34, last half of fifth year $40.

At least one week's notice will be given of resignation or of discharge.

Union members will not be required to do any work other than what has been done in its entirety by members of this union.

Any dispute not covered by this agreement will be submitted to an arbitration committee consisting of five members of each party, but if they fail to agree, then the president or secretary of the employing photo-engravers association and the president of the International Photo Engravers' Union will choose a disinterested party who will render his decision within three weeks from the date of appointment, such decision to be binding. No strikes or lockouts will occur during the course of arbitration.

Ottawa, Ontario.—Ottawa Newspaper Publishers and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union Local No. 5.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1929, to August 31, 1931.

Hours: 48 per week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one half. Work on Sundays and holidays for evening newspapers, double time.

Wages: journeymen pressmen $43 per week. Wages for foremen and the flyboys will be arranged individually.

Apprentices are to serve five years.

Wages for apprentices: third year $17 per week, fourth year $20, fifth year $22.

Apprentices who have served five years and received their certificate and are unable to secure employment as journeymen may continue to work as apprentices until such employment is obtained.

The principle of interchanging of positions of men on the web machines will be adhered to so that the men may become qualified pressmen.

No strikes or lockouts to occur as long as the agreement is carried out. If any dispute occurs, it will be referred to an arbitration board consisting of one member from each party and a third chosen by them, the decision to be binding.

If at the termination of the agreement, the parties are unable to agree about a new one or a renewal, the matter will be referred to arbitration as provided above.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

Montreal, Quebec.—Certain Ornamental and Architectural Iron Firms and the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers, Local No. 418 (Ornamental Iron Shopmen, Finishers and Helpers).

This agreement was also agreed to in an exchange of correspondence by the Montreal Builders' Exchange in so far as the terms concerned them.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931. A strike to secure the terms of the agreement in one shop was reported in the Labour Gazette, July, 1929, page 725.

Only union members to be employed as mechanics and helpers.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week for outside erection work; for shop work 9 per day, Saturday 4½ hours, a 49½ hour week. When a night gang is employed, they shall work 7½ hours and be paid for 8 hours.

Overtime: time and one half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: outside finishers 85 cents, outside helpers 60 cents; shopmen finishers—first class 80 cents, second class 70 cents; apprentices with two years' experience and helpers 55 cents.

One apprentice or helper allowed to work with each journeyman on outside work.

For work out of the city, fare and travelling time up to 8 hours per day will be paid.

No employee will be discriminated against for his union activities. Business agents or official representatives of the union may visit all jobs.

Union members do not bind themselves to work on any job where a labour trouble exists.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Saint John, N.B.—Certain Contractors and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 502.

This agreement was in effect from December 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. On its expiration, negotiations for a new agreement were not completed, but it is reported that the conditions covered by this agreement are still being observed.

Union members to be given the preference when seeking employment.

Hours: 8 per day from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Until the majority of the building trades have adopted the Saturday half holiday, straight time will be paid for work on Saturday afternoons from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. except during the months of June, July, August and September. When special work has to be done at hours other than from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., an arrangement will be made whereby men will work 8 hours per day and overtime rate will not prevail.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.: after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for journeymen electrical workers: 65 cents. Charge hands to be paid 10 cents per hour over the rate paid the men over whom they have charge. On certain contracts which were contracted for before September 1, 1929, the rates of wages formerly in effect were to prevail.

Wages for apprentices: first year 20 cents per hour, second year 28 cents, third year 36 cents, fourth year 50 cents.

For work out of town, fare, travelling time and board will be paid.

A union member will not be allowed to work after regular working hours without permission from his employer or the union.

Saint John, N.B.—Master Plumbers and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local No. 574.

At the expiration of the previous agreement on July 31, 1930, a dispute arose as to the terms of a new agreement and the matter was referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The award of the Board was printed in the Labour Gazette, November, page 1249, both parties agreeing to accept the terms which are to be in effect to April 30, 1932.

Montreal, Quebec. — Montreal Builders' Exchange and the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers, Local No. 418 (Ornamental Iron Shopmen, Finishers and Helpers).

The agreement between this local union and certain ornamental and architectural iron firms is summarized above under the heading "Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products," and the terms were agreed to by the Montreal Builders' Exchange in an exchange of correspondence in so far as they are concerned in these terms.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONTARIO, AND CERTAIN OTHER CITIES.—THREE ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, LOCALS No. 50 (TORONTO), No. 90 (HAMILTON), No. 96 (OTTAWA), No. 89 (MONTREAL), No. 101 (QUEBEC), No. 102 (WINNIPEG) AND No. 82 (VANCOUVER).

The present standard international agreement which was adopted by the international union has been in effect since April, 1929, and is now in effect in the jurisdiction of the above local unions. The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect at Toronto which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1927, page 1343, and which was extended to other cities as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 673, with the following changes:

Hours to be 8 per day with 4 on Saturdays except where any five of the seven specified building trades (viz. bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, electricians, sheet metal workers, plumbers and steamfitters and iron workers) have obtained the 5-day week, when in such cities there will be no work on Saturdays except for service and emergency work, in which case the time between 8 a.m. and 12 noon will not be classed as overtime. For men on "full maintenance" work, 52 hours per week will be worked with overtime pay only for Sunday work and they will have two weeks' vacation with pay and a limited amount of sick leave.

One apprentice allowed to each employer and one additional apprentice to every eight mechanics employed. Apprentices must be between the ages of 18 and 21 years when they are registered. Apprentices are to serve three years and will be paid as follows: first year 35 per cent of mechanics' rate, second year 50 per cent, third year 70 per cent. After the apprenticeship is completed, the apprentice will be admitted to the union and the employer will pay the initiation fee.

The wage rates in each city are on the same basis as in the previous agreement, that is the average rate of the five highest paid of the seven building trades mentioned above, with the wage for helpers at 70 per cent of the mechanic's rate.

Under this provision the wage rates for mechanics which were reported to be in effect in June, 1930, are as follows: Local No. 50—Toronto, $1.25 per hour; Local No. 90—Hamilton, $1.10, Windsor, $1.37, St. Catharines, $1.10, Kitchener, 91 cents, London, $1.03; Local No. 96—Ottawa, $1.04; Local No. 89—Montreal, $1.07; Local No. 101—Quebec, 84 cents, Halifax, 88 cents; Local No. 102—Winnipeg, $1.28; Local No. 82—Vancouver, $1.15 (increased to $1.25 on October 27).

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL No. 151.

This agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, page 1414, and was to be in effect until May 1, 1931, was terminated at the end of April, 1930. The increase in wages from 90 cents to $1 per hour which was to be effective on May 1, 1930, under the terms of the agreement, was refused by the employers as the rate generally paid by other contractors was 85 cents per hour, and the agreement was therefore terminated.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THE CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 89.

This agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1929, page 1284, and which was to have been in effect until August 15, 1931, was terminated September 2, 1930, following 90 days' notice given by the employers.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 273.

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1930, to October 31, 1931, and from year to year until either party serves thirty days' notice before October 31, of any year.

Orders for men to work at stated hours are to be given a certain time before the men are required and the union agrees to have their office open for a short time on Sundays to receive confirmatory orders for Monday requirements.

Hours: 9 per day or night. There will be a half holiday on Saturday from June 1, to September 30, but if a ship is within two hours of finishing, men will work through at double time.

If any gang is required to work through any meal hour, double time will be paid for such meal hour and until relieved. Double time for work on Sundays and holidays, but handling of mails, baggage and express carried by mail or passenger ships will be handled on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays at all times at the prevailing rate of wages, except on Labour Day, when double time will be paid.

Wages: 70 cents per hour for day or night work for handling general cargo and 80 cents per hour for day or night for handling bulk cargo; 10 cents per hour extra to be paid for handling wet hides in bundles and acid phosphate and tankage in bags.

The same men are not to be ordered back to work either day or night while other men are available, except when ship is within three hours of finishing or shifting from berth to berth, the same gangs are to carry on.

No gangs when ordered are subject to cancellation. Except for day work, when ship's representative considers weather conditions prevent working, all men ordered out to work for either day or night work will be paid a minimum of two hours.

No man shall stay in the hold of any ship or vessel while grain is running.

The number of men per gang on different kinds of cargo is specified.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

VANCOUVER, B.C.—GENERAL CARTAGE AND STORAGE ASSOCIATION OF B.C., DUMP TRUCK SECTION, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 466.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, and thereafter until notice of change is given by either party 30 days before the expiration date in any year.

Only union members will be employed if available, but if necessary to employ others, they are to apply to join the union within a week. No discrimination will be shown workmen on account of union activity.

The employers reserve the right to discharge men in their employ where the work is not satisfactory.

Hours: 9 per day.

Overtime: first hour at straight time, all other overtime time and one half.

Wages: 2-yard and under Dump truck $4.50 per day or 50 cents per hour, True-Mix truck $5 per day or 55½ cents per hour, 4-yard and over Dump truck $5.40 per day or 60 cents per hour, road spray wagon $6.50 per day or 72½ cents per hour.

All employees are to sign a copy of this agreement and so authorize the employer to deduct from their pay all dues, fines or assessments levied by the union and to hand over such money to the union secretary each month. This clause to be optional for operators.

Should any trouble occur between any firm with which the employers in this agreement are doing business and such firms' employees, the union members parties to this agreement will perform their usual work as if such trouble did not exist, but they will not be asked to do any work that they do not ordinarily perform.

Any dispute occurring between the parties which cannot be adjusted by representatives of the parties will be referred to an arbitration board consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them, whose decision will be final. No cessation of work will occur during the term of this agreement.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HYDRO ELECTRIC COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 138.

This agreement which is in effect from March 1, 1930, to February 28, 1932, and thereafter until 30 days' notice is given by either party, was printed with the report of the Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1130, the award being accepted by both parties.

Service: Public Administration

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CITY OF WINNIPEG AND THE FEDERATION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

This agreement which is in force for the year 1930 was effected through a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, pages 636 to 642 inclusive.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF EDMONTON AND THE EDMONTON CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION.

The agreement for the year 1930 is similar to that for 1929, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, page 1418 (previous agreements having appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTES, November, 1925, and October, 1927) with the following changes:

Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 30

Agreement to be in effect from August 27, 1930, to December 31, 1930, and from year to year thereafter unless on or before January 31, of any year either party gives notice of change and any change agreed to will take effect February 1 of that year.

Wages per hour: casual labourers (less than 12 months) 50 cents, seasonal labourers (12 months and over) 52 cents, permanent labourers and teamsters 52 cents, sewer and water house service construction men 54 cents.

It is provided that a separate classification may be established for a reserve gang composed of men over 60 years of age who have a long service record, who will be paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

Policemen's Association, Local No. 74

Constables with over seven years' service $150 per month; nine sergeants received increases from $160 to $165 per month.

A considerable decrease was noted in the number of accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during November; there being 4,708 accidents as compared with 5,758 during October, and 7,006 during November a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 38, as against 44 last November. The total benefits awarded during November amounted to $592,582.96, $498,144.87 of which was for compensation and $94,438.09 for medical aid. To date this year there have been 64,573 accidents reported, as compared with 80,815 for the same period last year and the total awards for compensation and medical aid amount to $6,792,286.22, as against $7,343,434.69 for the corresponding period of 1929.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1930

Cost of Living, Price of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in November was again downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in October.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $10.25 at the beginning of November, as compared with $10.32 for October; $11.75 for November, 1929; $11.28 for November, 1928; $11.07 for November, 1927; $11.01 for November, 1926; $11.23 for November, 1925; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. Of the twenty-nine items in the food budget twenty were lower in price, the most important of these declines being in beef, mutton, pork, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans, prunes and potatoes. Seasonal increases occurred in the prices of eggs, milk and butter. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.60 at the beginning of November, as compared with $20.68 for October; $22.03 for November, 1929; $21.52 for November, 1928; $21.27 for November, 1927; $21.24 for November, 1926; $21.51 for November, 1925; $20.81 for November, 1924; $21.19 for November, 1923; $20.89 for November, 1922; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.13 for November, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.61 for November, 1918; and $14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again considerably lower at 79·8 for November, as compared with 81·4 for October; 95·7 for November, 1929; 94·9 for November, 1928; 96·9 for November, 1927; and 97·7 for November, 1926. Forty-seven prices quotations advanced, one hundred and twenty-three were lower and three hundred and thirty-two were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower prices for grains, flour, bran, shorts and bread, which more than offset higher prices for rubber, granulated sugar, coffee and hay; the Animals and their Products group, because of reduced quotations for canned salmon, hides, leather and hogs; the Iron and its Products group, due mainly to lower quotations for steel bars, black steel sheets, scrap steel and car axles; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of declines in the prices of brick, crude oil, gasoline, kerosene and asbestos; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for arsenious oxide, litharge, potassium iodide and camphor gum. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group was slightly higher, mainly because of higher prices for ground wood pulp. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group was also slightly higher, due to increased prices for copper, copper sheets, copper wire bars, brass sheets, lead, silver, tin and zinc. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former due mainly to lower quotations for bread, flour, bran, shorts, canned salmon, butter, gasoline, kerosene and crude oil, which more than offset higher prices for milk, fresh eggs, coarse woollen cloth, coffee and granulated sugar. The decline in producers' goods was due mainly to lower prices for lumber, steel bars, cotton thread, raw wool, hides, scrap steel, steel bars, hogs, wheat, oats, flour and asbestos, which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton, raw rubber, raw silk, copper, tin, lead, silver, zinc and ground wood pulp.

In the grouping according to origin domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were lower. Articles of forest origin were slightly higher. Raw and partly manufactured goods showed a substantial decline, due to lower prices for grains, hogs, raw wool, hides, scrap steel and asbestos. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were slightly lower, due to declines in the prices of flour, bran, shorts, bread, butter, cheese, bricks, gasoline, kerosene and leather.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set

(Continued on page 1466)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1925	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1927	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Oct. 1930	Nov. 1930
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	75·2	75·6	56·2	55·4	55·6	53·8	55·4	57·6	60·8	70·2	71·8	68·0	64·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·2	53·2	48·4	31·2	30·0	30·0	28·4	29·6	31·4	34·2	43·2	44·8	40·4	38·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	27·6	28·7	18·9	18·4	18·5	17·7	18·6	19·7	20·6	23·5	24·9	22·8	22·4
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	35·2	35·2	24·6	26·9	26·6	27·6	28·6	29·2	27·8	29·7	30·4	28·2	27·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·0	37·3	41·7	28·1	27·9	25·9	24·6	28·7	29·8	27·5	28·4	30·0	29·8	28·1
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·6	70·0	73·4	53·2	51·8	50·4	46·2	53·8	55·8	53·0	54·2	55·0	54·2	53·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·4	51·4	58·5	43·4	40·9	38·6	33·8	41·7	43·5	38·4	40·5	40·1	39·8	39·6
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	74·2	73·8	46·0	45·8	46·2	46·4	49·6	48·0	44·2	45·6	43·0	42·2	42·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	40·3	67·1	81·7	59·4	51·6	52·0	54·1	57·2	56·1	57·7	57·4	58·5	42·7	51·3
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	32·5	58·5	70·3	52·0	43·7	44·0	45·6	48·7	48·2	49·7	49·2	48·6	38·0	43·1
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	81·0	93·0	80·4	70·2	72·0	72·6	71·4	70·8	72·6	73·8	75·6	72·0	73·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	104·2	123·0	82·0	77·6	81·2	78·6	89·4	76·0	84·8	86·6	87·2	69·6	71·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·5	57·2	66·5	46·8	43·7	44·9	43·5	50·5	41·4	46·5	47·6	47·4	38·7	38·9
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	32·4	40·7	34·2	§28·5	§33·8	§28·9	§33·4	§30·7	§31·9	§33·7	§33·1	§30·7	§30·1
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·2	32·3	38·4	29·8	§28·5	§33·8	§28·9	§33·4	§30·7	§31·9	§33·7	§33·1	§30·7	§30·1
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	118·5	141·0	109·5	100·5	102·0	109·5	115·5	114·0	115·5	115·5	118·5	106·5	103·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	69·0	75·0	51·0	44·0	43·0	51·0	51·0	53·0	52·0	50·0	53·0	43·0	41·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	41·0	40·0	29·0	27·5	28·0	30·0	29·5	29·0	32·0	31·5	32·5	29·5	28·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	25·2	33·0	19·6	§21·2	§21·0	§21·0	§21·8	§22·0	§21·4	§20·8	§20·6	§20·2	§20·0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	33·0	22·2	17·6	17·0	17·4	16·8	16·2	16·0	15·8	19·6	22·6	18·4	17·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·8	23·5	28·5	21·3	22·6	18·9	19·7	20·1	19·9	19·4	21·5	21·5	20·6	20·4
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·1	19·2	26·6	18·2	19·8	17·7	15·6	15·5	15·7	14·3	13·4	15·3	14·8	13·9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	32·4	49·2	64·0	39·2	36·0	48·8	39·6	31·2	31·6	32·8	30·8	28·8	25·6	25·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·8	22·6	30·8	18·6	17·0	23·2	19·0	15·0	15·0	15·4	14·4	13·8	12·4	12·4
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·8	15·6	15·7	13·6	§14·8	§17·3	§17·6	§17·9	§18·0	§17·8	§17·7	§17·6	§14·7	§14·5
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	15·0	16·5	15·0	§14·8	§17·3	§17·6	§17·9	§18·0	§17·8	§17·7	§17·6	§14·7	§14·5
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	11·6	15·4	13·4	13·3	13·6	13·9	15·3	15·3	15·2	15·2	15·2	13·8	13·6
Potatoes	½ bag	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	31·7	64·0	73·2	55·1	38·3	46·5	42·9	65·4	64·0	54·9	42·0	73·8	49·3	44·7
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 13·65	$ 15·32	$ 11·08	$ 10·29	$ 10·69	$ 10·46	$ 11·23	$ 11·01	$ 11·07	$ 11·28	$ 11·75	$ 10·32	$ 10·25
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·3	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c.° 4·0
Coal anthracite	⅑₀ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·0	78·4	127·2	109·7	115·6	112·0	104·5	108·8	105·1	102·2	101·6	101·1	100·6	100·9
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	47·3	63·6	93·8	72·6	76·8	71·5	65·2	64·4	65·1	63·5	62·8	63·0	62·7	62·8
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	79·0	87·0	81·7	79·1	79·4	77·7	77·2	75·7	75·8	75·0	76·0	76·0	75·6
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	57·3	67·4	61·1	59·2	59·6	57·6	56·3	55·9	56·3	55·3	54·3	54·3	54·4
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	27·8	39·9	31·6	31·0	30·1	30·4	30·2	31·5	31·1	31·0	31·0	30·8	30·7
Fuel and light*		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·99	$ 3·06	$ 4·15	$ 3·57	$ 3·62	$ 3·53	$ 3·35	$ 3·37	$ 3·33	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 3·24	$ 3·24
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·38	$ 4·85	$ 6·62	$ 6·91	$ 6·94	$ 6·93	$ 6·96	$ 6·87	$ 6·85	$ 6·87	$ 6·94	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 7·07
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·36	$ 21·61	$ 26·13	$ 21·60	$ 20·89	$ 21·19	$ 20·81	$ 21·51	$ 21·24	$ 21·27	$ 21·52	$ 22·03	$ 20·63	$ 20·60

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·84	13·87	15·75	11·23	10·40	11·00	10·58	11·36	11·12	11·08	11·20	11·73	10·60	10·61
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·89	12·02	13·17	9·86	9·27	9·55	9·78	10·35	10·07	9·97	10·05	10·72	9·84	9·87
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·72	13·52	15·16	11·24	10·29	11·00	10·67	11·56	11·07	11·13	11·07	11·50	10·57	10·43
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·44	13·16	14·45	10·59	9·84	9·95	9·78	10·83	10·13	10·34	10·50	10·83	9·63	9·53
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·72	13·61	15·24	10·97	10·19	10·61	10·33	11·15	11·13	11·13	11·31	11·74	10·34	10·23
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	13·05	15·26	10·33	9·74	10·22	9·95	10·46	10·25	10·53	10·94	11·54	9·66	9·62
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	9·02	13·70	15·36	10·89	9·91	10·48	10·47	10·98	10·95	10·90	11·34	11·83	10·06	9·84
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·51	13·51	15·43	10·81	9·99	10·39	10·62	11·08	10·83	10·82	11·39	11·97	10·08	10·04
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·31	14·19	16·58	12·28	11·65	11·85	11·61	12·29	11·91	12·13	12·41	13·06	11·30	11·24

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	32·4	27·4	25·6	19·3	15·4	22·4	27·2	28·1	26·8	39·6	43·9	59·9
Nova Scotia (average)	37·0	30·9	27·6	22·2	18·3	21·3	28·4	29·9	26·5	39·0	43·0	59·3
1—Sydney	37·4	30·5	29·4	23·8	19·8	18·3	—	32·1	28	40·4	42·9	59·7
2—New Glasgow	33·5	29	25	19·2	15	20	22·5	28	24·2	37·6	39·3	56·9
3—Amherst	35	28·7	23·7	19·5	17·2	21·2	31	30	26	40	44·7	60
4—Halifax	40·8	32·3	32·7	22·8	19·4	18·4	32·1	29·4	24·9	37·3	42·3	60
5—Windsor	35	30	25	20	20	25	—	30	27·5	—	45	—
6—Truro	40·	35·	30	28	—	25	28	—	28·6	39·5	44	60
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	30	30	25	20	17	15	—	30	26	37·7	40·5	55
New Brunswick (average)	34·5	29·2	27·0	20·7	16·4	18·1	23·9	30·3	27·0	41·4	45·1	61·7
8—Moncton	32·5	28·5	21·3	16·8	14·5	—	27·5	32·5	26·2	42	45	60·8
9—St. John	35	27·5	28·3	22	17·5	19	22·5	28·8	25·1	39·2	41·4	61·2
10—Fredericton	37·2	30·8	32·5	22·8	18·2	16·2	21·7	30	29·2	39·3	44	62·9
11—Bathurst	33·3	30	25·8	21·2	15·5	19	—	29·7	27·5	45	50	61·7
Quebec (average)	28·2	26·0	25·6	17·6	12·7	18·1	25·9	24·6	24·6	37·2	40·1	60·7
12—Quebec	29·1	26·7	24·5	18·7	12·3	18·1	26	24·2	26·2	37·4	40	58·4
13—Three Rivers	28·8	27·5	25·5	18·1	13·5	19·6	23·5	24·6	25·6	38·5	42·6	60
14—Sherbrooke	31·7	28·3	30	20	15·2	20·2	28	25·5	25	37·6	41·1	64·3
15—Sorel	28	26	26	15·7	11·2	18·3	26·2	24·4	24·8	42	42·5	62
16—St. Hyacinthe	23·4	22·6	23·2	17	11·4	19	22·5	21·5	21·2	36·3	40	60
17—St. John's	29	26·9	25[a]	19·1	13·2	19·1	25	25·5	21	36·6	38·2	60
18—Thetford Mines	22·7	24	22·5	18·2	12·5	18·3	27·3	21·7	24·3	35	38	58·7
19—Montreal	32·9	28·1	31·1	15·4	12·9	16[b]	27·7	27	27·2	36·5	40·8	62·7
20—Hull	28·4	24·1	22·7	16·1	11·7	14·3	26·8	26·8	26	35·3	37·6	60·4
Ontario (average)	33·0	27·5	25·6	19·6	15·6	24·4	27·5	28·1	27·2	37·5	41·3	59·1
21—Ottawa	31·9	26·6	24·8	18·8	12·7	20	26·8	26·2	25·4	37·7	41	61·8
22—Brockville	36·7	30	27·7	19·7	16	23	—	29·3	25	43	46·3	58
23—Kingston	32·5	26·7	24·5	19·4	13·4	21	23·7	25·8	24·6	34·6	39·6	57·3
24—Belleville	26·2	20·7	23	16·5	13·1	23·7	26·2	28	23·2	41·3	43·2	52·7
25—Peterborough	34	28·5	26	19·5	15·6	25	28·3	25·7	28·2	37·5	38	58·7
26—Oshawa	33·5	27·7	24·2	18·9	18·1	25	27	27·7	27·7	40	44·4	58·5
27—Orillia	29·6	25	23·5	18·6	15·6	25	26·5	29·6	27·4	35·7	40·4	59·7
28—Toronto	34·7	28·2	26·1	20·1	17·9	24·4	26·3	28	30·5	39·7	45·3	59·9
29—Niagara Falls	32·8	29·1	27·5	19·7	15·2	26·1	29·3	31·4	28·6	37·7	40·4	60
30—St. Catharines	30·7	25·9	25·7	17·8	13·5	24·6	26	27·7	25	34·7	38·4	55·8
31—Hamilton	35·7	28·9	28·6	21·9	18	25·7	25	26·7	—	37·4	40·6	59·5
32—Brantford	35	29·5	25·4	20·9	15	24·8	28·7	27·8	28·8	35·6	39·5	58·9
33—Galt	31·7	28·2	23[b]	19[b]	16	23·2	28·3	30·2	28	39·1	42·6	59·4
34—Guelph	32·5	27·2	24·2	19·1	16·5	25·5	27·5	25·4	27·5	35·8	40	57·4
35—Kitchener	32·6	28[b]	22·7	20·4	17·5	25	27·5	27·8	23	34·1	37·7	57·3
36—Woodstock	32·6	26·6	25·4	21	16·3	23	26·5	30·5	25·7	36	39·7	57·5
37—Stratford	33·2	28·6	23·6	19·2	15·4	25·2	26·4	27·6	24·3	36·4	40·9	59·1
38—London	32·5	27·3	26·5	19·3	14·6	24·2	26·9	27·6	26·2	35·8	40·2	57·4
39—St. Thomas	32·4	28·6	25·3	18·8	16·5	25·3	27·5	28·3	—	36·9	40·5	60·9
40—Chatham	30·1	25·7	22·8	18·2	14·1	25	27·1	26·4	26·4	35·3	39·9	58·7
41—Windsor	32·9	25·4	25·7	18·9	15·5	24	31	27·6	26	36·3	41	58·6
42—Sarnia	35	29·5	29[b]	21·5	19·7	27·5	30	30·5	28·5	35·1	39	60·6
43—Owen Sound	31·7	25	25	20·5	16·2	25	25	25	25	38·6	40·6	60·5
44—North Bay	37·5	31·5	30·8	21·3	14·1	23·8	28·3	25·8	29	36·3	39·5	57·4
45—Sudbury	36·7	31·9	29·2	23	17·2	29	32	31	30	37·1	40·7	60
46—Cobalt	35·3	31	29·6	21·5	16·5	25	—	30	—	39·5	45	62·2
47—Timmins	35	25	24	18	13	24	25	—	28	38	40	57·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34·2	28·3	27	19·5	14·8	24·7	28·3	28·2	29·3	40·6	43·7	61·1
49—Port Arthur	28·7	24·1	23·4	17·2	14·4	21·2	31·3	29·9	33·3	40·1	46·8	64·6
50—Fort William	30·7	25·6	23·7	18·8	16·2	22·8	28·8	29·7	29·1	39·7	44·9	61·1
Manitoba (average)	28·9	23·4	22·9	17·0	13·6	20·8	23·3	26·7	24·3	37·9	43·3	56·4
51—Winnipeg	29·6	22·8	22·7	16·4	13·9	17·9	22·5[b]	27·2	25·5	37·6	42·6	54·4
52—Brandon	28·2	24	23·1	17·5	13·3	23·6	24	26·1	23	38·1	44	58·3
Saskatchewan (average)	29·7	24·2	22·7	17·0	12·6	20·8	26·4	26·2	23·6	41·5	50·5	62·5
53—Regina	29·5	23·1	20·9	14·6	11·4	17·3	25	24·9	22·5	41·6	43·1	65·8
54—Prince Albert	30	25	25	18	12·5	25	30	28[b]	25	40	54	60
55—Saskatoon	28·9	24·4	22·7	17·5	12·2	18·8	27·4	26·1	23·2	42	55·3	58·9
56—Moose Jaw	30·3	24·1	22·3	18	14·1	22	23	25·8	—	42·3	49·5	65·4
Alberta (average)	29·3	23·8	22·2	16·9	13·6	20·5	24·8	25·7	26·8	42·1	47·8	56·4
57—Medicine Hat	30	23·3	23·3	17	14	19	22	26	26	42·5	49·3	54
58—Drumheller	30	—	22	20	15	25	—	—	30	43·3	50	60
59—Edmonton	32	26·6	27·5	17·6	13·5	19·3	27·8	26·5	27·3	41·5	46·6	53·5
60—Calgary	27·9	23·8	19·3	15·3	13·9	19·8	22	24	24·9	42·2	47·6	58·8
61—Lethbridge	26·4	21·4	19·	14·6	11·5	19·5	27·4	26·2	25·7	41	45·4	55·9
British Columbia (average)	35·4	29·5	27·4	20·7	18·1	25·6	32·0	32·3	29·8	47·5	52·9	63·6
62—Fernie	35	30	27	21·3	16·3	25	—	34	30·4	46·6	52·2	60·8
63—Nelson	40	30	32·5	25	22·5	30	—	—	27·5	45·6	50·6	60·9
64—Trail	36	30	28·3	23	17·3	27	35	35	27·6	51·3	58·3	63
65—New Westminster	32·6	28	24	17·9	17·3	22·4	28·4	29·5	30·6	45·7	50	65·6
66—Vancouver	32·2	26·8	24·3	17·6	17·6	23·7	29·2	28·8	28·8	45·7	50·6	63·9
67—Victoria	35·3	29·8	27·7	19·8	17·5	24·6	31·4	30·6	27·8	47·5	51·1	62·8
68—Nanaimo	34·3	28·9	28·6	19·8	20·3	28·4	31·5	32·6	31	47·5	53	65·8
69—Prince Rupert	37·5	32·5	27	21·4	16[b]	23·3	36·4	35·6	34·3	49·9	57·1	65·8

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·2	31·4	21·2	13·2	59·3	20·8	20·0	35·3	21·2	51·3	43·1	12·2	35·5	38·9	
14·3	35·0	—	—	55·8	18·5	16·9	29·5	22·0	52·3	48·4	11·8	38·6	43·0	
10	35	—	—	60	17·7	16·2	24·8	22·1	52·6	48·9	13–15	—	40·3	1
—	30	—	—	50–60	18·1	15	31·8	20	53·8	43·6	12–13	38·8	43·9	2
15	35	—	—	50	18·3	17	33·1	21	47·5	—	10	40	42	3
12	—	—	—	60	18·3	15	25·1	22·6	57·5	50·8	a12·5	40	41·6	4
—	40	—	—	60	20	—	37·5	23·3	—	53·3	10	35	45	5
20	35	—	—	50	18·3	21·5	24·7	23	50	45·4	12	39	45	6
12	35	—	—	60	19·2	20	30·6	22	47	41·2	b10–12	35	38·7	7
16·0	36·7	—	10·0	55·0	18·9	18·8	33·9	21·7	51·3	44·2	12·1	36·7	39·5	
12	35	—	10	60	18·3	18	34	20·9	48·7	41·7	10–12	40·4	41·3	8
18	35	—	10	60	18·1	16·8	40·4	20·4	52·2	44·2	a13·5	38	40·3	9
20	40	—	—	50	19·2	19	35	22·5	52·9	46·8	12	35·9	38·3	10
14	—	—	—	50	20	21·5	26·3	23	—	—	12	32·5	38	11
16·4	32·3	20·8	9·3	57·9	20·8	21·0	29·8	20·8	50·7	41·0	11·1	33·0	35·0	
12	28	25	—	50	23	21·7	27·1	20·4	52·5	41·2	14	32·2	34·6	12
15	30–35	25	10	60	—	23·7	25·4	21·6	53·5	43·8	12	32	35	13
13–15	28–32	20–22	10	—	20·7	20	31·3	20·7	52·7	47·2	a10	33·5	34·8	14
20	—	15	—	—	—	—	28·5	20	47·2	36·4	10	—	34·6	15
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	28·2	19·3	49·7	42·7	9	—	35	16
20	—	20	10	60	21·7	18·7	33·4	20	49·5	35·7	10	32·5	34	17
—	—	—	8	50	17·5	—	30	24	42·1	37·9	10	33·5	36·1	18
15–20	35–42	25	8	60–75	21·7	22·6	30·2	19·8	60·3	45·5	12–13	34·7	37	19
—	—	15	10	60	20	19	33·8	21·8	48·9	38·5	12·	32·7	34·2	20
18·7	31·2	22·8	11·4	65·0	20·6	19·0	38·0	20·2	50·9	43·1	12·4	35·8	38·6	
18	30	22	—	—	18·3	18·5	35·6	19·4	59·6	43·2	12	35	35·3	21
20	32	20	9	—	21·7	18	36	20	47·5	40	10	35	37	22
15	35	25	10–20	—	20	17·8	34·9	18·7	51·2	41·5	11	33·5	36·1	23
—	28	18	—	—	—	15	33·3	20·3	45·6	41·3	a9·5	38·7	37·8	24
20	28	20	—	60	18	—	37·8	23·1	49·1	41·7	10	34·6	36·8	25
20	32	20	10	75	25	18	36·2	20·2	52	44	ab12·5	37·1	37·8	26
20	30	25	12	—	25	17·5	38·7	20·5	44·1	38	a11·4	35·3	38·7	27
18	32–36	18–28	—	—	20	16·8	40·7	19·8	56	42·2	13	37	38·4	28
20	35	25	—	—	20·3	—	43·4	20·1	51·9	45·7	b13	—	39·4	29
15	32	—	—	—	18·3	17·8	40·4	18·8	47·2	44·2	a13	36·7	38·2	30
20	30	25	—	75	20·2	17·2	43·8	19·8	51·2	43	12	33·7	39·4	31
20	32–33	28	15	—	20	17·7	36·1	19·3	47·7	43·2	12	36·3	37·5	32
15	35	20–23	12	—	20·5	22·7	34	19·3	50·8	44·2	a11·8	35·7	38·7	33
20	—	25	—	—	—	—	45·2	19	56·3	47·1	12	35·6	38·5	34
—	—	23	—	—	—	18·5	28·7	19·2	46·4	43·8	13	34·3	37·3	35
—	—	—	—	—	19·3	—	37·4	19·1	51·5	41·3	12	35·7	36·9	36
25	—	26	8	50	21·5	21	38·1	18·7	46·2	42·1	a11·8	33	37·4	37
15	25	25	—	—	19·3	18·7	41·3	19	50·7	40·8	11	32	37·4	38
18	34	20–30	—	50–60	21	19	43·6	20	45·4	40·3	12	39·4	39·7	39
20	32–35	15–22	12	—	21·2	22·9	33·8	19·3	51·7	43·1	b12	36·5	39·1	40
20	30	20	—	—	18	19	45·2	18·7	48	42·8	12	38	39	41
—	—	30	—	—	20	20	44·4	20·9	53·7	46	12	—	38·8	42
—	—	—	—	—	17·5	20	34	18·4	45·4	39·2	a12·5	34·5	37·1	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	38·9	22	52·1	42·2	15	35	36·7	44
10	25–30	28	10	75	- -	20	30·7	22	59·5	45·6	15	36·5	39·7	45
—	30	—	—	70	21·5	22·5	31·4	24·1	55·7	48·1	16	—	41·2	46
25	—	25	—	—	22·5	23	33·8	23·5	51·5	43·7	a16·7	40	40	47
—	—	16	—	—	20	18	43	20·7	55·7	47·7	13	35	39	48
—	—	18	—	—	25	16·3	43·4	21·4	51·8	43·3	a12·5	35	48·4	49
—	—	18	—	60	20	19·3	34·9	21·4	52·1	44·4	a12·5	37·5	40·8	50
—	—	—	—	—	22·1	19·8	34·1	20·8	49·9	39·9	12·0	32·9	37·2	
18–25	38	15	12	—	21	19·6	35·7	19·7	50·7	41	b12	32·5	37·9	51
—	—	—	—	—	23·2	20	32·4	21·8	49	38·8	12	33·2	36·4	52
27·0	28·8	15·7	16·3	—	24·4	22·0	34·5	21·5	—	37·3	12·8	31·2	38·1	
25	30	15	—	—	23·3	21·6	36	19·6	—	38·8	13	30	37·8	53
30	30	13–15	12·5	—	25	20	33·3	25	—	38·5	12	33·7	39·6	54
28	30	—	20	—	25	22	32·4	21·2	42	35·4	13	31·2	36·4	55
25	25	18	—	—	—	24·4	36·1	20·3	—	36·4	13	30	38·5	56
22·6	28·9	16·3	18·7	—	23·8	23·0	35·9	22·0	49·0	40·7	11·6	33·7	39·4	
—	35	16	—	—	22·5	23·7	28·6	23·4	46·6	38·9	12	30·9	39·2	57
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	33·1	22	45	41·6	a13	35	43·1	58
20–25	20–25	—	15	—	22·3	23·3	32·2	21·7	50·2	38·9	a11·1	32·9	37·4	59
25	32	15	21	—	24·8	20·9	42·3	20·6	51·5	40·3	11	36·5	39·1	60
18	25	—	20	—	24·6	22·2	43·1	22·4	51·7	43·7	11	33·4	38	61
21·7	28·1	—	16·7	—	22·5	22·3	37·9	23·5	57·0	46·9	13·1	38·4	41·5	
25	30	—	18	—	23·7	25	39·5	25·5	—	47	a12·5	—	41·8	62
30	35	—	20	—	26·2	25	37·6	25·7	57	46·6	a14·3	41·7	43	63
30	35	—	20	—	20	23·7	34·5	25·8	57·5	48·6	a14·3	40	44·1	64
18	25	—	15	—	24·3	21·3	37·1	20·6	53·1	45·7	11·1	37·2	39·8	65
14	19	—	14	—	21·4	19·7	37·7	20·2	56·2	45·9	11·1	36	38·9	66
15	28	—	15	—	21·7	19·8	34·9	20·7	57·6	47·7	a14·3	37·8	41·7	67
20	25	—	—	—	—	20	43·7	24·6	57·8	46·4	a12·5	37·8	40·2	68
—	—	—	15	—	20	23·7	38·3	25	60	47·5	a14·3	38·3	42·1	69

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	30·1	6·9	18·2	4·1	5·6	10·0	12·1	15·1	13·8	15·5
Nova Scotia (average)	29·5	6·9	17·8	4·6	5·9	9·8	13·8	16·4	14·0	15·6
1—Sydney	29·7	8	16·6	4·6	6·2	10·1	13·9	16·1	14·5	16
2—New Glasgow	27·1	6·7	16·8	4·3	5	9·3	13·4	15·7	12·3	13·6
3—Amherst	28·7	7·3	17·8	4·6	5·5	8·2	13·3	16·7	15·3	15·7
4—Halifax	31	6·7	18·8	3·9	6·2	10·7	13·7	16·1	12·9	15·3
5—Windsor	30	5·3–6	19	5·2	6·5	10	—	18·3	15	17
6—Truro	30·7	6·7–7·3	17·9	4·8	5·9	10·3	14·8	15·7	13·8	16
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	28·3	7·4	18	4·1	5·7	9·3	13·6	13·3	13·9	14·9
New Brunswick (average)	29·8	8·0	17·9	4·5	5·7	10·0	14·2	15·9	15·5	14·1
8—Moncton	32·9	8	18·1	4·8	6·2	11·3	14·8	15·9	14·7	14·9
9—St. John	27	8·7	18·8	4·1	6	9	12	14·6	13·6	11·2
10—Fredericton	29·4	7·3–8·7	16·8	4·3	5·6	9·7	14·8	15·1	14·6	14·9
11—Bathurst	30	7·3	18	4·9	5	10	15	18	19	15·5
Quebec (average)	27·3	5·8	17·6	4·4	6·1	9·1	12·2	13·8	13·7	14·8
12—Quebec	27·5	5–8	16·7	4·3	6·1	9·4	12·8	12·9	12·1	14·5
13—Three Rivers	29·3	5·3	19·1	4·7	5·5	9	13·1	14·7	17·1	15·5
14—Sherbrooke	28	6	16·9	4·4	6	9·2	11·9	13·6	11·8	15·1
15—Sorel	27·5	6	18·6	4·4	6·5	8·6	11·2	14·4	14·2	15·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	24	4·7	15·8	3·4	6·5	9·5	12·9	12·7	13·1	14·2
17—St. John's	25·8	4·7–6	17·2	4·5	6·7	9·6	12·8	14·1	15	15·2
18—Thetford Mines	28·6	5·7	17·9	4·9	6·2	8·1	12·5	14·7	13·9	15
19—Montreal	28·5	5·3–8	18	4·4	5·5	9·7	12	13·7	13·2	14·3
20—Hull	26·2	5·3–6·7	18·2	4·7	6	8·5	10·4	13·1	12·5	13·2
Ontario (average)	30·3	6·7	17·6	3·8	5·4	10·5	12·5	14·6	12·4	14·6
21—Ottawa	30·1	5·3–8	18	4·4	5·6	10·8	11·5	13·8	12·5	14·5
22—Brockville	30	6	15	4·5	5·3	11	13·7	14·2	13·7	15
23—Kingston	28	6	15·3	3·9	4·9	10·3	12·1	13·5	10·8	13·5
24—Belleville	28	5·7	16·7	3·8	5	10·4	11·1	13	11·5	14·1
25—Peterborough	28·1	6·7	16·4	3·8	4·9	11·2	12·4	13·9	11·3	14·8
26—Oshawa	31·9	6·7–7·3	16·3	3·4	5·2	9·8	11·2	14	10·4	14·5
27—Orillia	27·7	6	18·6	3·9	4·8	10·9	12·6	14·6	12·8	15·2
28—Toronto	34·3	6·7–7·3	18·1	3·9	5·3	9·9	11·4	14·6	12·5	14·3
29—Niagara Falls	31·1	6·7	18·8	4·3	4·9	10·2	13·1	14·7	12·4	15·2
30—St. Catharines	30·3	6·7	17·3	3·6	5	10·3	12·3	14·5	10·9	14·5
31—Hamilton	35·6	6·7	18·4	3·6	5·3	11	11·5	14·7	12·8	13·8
32—Brantford	32·9	6–7·3	17·8	3·1	4·9	10·6	12·5	13·7	10·9	13·5
33—Galt	33·3	6	17·8	3·6	5·6	11·8	13·6	14·6	10·8	14·7
34—Guelph	31·7	6·7	20	3·8	5·5	11·1	12·6	15·4	12·7	13·9
35—Kitchener	29·3	6·7	18·4	3·3	5·2	11	12	14·2	11·4	13·9
36—Woodstock	28·9	5·3–6	16·7	3·1	4·8	9·9	12·5	14·3	11·5	14·3
37—Stratford	28·6	6	18	3·5	5·7	10·9	11·7	14·9	12·3	14·4
38—London	29·3	6–6·7	18·8	3·5	5·4	10·5	12·8	14·1	12·2	13·4
39—St. Thomas	32·7	6·7–8	18·7	3·4	5·2	12·1	12·9	14·8	12·7	14·6
40—Chatham	30·5	5·3	17	3·3	5	10·7	13·1	14·6	13·2	15·8
41—Windsor	30·4	7·3–8	18·6	3·9	5·7	10·2	12·8	14·6	13·2	14·9
42—Sarnia	29·4	7·3	16	3·5	5·6	10·4	12·4	14·5	13·1	14·7
43—Owen Sound	29·4	6–6·7	18·2	3·6	4·8	10·3	13·1	15·4	14·2	15·3
44—North Bay	30·2	6·7	14·5	4·4	5·8	10·8	12·6	14·1	12·3	13·7
45—Sudbury	29·2	7·3–8	16·7	4·6	7·6	9·2	15·4	15·7	13·1	15·5
46—Cobalt	30·6	8	19	4·4	6·2	9·8	14·5	15·8	13	16·7
47—Timmins	31·3	7·3	16	4·4	5	9·5	13·5	14·5	14·6	14·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·8	7·3	18·5	4·2	6·7	11·5	12·9	15·2	14·2	15·5
49—Port Arthur	28·7	6·7	19·1	4	5·8	10·6	11·4	15·1	12·8	14·9
50—Fort William	29	6·7	17·9	4·1	5·2	9·6	11	15·7	13·2	14·4
Manitoba (average)	28·9	6·3	.....	4·1	5·9	11·1	12·5	16·5	14·2	16·5
51—Winnipeg	30·2	6·4–7	20·6	4·1	6·2	10·6	12·3	15·4	13·2	15·8
52—Brandon	27·5	5·6–6·2	—	4	5·6	11·6	12·7	17·6	15·1	17·1
Saskatchewan (average)	30·7	6·6	18·9	3·8	5·5	10·5	12·1	17·7	15·9	18·1
53—Regina	32·1	6·7	18	3·8	6·9	10·2	12	18	13·6	18
54—Prince Albert	30	6·7	22·5	3·8	5	9·5	10·9	17·6	17·5	18
55—Saskatoon	30·4	6·7	15	3·8	5·2	10·5	12·3	16·8	16·5	17·7
56—Moose Jaw	30·4	6·4	20	3·8	5	11·7	13·2	18·4	15·9	18·8
Alberta (average)	31·3	7·2	18·3	4·0	4·9	10·4	10·6	15·3	15·7	17·8
57—Medicine Hat	31·9	6·7–7·4	18·5	3·9	4·9	11·5	11	16·3	17·2	18·6
58—Drumheller	33·3	7·4	20	4·4	5·3	11·6	11·6	15	15·4	19·6
59—Edmonton	28·4	6·7	19·3	3·9	4·8	9·7	10	14·9	15·4	17
60—Calgary	31·8	6·6	15·5	3·9	4·7	10·3	10·5	14·9	14·8	16·8
61—Lethbridge	31·1	8–8·3	18·2	3·7	5	8·8	9·8	15·4	15·6	17
British Columbia (average)	32·2	8·2	21·2	4·3	6·1	8·8	8·8	16·1	15·7	17·5
62—Fernie	32·6	8·3	18·6	4	6	9·8	9·1	16·5	16·1	18·5
63—Nelson	33·3	8·3	19·2	4·6	6·5	9·7	10·4	16·7	19·7	19·7
64—Trail	30	8·3	18	4·3	5·4	9	8·6	15	15	18·5
65—New Westminster	31·7	6·9	21·6	4·3	5·7	8·1	8·2	15·2	14·8	15·3
66—Vancouver	31	6·9	23·1	4·2	6·1	7·9	8·1	15·1	14·5	15·1
67—Victoria	31·1	8·3	21	4·2	6·3	8·4	8·3	15	13·7	16·4
68—Nanaimo	33·7	8·3	23·2	4·1	6·8	9·5	9·9	17·4	16	18·7
69—Prince Rupert	34·4	10	25	4·5	6	7·9	8	17·6	15·5	18

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
8·7	4·7	1·342	28·5	23·1	20·4	13·9	15·8	18·0	66·9	26·0	58·1	42·1	
8·3	4·7	1·222	25·9	22·2	20·7	15·7	15·3	18·0	59·1	26·1	59·6	41·6	
8·4	4·9	1·306	27·6	—	22·5	17·2	14·9	17·8	50	26·4	50	45	1
8·3	4·1	1·284	24	—	—	15	15	16·7	56·7	24	53·5	37·8	2
7·5	4·7	·92	20·7	20	21·5	14·5	13·9	18	60	26·2	60	45	3
8·2	4·8	1·245	28·1	28·6	—	15	14·7	19·8	69	25·2	—	39	4
9	5	1·30	30	20	—	17·5	18	19	—	30	75	—	5
8·3	4·7	1·279	25	20	18	15·1	15	16·7	60	25	—	41	6
9·2	4·5	·817	18	14·3	—	15·6	13·5	15	72	26·2	55	45	7
8·4	5·2	·994	23·1	19·8	18·8	15·7	15·1	17·8	60·4	26·8	58·3	46·6	
9	4·7	1·007	22·2	19·7	19·3	16·6	15	15·7	57·5	26·3	62·5	50	8
8·3	4·8	1·033	23·8	21·7	18·3	14·4	14·3	17	59·7	26	55	41·5	9
7·8	5·1	1·06	24·5	22·9	17·6	14·6	14·6	18·3	64	27·2	57·5	44·8	10
8·5	6	·875	21·8	15	20	17	16·5	20	—	27·5	—	50	11
8·2	5·4	1·225	25·9	28·3	19·5	13·9	15·8	16·7	76·1	27·2	66·5	40·6	
8·9	5·3	1·203	26	25	18	16·9	15·7	16·9	78·3	24·5	75	39·2	12
8·2	7·3	1·243	27	22·5	21·7	16·2	17·2	18·7	91·7	31	75	42	13
8·4	5·3	1·272	24·4	34·2	20·8	11·8	16	16·9	58·3	27·5	77·5	42·8	14
7·7	5	1·262	27·9	—	17	12·5	17	16·7	—	27·5	50	41	15
8·2	4·8	1·257	27·6	35	17·7	14	15·8	14·2	—	27·5	—	39·5	16
9·3	5·7	1·176	25	—	17·5	17	15	15	—	27·5	—	38·5	17
6·7	5·2	1·252	25·8	—	20	12·2	15·7	16·6	—	28·7	—	43·3	18
8·1	4·7	1·271	26·4	29·1	21·2	12·7	15·7	16·5	—	25·2	59·5	38·2	19
8·7	5	1·087	22·8	23·7	22	11·4	14·3	19	—	25	62	40·5	20
8·7	4·6	1·396	29·9	22·9	20·4	13·8	15·6	18·6	65·9	25·6	55·8	38·7	
8·9	4·9	1·20	25	27·1	18·1	15	15·5	19	—	28 4	55	39·5	21
8·8	5	1·24	25	17·5	—	14	15	19	65	26·7	57·5	40	22
8·1	5·2	1·41	28·6	28·1	—	12·9	15·8	17·4	66·7	25·1	53·3	38·2	23
9	5	1·36	28·7	18	—	13·7	15·4	16·9	—	24·7	57	37·6	24
7·9	4·6	1·25	25	20	—	13·4	15·8	18·6	65	26·1	58·7	37·1	25
8·8	4·2	1·24	25·9	20·5	—	12·5	14·5	17·7	61	23·8	67	37	26
8·9	5	1·08	23·2	20	—	14·1	16·8	19·4	70	26·8	56	36·4	27
8·8	4·5	1·29	26·1	21·4	—	11·9	15·1	17·7	76	24·8	58·8	37·6	28
9·3	4·7	1·46	29	20	—	11·9	15·7	18·1	75	23·1	55	38·7	29
8·7	4·6	1·50	30·5	20	—	13·4	16	18	65	23·7	49·5	38·3	30
9·4	4·4	1·41	37·3	24	23	11·4	15·3	17·4	—	23·1	51	37·8	31
8·4	4·2	1·36	27·1	22·2	—	12·4	15·9	17·4	—	24·5	—	36·7	32
9·2	4·9	1·51	31·5	21·7	—	15·6	15·2	18·4	—	24·5	55	35·4	33
10·1	4·1	1·31	30·6	24	—	16·1	16	18·8	—	27·4	57	37·2	34
8·6	4·1	1·31	26·7	23	—	12·3	14·6	18	59	23·4	54·5	35·5	35
8·8	3·9	1·53	31	15	—	13·4	14·3	17·2	65	25	55	35·8	36
8·4	4·8	1·472	31·3	17·9	—	13·7	15·8	17·8	68·3	25·2	67·5	38·4	37
6·6	3·7	1·43	29·1	16·1	—	12·7	14·3	17	—	24	—	36	38
7·5	5·3	1·43	28	16·1	—	14·3	15·3	18·4	58·3	26·3	—	38·9	39
6·9	3·4	1·43	28·4	25·1	—	13	14·4	16·3	75	25·4	—	36	40
8·6	3·9	1·39	26·6	21·4	—	15	15·1	17·8	56·2	25·1	65	41·1	41
9·1	5·1	1·53	30·4	18·1	—	13	15·7	19·9	—	26·2	—	39·1	42
9·7	4·4	1·34	30	18·6	—	14·8	16·1	18·4	60	27·8	50	38·4	43
8·5	4·5	1·331	37	38	20	14·1	15·5	20·2	—	27	53	41·2	44
9·8	5·7	1·55	37·6	40	22·7	15	16·7	20·6	66·5	27·5	50·7	41·2	45
9·4	6·1	1·80	42·5	25	25	13·9	18·6	20·1	73·3	27·1	61·2	44·1	46
9	5	1·70	40	27·5	19·7	16·5	15·9	21·5	71·7	27	55·5	45·2	47
8·3	4·8	1·62	34·1	25·8	20·5	14·5	16·6	20·2	66·3	26·3	49·2	38	48
8·5	4·8	1·23	25	28	20	14·9	15·5	21·4	60	24·7	51·4	40	49
9·7	3·8	1·16	24·5	28	15	15	15·1	19·9	60·4	25·9	50	43·4	50
9·3	4·3	·916	19·6	—	17·5	13·8	17·0	18·7	69·8	26·8	58·7	45·1	
9·6	4·7	·914	19·1	—	18	14·1	15·8	18·8	64·3	24·9	48·8	43·7	51
8·9	3·8	·917	20	—	17	13·5	18·2	18·6	75·3	28·6	68·5	46·4	52
10·1	4·9	1·157	24·1	—	20·8	14·6	17·5	20·2	69·6	25·8	58·3	47·5	
10·5	4·5	1·239	25	—	21·6	16·6	17·8	19·6	72	25·8	58·7	48·6	53
10·5	5·7	·905	18·3	—	20·5	15·8	18·8	21·9	71	26·6	50	47·5	54
9·5	4·7	1·242	28	—	20·3	12·9	15·9	18·5	68·3	24·4	61·5	46·7	55
9·8	4·8	1·241	25	—	—	13	17·7	20·8	67·1	26·5	62·9	47·2	56
9·0	4·2	1·346	27·5	—	21·3	12·5	16·9	18·5	69·6	26·3	59·0	49·5	
9·5	3·9	1·43	29·8	—	22·5	12·5	18·2	20·9	66·4	25·3	62·3	51·2	57
10	5·3	1·60	30	—	25	13·7	18·5	18·3	73·3	29·1	60	53·3	58
8·6	4·2	·837	19·8	—	19·3	11·7	15·9	17·7	65·1	25·3	54·9	49	59
8·8	4·3	1·559	32·9	—	20	12·4	15·1	17	70·7	25·2	56·2	47·6	60
8·2	3·3	1·304	25	—	19·7	12·4	16·8	18·6	72·5	26·5	61·5	46·6	61
8·5	4·3	1·798	37·8	—	22·4	12·0	15·5	16·1	68·7	26·0	57·6	46·8	
10	3·2	1·691	36·6	—	22·3	13·1	16	17·5	72	26·5	64	50	62
8·9	4·7	2·02	43·7	—	23·7	13·8	16·9	17·5	73·1	29·7	63·9	52·5	63
8·1	4·3	2·025	42·5	—	25	13·2	15·8	16·8	68·3	26·6	53·3	47·5	64
7·1	4·2	1·357	29·8	—	22·5	11·1	14·4	14·4	60·9	25	54·7	43·7	65
7·7	3·8	1·445	29·6	—	16·8	10·6	13·9	14·5	63·7	23·4	53·3	40·4	66
9·8	4·2	1·748	34·9	—	21·2	10·7	15·3	13·9	68·4	24·2	55·4	42·8	67
8·5	4·8	1·855	39·1	—	—	14·3	16·1	16·5	69·8	25	59·8	47·5	68
8·1	5	2·24	45·8	—	25	9·5	15·7	17·5	73·7	27·5	56·7	50	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**54·4**	**58·1**	**26·7**	**15·5**	**3·3**	**61·2**	**56·0**	**12·0**	**6·0**	**16·136**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·8**	**6·5**	**58·6**	**57·1**	**27·7**	**13·9**	**3·5**	**66·6**	**42·1**	**13·1**	**6·4**	**15·750**
1—Sydney	6·9	6·6	52·3	54·7	26	17·1	3·6	70·7	53	13·4	5·7	—
2—New Glasgow	7	6·4	56	56·5	27·2	12·8	3	67·3	34·8	14	6·8	—
3—Amherst	7·2	6·9	63·3	60·6	25	12	4	70	37·5	11·7	6·5	—
4—Halifax	6·1	6·1	61	51·2	27·7	15·8	3·7	60	50	13·7	6·9	16·00
5—Windsor	6·5	6	57·5	60	32·5	—	3·6	—	—	13·5	6	—
6—Truro	7·1	6·7	61·4	59·3	28	12	3·2	65	35·4	12·5	6·3	15·00–16·00
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	6·4	5·7	56·7	54·5	27·7	15	3·8	57·3	40	14	6	15·40
New Brunswick (average)	**6·7**	**6·2**	**58·2**	**56·9**	**26·9**	**12·8**	**3·0**	**62·9**	**41·2**	**12·7**	**6·5**	**16·063**
8—Moncton	7	6·4	61·3	61·3	29·1	12·4	3·3	61·4	44·7	14·3	5·9	g15·50
9—St. John	6·5	5·9	55	51·5	26·7	12·4	2·8	67·6	40·6	12	6·4	15·50–16·00
10—Fredericton	6·9	6 6	56·4	59·6	26·7	13·3	3·1	57·5	38·3	11·6	6·8	16·00
11—Bathurst	6·3	5·8	60	55	25	13	2·8	65	—	13	7	17·00
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**56·2**	**59·7**	**26·4**	**14·5**	**3·4**	**58·6**	**57·8**	**11·1**	**5·5**	**15·250**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·5	55·9	61·5	25·8	16·7	3	61·5	63·3	10·7	5·8	15·50
13—Three Rivers	6·4	6·1	58·3	61·9	26·5	14·1	4·2	62·5	50	11·5	5·7	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·6	5·5	57·2	58·4	26·2	14·2	2·8	55	61·2	10·6	5·5	16·50
15—Sorel	6·5	6·1	54	56	28·3	—	3·2	52·5	60	10	6·2	14·75
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·7	5·4	56·6	57·2	26·1	13·8	3·9	59·3	56·7	11·3	5·1	14·50–15·00
17—St. John's	6·1	5·9	56	64	26·5	13·7	3·4	63·3	60	12·3	5	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	6·2	5·8	57·1	61·2	28	13·7	3·6	61·4	51	12·3	5·2	15·50
19—Montreal	5·6	5·6	57	59·5	25·5	15·7	3·1	56·5	60·3	10·8	5·6	15·50–16·00
20—Hull	6·3	6·3	53·7	57·4	25	14·4	3·2	55	57·5	10·5	5·2	15·50
Ontario (average)	**6·3**	**6·1**	**55·2**	**59·4**	**25·8**	**13·9**	**3·2**	**60·6**	**57·6**	**10·8**	**5·9**	**15·679**
21—Ottawa	5·8	5·6	55·6	53·6	26·2	14·3	2·4	70·9	58·6	11·1	5·7	15·25–15·75
22—Brockville	6·7	5·7	61·7	60	28·3	13·7	3·7	58·3	56·7	11	6	15·00
23—Kingston	5·5	5·4	52·9	55·8	25·8	12·7	3·3	58·1	54·3	10·5	5·8	15·00
24—Belleville	7	6·8	58·6	59·1	25·6	13·4	3·2	60·7	60	10·4	6·4	15·50
25—Peterborough	6·3	5·9	58·1	61·1	25	14·7	3·4	63·3	55	10·2	5·9	15·00
26—Oshawa	5·9	5·8	51·5	64	24·8	12·3	3·2	63·3	55·8	11·1	6	15·50–16·00
27—Orillia	6·3	6·3	59·8	60·1	25	14·6	3·8	57·5	54	10·4	5·6	16·00–16·50
28—Toronto	5·9	5·8	54·9	60·6	24·4	12·5	3·1	57·1	55	9·9	5·8	15·00–15·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·7	6·4	57·2	64·2	25·2	15·3	3·1	60·7	61·6	10·3	5·8	g13·75–14·25
30—St. Catharines	6	6	54·4	59·9	24 6	13·7	3·2	58·3	63·3	11·1	5·7	g15·00–15·50
31—Hamilton	5·7	5·6	54·9	63·5	25·1	11·9	3	55·8	54·4	9·8	5·6	15·00
32—Brantford	5·7	5·8	56	55·9	25·1	13·1	3	64·6	63·7	10·3	6·1	15·00–15·50
33—Galt	6·3	6·3	53·1	59·4	24·6	14·1	3·1	62·5	63·1	10·1	5·7	15·00–15·50
34—Guelph	5·7	5·7	59	60	26·8	12·2	3·6	62	53·3	10·9	6	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	5·6	5·6	42·1	58·3	24·7	13·1	3·4	60 4	52·5	10·1	5	15·00–15·50
36—Woodstock	6·2	6	55·2	53·2	24·6	13·4	3·1	59·7	52	10·6	5·6	15·00–15·25
37—Stratford	6	6	50	58·3	24·9	13	3	60·5	54·3	10·4	6·1	15·00–15·50
38—London	6·4	6·4	60·5	58	24·2	15	3·4	63·2	53	10	6·2	15·50–16·00
39—St. Thomas	6·4	6·4	60·5	58	24·2	15	3·4	63·2	53	10	6·2	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	6	5·9	53·5	59·5	24·2	13·1	3·4	60·7	72·5	10·7	5·6	15·00
41—Windsor	6	5·8	53·2	59·2	25·3	13·9	3·1	57·5	60	10·2	6·2	g15·50–16·00
42—Sarnia	6·4	6·3	57·6	59·4	26	14·1	3	58·1	60	10·6	5·1	15·50
43—Owen Sound	6·4	6·1	60	60	27	12·7	3·3	56·2	57·2	10·8	6	15·00–15·50
44—North Bay	6·9	6·9	61	59·6	27	13·5	3·7	67	50	14·2	7·5	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·2	6·7	62·8	64·5	27·6	17·5	3·3	61	60	13·5	5·2	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	7·6	6·7	60·8	59	28·8	15	3·6	61	50	11·5	5·8	18·00
47—Timmins	6·9	6·6	46·2	59·4	29	14·4	3·7	63	—	10	5·5	17·00–18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·2	6·2	45	58·2	25	14·5	2·9	53·3	67·5	13·7	5·7	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	6	6·4	47·7	60·4	25·3	15·5	2·5	56·7	60	10·9	5·9	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	6·3	6	51·4	60	28·3	15	2·7	63·3	59	10·5	5·9	16·50–17·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**6·9**	**47·0**	**54·4**	**27·5**	**13·8**	**3·0**	**60·7**	**56·4**	**12·8**	**5·9**	**20·750**
51—Winnipeg	7·2	7·3	45·2	53·9	26·7	13·1	3	63·3	54·5	12·5	6·6	19·50
52—Brandon	6·6	6·5	48·8	54·9	28·2	14·5	2·9	58	58·3	13	5·2	22·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·0**	**7·4**	**52·3**	**61·7**	**27·8**	**19·1**	**3·1**	**63·4**	**60·6**	**15·0**	**6·8**	**23·250**
53—Regina	7	7·6	53·8	62·1	27	a18·3	2·8	66·2	60	15	6·6	22·50
54—Prince Albert	7·2	8·1	55	63·5	29	a19·5	3·3	63·3	60	15	—	—
55—Saskatoon	6·7	6·7	47·1	60·9	27·1	a18·8	2·9	60·7	52·5	15	6·7	24·00
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	7·1	53·3	60·3	28	a20	3·2	—	70	15	7	—
Alberta (average)	**6·8**	**7·0**	**50·0**	**54·6**	**28·2**	**18·7**	**3·2**	**60·2**	**60·7**	**14·1**	**6·3**	—
57—Medicine Hat	7·5	7·7	52·9	57·5	29·1	a20·6	3·3	67·5	67·5	13·3	5	g
58—Drumheller	6·9	8	—	53·3	30	a21·6	3·6	61·6	60	15	7	—
59—Edmonton	6·6	6·4	48·9	56·1	27·8	a16·6	3·2	57·1	57	13·7	6·4	—
60—Calgary	6·3	6·4	48·3	48·7	27·6	a18·7	3·3	55·7	61·2	13·3	6·6	—
61—Lethbridge	6·5	6·6	50	57·6	26·5	a16·2	3	59·1	58	15	6·6	—
British Columbia (average)	**6·2**	**5·8**	**49·3**	**54·4**	**28·2**	**21·8**	**3·6**	**63·0**	**59·1**	**13·1**	**6·3**	—
62—Fernie	7·1	7·2	57·5	60·5	28·5	a18·7	3·7	—	60	12·5	6·6	—
63—Nelson	6·9	6·5	53·3	62·1	30	a27·8	4·1	61·9	63·3	15	6	—
64—Trail	6·3	6·1	49·2	60·8	25	a25	3·2	70	60	13·7	7·5	—
65—New Westminster	5·5	5·2	45	47·8	27·4	a18·9	3·7	55·8	58·6	11·8	5·7	—
66—Vancouver	5·2	4·9	47·8	51·4	26·4	a17·4	3·4	53·3	60	10·8	5·3	—
67—Victoria	6·7	5·8	46·2	49·2	27·4	a20·7	3	60·5	54	12·5	5·5	—
68—Nanaimo	5·6	5·4	51·4	52	30·7	a22·1	3·9	69·3	56·6	13·5	6·7	—
69—Prince Rupert	6·1	5·6	43·7	51·2	30	a23·7	4·1	70	60	15	7·3	—

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20 others $30–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1930

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·044	**12·620**	**12·090**	**14·462**	**8·703**	**10·945**	**9·565**	**30·7**	**11·0**	**28·280**	**20·164**	
9·313	**12·194**	**9·400**	**10·550**	**6·800**	**7·750**	**7·100**	**32·5**	**11·8**	**23·833**	**16·417**	
7·65	9·20–9·60	6·00	**7·00**	5·00	6·00	—	33–35	12	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	1
7·35	—	—	—	—	c8·00	c6·00	32	10	20·00	14·00	2
9·25	13·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	—	7·00	30	15	10·00–20·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·25	d12·00–14·50	14·00	15·00	**7·00**	8·00	8·50	35	10	32·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	4
10·00–12·00	—	10·00	12·00	8·00	10·00	9·00	32	12	25·00	20·00	5
9·00– 9·75	d12·50–13·75	9·00	9·75	6·00	6·75	5·00	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·50	10·50	6·75	7·50	c7·50	30	12	21·00–26·00	11·00–18·00	7
10·813	**13·000**	**10·125**	**11·375**	**6·750**	**8·250**	**7·050**	**30·6**	**11·8**	**25·750**	**19·250**	
g10·50–12·50	g13·00	g9·00	g10·00	g7·00	g8·00	g	g32–35	15	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–12·50	12·00–14·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00– 9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	**7·00**	—	c4·80– 6·40	28–30	10	25·00	18·00	10
10·00	—	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	—	30	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·607	**12·813**	**13·643**	**15·841**	**9·238**	**11·074**	**10·485**	**28·3**	**10·3**	**24·111**	**15·688**	
10·00	12·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	8·3	27·00–35·00	—	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
12·00	—	11·00	13·00	9·00	11·00	15·00	27–28	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	14
9·50–10·00	—	c13·333	16·00	c10·667	c12·667	10·00	27–30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
—	—	—	c16·67	—	c12·00	—	26	10	18·00–24·00	11·00–15·00	16
8·00	11·00	15·00	c16·50	8·00	9·00	c9·00	27–28	10	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
—	14·50	—	c13·50	—	c10·50	c6·75	30	15	15·00	10·00	18
10·00	12·25–12·50	15.00–16.00	16·00–18·00	10·00	11·00–12·00	12·00–16·00	30	8·3 –10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·00–14·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	25	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·598	**11·848**	**13·211**	**15·832**	**9·722**	**12·243**	**11·253**	**29·0**	**10·1**	**29·589**	**21·200**	
9·25	13·00–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	13	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
9·00	—	—	c17·60	—	c14·80	—	30	10	20·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	22
9·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c15·00	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
12·00	11·50	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	9·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
10·00–13·00	13·00	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	27	8	25·00–35·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50–11·50	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	22·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	27
11·25	11·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	29	8·3	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g10·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	g10·00–12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	8	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
12·00	11·50	—	17·00	—	13·00	c8·348	25	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00	12·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	27	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
11·50	10·50–11·50	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	—	27	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	34
10·00–11·50	11·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	—	26–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·00	11·50	12·00	c15·00	6·00	c10·50	—	27	10	27·00–31·00	20·00–24·00	36
10·50	11·50–12·50	16·00	18·00	—	14·00	17·00	25	8·3	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	11·00–12·00	—	c18·00	—	c11·25	c11·25	25–26	11	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
9·00	10·25–11·50	14.00–15.00	c20 00	—	—	c20·00	25	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	39
10·00–11·00	10·00–11·00	—	20·00	—	18·00	9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g8·00	g12·00	g	c & g 24·00	g	c & g 20·00	c & g 18·00	g30	10	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00	—	16·00	—	10·00	10·00	30	9	30·00–35·00	25·00–30·00	42
8·00	10·50	12·00	14·60	6·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·7	20·00–28·00	14·00–22·00	43
12·50	—	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	9·9	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–13·50	13·50	—	c15·00–17·25	—	10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	13	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	—	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
13·00–13·50	14·00	—	—	6·00– 7·0	0 12·00	—	35	9	p	20·00–30·00	47
11·00	10·00	—	12·75	—	9·75	c6·50	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·00	13·00	10·00	c12·00	9·00	c10·00	—	35	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·00	10·25–12·50	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	—	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
10·750	**15 625**	—	—	**9·250**	**10·125**	**8·500**	**33·0**	**14·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
12·00	15·50	—	—	10·50	11·50	9·00	31	13	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
7·00–12·00	14·00–17·50	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	8·00	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·813	**17·375**	**8·000**	**11·500**	**6·500**	**9·875**	**11·000**	**34·4**	**10·0**	**35·625**	**23·750**	
10·00–13·00	f14·75	—	13·00	—	10·00–12·00	—	35	10	35·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	20·00	i6·50	i8·00	5·00	6·50	—	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
7·50–10·00	17·80	i9·50	i11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	30–35	8·3	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	55
9·50	16·95	—	c & i 14·00	—	c13·00	c13·00	35	10	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	**13·000**	—	—	—	**11·000**	—	**31·8**	**11·7**	**31·250**	**22·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	27·50	20·00	57
h6·50	—	—	—	—	12·00	—	35	15	r	r	58
h5·00– 6·00	16·00	—	—	6·00	c8·00	—	35	12	35·00	25·00	59
h8·50–11·50	f10·00	—	—	—	c13·00	—	27	10	25·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	60
h4·00– 6·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·150	**11·540**	—	—	**9·500**	**10·458**	**5·079**	**j35·6**	**13·4**	**26·750**	**20·938**	
8·25– 6·75	—	—	—	12·00	16·00	5·00	37–40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·50	12·70	—	—	9·50	12·75	c5·625	45	15	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	13·50	—	—	9·00	11·00	—	37·5	15	32·00–38·00	22·00–28·00	64
10·50–11·50	11·25	—	—	—	5·50	—	30	12	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·25	—	—	—	7·50	4·50	35	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	9·00	—	—	7·50	c10·00	c4·77	29	13	20·00–25·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70– 8·20	—	—	—	—	—	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In bulk). n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00. p. Mining company

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Nov. 1926.	Nov. 1927.	Nov. 1928.	Nov. 1929.	Oct. 1930.	Nov. 1930.
*All commodities	502	64·0	127·4	155·9	110·0	97·3	98·0	99·4	102·6	97·7	96·9	94·9	95·7	81·4	79·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	124	58·1	127·9	167·0	103·5	86·2	83·7	89·2	100·6	96·3	96·0	87·3	93·5	67·4	63·0
II. Animals and their Products	74	70·9	127·1	145·1	109·6	96·0	95·0	91·8	100·3	97·9	104·0	110·3	108·4	95·7	94·5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	60	58·2	157·1	176·5	96·0	101·7	116·9	117·9	112·5	96·5	95·1	92·2	89·8	77·5	77·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	98·8	98·5	98·6	93·1	85·6	85·8
V. Iron and its Products	39	68·9	156·7	168·4	128·0	104·6	115·8	111·0	104·5	99·3	94·1	92·8	93·4	90·0	89·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	15	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·1	97·3	95·3	94·8	103·9	97·0	89·8	94·1	96·7	70·5	73·5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56·8	82·3	112·1	116·6	107·0	104·4	104·1	100·3	99·4	94·7	92·8	92·8	90·9	89·4
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	73	63·4	118·7	141·5	117·0	105·4	104·4	102·5	99·6	99·5	97·3	94·3	95·1	91·4	91·0
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	204	61·9	107·0	140·0	108·0	95·1	93·7	93·2	97·2	97·5	95·5	95·1	94·3	86·4	84·9
Foods, beverages and tobacco	116	61·8	119·4	151·0	105·4	90·2	91·2	90·4	97·7	97·5	99·5	99·1	100·3	87·9	84·9
Other Consumers' Goods	88	62·2	91·4	126·3	111·4	101·4	97·0	96·8	96·5	97·5	92·9	92·4	90·3	85·4	84·9
II. Producers' Goods	351	67·4	131·5	163·1	112·8	99·1	97·8	99·5	104·9	97·2	97·3	93·4	95·1	74·7	73·4
Producers' Equipment	22	55·1	80·4	108·6	113·8	104·1	102·5	102·7	99·2	100·8	99·1	92·8	94·5	91·3	90·9
Producers' Materials	329	69·1	138·3	170·4	112·6	98·2	97·1	99·0	105·5	96·8	97·1	93·5	95·2	72·9	71·4
Building and construction materials	97	67·0	100·9	144·0	122·8	108·7	111·9	106·6	102·9	97·9	95·5	98·3	98·2	85·6	85·7
Manufacturers' materials	232	69·5	147·2	176·6	110·2	95·8	93·7	97·5	106·2	96·5	97·5	92·4	94·5	70·1	68·3
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	167	58·2	131·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9	102·3	95·9	96·5	86·5	91·1	67·0	63·7
B. Animal	90	70·4	129·9	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0	100·6	97·7	103·1	107·5	105·2	92·2	91·6
Farm (Canadian)	59	62·6	132·7	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9	100·3	98·0	102·2	96·1	101·5	71·5	67·0
II. Marine	16	64·4	111·1	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5	98·3	103·4	102·1	109·6	109·7	94·7	92·1
III. Forest	52	63·9	89·1	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9	101·6	98·8	98·4	98·6	92·9	85·4	85·5
IV. Mineral	183	67·0	111·3	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6	101·6	98·8	92·7	92·3	92·1	86·6	85·7
All raw (or partly) (manufactured)	232	63·8	120·7	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8	100·8	97·4	100·0	94·4	97·2	73·7	70·8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	276	64·8	127·6	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9	103·8	97·4	95·9	94·2	93·5	84·1	83·1

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1458)

forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various

authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1928, and monthly since January, 1929. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141·4; 1905, 135·6; 1910, 118·1; 1911, 113·4; 1912, 109·1; 1913, 100·0; 1914, 96·5; 1915, 90·3; 1916, 86·3; 1917, 84·6; 1918, 82·9; 1919, 81·6; 1920, 81·1; 1921, 81·4; 1922, 80·1; 1923, 77·7; 1924, 76·5; 1925, 73·8; 1926, 73·2; 1927, 70·9; 1928, 69·3; 1929, 67·3; 1930, 65·5.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73·8; 1924, 72·2; 1925, 69·9; 1926, 68·7; 1927, 68·2; 1928, 67·1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98·3; 1915, 98·1; 1916, 96·3; 1917, 100·7; 1918, 107·4; 1919, 111·1; 1920, 125·4; 1921, 143·6; 1922, 140·6; 1923, 135·7; 1924, 134·6; 1925, 131·6; 1926, 131·1; 1927, 129·4; 1928, 127·8. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107·0; 1915, 112·5; 1916, 112·5; 1917, 113·9; 1918, 114·0; 1919, 116·1; 1920, 125·1; 1921, 137·6; 1922, 163·2; 1923, 163·0; 1924, 162·2; 1925, 179·3; 1926, 172·4; 1927, 165·9; 1928, 158·6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125·8; 1901, 125·8; 1902, 125·8; 1903, 125·2; 1904, 123·9; 1905, 120·1; 1906,

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1930*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	158	156	166	160
Nov. 1929....	160	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	166	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	166	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	166	152

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

107·5; 1907, 108·8; 1908, 196·9; 1909, 105·7; 1910, 103·8; 1911, 99·4; 1912, 106·6; 1913, 100·0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices continued toward lower levels, sirloin steak averaging 32·4 cents per pound in November, as compared with 34 cents in October; round steak 27·4 cents per pound in November, as compared with 28·9 cents in October; rib roast 25·6 cents per pound in November and 26·7 cents in October; and shoulder roast 19·3 cents per pound in November and 20·2 cents in October. Lower quotations were reported from most localities. Veal and mutton also declined, the former from an average of 22·8 cents per pound in October to 22·4 cents in November, and the latter from 28·2 cents per pound in October to 27·2 cents in November. Fresh leg roast pork was down from an average price of 29·8 cents per pound in October to 28·1 cents in November, while salt pork fell from 27·1 cents per pound in October to 26·8 cents in November.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, fresh being up in the average from 42·7 cents per dozen in October to 51·3 cents in November, and cooking from 38·0 cents per dozen in October to 43·1 cents in November. Higher prices were reported from practically all localities. Milk rose from an average of 12 cents per quart in October to 12·2 cents in November. Increases were reported from St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Montreal, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Lethbridge. Dairy butter was up from an average of 34·8 cents per pound in October to 35·5 cents in November, while creamery was slightly higher at 38·9 cents per pound, as compared with 38·7 cents in October. Cheese was down in the average from 30·7 cents per pound in October to 30·1 cents in November.

Bread was again slightly lower at an average price of 6·9 cents per pound in November, as compared with 7·1 cents in October. Decreases were reported from Amherst, Windsor (N.S.), Truro, Fredericton, Sherbrooke, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Ottawa, Belleville, Galt, Stratford, Chatham, Cobalt, Timmins, Brandon, Regina, Nelson, Trail and Nanaimo. Flour was down in the average to 4·1 cents per pound, as compared with 4·3 cents in October and 5·3 cents at the beginning of the year. Somewhat lower prices were reported from most localities. Rolled oats fell from an average price of 5·9 cents per pound in October to 5·6 cents in November. Canned vegetables also were lower, tomatoes being down from an average price of 16 cents per 2½ pound tin to 15·1 cents, peas from 14·6 cents per 2 pound tin

to 13·8 cents, and corn from 16 cents per 2 pound tin to 15·5 cents. Beans were down from an average of 9·2 cents per pound in October to 8·7 cents in November. Potatoes again showed a general decline, averaging $1.34 per ninety pounds in November, as compared with $1.48 in October. Prunes were down from an average price of 14·8 cents per pound in October to 13·9 cents in November. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 6·4 cents per pound. Anthracite coal showed a slight seasonal advance to $16.14 per ton, as compared with $16.10 in October. Higher quotations were reported from St. John (N.B.), St. Catharines, and Woodstock. A slight decrease in rent was reported from Thetford Mines.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices again moved to lower levels, wheat declining to the lowest point reached since organized trading began in Canada. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat averaged 72·5 cents per bushel in October but only 64·4 cents in November, which is slightly less than half the price prevailing at the beginning of the year, and which compares with an average price of 83·1 cents for November, 1913. Large shipments of Russian wheat, together with the uncertainty of conditions in the United States markets, were depressing influences on the market which had been declining for months. Western barley averaged 23·4 cents per bushel in November, as compared with 28·2 cents in October and 56·7 in January; flax averaged $1.05 per bushel in November, as compared with $1.29 in October and $2.52 in January; oats averaged 28·2 cents per bushel in November, as compared with 32·9 cents in October and 59·5 cents in January; and rye averaged 30·7 cents per bushel in November, as compared with 37·4 cents in October and 85·4 cents in January. Flour was down from $6.03 per barrel in October to $5.73 in November, the lowest price recorded since August, 1914. Bran and shorts at Montreal each declined 88 cents per ton, the former to $20.37 and the latter to $21.37. Lower bread prices were reported from Montreal and St. John. Raw sugar at New York advanced from an average price of $1.30 per cwt. to $1.46, while granulated at Montreal rose from $4.51 per cwt. to $4.65. Rubber at New York showed the first advance since February, Ceylon being up from an average price of 8·2 cents per pound in October to 9 cents in November. Coffee at Toronto was up from 16·5 cents per pound to 18 cents. In live stock good steers at Toronto advanced from $7.27 per hundred pounds to $7.37, and at Winnipeg from $5.57 per hundred pounds to $5.87. Lambs at Toronto advanced from $8.26 per hundred pounds to $8.28 and at Winnipeg from $7.24 to $7.66, while hogs at Toronto declined from $11.66 per hundred pounds to $11.22, and at Winnipeg from $10.45 per hundred pounds to $9.11. Good veal calves at Toronto were also lower at $12.11 per hundred pounds, as compared with $12.42. Creamery butter at Toronto was 1 cent per pound lower than in October at 34·1 cents per pound, while at Montreal the price dropped from 33·6 cents per pound to 33 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 52 cents per dozen to 64 cents, at Toronto from 48·3 cents per dozen to 61·3 cents, and at Winnipeg from 42·6 cents per dozen to 46·4 cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 10·64 cents per pound to 10·95 cents. The fact that the United States estimate of the 1930 crop indicated the lowest yield since 1924 was said to exert an upward influence on the price, in spite of an increase in the world visible supply. Raw silk was up from $2.80 per pound to $3, while raw wool was 1 cent per pound lower at 14-16 cents. Steel bars declined from $2.30 per hundred pounds to $2.25, and steel sheets from $3.28 per hundred pounds to $3.16. Electrolytic copper at Montreal advanced from $11.35 per hundred pounds to $12.22. This increase was said to coincide with the announcement of an agreement among producers to curtail output.

Mr. H. B. Hachey, officer in charge of a recent expedition sent to Hudson Bay by the Department of Fisheries to study the possibility of establishing fisheries in Hudson Bay, recently made a preliminary report.

It was found that no possibility existed of establishing a fishing industry in Hudson Bay. "A trawler of the type of the *Loubyrne* would operate about ten months of the year on the Atlantic coast. In order that the operation of such a trawler should be a paying proposition, the catch per week should be in the vicinity of one hundred thousand pounds. This catch is usually made in four or five days. The *Loubyrne* was engaged in actual fishing operations in Hudson Bay for twenty-two days. During that time two hundred miles of bottom, representative of the whole region, was efficiently dragged for commercial fish. Added to this, other methods of fishing were indulged in. Not a single commercial fish was taken. Hence it is quite easy to arrive at a definite conclusion that a deep water fishery of commercial importance does not exist in Hudson Bay."

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table giving wholesale and retail prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 68·0 for October, a fall of 2·1 per cent from the September level, continuing the unbroken decline since November, 1929. There were small advances in coal and in foods other than cereals, meat and fish, but all other groups were included in the decline.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-1877=100, was 90·4 at the end of October. This is a decrease of 0·4 per cent from the end of September. During the month there were declines in all groups except sugar, coffee and tea which advanced 8·9 per cent; this raised the index number for foodstuffs 0·2 per cent. Among industrial materials, minerals showed a fall of 2·0 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 157 at November 1, an advance of one point over October 1. The only change was in the food group which was one point higher than at October 1, due to a marked increase in the price of eggs which was partly offset by lower prices for bacon, flour, bread and butter.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July, 1914=100, was 519 for October, a decline of 3 per cent from September. With the exception of sugar, coffee and cocoa which group was unchanged, all groups showed declines for the month.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 120·2 for October, a fall of 2·1 per cent for the month. Agricultural products fell 3·7 per cent due to substantial falls in vegetable foods and fodder. Among industrial materials, there were marked decreases in non-ferrous metals and textiles.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 145·4 for October, a fall of 1·0 per cent from September. Declines in food, clothing and sundries were partly offset by small advances in rent and heat and light.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 386·60 for October, a decline of 3 per cent from September. Apart from a small increase in animal foods, all groups contributed to the general decline.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 82·6 for October a fall of 1·9 per cent. All of the ten main groups were included in the general movement, hides and leather products and textile products showing the largest decreases.

The *Annalist* index number on the base 1913=100, was 118·7 for November, a fall of 2·5 per cent from October. Fuels were 6·2 per cent lower and farm products, food products, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities were also lower. There was a slight advance in metals, while textile products and building materials were unchanged.

Dun's index number, showing the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets was $163·020 at December 1, as compared with $165·188 at November 1. Every group was lower than the month before, with the exception of a slight increase in meat.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 151·9 for October, a fall of 0·5 per cent from September. Food, housing and clothing were lower, while fuel and light and sundries advanced slightly. As compared with October, 1929, the cost of living index number has fallen 7 per cent, the greatest decreases being 10 per cent in food and in clothing.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 153·4 for October as compared with 153·9 for September. There was a slight advance in fuel and light due to higher prices for anthracite coal, but food and clothing and sundries all were lower; shelter was unchanged.

COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF HOURLY WAGES IN TERMS OF FOOD, ETC., IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

THE International Labour Office has maintained since 1924 a record of comparative real wages in various countries, originally compiled and published by the British Ministry of Labour in 1923. Summaries of these figures have been given from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 594, and in various preceding issues. In 1929, the scope of the statistics was considerably increased by including figures for a larger number of cities in each country, and by increasing the number of commodities for which prices are secured as well as the number of occupations and industries for which wages are secured. From these data an index number of real wages, showing the comparative purchasing power of hourly wages in terms of food, fuel and light and soap have been calculated for each country, taking Great Britain as the standard and therefore represented by 100. The resulting figures for January, 1930, were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1930.

An international budget of foods, fuel and light and soap was constructed, showing the average quantities of each article ordinarily consumed by the workers and their families in the various countries so far as information was available. The cost of this budget in each country was then calculated, using the average prices in the cities covered. The average hourly wage in each country was calculated from the figures for cities and occupations included, and the purchasing power of wages in each country was determined by dividing the cost of the budget into the average hourly wage. The index number of real wages for each country was determined by taking the figure representing the purchasing power of hourly wages in it and dividing it by the similar figure for Great Britain.

The international budget now used includes twenty-seven foods and fuel (coal or its equivalent), electricity, gas, paraffin oil and soap, there being a calculation for all these items and one for the food separately. The wage data secured include building trades, metal trades, furniture making, printing trades, electrical work, transportation, bakers and civic labourers. The International Labour Office secured the data for prices and wages for July, 1930, also, and published the results of the collection and compilation in the *International Labour Review* for October, 1930, including for each country a table of hourly wages in each city, for each occupation, and a table of the average retail prices of the various commodities, tables of the items in the international budget of foods, etc., its cost in each country, and a table of the index numbers of real wages calculated from such figures. The accompanying table gives index numbers of real wages for each country as published.

It is pointed out by the International Labour Office that the figures issued are subject to important reservations in that they are based on only certain items in the cost of living and on the wages for relatively few classes of labour in the large cities in each country. It is the intention, however, to increase the scope of the figures in both respects with the object of determining as accurately as possible the comparative levels of cost of living and wages, and consequently the relative purchasing power of wages, that is real wages, in each country.

In publishing these figures for July, 1930, the International Labour Office states that some changes have been made in the method of calculation used for January, 1930, so that the resulting index numbers for July, 1930, are not comparable with those for January, 1930.

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE RELATIVE LEVELS OF REAL WAGES IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IN JULY, 1930

(Base: Great Britain=100)

Country	Number of towns	Index numbers based on food	Index numbers based on food, fuel, light and soap
Great Britain	7	100	100
Canada	6	157	155
Germany	6	74	73
Austria	3	50	48
Spain	4	43	40
United States	10	188	190
Irish Free State	3	95	93
Italy	6	45	39
Netherlands	4	84	82
[1]Denmark	1	115	113
Poland	4	66	61
[1]Sweden	3	109	109
Yugoslavia	3	49	45

([1]) Index numbers for these countries are calculated from actual earnings in each. It is stated the figures would be somewhat lower if based on actual earnings in Great Britain instead of on wage rates in Great Britain.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

No Contractual Liability Rests on Parties to Union Agreement

THE judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case *Young versus Canadian Northern Railway Company,* in the appeal by the plaintiff from a decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, was delivered on November 25. The decision of the Canadian courts is affirmed, the appeal being dismissed with costs. The previous stages of this case were reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows:—leave to appeal to the Privy Council granted by Chief Justice Prendergast, in the issue of April, 1930, page 474; judgment of Manitoba Court of Appeal, delivered by Mr. Justice Fullerton, in the issue of March, 1930, page 355; judgment of Court of King's Bench (delivered by Mr. Justice Dysart), in the issue of July, 1929, page 832.

Present at the hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were Viscount Dunedin, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Tomlin, Lord Russell of Killowen and Chief Justice Anglin. The following judgment was delivered by Lord Russell of Killowen:—

Text of Judgment

In this case the appellant, who had been in the employ of the respondents (hereinafter called the railway company) as a machinist, sued the railway company for damages for wrongful dismissal and for other relief. His Action was tried in the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba by Dysart J. and was dismissed. An appeal from that judgment to the Court of Appeal for Manitoba was also dismissed. The appellant has now, with the leave of the Court of Appeal, appealed to His Majesty in Council.

The appellant entered the service of the railway company in June, 1920, having a few days before arrived in Canada from England. He left its employ on the 13th June, 1927, pursuant to a notice dated the 9th June, 1927, in the following terms:—"Your services will not be required after 5 p.m. on the 13th June, 1927, on account of reduction of staff."

The appellant's claim that this notice operated as a wrongful dismissal was founded upon the allegations: (1) that the railway company was bound contractually to him not to reduce staff by dismissing him while retaining in its service men junior to him; (2) that men junior to him had been retained; and (3) that his "seniority rights" had thereby been violated.

A considerable number of other points were raised, and some of them were argued before the Board; but all are, in their Lordship's view, subsidiary to the question, whether or not the railway company had bound itself to the appellant in the manner indicated. If in truth there was no such contractual obligation between the parties to this action, none of the other questions call for consideration or decision.

According to the evidence, all that passed when the appellant was engaged was this:—The appellant saw a Mr. Hough and signed a form of application for employment. He was told to start the following morning. He then asked what wages he was going to receive. "Hough's reply was I would receive the going rate, the machinist's rate." There was no written agreement between the appellant and the railway company.

It is evident that the suggested contractual obligation is not capable of being established merely from what happened on that occasion.

The appellant, however, in support of his claim relies on other matters, to which reference must now be made.

There was in existence a document dated the 12th November, 1919, called "Wage Agreement No. 4." The parties to it were, on the one hand the Canadian Railway War Board, on the other hand a body called "Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor." The document describes itself as an agreement "in respect to rates of pay, work hours, and conditions of service for employees in the locomotive and car department of the several railways as specified herein": it further states "This agreement shall be effective on the following railways": the railway company being included under "Canadian National Railways." Then follow "Rules" to the number 188.

At the date of this agreement, the Canadian War Board represented the railways of Canada, and when the War Board, in course of time, ceased to exist, the railways of Canada had as their representative in negotiations with representatives of the men, a voluntary association called the Railway Association of Canada.

Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor (hereinafter called Division No. 4), was a territorial division of a labour organization, whose headquarters were in the United States. Division No. 4 covered the whole of Canada.

At different times variations of the Wage Agreement No. 4 were agreed to between the Railway Association of Canada and Division

No. 4, but for the purposes of this appeal these variations are not material, and Wage Agreement No. 4 need alone be considered.

The appellant alleges that the railway company was contractually bound to him in the terms of Wage Agreement No. 4, and that his dismissal was made in such circumstances that it amounted to a breach by the railway company of certain provisions of Wage Agreement No. 4, more particularly Rules 27, 31, 35, 36 and 37, which he says secured to him his seniority rights and other rights. It does not appear to their Lordships necessary to discuss the question whether the railway company in dismissing the appellant did or did not act in violation of those provisions. For the purposes of this appeal they are prepared to assume this point in the appellant's favour, and to consider this appeal upon the footing that the railway company did, in dismissing the appellant, act in violation of the provisions of Wage Agreement No. 4, assuming them to apply.

The outstanding question for decision is whether the railway company was contractually bound to the appellant in the terms of Wage Agreement No. 4, i.e., whether the contract subsisting between the appellant and the railway company included provisions similar to the provisions of Wage Agreement No. 4. Unless that position can be established the appellant is not in a position to sue the railway company for any alleged breach of those provisions.

The trial judge dismissed the appellant's action upon the ground that, because he was not a member of Division No. 4, he could not claim the benefit of Wage Agreement No. 4.

In the Court of Appeal a variety of opinions combined to defeat the appellant.

Fullerton J. A. (with whom the Chief Justice of Manitoba and Dennistoun J. A., concurred) held that there was no evidence to show that the appellant agreed to work under the conditions fixed by Wage Agreement No. 4, and that any such agreement, if proved, would be unenforceable for want of mutuality.

Trueman J. A. held that the appellant was entitled to enforce against the railway company the provisions of Wage Agreement No. 4, but that under those provisions he had no right at the date of his writ to resort to the law Courts.

Robson J. A. assumed, without deciding the point, that the appellant could enforce against the railway company the provisions of Wage Agreement No. 4. Upon that assumption, he agreed with Trueman J. A. that the appellant had appealed to the wrong tribunal.

Their Lordships feel a doubt whether the true question has really been considered by all the learned judges in the Courts below—viz., whether the appellant has established that the contract for service which existed between himself and the railway company included terms by which the railway company either bound itself to the appellant to observe the provisions of Wage Agreement No. 4, or bound itself to the appellant to observe provisions similar to those contained therein.

If that question be answered in the affirmative, it is immaterial whether the appellant was or was not a member of Division No. 4 or of any other or of no labour organization. Further, if that question be answered in the affirmative, there can be no question of the contract being unenforceable for want of mutuality or otherwise. It is simply a contract of employment which embodies special terms.

On the other hand, if the question be answered in the negative, the action, so far as it depends upon the existence of that contractual obligation on the part of the railway company, must of necessity fail, and no further question can arise.

Before their Lordships' Board the appellant's counsel sought to establish the existence of the necessary contractual obligation from the following facts which, as he claimed, the evidence proved: That the railway company (whose shops were open shops) treated all its employees alike, whether members of Division No. 4 or not; that when the appellant was hired he was promised "the going rate" and was placed as regards salary under "schedule," which meant the Wage Agreement No. 4; that he was placed on the seniority list referred to in Rule 31; that when he was dismissed the railway company gave him the number of days' notice required by Rule 27; that when he complained to various officials of the railway company he was referred to the Committee as provided by Rule 35. From these facts their Lordships were invited to hold that the necessary contractual obligation had been established.

There can be no doubt upon the evidence that in fact, the provisions of Wage Agreement No. 4 were applied by the railway company to all its employees in its locomotive and car department. One extract from the evidence of the general manager (Mr. Tisdale) makes this clear:—

"A. I understand your question to be this: Is the agreement that was negotiated between the railway companies and Division 4 applicable to all the men in the shop?

"Q. Yes?

"A. The answer is Yes."

Their Lordships, however, are unable to treat these matters as establishing contractual liability by the railway company to the appellant. The fact that the railway company applied the agreement to the appellant, is equally consistent with the view that it did so, not because it was bound contractually to apply it to him, but because as a matter of policy it deemed it expedient to apply it to all.

If the conduct of the railway company in applying the provisions of the agreement to the appellant could only be explained by the existence of a contractual obligation to the appellant so to do, it would be not only permissible, but necessary to hold that the existence of the contractual obligation had been established. In the circumstances, however, of the present case, their Lordships find themselves unable so to decide.

But the matter does not quite rest there. When Wage Agreement No. 4 is examined, it does not appear to their Lordships to be a document adapted for conversion into or incorporation with a service agreement, so as to entitle master and servant to enforce *inter se* the terms thereof. It consists of some 188 "Rules," which the railway companies contract with Division No. 4 to observe. It appears to their Lordships to be intended merely to operate as an agreement between a body of employers and a labour organization by which the employers undertake that as regards their workmen, certain rules beneficial to the workmen shall be observed. By itself it constitutes no contract between any individual employee and the Company which employs him. If an employer refused to observe the rules, the effective sequel would be, not an action by an employee, not even an action by Division No. 4 against the employer for specific performance or damages, but the calling of a strike until the grievance was remedied.

If, in the present case, the appellant has suffered any injustice at the hands of the railway company, it was in the power of Division No. 4 to obtain justice for him had they chosen so to do. It is suggested that Division No. 4 chose not so to do, because the appellant was a member of a rival organization. Assuming the suggestion to be well founded, the moral thereby pointed would appear to be that in the case of an "open" shop, the protection which an agreement such as Wage Agreement No. 4 affords to a workman who is not a member of the contracting labour organization, is to be measured by the willingness of that body to enforce it on his behalf.

One more observation remains to be made. Their Lordships have dealt with the case as one in which the wrongfulness of the dismissal depended solely upon the alleged violation of provisions contained in Wage Agreement No. 4. No foundation was laid by the evidence for any claim for damages upon the footing that the length of notice given was insufficient under the actual contract of service which existed between the appellant and the railway company.

In the result their Lordships are of opinion that this appeal should fail and be dismissed with costs; as they have already humbly advised His Majesty.

Reasonable Notice Required of Termination of Contract of Hiring

A brewery Company in Saskatchewan engaged an agent to serve as their sole representative in the province and to perform certain other duties. After about three years they informed him by letter that his employment was to cease in three days, giving no specific reason for his dismissal except "the conditions then existing," but without other assigned cause, and without compensation in lieu of notice. The employee brought action for damges for breach of contract, and the trial judge found in his favour, declaring that there had been a contract of hiring, and fixing the damages at $6,000, with costs. On appeal by the defendant company the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The company based their appeal upon three grounds: (1) that the trial judge erred in holding that the relationship between the plaintiff and defendants was that of master and servant and that he should have held that it was one of principal and agent; (2) that even if the contract between the parties was one of hiring and the relationship that of master and servant, the plaintiff was not entitled to notice of his dismissal; and (3) that in any event the damages were excessive.

Mr. Justice Martin, in the course of his judgment, said:—

"The plaintiff was engaged on December 1, 1927, and was dismissed on October 1, 1929, without notice and without cause; for it is admitted that his services were satisfactory. The plaintiff was entitled to reasonable notice. What is considered reasonable notice varies in different kinds of employment. It is a well-settled rule that menial or domestic servants are entitled to one month's notice, or one month's wages in lieu of notice. There appears, however, to be no settled rule of law as to the length of notice to which a person engaged on a general or yearly hiring in positions superior to that of

a domestic servant is entitled in the absence of some express agreement. The authorities show that the question depends upon the grade of employment. In the case of persons employed as clerks, three months' notice is usually required.

"A school mistress and a commercial traveller have been held entitled to three months' notice. Persons engaged in editorial or literary work have generally been held entitled to six months' notice. No rule however can be laid down which can apply to every case, and the matter is one for the jury, or the judge where there is no jury, to determine what is reasonable under all the circumstances.

"In the present case the plaintiff claims that six months' notice would have been reasonable, and asks for damages in the amount of $9,074. This sum is apparently based upon his earnings for the year 1928, although the earnings in 1929 to October 1 are proportionately higher. The defendant contends that, if the plaintiff was entitled to any notice, he should only be given damages in the amount of $3,200, which, according to the evidence, would have been his commission on the sales made by the defendant to the Liquor Board during the six months following the plaintiff's dismissal. The question of reasonable notice, however, and also assessment of damages, were matters for the consideration of the trial judge, and as I cannot say that the amount allowed is excessive, there appears to be no reason to justify this Court in reducing the amount awarded." *Bole versus Pelissier's Limited* (Saskatchewan), 1930, *Western Weekly Reports,* vol. 3, page 510.

Contractor has no Preferential Claim for Wages in Bankruptcy

Section 121, subsection 3, of the Bankruptcy Act of Ontario establishes a priority in regard to payments made by a trustee in bankruptcy for "all wages, salaries, commissions or compensation of any clerk, servant, travelling salesman, labourer or workman in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt or assignor during three months before the date of the receiving order or assignment." A truck driver who, with his truck, had been employed by George Sexton (who later became bankrupt), asserted a preferential lien in his favour under this provision, but the trustee disputed his right to any preference, alleging that the claimant had worked under a contract, and was not directly employed by Sexton. The opinion of the trustee was sustained by the registrar, whose conclusion, however, was reversed by Mr. Justice Raney, this judgment being in part affirmed on appeal by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The circumstances of this case are set forth in the judgment of the Appeal Court, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Masten in part as follows:—

"In his affidavit Gillingham (the claimant) swore that he was employed by Sexton as a truckdriver between the 15th and 29th August, 1929, within 3 months of the date of the receiving order; that he was to be paid $2.50 an hour and was to supply his truck and gas and oil for it; that he was under Sexton's orders at all times and submitted throughout to his supervision and direction; that he was under the immediate charge and direction of Sexton or his foreman, and was in no sense a contractor; that he was employed to haul gravel, and that Sexton or his foreman would direct him where to obtain the gravel and where to deposit it; that he was to do any other work with his truck that he was directed to do by Sexton or whoever was in charge; that he was entirely under the command of Sexton both as to the manner in which he did his work and where the work was to be done, and had no choice as to where he went or what he hauled, and was not at any time paid by the piece or by the job or by the ton; that never at any time was any one else driving his truck during the period mentioned; and that he was always on the job working. . . .

"While the contract is one and single, the obligation on the part of the claimant involves two distinct elements; first, a contract for the service of the claimant in operating his truck; and, second, a contract for the supply and use of his truck in operating condition.

"In the first aspect, the obligation of the claimant is one of service. He is employed to obey his master's orders and submit throughout to his supervision and direction; consequently, he is entitled as a labourer to compensation and to the preference in respect of such compensation as provided in the statute. He cannot be deprived of his right to a preference for his work as a servant because he contracts for the use of his truck. As to the contract for the use of his truck, he is an independent contractor, and the rental for such use does not fall within the provisions of the statute. It is the duty of the Court to divide and apportion the compensation which, under the contract, he is entitled to receive, having regard to the views above expressed. If the parties cannot agree on the proportion of the claim which is properly ascribable to wages, the division will be determined by the Registrar in Bankruptcy after hearing the evidence adduced by the parties.

"The claimant asserted a preference for the whole sum of $246.25—the trustee objected to any preference whatever. Success being divided, the claimant should bear his own costs here and below. The trustee's costs should be paid out of the estate."

Re Sexton (Ontario) 1930, *Ontario Weekly Notes,* vol. 39, page 192.

Employer not Liable for Unauthorized Wrongful Act of Employee

The driver of a motor truck was ordered to pay $3,000 and costs in an action brought in the Ontario Supreme Court in October by a passenger whom he had gratuitously taken for a ride and who was seriously injured in consequence. The action was dismissed as against the employer on the ground that the carrying of passengers was not within the scope of the driver's employment and that the driver had in fact been expressly forbidden to carry passengers. The truck was loaded with iron pipes, on which the passenger was seated, and the driver (in the words of the judgment) "took a corner at such a speed and in such a negligent manner that the chain parted and the pipe upon which the plaintiff was sitting crushed his leg against the cab, seriously injuring him." Mr. Justice Logie, in the course of his judgment, said:—

"A master is liable to third persons for his servant's tortious acts done in the course of his employment, or within the scope of his employment, and for the negligence or other tortious conduct of his servant in doing the class of acts which he was ordered or authorized to do, and it matters not what instructions were given the servant as to the manner in which he should do his duty. It matters not that a servant has abused his authority or exceeded or deviated from his instructions. It is no defence to an action against the master that the servant has done improperly that which he was ordered to do properly; and it is immaterial, except so far as it helps to define the servant's duties, that he received precise instructions, or that he was directed to be careful, or, except in considering what the scope of the servant's employment was, whether he was prohibited from doing the act complained of. But prohibition is relevant in determining whether the wrongful act was or was not a mode of exercising that employment. The maxim *'respondeat superior'* would be nullified if an employer could escape liability by merely enjoining care or caution, or by forbidding any particular act.

"If the unauthorized and wrongful act of the servant is not so connected with the authorized act as to be a mode of doing it, but is an independent act, the master is not responsible: for in such a case the servant is not acting in the course of his employment but has gone outside of it. He can no longer be said to be doing, although in a wrong and unauthorized way, what he was authorized to do; he is doing what he was not authorized to do at all.

"Even an emergency does not give any implied authority to a servant to do that which was not in the course of his employment, although that servant is of opinion that he is acting in his master's interests.

"The case at bar is that of an ordinary 'hitch-hiker' who got on the defendant Leonard's truck by what was a mere caprice of the servant (Johns).

"The master is not liable for the negligence of the servant while the latter is engaged in some act beyond the scope of his employment, for his own purpose, or at his mere caprice, though he may be using the instruments furnished by the master to perform his duties as a servant. The driver of a motor-vehicle sent on a particular mission by its owner is, as a general proposition, acting beyond the scope of his authority when, without the knowledge of his employer, he invites another person to ride with him. If that person is injured through the mere negligence of the driver of the vehicle, the owner will not be liable. The passenger is in the position of a trespasser, or at best a mere licensee, as to whom there is ordinarily no duty except to refrain from wilful or intentional wrong.

"In the case at bar there was an express prohibition by the master to the servant against taking a passenger in the truck, and this affords light on the scope of Johns' employment. Accordingly, the taking of the passenger was not within the scope of the servant's authority, and was not a mode of exercising the master's employment. The servant in taking the plaintiff into the truck was committing an unauthorized and wrongful act, not connected with the employment or with the authorized act of transporting the pipes to Hamilton, but an independent act for which the master was not responsible."

Croton versus Leonard and Johns (Ontario), 1930, *Ontario Weekly Notes,* vol. 39, page 177.

Municipality not Liable for Cost of Unauthorized Medical Treatment

A workman employed by a farmer in Saskatchewan sustained a broken leg, and was brought by his employer to a hospital where he was treated by a doctor for several weeks. The doctor applied to the municipality for the payment of his professional fees under

section 198 of the Rural Municipality Act, which reads:—

"The Council of every municipality shall make due provision for the care and treatment of any person who has been a resident of the municipality for at least thirty days, who falls ill and who is financially incapable of procuring the necessary medical attention and treatment."

The District Court Judge dismissed the claim with costs, and on appeal by the plaintiff the Court of Appeal affirmed this judgment. The evidence showed that the doctor while he was rendering treatment had never communicated with the municipality nor had the municipality authorized him to give such treatment. Mr. Justice Martin, in giving judgment, said: "Section 198 imposes upon a municipality the duty of providing care and treatment; what the indigent's remedy is when the municipality fails in its duty, is not stated, and there is nothing in the section which provides that a physician, without the authority of the municipality, may attend and treat a patient and hold the municipality responsible for his account. Had the legislature intended that medical care could be given indigents without the authority of the municipality and the municipality held responsible for the expense of such care, such intention would have been stated in unmistakable terms. Provision enabling hospitals to collect, under certain conditions and within certain limits, is made by section 199, and this fact furnishes some indication that it was the intention to place hospitals in a different position from that of the medical profession. In my opinion the plaintiff cannot succeed in his claim, on the short ground that no contractual relationship exists between him and the defendant municipality."

Black versus Edenwold Rural Municipality (Saskatchewan) 1930, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 530.

Compensation to be Continued to Workmen Partially Recovered

A bill was introduced in the British Parliament in November to meet the situation arising out of a recent decision of the House of Lords in the case *Bevan versus Nixon Navigation Company*. The judgment found that the plaintiff, a workman who had sustained injuries in the course of his employment, was not entitled to full compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act because he was fit for lighter and other employment than his usual work, though as a matter of fact he had not been able to find such lighter and other employment.

The bill, which received its second reading on November 15, is to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, by providing that if a workman who has so far recovered from the injury as to be fit for employment of a certain kind has failed to obtain such employment, he shall be deemed not to be able to earn wages, and the judge shall order that his incapacity shall, for the purposes of the Act, be treated as total incapacity resulting from the injury for such period as may be provided by the order.

In the course of the debate it was pointed out that in many cases certificates had been given by medical referees that injured men were no longer entitled to full compensation because they were fit for light work: the referees acted in compliance with the law as it stood formerly, but that law, it was declared, was morally wrong; a man with an amputated leg or arm often found it impossible to get work except from a charitable employer.

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